

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JULY 12 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 31

## EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

### Further Cabinet Appointments—Chinese Loan Subscribed in London Nearly Twelve Times.

### Macedonian Question Arousing Considerable Anxiety—Rescuers of the "Eibe" Survivors Rewarded.

LONDON, July 4.—The Earl of Pembroke has been appointed Lord Steward; the Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Osovol, Under-Secretary for India; the Earl of Dudley, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade; Mr. H. T. Anstruther, M.P. for St. Andrew's district, Lord Stanley, M.P. for the West Houghton division of Lancashire, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. for Fulham, Junior Lords of the Treasury.

At the Queen's special desire, the royal household will not be changed until after the state ball on July 15.

The Times financial article to-morrow will say that the Chinese loan of one million pounds was subscribed nearly twelve times.

The war indemnity to be paid by China to Japan under the provisions of the Shimonsu treaty amounts to 288,900,000 Mexican silver dollars.

By general consent all political parties in Venezuela are maintaining a strict truce. No man can be elected president who is weak on this question.

According to advices received in Colon Peru has made ample apology for insulting the British vice consul, William Fry, in September, when Fry was arrested and compelled to subscribe a forced loan. The Peruvian press confirms a report of French capitalists offering Peru a loan on a condition entirely beneficial to the Peruvian corporation.

Denmark intends to construct a naval port on the island of Boraholm. Several vessels attempting to pass through the Baltic-North Sea canal have been arrested and obliged to remain where they were all night. It will be absolutely necessary to carry out a thorough and extensive dredging process before the canal can be used for practical purposes.

The Clyde yachtmen to-day appear more than ever convinced that the Valkyrie III was not sailed for all she was worth on Wednesday.

A correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the Italian minister in that city is very angry at the difficulties he has encountered in the Brazilian foreign office in endeavoring to secure the payment to his government of an indemnity which it claims is due.

The minister has intimated that unless a speedy settlement of the matter is effected he will ask for his passports. The indemnity is claimed for torturing several Italian subjects during the trouble resulting from the revolution. Rio Janeiro continues in a disturbed state. Several newspapers are closed and the streets are filled with mounted officers who have arrested and placed the principal streets in anticipation of a serious outbreak. Large bodies of armed troops are sent orders at the barracks.

The Mayor of London to-day presented to the crew of the fishing boat Wildflower the Emperor William's gift and the gold medal subscribed for in America for the rescue by the Wildflower's crew of the survivors of the steamer Eibe.

The Kaiser started from Kiel for Stockholm to-day on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

Rev. J. A. Forrest is one among three candidates who have been recommended to the Pope by the congregations of the Trinitaria for Bishop of San Antonio, Tex. The name of the appointee will not be made known for some days yet.

In the Italian chamber of deputies to-day Signor Galli, under secretary of state, called Signor Marchisio a liar, and as a result there will be a sabre duel in the morning.

The Macedonian question is causing much excitement at Philippopolis. The town last night was pelted with stones reading: "The hour of revolt has struck. The voice of long suffering Macedonians calls for freedom. The posters were removed by the police after they were read by many people.

A Times dispatch from Constantinople says that there is every probability that serious events are imminent in Macedonia. Large sums of money have been collected in Bulgaria, and Martial rifles have been purchased and secretly sent to Macedonia. The Times goes on to say: "An outbreak would entail such terrible atrocities through the inability of Turkey to control the turbulent Albanians that the European power may be compelled to assemble a congress to discuss the Sultan's offer of a general system of reforms for the Christian provinces in Turkey."

German and French binetallists have passed a resolution in favor of international binetallism at a fixed ratio, to be determined by an agreement between Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COLONIAL POLICY.

LONDON, July 4.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, received the representatives of the different colonies at the Colonial Office to-day. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who was the spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their interests and increase their influence. Continuing Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he had long held strong opinions on the importance of drawing closer together the United Kingdom and the colonies, and he proposed to push the bill to provide for the representation of the colonies on the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, referred at length to Mr. Chamberlain's services in the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington in 1888, and the fact that although the senate had rejected the treaty the modern vivand based thereon had been in practical operation ever since, and had been commended by President Harrison as removing the friction between England and America on the most delicate question of all—the fisheries.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

## HE LOVED TOO WELL.

RAMIRENA, July 4.—After a most rigid examination by the coroner yesterday, Miss Beattie Harris, daughter of a wealthy farmer, confessed she had hanged Albert Blackman, a suttor of whom she was insanely jealous.

The body was found hanging in a lonely spot, and the general impression was that he had committed suicide. It was, however, suggested to the coroner to subject Miss Harris to a severe examination, as the dead man was last seen in her company. Being requested to tell all she knew about the case she said that Blackman, a well-to-do young farmer, had been courting her in opposition to the wishes of her parents, who did not object to him on account of his habits, but maintained she was too young, being scarcely 18 years old, and had hoped that she would find a relative living in another state.

Finding they could not change her affection by threats, they began a systematic attack upon her jealous nature, telling her that Blackman was engaged to another girl. She then explained away the rope.

But at her father's suggestion requested Blackman to give her a test of his love by letting her hang him, promising to let him down in time to save his life. Blackman readily submitted to the test. On the night of the murder she led him to a lonely spot where her father was in hiding with a rope, and she lowered the rope, and he returned placed it about Blackman's neck. He had little fear of the result, as he felt he had not enough strength to pull him from the ground. After the rope had been placed over a limb and drawn tight, her father appeared, and he and the girl pulled Blackman from the ground and tied the rope. She would have cut him down, but her father mentioned the mythical other woman and he became rigid. After the body became rigid she lowered the rope to the ground and with the assistance of her father arranged matters to give an appearance of suicide. Her confession has caused a pronounced sensation, and lynching was averted by the officials, who immediately after the confession placed them under arrest and spirited them away. The girl has also been arrested on the charge of murder.

CUBA'S INSURRECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Bernardo J. Buno, a member of the banking firm of J. Buno & Co., of Santiago de Cuba, and a captain in the Cuban army, who has just arrived in this city, in speaking of the Cuban revolution said the hospitals were filled with Spanish soldiers suffering from yellow fever.

"We have more men than we need for fighting purposes," continued Senor Buno. "The Cubans all over the island sympathize with the revolutionists. In the last week Spanish troops used to pass us around from place to place; now it is the reverse; we have to look for them, for they are not inclined to show much fighting."

"The Spanish troops are already somewhat demoralized. In the province of Santiago alone there are about 12,000 revolutionists. They are not men, but arms and ammunition, that are wanted."

"While it is undoubtedly true that Jose Marti is dead, the report circulated by the Spanish officials that Gen. Maximo Gomez has been wounded is utterly false."

HAVANA, July 3.—Capt. Hernandez, of the city guards, and Captain Mill at the head of their detachments, engaged the insurgent forces at Caguaira, Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents commanded by Aldana and Sabo, lost eight killed; eight were wounded, including Chief Aldana and Juan Leon. The same opposing forces had another skirmish on Tuesday and the insurgents were dispersed after losing two more killed. Ten members of the insurgent band, commanded by Pineda, has surrendered at Carthagena, San Diego Clara.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Official information received here states that the reason for the detention by the United States authorities at Key West of a small cutter, is that she is charged with filibustering. The five men on board have been held on suspicion of being Cuban filibusters.

## JINGOS AND JINGOISM.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Speaking at the Tammany Society's Fourth of July celebration to-day, Ex-governor Campbell of Ohio referred to the attitude of England at the present day as regards the Monroe Doctrine. "She seems," he said, "to be endeavoring to force us to aggressively reaffirm the Monroe doctrine or abandon it."

He said it had become lately the fashion among a few to sneer at patriotism and call it a patriotic man a jingo. The term now means as a reproach would soon be a mark of respect and honor, and if a man who upholds the Monroe doctrine is a jingo, then is every man a jingo who loves his country, her institutions, her people and her flag. As the speaker finished the audience rose to its feet and cheered wildly. Referring to Governor Campbell's speech, Ex-governor Walker, of Connecticut, who followed, said: "If the principles he enunciated in Jingoism, then I am a jingo and I don't believe I will go home alone. (Great applause.) Shoot the man on the spot with bullets or ballots who falls to raise our flag whenever it ought to be flying." A storm of applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Walker's speech.

## STANDARD OIL.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A special to the Times-Herald from New York says: The Standard Oil Company has sold every dollar of its holdings in the Chicago trust. This information is based on official authority. It accounts for the recent sensational decline in Chicago gas. It is admitted that a transfer of a majority of the Standard's holdings was made by Norman B. Ream of the Chicago gas light and coke company, who is supposed to represent a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. Henry B. Payne, representing the Standard oil company, holds \$14,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 worth of Chicago gas shares. John D. Rockefeller, Senator Bruce and other Standard oil magnates had a conference on the receipt of the news that Governor Altgeld had vetoed some of the measures, which had they become laws, would have materially benefited the trust. Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, expressed the conviction that he was no longer good policy for the Standard to invest in outside enterprises, on account of the growing hostility of the public to such enormous aggregations of capital.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Government Policy on the School Question Will Be Announced To-day (Friday).

### Claims of British Columbia Vigorously Presented Before the Dominion Parliament.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 4.—The cabinet was in session five hours to-day, discussing the political situation. Considerable diversity of opinion exists among them respecting the course which should be followed in reference to the Manitoba schools.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that the declaration of the government policy would be made to-morrow.

Great excitement prevails about the house. The general impression is that no matter what line the government decides upon there will be resignations from the cabinet.

Col. Prior made a vigorous protest in the house against the government's delay in bringing down returns.

The bill extending the provision of the Franco-Canadian treaty to countries with Great Britain has favored nation treaties passed by the Commons this afternoon after strenuous protests from the Opposition that Canada was bartering away her commercial freedom.

An amendment of Sir Richard Cartwright, condemning the Government for delay in filling Senate vacancies, was defeated by forty votes.

The movement for a new Dominion flag with the maple leaf as an emblem is making rapid progress. Several ministers are favorable to it.

Six additional superannuations are announced.

The Government can only pay for eight days' training of the militia during the coming fiscal year owing to the reduced appropriation.

British Columbia affairs occupied a good share of the attention of parliament to-night. Messrs. Davies and Prior spoke vigorously in regard to the delay in settling the Russian seizure claims.

Sir C. H. Tupper said the government had done everything in its power to bring the Imperial government to time, and he could not account for the delay.

Messrs. Mara, Corbould and Prior spoke on the same question.

These gentlemen brought up the question of the rates paid for printing the voters' lists in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Montague admitted that the present schedule was not fair to the British Columbia printing establishments and promised to refer it to a committee.

OTTAWA, July 5.—The political tension was somewhat relieved by the announcement in both houses to-day. Hon. Mr. Scott asked Sir Mackenzie Bowell whether the government proposed to bring down at the present session any legislation with regard to the Manitoba school question.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he would be in a position on Monday to give the house definite information. No new legislation, as far as he was aware, except what was already in the order paper would be brought down this session.

Hon. Mr. Scott—"Then the government has decided not to introduce remedial legislation."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—"I did not say what I did say. I was decided to do so or not; what I did say was that on Monday I expect to be in a position to state what course the government intends to pursue on that question."

In the Commons Hon. Mr. Foster was less explicit than Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The opinion is that there will be no remedial law this session, but that possibly a fall session will be held to put a measure through.

It is stated that the government's decision is that no remedial legislation will be reached after some hours spent in the department of justice. It was then found utterly impossible to reach a satisfactory conclusion within a reasonable time. The opinion is that there will be no remedial law this session, but that possibly a fall session will be held to put a measure through.

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In committee on the B.C. smelting bonus, Hon. Mr. Foster explained that it was not proposed to expend more than \$30,000 a year as bonus, unless there was a balance remaining over from the previous year. The result provided that to care the bonus, the smelter must begin operations before July 1, 1896.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said in view of the depressed state of the silver market and the condition of the Dominion finances, this hardly seemed to be the most suitable time to make an offer of this kind, but as the amount was small, and it was an experiment which might be the means of developing the principal industry of British Columbia, he would not offer any opposition. There were loud ministerial cheers in evidence of Mr. Laurier's adhesion to the principle of protection.

The revenue exceeds the expenditure for the twelve months by \$1,750,000.

Peter Le Sneur, secretary of the civil service examiners, has been superannuated. Hon. Mr. Foster will join the votaries of the wheel after the session.

Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, leaves for British Columbia on Monday.

## LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, July 4.—At the wool auction sales to-day 11,403 bales were offered, of which 500 were withdrawn. There was a better selection offered and the market was fully animated as yesterday. The bulk of lustrous cross breeds was taken for York-shire and Australia buyers. The tone of the market was strong at extreme prices.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

### Suicide of John Hunt at Nicome Slough—Official Monthly Returns.

### Japanese Fishermen Arrested for Attempted Murder—Indians Now Drink Jamaica Ginger.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 4.—Two Japanese fishermen have been arrested for trying to kill each other with knives in Richmond municipality.

The inland revenue returns for Vancouver for June are \$11,109 22, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, \$99,220. There were seventy-one convictions in the police court in June. Last month there were sixteen convictions.

The fire loss for June was \$1,050. Jamaica ginger is being sold to the Salmon river Indians as a beverage. Many of them get drunk upon it and the police can do nothing to stop the sale.

Corner Fitzhigh street was returned from Nicome Slough with particulars of the Hunt tragedy. John Hunt was found dead in his house under circumstances conclusively pointing to suicide. He is said to have sat on a stool, leaned against a table, placed the muzzle against his forehead and pressed the ramrod against the trigger. The discharge blew the top of the unfortunate man's head off. Hunt was a widower 67 years old.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—The story is current that the canneries here were caused by incendiaries. The insurance companies' representatives are taking voluminous evidence bearing on the matter.

The admiral and officers of H.M.S. Royal Arthur yesterday afternoon held a reception on the flag ship. A large number of citizens visited the vessel in spite of the inclemency of the weather and were received in a cordial way by the gallant sailors. During the afternoon dancing was indulged in under an awning on deck, the guests expressing delight at the excellence of the ship's orchestra. The Royal Arthur leaves this evening for Esquimalt.

The case of Pat Kane the evidence in the murder trial, the justices' charge and the petition for a new trial have been sent to Ottawa. Kane was to be hung on the 14th inst.

The total loss at the Brunette mills fire is officially announced at \$150,000.

No. 5 Company, B.C.B.G.A., entertained a number of marines and bluejackets at the drill hall last night. Sergeant LaBranche, who received the guests at the entrance, took occasion to refer humorously to the part the bluejackets took in clearing the grounds at Brockton Point last Monday under his supervision, and observed apropos of the same that he had commanded many men in his day, but that Dominion Day last night was his first command.

A very pleasant evening was spent with songs, recitations and refreshments.

Several sailors broke away from the watch during the day here. One of the bluejackets cannot be traced.

J. S. Tanner, chief clerk in the C.P.R. ticket office, leaves on Sunday for Seattle, where he has received a better appointment in the C.P.R. office. Mr. Tanner has been succeeded here by Mr. Hamilton Abbott who will occupy the position, and Mr. G. W. Millard will be removed from Mr. G. M. L. Brown's office to the ticket office.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 4.—John Beattie, 11 years old, has strayed from his home in Westminster and his parents are endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts through the police.

The body of a still born infant was found in a vacant house in the rear of the Queen's hotel, yesterday. The report of the incident at first caused considerable excitement; but on the police making inquiries it was ascertained that the child was naturally born and was placed where found by the mother to await the return of the father, who is a fisherman.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 5.—The vital statistics for June are: Births, 10; deaths, 6; marriages, 3.

Frank Sutherland, who was stabbed in Vancouver on the night of the 1st, is progressing favorably towards recovery. Macdonald, the other victim, is still very seriously ill. J. Green, arrested for being implicated in the affair, has been discharged for want of evidence.

It is not known whether the Brunette Saw Mill Co.'s mills will be rebuilt, but it is supposed that an early decision will be arrived at to start with delay. The demolition lies chiefly with stockholders in the company resident in the East, where the larger part of the interest in the concern is held. There is one thing though that is not yet ascertained, and that is despite the fact the company is still in a position to at once proceed with the execution of all orders on hand for salmon boxes, and to take any others that may offer. The adjustment of the losses with the insurance companies is the only thing preventing them from commencing this work at once, but there will be no delay, so they may be expected to be hard at work completing their box orders in the course of a day or two. This fact is a satisfactory one, amid so much that is discouraging.

Telegraphic dispatches all along the Fraser announce the subsidence of the Fraser, and danger is now positively stated to be over. The sockeye canning has commenced, the fish being caught in fairly large quantities.

## NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 5.—At an early hour this morning John Kelly, who was standing on the upper bridge of the steamer Joan, was observed by the second engineer to fall over the rail head first, and in his descent struck the rail on the lower bridge and then fell into the deep water of the gulf. Every effort was made to recover the body, but it did not rise to the surface.

At the mass meeting of the underground employees of the New Vancouver Coal Company, held yesterday, the chairman stated that the retiring committee had waited upon Superintendent Robins last Thursday to discuss the matter of the 10 per cent. reduction. Mr. Robins informed the committee that he would communicate with them in writing. This he had done, his letter being to the following effect: "Since December last the condition of the coal trade had been growing worse instead of better. The present state could not be more gloomy. The company had a hard struggle to keep its head above water. The principal cause of this state of affairs was the large shipments of coal from England, Wales and Australia. Under the circumstances the company had been hard pressed to maintain its present restricted output. He, therefore, asked for a continuance of the agreement for a further period of six months, promising, in the event of any change for the better, to confer with the committee again."

Without comment it was moved and seconded that a secret ballot be taken for or against this proposition. The motion carried, but before balloting was proceeded with there was discussion with regard to the coal market and prices obtained for the Nanaimo product in San Francisco. Several speakers expressed the opinion that it was impossible for them to obtain anything like definite information as to the real selling price of coal in San Francisco. Another speaker wanted to know if the 5 shaft could not be worked more regularly, but he was ruled out of order. The ballots were then counted, with the following result: For 104, against 77; majority in favor of continuing the superintendent's proposition, 27.

Before the principal business of the meeting was taken up the following executive committee was selected as representative of the M. & M. L. F. A. during the ensuing year: James Thompson and Albert Macdonald, No. 5 shaft; John McLean and Arthur Spencer, No. 1 shaft; Robert Bell and H. Carroll, Protection shaft.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

About half a dozen new settlers have reported pre-emptions in Trinity Valley within the past few days.

Trolling on the lakes is giving place to fly fishing with splendid results. A number of local sportsmen last week secured large baskets of silver trout ranging in weight from 2 to 6 lbs.

F. Adrian Meyer claims the record of the largest mushroom grown in the district. One appeared from his mushroom bed last week measuring 6½ inches across and weighed 11 ounces.

As Saturday's outgoing train on the S. & O. was nearing the bridge, about three miles from the bridge, a thoroughbred short-horn bull belonging to the Stearns ranch jumped over beside the track and was struck by the engine and killed. The engine was derailed in the middle of the bridge and narrowly escaped going over. It was again got on the rails, the train being delayed several hours. The animal killed was a valuable one.

J. R. Bailey completed this week the burning of the first kiln of brick turned out this season by the Vernon brick yard. The kiln contained about 200,000 bricks of much superior quality to any hitherto manufactured in this yard.

Alexander Gilmore, of Victoria, who has been on a visit to this city for some time, has been appointed agent for the Yukon, Vernon, as his agent and representative in this city. Mr. Gilmore owns considerable real estate in Vernon.

Hutchinson & Davidson have been, ever since commenced, making daily shipments of strawberries to the North-west. Most of the fruit has gone to Calgary and intermediate points, though some have been sent as far east as Medicine Hat.

QUESADA'S MANIFESTO.

### Victory Already in Sight—Death Rate Among the Spanish Troops Appalling.

### The Rebels Will Soon Be Recognized as Belligerents—More Arms Wanted.

NEW YORK, July 5.—General Rafael Quesada's address to the American people says that numerous important mistakes have been made as to the situation and the relative positions of the insurgents and the Spaniards. He says: "We are fighting the Spanish government, not the Spanish people. I find American sentiment with us. I have more than a thousand letters from leading citizens of the United States expressing sympathy and offering aid in behalf of free Cuba. I have told all these gentlemen that we cannot violate the law. They must wait until we are recognized as belligerents by the United States government. Then we shall have all the men and arms we need, and the war will end quickly. I may say, however, that Cuba is practically won. Victory is already in sight. We occupy nearly all the island. The Spanish soldiers have the towns and the ground they stand on."

"Despite statements to the contrary, the death rate among the Spanish troops is appalling. The reinforcements asked by General Campos are to fill broken regiments. The pestilence is sweeping away the soldiers at increasing speed. General Campos a few weeks ago had a total of 40,000 men. We have 20,000 armed soldiers in the field, but we have 100,000 men ready to go to the front and fight as soon as they can get arms and ammunition. The situation in Cuba has changed within a week. The yellow fever destroys more men in a day than are killed in many battles. It is safe to say that during July and August General Campos will lose 10,000 men by yellow fever alone. We could dispose of 2,000,000 cartridges at once. The men to use them are ready to march at an hour's notice."

"The republic will be proclaimed very soon. The first country to recognize our new government will be Chile, next Peru and then Colombia, and next the Argentine. The South American countries are all with us. Venezuela has too many serious conditions just now to make any official demonstrations for Cuba. Chile detests the Spanish government. We have her entire sympathy. Her wealthy and influential young men have held many meetings recently and sent a substantial aid. In North America the great states are with us to a man. Florida is sympathetically for Cuba. We are confident of winning our cause and establishing a substantial republic at an early day. We consider our independence now as good as accomplished."

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(From the Advance.)

On Sunday evening Capt. Adams delivered an instructive lecture in Palmerston hall on some of the important questions connected with the sociological problems of the present day.

It speaks well to be able to say that out of the 1,000 prune trees planted upon Mr. Covert's ranch last spring hitherto not one has died.

Greenwood camp is alive with prospectors from Trail and Slate creeks.

William Shaw returned to Greenwood on Monday. He reports that the discovery of the ore contained in the Snowshoe's vein in adjacent claims has caused much excitement.

The Gold Band, Gold Drop camp, in a north extension of the Anchor. There are two strong parallel leads 300 feet apart, being run high in gold and silver.

C. L. Thomas and J. S. Miller are at work on the North Star, the fraction between the Gold Drop and Golden Eagle. The ledge shows up from No. 1 to No. 2 feet, and its average width is three feet.

There are two ledges on the Silent Friend, Gold Drop vein, a shaft is being sunk.

Messrs. Adams and Coryell are surveying the Steenwinder and Phoenix in Greenwood camp.

Messrs. Boshart and Dietmer have sunk a shaft 18 feet deep on the Gold Drop. The ore at the bottom of the shaft still shows free gold and has widened out to 2½ feet.

Captain Woolley, proprietor of the Nelson Mine, paid a visit to Greenwood on last Monday, leaving on the following Wednesday for Nelson. Captain Woolley was most favorably impressed with the ledges in the camp.

Messrs. Lucy, Shonquest and McArthur are prospecting on the Lantz to strike the Gold Drop ledge, Gold Drop camp.

NAKUSP.

NAKUSP, July 4.—The new steamer Naksap was launched here on Tuesday. She was built by the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company to run on the Columbia between Northport, Wash., and Revelstoke on the Canadian Pacific. The boat has three decks, is 171 feet in length, of 300 tons burthen, and is said to be the finest stern-wheel steamer west of the Mississippi.

TONGUEVALE, Honduras, July 5.—President Bonilla has announced that he will issue a proclamation of amnesty to all political offenders. It is also said that he will proceed rigorously against all ex-officio accounts of fraud or peculation from any government. He has appointed another commission to carefully audit government accounts for the past ten years.

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.—Rocheffon.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## QUESADA'S MANIFESTO.

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COVENANT KEEPING.

We live in the days of free and bold discussion. Very little indeed is nowadays taken for granted. There are people now who take upon themselves to question the soundness of principles which only a few years ago were held to be sacred.

That the Legislative Assembly of this country do now, in the name of the people, accept the Manitoba Act, and decide on entering the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed in the Confederation Act.

A LITTLE BLUFFING.

Some of the weak Opposition papers pretend to be impatient because the Government have taken a little time to deliberate before they decide upon their course of action with respect to the Manitoba school question.

as to have to deal with that question. Hitherto they have done their best to avoid all responsibility with regard to it.

If the Opposition are so indignant at the Government's delay in this matter, why do they not themselves take the lead? Why do they not force the Government to come to a decision? They could do so easily enough if they had the will or the courage.

ARMENIA.

So much has been heard of Armenia of late that most people believe that it is a well defined country like Scotland or Ireland or Norway.

From this it will be seen that it is not so easy as it at first sight appears for the European powers to plan a scheme for the proper government of the Sultan's Armenian subjects.

That the Legislative Assembly of this country do now, in the name of the people, accept the Manitoba Act, and decide on entering the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed in the Confederation Act.

The pole nuisance is complained of everywhere. Poles are unsightly, and overhead wires, besides being ugly, are a source of danger.

AN INGENUOUS INVENTION.

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Some of the weak Opposition papers pretend to be impatient because the Government have taken a little time to deliberate before they decide upon their course of action with respect to the Manitoba school question.

of the knobs to its corresponding slot and through the slot to the motor. After operating the motor, the electricity passes back to the power house through another slot and its corresponding knob.

As the car is on another set of knobs as soon as it is off the one preceding, the supply of electricity to the motor is continuous.

SHORT OF CASH.

The United States is without doubt a very rich country. So wealthy a nation, if it were wisely governed, would be financially in a serious position.

Before the tariff tinkers began their meddling and muddling, he had an income of some \$220,000,000 or \$225,000,000 a year.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Toronto, July 5.—The Globe publishes a sensational story about a threatened uprising of Blackfoot Indians which may result in a massacre of all the whites on the reserve.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 5.—(Special)—The overdue steamer Red River arrived at West Selkirk this morning at 9.30, having on board Rev. Mr. Simmons and forty Indian children for the Brandon Industrial school.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

SEATTLE, July 4.—There is a strong probability that a Gloucester fishing fleet of about forty-five vessels will leave the East in the spring for the North Pacific Coast to engage in the fishing business.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Wellington Cannery to be Operated This Season—Rich Rossland's Developments.

Prospects of the Central Creamery at Westminster—Promising Iron Croppings in Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—A. Strathie's fine residence at South Vancouver was destroyed by fire at midnight last night.

Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., arrived in Vancouver yesterday and left for the Sound to-day.

A girl aged 16 eloped with a man named Johns from Nanaimo this morning.

Captain Pittendrigh is inquiring into the burning of David Clifton's house on June 18 last.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 6.—The municipal Association is to meet at Westminster town hall on Friday next to elect officers and to consider the Draft of the district municipality bill.

It had not been intended to operate the Wellington cannery this year, but the Laidlaw establishment having been destroyed, Mr. Laidlaw and his staff will carry out the season's work for their company at the Wellington cannery this year.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.) A branch of the Christian Endeavor Society has been formed here.

Captain Scott and Mr. Hughes, of the Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Co., have been in town.

The Methodist of this district purpose holding a camp meeting at Salmon Arm this month commencing on Wednesday, the 17th, and continuing until the following Friday night.

Sergeant Levin, of the Victoria police, who came up here some time ago for the benefit of his health, was taken much worse a week ago and was removed to the Inland hospital. He is now on the way to recovery.

Excellent work has been done by the branch farm at Agassiz for this section of the Dominion, and any farmer in British Columbia who studies the reports of the work done for a series of years could hardly fail to be a good farmer.

A meeting of ranchers was held here on Tuesday for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed some time since, who had charge of a petition to the local government asking that the Cattle Ranges Act be put in force.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.) It is estimated that there are two hundred men prospecting up Murphy, Sullivan and China creeks.

The Daluth is showing up to be a pretty prospect under development work.

WAR IN YUCATAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5.—The inhabitants of the State of Yucatan are enthusiastic over the re-inforcing of the federal troops there, and the orders to move against the rebel Indians encamped near the Belize (British Honduras) border.

The Pilgrim-Monita is rapidly being turned from a prospect into a mine.

Humphreys of Duluth and partners for \$75,000, of which 5 per cent. was paid down in cash. The three claims lie directly east of the Gem, Uncle Sam and Tiger.

Everyone who returns from Boundary to Rossland speaks highly of that part of the country, and not a few of the old-time Trail Creek prospectors are over there now looking for mineral.

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MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—Business men and citizens, regardless of party feelings, have united in the publication of a proclamation calling for the organization of a movement looking to the introduction of business methods in the city government.

Months ago it was noticed that city money was being used by speculators, contractors and others with no political influence.

The matter became so flagrant that the school board demanded an investigation as to its funds. The next day City Treasurer Bollin fled, leaving a note that he had gone to commit suicide.

Since then this has been reduced two-thirds by the I.O.U. being taken up. The council, in the face of the situation, refused to depose Bollin, though many citizens were demanding his arrest.

THE CLONNEL TRAGEDY.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Michael Cleary, of Ballyvailea, near Clonmel, was convicted of manslaughter to-day for causing the death of his wife, Bridget Cleary, at Ballyvailea, on March 14 last, by burning and otherwise ill-treating her on the ground that she was bewitched.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Cleary was suffering from nervousness and brooding, and that her husband, believing her bewitched, forced a nauseous decoction down her throat for the purpose of exorcising the evil spirit.

DISQUITED CUBA.

HAVANA, July 5.—Details reached here to-day of the death of Amador Guerra, a noted insurgent leader. It appears that two severe engagements were fought yesterday at Palmas Altas, not far from Manzanillo, and one of the largest towns in Santiago de Cuba.

The American ship THE E. Starbuck, Captain Curtis, departed for New York on the 29th inst. with a cargo of dark sugar valued at \$167,265.

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CITY OF MEXICO, July 5.—The inhabitants of the State of Yucatan are enthusiastic over the re-inforcing of the federal troops there, and the orders to move against the rebel Indians encamped near the Belize (British Honduras) border.

The campaign against the Indians must be tedious. It will be much like the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida, there, as the climate is frightfully hot and fever and hardship kill more men than do the Indians, who are as cruel as the Apaches and have marvelous ingenuity in warfare.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords Discussed by the Present and the Retiring Premier.

LONDON, July 6.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, replied to the speech which Lord Rosebery recently delivered before the Eighty Club, in which he attacked the House of Lords.

Salisbury Declares the Peers Deserve Thanks for Clearing off Angry Conflicts.

The Premier traversed Lord Rosebery's statement that the House of Lords had a legislative preponderance. "On the contrary," he asserted, "the House of Lords has no share in the votes by which governments were displaced nor in the provision of funds for public services."

Lord Rosebery replied that the legislative preponderance of the House of Lords existed, inasmuch as 500 peers were afforded the house for the purpose of revising Liberal measures.

The House of Commons, he added, changed, but the House of Lords never changed. Whatever the results of the elections the House of Lords remained the same.

In conclusion the ex-premier said that if Conservative measures were such as to raise the social life of the people without injustice to other classes he promised them the support of the Liberals.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

HONOLULU, June 27.—Per steamer Alameda to San Francisco, July 4.—The senate held an executive session yesterday, in which the report of the special committee on the confirmation of W. R. Castle, as minister to Washington City, was considered.

The executive session lasted about an hour, and when the doors were opened it was announced that Mr. Castle's appointment had been confirmed.

Mr. Castle will leave for Washington City about August 1. It is understood that he is appointed temporarily, and that P. M. Hater, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, will ultimately represent this country at Washington City.

President Dole has announced his selections for the council of state. They are: John Emmeluth, Henry Smith, J. F. McDonough, Charles M. Cooke, T. B. Murray.

The latter is president of the American League, an organization that caused no little worry to the government in the past. The council of state is composed of fifteen members; it has power to legislate on extraordinary occasions, such as war or pestilence.

L. A. Thurston, late Hawaiian minister at Washington City, has resigned a law office and will devote his time to professional practice.

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AFFAIRS.

Per steamer Albatross July 4.—The Senate session yesterday, in a special committee...

for Washington city understood that the... Foreign Affairs, will a country at Wash...

CUBA.

ails reached here Amadora Guerra, a... appears that they were fought yesterday...

German schooner for some days, the property of... carrying 1,200...

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Situation and the Manitoba School Question Agitation—Opposition Scandal.

B.C. Members Urgent in Advocating the Interests of Their Province.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 29.—There has been considerable excitement during the past few days with reference to the course which the government will take on the Manitoba school question...

THE MINISTERIAL RANKS would be sufficient to defeat the Government at a point. It will be seen from these observations that there is room for anxiety among those who desire to see no break in the Conservative party.

MR. WALLACE.—Our intention is to complete that work conjointly with the local government. MR. HASTLAW.—I wish to call the attention of the Minister of Public Works to the fact that some time ago I presented a request on behalf of the board of trade of Nanaimo for some dredging to be done in that harbor...

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MEMBERS. It is worthy of remark that the British Columbia members have made themselves more conspicuous in debate this year than in any previous session.

MR. CORBOULD spoke as follows: I am sorry to see the least for the improvement of the Fraser river has been dropped to the sum of \$10,000. At no time in the history of British Columbia has it been more necessary for an expenditure to be made on the Fraser river than at the present time.

MR. OULMET.—The survey of the Fraser river, as I am informed, is completed so far as it is necessary to ascertain what improvements are to be carried out to secure uniformity of the channel, and to prevent the erosion of the shores.

WINNIPEG, July 6.—A Main Street butcher is accused of using oats in the manufacture of his sausage. A recent purchaser suspected something wrong, and as numerous tables have been missing lately, the health inspector made a visit to the premises.

at our disposal is perhaps not so large as we would desire to see it, but I can assure the hon. gentleman it will be put to good use.

MR. CORBOULD.—This \$10,000 is only towards the improvement of the mouth of the river?

MR. OULMET.—Yes. MR. CORBOULD.—I can quite understand that the Dominion government is not liable to keep the river from overflowing, only as regards keeping the river in its proper channel?

MR. OULMET.—I am assured by my chief engineer that so far as we require information the work of surveying done is sufficient. The work done last year was only to complete what was required. Probably the hon. gentleman refers to another survey asked for by the local government in order to prevent floods from taking place, as they did last year, and generally to prevent their recurrence and damage being done.

MR. CORBOULD.—The surveys have not been dropped.

MR. MARR.—Last year Mr. Gamble, resident engineer of the Public Works Department in British Columbia, made an examination of the Columbia, from Golden to Revelstoke, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and cost of making that part of the river navigable.

MR. OULMET.—The information referred to by the hon. gentleman has been sent to the department, and the necessity of making the river navigable in the navigation of the rivers indicated by him has been carefully looked into.

MR. MARR.—Early this spring the Public Works department, conjointly with the provincial government, did good and substantial work on the river banks at Revelstoke in preventing the erosion of the banks at that point.

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MR. OULMET.—Representations have been received by the department and instructions have been sent Mr. Gamble, our resident engineer, to report on the cause of the trouble at Nanaimo, and as to the best means of remedying it.

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CABLE LETTER.

Rushing Entertainments Before the Elections—Independence Day Celebrations—Postal Delays.

The Nicaragua Canal—Composition of the Cabinet—Earl Rosebery's Marriage Prospects.

(Copyright by the Associated Press, 1895.)

LONDON, July 6.—Leading hostesses, in view of the coming season, the approaching dissolution of parliament, and the fierce political campaign which will follow, are doing their utmost to rush their entertainments before the elections.

This year the invasion of London by Americans is the strongest ever witnessed. They are to be seen at every turn occupying the best apartments in all the popular hotels and visiting all the places of interest.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS on Thursday last, and, strange to say, the cheering of the eagle on those occasions seemed to give the lion a certain degree of healthy satisfaction.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July in London began with the much advertised "meet" of the American vehicles at 11 o'clock this morning in Hyde Park.

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WINNIPEG, July 4.—(Special)—At a meeting of the senior Conservative association of Winnipeg last night a strongly worded resolution was passed unanimously calling upon the Dominion government to pass the order in council granting aid to the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay railway, of which there has been so much talk recently.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 4.—(Special)—The legislature was prorogued this afternoon. Governor O'Brien remarked: "I have passed over the bill providing for the reduction of the salaries of the public officers, because it is said it reduces the salary of the Governor from \$12,000 to \$7,000 and reduces the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court \$1,000 each. This session has been expected for several days. The Governor reserves it for the royal assent. The full salaries will be continued to every body if the bill is not assented to, and this will interfere with the loan project recently arranged by Colonial Secretary Bond. The Whitechapel has a stirring party meeting yesterday, and agreed to full expatriation pay for all the members at a total expenditure of \$34,000 against \$31,000 for the two sessions held last year.

WINNIPEG, July 6.—Eight prisoners, tramps, attempted to escape from the police station at an early hour this morning. They were outside when captured by the police sergeant.

CAPITAL NOTES.

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Leclerc, one of the directors, say the overdraft of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company for \$40,000 would be secured, and that of the Shipping and Trading Company for \$20,000, if not already secured, would be. The overdraft by a large iron foundry was being covered by mortgage.

TORONTO, July 6.—Eddie Haywood, 13 years old, was kidnapped from the Victoria Industrial school by a barber named Johnston, who ran away with the boy's mother. He is supposed to be in Buffalo.

LOST IN THIBET.

PARIS, July 5.—Very serious fears are entertained in the Royalist circles of France with regard to the safety of Prince Henry of Orleans, the scapegoat son of the Duc de Chartres, whose travelling companion died under such peculiar circumstances in the far Orient a few months ago that the official reports of the Monarchical party felt impelled to publish a statement to disprove that the Prince was neither materially nor morally responsible for the Baron de Grandmaison's sudden death, and showing that they had been separated by a distance of several hundred miles when the tragic event took place.

It seems that when last heard of the Prince, abandoning his intention of returning direct to Europe to face the insinuations against him, to contest his father's application to the Emperor to legally declare him incapable of managing his own property and to challenge his cousin, the Duke of Orleans, to fight a duel for the active part which he had taken in the matter, had turned his steps in the direction of Thibet with the object of returning home through that mysterious country, a renowned for its mysterious hatred which prevails against foreigners among the people, and in particular among the fanatic clergy.

It would be strange if he were to find in the people of Asia a death similar to that of young Prince Louis Napoleon in the interior of Africa. It would clear the situation to a certain extent, since there is no doubt that as a pretender he is far more dangerous than his cousin, the Duke of Orleans. They have the same fault with regard to getting into perpetual quarrels. But whereas the Duke of Orleans does nothing to redeem this fault, Prince Henry may be said to atone for his shortcomings by the courage and manly energy of which he has given evidence as an explorer. His financial extravagance contrasts strangely with the scrupulousness, not to say avarice, which is the distinguishing trait of the house of Orleans.

THE SCOLLIE MURDER.

NEW YORK, July 5.—On board the Clyde liner Algonquin, which reached her pier yesterday, were Thomas Gray and his wife Hetty, both Canadians. They are in charge of Canadian detectives who traced them as follows:

David Scollie, the murdered man, lived in Peterborough, Ontario. He was a bachelor, well advanced in years, and very well to do. Near him resided the Gray family. It seems Mrs. Gray persuaded her husband to make Scollie a proposal to give the Grays the use of the farm, they in return to take care of him during the rest of his life. The old bachelor assented. Mrs. Gray is then alleged to have said to her sister, a Mrs. McGregor, who lived near the Scollies, it would do no harm to kill the man. McGregor was shocked, and told her sister so. Mrs. Gray replied:

"Suppose I kill him and then burn the house. Who will know anything about it?" About a year ago Mrs. McGregor was aroused at 2 o'clock in the morning by the Gray children knocking at the door and saying that her mother had sent her to say that the house was on fire. McGregor hurried to the burning building and met Mrs. Gray on the roof. She had a bundle under her arm and tried to persuade McGregor not to venture into the building. He did, however, and aided by neighbors, found the body of Scollie. Flames had not reached it, but the head had been severed and was missing. It is now believed it was in the bundle that the woman had under her arm. None of the suspicious circumstances connected with the death came out until the insurance people began an investigation. They found that the house had been insured for five times its actual value, but they did not discover that until the Grays had collected the insurance, disposed of the farm and disappeared. Detective Murray was placed on the case and for nearly a year endeavored to find and the fugitives. He at last located them in Florida and found them in hiding near Ocala.

M. N. NAPOLEON GARANT

CURED OF DYSPEPSIA.

A Severe Case Cured by Burdock Blood Bitters After Other Treatment Had Failed. GENTLEMEN.—After being treated by three doctors for Dyspepsia I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. By the time I had taken two bottles of the B.B.B. I was completely cured and have since been strong and well. When I was suffering from Dyspepsia I was as weak as a cat and this I could hardly walk, but now I walk as well as ever. I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Merchants, Caplin River, Que.

The Colonist. FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

AMERICAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The way that even the best of the American newspapers mutilate and misrepresent history in matters in which the interests of their country, real or imaginary, are concerned, is well exemplified in what the New York Tribune a short time ago said about the Alaska boundary.

A characteristic example of British aggression is furnished in the pending dispute over the Alaska boundary. The boundary itself is more than seventy years old; the dispute scarcely six. In February, 1825, the line dividing their North American possessions was fixed, with precise particularity, in a treaty between Russia and Great Britain.

Her tactics underwent a sudden change, however, in 1839. There was at that time no open challenge of the boundary, no claim for territorial extension, no request for a new survey. No new survey, no new survey, no new survey, no new survey, no new survey.

Nothing could be more explicit than the treaty of 1825. It says the boundary line "shall ascend along the channel called Portland Channel and then follow the coast of the continent to the point where the line between the British possessions and Alaska commences at the most southern point of Prince of Wales Island and follows the channel northwardly."

It is no wonder that the Americans who take such stuff as this for gospel believe that the British are greedy and that Canadians in particular are dishonest. The Tribune, which affects to know so much about the treaty of 1825, must know that the boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska commences at the most southern point of Prince of Wales Island and follows the channel northwardly.

AN UNDISCOVERED MURDERER.

People are beginning to lose faith in the old saying "Murder will out," which was once accepted as almost a self-evident truth. Murders in these days are committed in crowded cities in the broad daylight, where detection, it might be supposed, would be immediate and certain, and yet the murderers, in spite of the boasted skill of the modern detective, have not been discovered.

The name of the murdered woman was Demers. She was the wife of Napoleon Demers, a respectable, hard working mechanic. Under the same roof lived the Deguises, father and daughter. The apartments of the Demers were immediately above the rooms which the Deguises occupied.

a naked foot projecting into Mrs. Demers' room, she immediately returned. She was evidently under the impression that Mr. Demers was asleep. At 2:30 Mrs. Natel went to Mrs. Demers' rooms to do some washing. She found Mrs. Demers lying on the floor with her throat cut, quite dead and cold. She was in her night dress and the rooms appeared as if nothing had been done to them during the day.

There were no signs in the room that there had been a struggle. The woman had received a violent blow on the top of her head that stunned her, and while she was insensible her throat must have been cut. The murderer had evidently left the house by the front door, for it was locked and the key is not to be found. The house was minutely searched from top to bottom, but nowhere were traces of blood found and no weapon of any kind was discovered.

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THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle has come to the front. It is used almost everywhere, by everyone. Various influences are attributed to it, social, moral, hygienic, economic and aesthetic. There is a very readable article in the July Century Magazine on Bicycle Problems and Benefits, of which the following are the first and last paragraphs:

The bicycle is, in fact, the agent of health and of a wider civilization. It will give stronger bodies to the rising generation than their fathers had, and it will bring the city and the country into closer relations than have existed since the days of the stage coach. What the summer boarder has been doing for the abandoned farms and deserted villages of New England the wheelman is doing for the regions surrounding our great cities.

The progress of the bicycle has not been without opposition. The bicyclist has been the object of ridicule, coarse and refined, malicious and good-natured, loud and low voiced. But it has advanced almost beyond that stage. Those who admire and envy the bicyclist are in these days far more numerous than those who laugh at him.

It is evident that some members of the Government and many of its supporters in the House do not take Dr. Waldon's view of the duty of the Government in the premises. They are evidently of the opinion that the Government must introduce the remedial bill and undertake its existence on the result—that, in short, it must be a Government measure. This is why some members of the Government express their determination to resign if the Government brings down the bill, and why others threaten to resign if the Government refuses to bring it down.

beginning to be admitted that they have reason on their side. A lady can glide on a bicycle with quite as much propriety and with greater comfort and safety than she can ride a hard trotting cob or even an ambling pony. This seems now to be generally admitted, and the consequence is that the number of wheelwomen is constantly increasing.

AN EASTERN THINKER.

Dr. Waldon, who represents the County of Albert, New Brunswick, in the Dominion House of Commons, is one of the reading and thinking men of that body. He is dean of the law faculty of Dalhousie College, and it is therefore to be presumed that his opinion on a question of constitutional law is worthy of respect. This gentleman was not long ago interviewed by a representative of the Toronto World, chiefly, as it seems, on the position of the Government with respect to the all-absorbing Manitoba school question. Here is an extract from that interview:

"In your opinion, is the government bound to introduce into the house a remedial law for Manitoba?"

"Bound by what consideration?" Dr. Waldon queried.

"Bound by the fact that they have issued the remedial order."

"Most emphatically no!" the Doctor replied. Continuing, he said: "To me the clearest reading of the constitution in respect to this matter is as follows: The Governor-General-in-council, in hearing and disposing of the appeal from Manitoba, was a judicial tribunal. The constitution charged that tribunal with the duty of hearing an appeal, and in certain sets of facts should occur to clothe it with the jurisdiction of the Governor-General-in-council, and no other body, that was empowered by the constitution to hear the appeal. The preliminary inquiry before that tribunal as to whether, in the existing state of facts, they had jurisdiction, was one of much difficulty, involving the determination of nice points of law and of fact. The tribunal was empowered by a Canadian statute to avail itself of the opinions of the Supreme Court of Canada and the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The Governor-General-in-council, having determined that they had jurisdiction, reported thereby the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, and accepting the opinion of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, were, it seems to me, bound to make a remedial order. So far their action seems to me entirely judicial."

"Do you think that those persons who are members of the tribunal that heard the appeal and made the remedial order are bound to support a remedial law in the house?"

"Quite the contrary," Dr. Waldon replied. "Had I been a judge sitting in that tribunal I would have felt bound to issue a remedial order, for the simple reason that the issuing of the order was necessary to undo the doors of parliament to the commission of the crime of the Government. They were introduced into the House of Commons, though I had been a judge in that tribunal, I, as a member of the house, would feel myself perfectly free to vote for or against any remedial law that might be introduced."

"Does not the weight of legal opinion controvert your view?"

"Quite the contrary, it supports it," Dr. Waldon replied. "So far as I have been able to ascertain, the overwhelming weight of professional opinion favors the view that the promulgation of the remedial order in no way pledged the government, or any member of the same, to support a remedial law in parliament."

"Does not the established practice in Canada and England require government initiative in all important measures?"

The above, is substantially the opinion lately expressed by the Montreal Gazette. Both Dr. Waldon and the Gazette seem to think that the bill to remedy the grievances complained of by the minority in Manitoba can be submitted to Parliament as an open question in which every member is at liberty to vote as his judgment or his conscience dictates. If it passes, the Government is not entitled to any credit for its passage, and if it is rejected, its rejection cannot affect the position of the Government.

deliberated upon. It would be interesting to observe how the remedial bill would be received under such circumstances, and what would be its fate. But we do not think that the experiment will be tried.

THE RIGHT RING.

It is cheering to see that there are Canadians who believe in their country and who are ready to proclaim their faith in it on all proper occasions. The Toronto Telegram was on Dominion Day jubilant. It had good cause to rejoice. There are both truth and good sense in its Dominion Day hurrah:

"Canada," it exclaimed, "is the freest, happiest, best off country in the world, and can meet the dawn of the twenty-ninth year of her life as a nation with courage tempered by wisdom and hope in which there is no fear."

"The country has its troubles, but never was there a country which attained so much of greatness with a little trouble. Whatever politicians may say the foundations of Canada's national life are laid deep in a growing concord between Canadians who differ in race and creed, but who are one in love of country."

Every proposition of this outbreak when coolly and calmly considered is demonstrable. Our country is without doubt a good one, and we ought to be a contented and a happy people.

A BRITISH PROTECTIONIST.

We are often told that in England no one but a crank or a downright lunatic opposes free trade. But it has been noticed of late that there are very many in Great Britain, neither cranks nor lunatics, who are very far from believing that free trade has been the making of England. Among these is Mr. Burgess, who has written a book which bears the title "Perils to British Trade."

It is usual for the provisional advocates of the free trade policy of this country to attempt to justify it not so much by any defence or direct apology for it, or on its essential merits, as by inferences in its favor drawn from a misrepresentation of the property of this country during the years of its monopoly of the improved tools of production and distribution, and during these years when other great nations were engaged in exhausting wars—all ascribed to the free trade policy;—any attempt or proposal to revert to fiscal regulation of export trade is falsely described as limiting the supply of useful commodities, and as attempting to create a monopoly for landlords.

The tactics of the advocates of free trade in Great Britain are exactly those resorted to by the opponents of the National Policy in this Dominion. Their arguments in favor of free trade, pure and simple, are few and weak, and they are compelled to admit that free trade is not suited to Canada in its present circumstances. It is only when they describe what they assert are the nature and the results of protection that they become fluent. Their denunciation of the trade system which has been adopted by every civilized country in the world except Great Britain, is unqualified. In order to make what they consider points against protection they distort history and misrepresent facts. Their elaborate calculations are often based upon data that are either erroneous or imaginary. The conclusions which they draw from false premises, often of their own creation, they flatter in the faces of protectionists as if they were unquestionably sound and logical. The air of infallibility which these free trade romancers assume would be amusing if they were not so brazenly and so provokingly impudent.

In this country there are many advocates of free trade who know nothing whatever of the history of commerce or of the principles on which it is based, but who, like parrots, repeat the theories and the inventions of the leading men of their party. The air of self-confidence which these pretenders to knowledge assume often imposes upon those who honestly desire to obtain information on the trade question. They have no suspicion that the men who have undertaken to instruct them are the merest quacks who are certain to lead those who trust them widely astray.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Moreby to the wardenship of the Westminister penitentiary will, we have no doubt, be most satisfactory to the people of the Province. Mr. Moreby is active, energetic and intelligent. He will, it is certain, perform the duties of the office to which he has been appointed most efficiently. From what we have heard of Mr. Moreby as an administrator and a disciplinarian we are confident that under his management the Westminister penitentiary will become in every respect a model prison.

The Macedonian question is causing much excitement at Philippopolis, Bulgaria. The town last night was pelted with stones and missiles. The hour for revolt has struck; the voice of long suffering Macedonia calls for help."

There should be as little merit in loving a woman for her beauty as a man for his prosperity, both being equally subject to change.—Pope.

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

THE CITY.

THE Minister of the Interior has set apart a portion of range 21, south of the Wapta river at Golden, as a public park.

THE time for the coming into effect of the act to ensure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance has been extended until the 1st of August proximo.

A MEETING of householders is to be held in the Oak Bay school district on the 13th inst. to elect school trustees. The former election was invalid, it is said, because a woman trustee was elected.

TENDERS have been invited by the Lands and Works Department for the erection of a new frame schoolhouse at Oak Bay, facing the Foul Bay road. The tenders are to be in by noon of Wednesday next.

THE Atlas Canning Co., of Vancouver, has been duly incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000. The chief promoters and trustees are W. C. McKee, E. J. G. McDonald, G. W. and C. G. Hobson.

EDWARD C. CARROLL, Robert Wood, Daniel Rabbit, and J. W. Highwood, of Armstrong, B. C., have organized as the Wood-Cargill Co., Ltd., merchants and millers, with a capital stock of \$125,000.

THE explosion of a tin of tar oil resulted in Mr. W. Stamer, an employee of E. B. Marvin & Co., being badly burned about the face yesterday morning. His injuries though very painful are not considered dangerous.

THE annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. was held yesterday afternoon, when the usual yearly reports were presented. Owing to so much time being taken up with the reports the election of officers was left over till next week.

SEALED offers for the purchase of the two cottages facing Birdcage walk, on the provincial government grounds, are invited by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The immediate removal of the buildings is required.

THE Chinamen occupying the shacks condemned by Sanitary Inspector Conlin, and moved out yesterday. The list includes two buildings on Government street and five on Cormorant street. They will be torn down at once.

A SPECIAL session of the board of Housing Commissioners was held yesterday, when the owner of the Caledonia saloon premises, Mr. Joseph Rhoda, made application, under sec. 3 of the statute, to name John H. Gaerdes as licensee. Temporary permission was granted, to be made permanent at the next regular meeting of the commission.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette notes the registration of four new Spokane mining companies in British Columbia. They are the Boundary Creek Mining Co., with capital of \$1,000,000; the Enreka Consolidated Mining Co., \$500,000; the West Le Roi and Josie Consolidated Mining Co., \$500,000; and the Robert E. Lee Co., \$500,000.

THE full and divisional courts sit on Monday, the following being the list of cases. Full court—Tremblay v. Dorocher; Donohue v. Howison; re. Yorkshire Guarantee Co., Ltd.; Edison General Electric Co. v. Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co.; Slade v. Sargent; and C.P.R. v. Murphy. Divisional court—Wong Hoy Woon v. Duncan; and Rogers v. Hirsch.

SEPTEMBER 3 is the date decided upon for the holding of the third anniversary services of the Centennial Methodist church. An invitation has been extended to Rev. Mr. Shaaklin, of the First M. E. church, Seattle, to conduct the services, and it is expected his reply will be an acceptance. Some time during the following week the anniversary tea meeting will be held, preliminary arrangements being now under way.

THE Sound steamers yesterday morning carried away about 600 Victorians who intended to "take in" the celebration at Seattle. There were about an equal number on each boat, and all got away nearly together. Last evening the City of Kingsport brought home several excursionists, but took on the outward trip a limited number of passengers. To-day's incoming steamers are also expected to be crowded.

ON account of the threatening weather and the counter attractions yesterday in the way of excursions, the outing of the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., and their friends to Shawngnan lake was not as well attended as would otherwise have been the case. However, in spite of the rain the party managed to enjoy themselves at the lake, where fishing, sports and dancing made the afternoon and evening pass very pleasantly. Richardson's orchestra accompanied the excursion.

THROUGH the efforts of Messrs. Earle and Prior, M. P., the Dominion government has made arrangements with the tramway company for the free transportation of mail-formed letter carriers. This intimation has caused considerable rejoicing among the carriers, for the privilege means the saving of much hard work and considerable time. Walking to and from boats and from homes a mile or more out of the business portion of the city, will henceforth be a thing of the past. The privilege will also facilitate the distribution of mail by giving a quicker delivery.

TWENTY FIVE lambs smuggled in from San Juan have been seized by the customs officer J. J. White at Sidney and the farmer in whose barn the animals were found has been summoned by Collector of Customs Milne to appear before him and give an explanation. The lambs will be sold to-day at noon at Sidney. Considerable difficulty has been found in preventing the smuggling of fruit, eggs and other small farm produce from the American islands in sloops and the only way to effectually prevent it would be by having a small cutter patrol the coast up as far as Saanich. The cost, however, of maintaining such a cutter would be considerable, compared with the amount of produce smuggled. Every now and then some one is caught and the heavy fines imposed by the collector have a salutary effect in teaching the culprits that smuggling does not pay.

ANOTHER MOVE.

There was sudden activity on both sides yesterday in regard to the waterworks contract. The city, since Mr. Thomas Story had decided not to go ahead with the writ he had taken out, made preparations to complete the contract with Messrs. Walkley, King & Co. at four o'clock in the afternoon was the time at which, in accordance with the authority given by the resolution passed at the last council meeting, the Mayor was to sign the documents and affix the civic seal. In the meantime, however, Mr. John Haggarty, the lowest tender, entered the field, and through Messrs. Yates & Jay, took proceedings for an injunction restraining the Mayor from completing the contract, the same rea-

See My New Dress!

It used to be my mamma's old cashmere, which she took to pieces and dyed with Diamond Dyes and made me two new dresses, a blue and a brown. Brother's got a new suit too; it's made from Uncle Jack's old coat dyed over; mamma said 'twas easy to dye with Diamond Dyes,—that anybody can use them.



Diamond Dyes are made for Home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color. Sold everywhere. 10 cts. a package. 50¢ Dose-ment and 40 samples of colored cloth free. WALKLEY & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P. Q.

sons being given as in Mr. Story's statement of claim. The papers were made out, but as Mr. Justice Drake was sitting in the county court and Mr. Justice Gress was busy, it was found impossible to get the matter before a judge. The Mayor, however, consented to postpone the signing of the contract to allow Mr. Haggarty a chance of being heard by the court. So that everything now is in abeyance till to-day.

The application will be made before Mr. Justice Drake to-day. The affidavits on which it is based are those of Mr. John Haggarty and Mr. Thomas Story. Mr. Haggarty's affidavit sets forth that he is able and willing to carry out the contract at the figures for which he tendered. Mr. Story's affidavit in retort states that Haggarty's tender is the lowest point out that it is only \$1,050 below the estimate of the city waterworks engineer. It also states that the affiant believes that the council have not examined Mr. Haggarty's figures and states that he, by reason of being more accustomed to excavating, filling and earth work than almost any other contractor in the city, is particularly capable of doing the proposed work. As a ratepayer Mr. Story objects therefore to the city expending \$16,557 more on the contract than the sum Mr. Haggarty offered to do it for.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The service in which the steamer Prince Rupert, reported to have been built for the C.P.R. to run between Victoria and Vancouver, will be employed in its last known voyage. A press dispatch from Digby, N.S., says: "The Dominion Atlantic R.M.S. magnificent steamship Prince Rupert arrived here this morning. The Prince Rupert is 3,000 horse power and is the most perfect and the latest passenger steamer on the Eastern seaboard. She has the most severe trials her tested speed has proved to be 18 1/2 knots. This steamer has passed every test and examination of Lloyd's and the imperial board of trade, the passenger certificate granted by which authority allows her to carry 850 passengers. The Prince Rupert will be placed on the route between St. John and Digby in a double daily service, and will run in close connection with the 'Flying Bluenose' express."

THE "PROGRESSIST" IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco papers chronicle the arrival there of the new tugboat Progressist on Saturday last. The vessel brought out a cargo of coal from England, and as soon as she discharges this will leave for Victoria, expecting to reach here some time next week. She experienced a bad weather off Cape Horn, but her behavior throughout the voyage was splendid. The Progressist has already been referred to several times in the COLONIST, she being chartered for one year by Messrs. R. Dananuir & Sons to carry coal to California.

MARINE NOTES. The O. R. & N. steamer Chitago sailed for China and Japan at a late hour last night after having been in port from 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She came from Comox here, and with the 600 tons of coal aboard for her own consumption and 2,300 tons of flour from Portland besides 25 tons of naval stores received here for shipment to Hongkong, every inch of her freight room was occupied. As passengers she carried away some half-dozen Chinamen. The Chitago arrived here on her first voyage on June 24.

Everything is in readiness for the tug Mysery to start for New Westminster yesterday when orders were received cancelling the trip. The steamer was to tow the lumber-laden bark Northwest to sea, but owing to the vessel being damaged in Wednesday night's fire her sailing was postponed.

The twenty-five casks of seal skins brought from the Orient on the Empress of China Tuesday have arrived here to be re-packed before being forwarded to London. The Sloopers Gaudin, Captain Walbran, leaves for Frowst Island this morning to select a site for the proposed new lighthouse.

FROM CARIBBOO. Mr. Joseph Peiron returned last night from a somewhat extended trip to the Cariboo district. In regard to the Cariboo and Horsey claims he had no later news than that already published. The big ditch on the Cariboo will, it is expected, be completed in five weeks, and will give a good supply of water. Mr. Herman is about half through his survey for the Quesselle Forks canal and hydraulic purposes, and considers the locality very favorable for putting in a ditch for hydraulic purposes, the head averaging from 200 to 250 feet.

On the North Fork of the Quesselle river at a point called "Cape Horn," water is going on to divert the river so as to lay bare a portion of the present river bed. Taking advantage of the present river in the river a cut has been made about 950 feet long and ten to twelve feet wide. In this cut the water is now running at a depth of 2 1/2 feet, sluicing it out. Eighty feet of the dam work has been completed, leaving about 140 feet still to build to complete the work. By this something like 3,000 feet of river bed will be laid bare. Mr. Peiron panned out dirt at various places there and found more or less colors of gold in every pan. The prospects of making a good success of operations are considered extremely favorable.

The following brothers were duly installed by Grand Master Holmes last evening as office bearers for the present term of Peerless lodge, No. 33, I. O. F.: William B. Mackintosh, N. G.; D. McMillan, V. G.; Harrison, permanent secretary; G. B. Lindsay, treasurer; Charles Porter, wardens; John Speed, conductor; George McLeod, O. G.; Hudson Roper, I. G.; Harry Brown, R. S. N. G.; William McKay, L. S. N. G.; D. H. McIntosh, R. S. V. G.; J. T. Huff, L. S. V.; Hinkson Siddell, chaplain; W. J. Hanna, J. P. G.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Tacomas Win the Baseball Match With the Amities by One Run.

Maple Leaves Add Another Victory to Their Credit-Cricket and Bicycling.

The return match between the Tacoma and Amity teams was played yesterday at the Caledonia grounds, and after a game battle the home nine suffered defeat again at the hands of the Tacoma representatives by the narrow margin of one run. The increasing popularity of baseball was evidenced by the splendid gathering. The game was keenly contested, and neither team had a cinch on victory until the last...

The visitors put up a great fielding game, the only error made being an excusable one, when Greig attempted to handle a lofty bound ball. The work by the Amities was not so good. At Tacoma the boys were beaten though they earned seven runs out of twelve scored. Yesterday every run tallied by the Amities was earned. The result of the games with Seattle and Tacoma proved that the in-field has a weak spot somewhere. No improvement could be desired in the batting, for in this feature the Amities will rank with any amateur aggregation.

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The above match, played on the Albion grounds, Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon, was won by Victoria by a score of 105 to 55 on the result of the first innings. Victoria won the toss and decided to bat. Their innings closed for 105, but this score would have been much less had the fielding of the Albions been up to standard. Holt 27, Wallis 23, and Captain Barnes 16, batted well for their runs, and York and Anderson bowled in good form. The Albions' first innings only produced 56, of which L York and H. J. Martin contributed 15 and 11 respectively. Wallis took 7 wickets for 15 runs, and Captain Barnes also trundled well. In their second innings Victoria collapsed, being disposed of for 36, owing chiefly to the clever bowling of Warden, who obtained 7 wickets at a cost of 14 runs. Wallis with 13 was the only batsman who reached double figures. With 25 minutes to play and 87 to make to win, the Albions began their second venture, and were scoring runs rapidly when time was called, with 2 wickets down for 40. Anderson secured 18 by a lively display of batting. The score:

Table with columns for Innings, Player Name, Runs, Wickets, and Extras. Includes players like C. E. Pooley, G. S. Holt, and G. S. Holt.

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THE CITY.

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The contract for the building of C. McCallum's residence at McPherson's has been awarded to George C. Measler by the architect, J. Gerhard Tarks. Mr. Tarks is calling for tenders for additions to a residence at Esquimalt, in this morning's issue. On Friday the British Columbia Board of Trade held their annual general meeting, when the reports of the various committees and officers, the council of the board and the board of arbitrators for the year will be elected. It is expected there will be a large attendance. The hour fixed for the meeting is 3 o'clock.

Among the Charmer's passengers last night were Messrs. L. E. Daverick, J. Manroe, A. Seavey, P. O'Rourke, W. Richardson and A. McInnes, part of the Devereux survey party who have been at work for the last five weeks in the North. Some members of the company are still at work and will not return for some time. PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE McKENNEDY, who with J. Sealey sailed the sloop Ariel up to Clayquot, returned home yesterday by the Maude after having handed over the sloop to Constable Spain for police service on the coast. He reports that with the exception of the Wanderer all the sealing schooners went away with all the Indians they required. He has not heard whether or not the Wanderer was successful in securing her men.

The steamer Maude which arrived from the West Coast yesterday brought several reports of the Tinian valley. They report things flourishing in the Tinian valley. The wharf is nearly completed and will prove of great value to Mr. Anderson, of Victoria, who in the valley lately looking for a desirable site for a sawmill which he intends to erect at once. All the crops are looking well. The local corps of the Salvation Army tendered a reception to Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald at the barracks last night. The Adjutant, who is very popular in Army circles, has been obliged on account of his health to take several weeks' rest at Oak Bay. His short vacation has proved very beneficial, and he is ready again to take up the work. The meeting last evening was of a religious nature and was led by the Adjutant.

A RACE for two-year-olds has been arranged to come off at Beacon Hill, August 31. It will be three-quarter mile heats, but there will be four heats. The horses to be raced are for British Columbia bred colts. The nomination fee is \$5, the entrance \$5, and Mr. Harris, proprietor of the Colonist hotel, will add \$15 for the winner. The second horse will take his two fees. There are six entries and indications point to a good race. This is the first race of this kind ever held in the province. AN interesting feature of the next exhibition of the agricultural association will be that furnished by the school children. The matter is in the hands of Miss Cameron and Mrs. Ross. The children will compete in map drawing, the children will compete in map drawing. The Dominion of Canada is the map selected for the first division, British Columbia for the second, North America for the third, Africa for the fourth and South America for the fifth. The Superintendent of Education will be asked to suggest the subjects for composition. Children are to be admitted free on Children's Day. Mr. J. G. Brown will instruct the children in singing, and Mr. St. Clair will have charge of the parade and physical drill.

The fire department had a field day yesterday, and as a result several plague spots were wiped out of existence. Their work was done on the unsightly shacks which were recently ordered to be destroyed. It would be hard to conceive of more filthy places than those which were burned, and they were the Chinese shacks which were the subject of the work. The work was done under the supervision of Chief Deasy. A line of hose was laid from the hydrant at the corner of Cormorant and Government streets, and then the torch was applied, and in a short time the shacks were reduced to a pile of rubble. The fire department's work was well done, and the other buildings condemned will be attended to next week, those on Waddington alley will be torn down, as their location makes it unsafe to attempt to burn them. The ones on Hamboldt will be fired.

Captain Roberts, of the steamer Maude, which returned from the West Coast last evening, reports the sealing fleet all at sea. They had no difficulty in securing their crews, and at the wages at which they had been previously engaged. But one schooner is paying extra rates, and she is the Wanderer, which has been referred to before as having secured a crew at Port San Juan by promising \$4 for every skin. The Maude had a fairly good trip, and brought back as freight some 400 odd seal skins—Indian canoe catches. As passengers the Maude had J. C. Anderson, W. F. Dowler, Rev. Frank O'Brien, O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, (Capt.) Stewart, Mrs. (Capt.) Gould, Miss Dunlop, Frank Compton, and four others from Port San Juan. A fine but uneventful trip was reported by the City of Topeka, which arrived from Alaska at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had a very high wind, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It cures all kinds of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system. Hood's Pills are prompt and effective.

WANT IT QUASHERD. The barbers of Kaslo are up in arms against a by-law passed last month by the council of that city, putting a tax of \$25 every six months on the barbers. The by-law provides that "Each and every barber shall pay the sum of \$25 for every six months." A distinction is made between the proprietor of a shop and a journeyman, all were to be treated alike. No difference was to be shown in the treatment of the mirrone gentleman who owns the plate glass mirrors and the gorgeous scent bottles, and the mere shaver who stands behind the chair and humbly inquires "Yes, sir, or bay, rum, sir." It was too much for the barbers, and their champion, in the person of Mr. Hall, of the "O.K." barber shop, of Fourth street, Kaslo, took steps to appeal to the law. In consequence a motion to quash the by-law has now been made before Mr. Justice Giesbrecht, who has granted a rule nisi to quash the by-law, returnable ten days, and in the meantime the corporation of the city of Kaslo. The grounds on which it is made is that the tax is illegal, ultra vires, and includes everyone belonging to the order of barbers in Kaslo; all of which is contrary to sub-section 23, section 294, of the municipal act, which states that for every person in the municipality following a trade or occupation not enumerated in the act (this applies to barbers) a tax may be collected not exceeding \$5 for every six months; but no journeyman or person working for wages can be so taxed.

CRISIS IN SAMOA. SAMOA, June 19.—Per steamer Alameda to San Francisco, July 3.—The situation between the two parties here has reached a stage which may be described as critical. The rebel party last week held a meeting attended by several thousands. Although the rebels expressed a desire for peace, they made the price of such a peace, the deposition of King Malietoa. Their meeting was held under the guidance of H. J. Moore. There is a strong feeling against him for his action in the matter, and it is expected that he will be called to account for it. A meeting was held on the German wharf Sunday, Wednesday, when six of the rebel chiefs, a like number of the government party, and the three consuls attended. Nothing has so far transpired as to what was done. It will be impossible for the consuls to arrange a peace having for its basis the downfall of Malietoa. It is generally thought that the rebels will be completely crushed. No feeling of unity prevails amongst the foreign officials, in fact relations are very much strained amongst them.

YUKON'S YELLOW YIELD.

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Rich Golden Harvest From the Placers, But Fortunes Awaiting Quartz Operators. Cost of Supplies the Main Trouble—A Climate Only Hardy Men Can Stand. What Mounted Police Inspector Constantine relates of the population of the Yukon, and the trading operations by which they are with much difficulty supplied, appeared in the extracts from the annual report of the Mounted Police department published yesterday. Below will be found some information given by the same officer as to the mining resources of that far Northern district: "At present the mining industry is only in its infancy. The country has not been thoroughly prospected, for reasons already given, and up to the present the returns have not been commensurate with the cost. A few good wages, but the majority have made only a living, partly owing to not knowing much about mining and the short season. As far as I can learn, the output last year was about \$300,000 from all sources. "The miners are anxious that the boundary in the gold-bearing belt should be fixed without delay. No quartz mines have been opened up, for two reasons. They are: First, it requires capital and time, the depth of most being the great drawback to the prospecting. Second, there is no immediate return as in the placer mining, which is necessary for the existence of the miner, as none have more than what they get them into the country and buy a little coarse food to go on with during the first season. If they make a little then it is required to keep them during the long and cold winter. The traders will give them food for the summer's work, and as miners are a rule honest, in the long run those who supply them are paid with a large amount of interest as well. "Some coarse gold is found on Miller creek, Franklin and Davis creeks and Nugget gulch, but on the bars it is fine. Only one large nugget has been found, and that in Franklin gulch. Its weight was 30 oz. and intrinsic value \$510. "Quartz mining will in time be the leading class of mining in this country. The face of the country as far as the Arctic ocean and McKenzie is entirely mountainous and may be compared with the same time saw. It is mineralized throughout. Lodes have been found and specimens brought in and analyzed with very good results. It commences at the boundary and goes through the country in all directions. Gold and silver quartz have been found on Bend and Bear rivers. The children will compete in map drawing. I am informed that rich specimens of gold and silver rock have been found on the Hootalinka. There are rich mines on the Porcupine, but I was unable to learn on which side of the line they were situated. Indian Creek, about seventy-five miles above Forty Mile, has been found rich. Indian Creek is wholly in the Northwest Territories. "A meeting of the miners was called at Forty Mile Creek to petition the Minister of the Interior to have the mining laws changed so as to increase the size of placer claims to 500 feet in width, with a free location to the discoverer, and a second claim for the discovery. This in my opinion is unreasonable, the second claim would be for speculative purposes only. I think the case would be met by having the size of the claim changed in the Yukon district from 100 to 500 feet, the fee at the same time being raised from \$5 to \$15 on gulch claims, bench or high bar diggings. The low bar to remain as at present. WEST OF THE YUKON. "On the west side of the Yukon the gold-bearing creeks are: Franklin Gulch, Davis Creek, Clinton Creek, Nugget Gulch, O'Brien's Creek, Napoleon Creek, Canon Creek, Madison Creek. They are wholly or partly in Alaska. "Sixty-Mile Creek.—Its tributaries are Gold Creek, Glazier Creek and Miller Creek and Red Rock Creek. These are the only ones that any mining has been done on, and they also are wholly, or part, in Alaska. There is a large difference of opinion as to which side of the line they are on. "Of the rivers and creeks above mentioned, Forty-Mile creek is worked out; Franklin gulch is about half worked; Nugget gulch has not been much worked; Davis creek about half worked; Clinton creek has not turned out of much value; O'Brien creek has not been much worked, as it was only this summer that it was discovered; Napoleon creek has only been worked this season and has showed up well so far; Canon creek has been worked by a few men two seasons and has paid \$12 or \$14 per day; Madison creek is new, worked only one season; Sixty-Mile creek is 120 miles south of Cadahay. About sixty miles of this creek is in the Northwest Territories. Gold creek is good. This is the second season. Miller's creek is also being worked and has proved the best creek in the country so far. Glazier creek has only been opened this season, and so far the returns have been good. Last summer two men worked this creek and made \$21 a day each. They are still working there. These are also in American territory. EAST OF THE YUKON. "On the east side of the Yukon, the Stewart, Pelly, Hootalinka, Big and Little Salmon rivers are wholly in the Northwest Territories. The Stewart is all bar digging up to the present, and so far has proved to be the best paying. The Pelly is doubtful at present. Hootalinka has done fairly well and much is expected from it in the future. Both on the Stewart and Pelly many men have been working this summer. The Big and Little Salmon have also paid well to the few who have been working. These are all bar diggings. One reason why more men are not at work on these rivers is the difficulty of getting in provisions. The miners as a rule have faith in the future of the country, not that gold is in any one place in large quantities, but appears to be all through it, and that it only requires exploring and opening up. "From the time one leaves Juneau to Point Barrow the country is full of mineral wealth, chiefly gold, but there is also silver and copper to be found. DIFFICULTIES OF ACCESS. "What the miners require and complain of not having, is a comparatively easy route by which they can get in their supplies as they are limited to what they can pack on their backs. When these are used up they have to pay the exorbitant prices charged by the traders and which are far in advance of a fair profit. It takes what a man makes to keep him, and very few have enough to get out of the country, except at the cost of much suffering, hardship and danger. This refers to men coming in and going out in one season.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

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The seasons here are extremes. In winter the cold has reached 77 degrees below zero, the heat as high as 120 degrees, and has been known at Fort Yukon, about 300 miles below Fort Cadahay, to burst the bulb of the thermometer. Last winter was the coldest known here in many years. The summer is about four months, but miners cannot work more, on the average, than three. Winter sets in about the middle of the middle of May, but this is not to be open up before the beginning of June, it being at least a month late. The summer has been a very wet one, more so than for years past. The average snowfall is about one foot, and is dry. No dampness in the climate is healthy. Indians are liable and unly to these diseases. The whites have no special disease. Rheumatism is very prevalent, owing to great exposure. "Open land or flats are not numerous or large in this district. A few miles down Lake La Barge, as seen from the boat, there appears to be a valley of some considerable extent, but it is a plain flowing through the lower end, just a large level plain appears. Ogilvie's valley appears to be wide and deep, but as I only saw this from a distance no definite estimate could be formed of its extent, or agricultural capabilities, or the quality of any timber growing there. Only hardy rocks will grow on the soil. Potatoes are only in blossom. The country is indeed very desolate and inhospitable. MAIL SERVICE. "At present there is only one mail in the year that can be relied on, that which comes by the Commercial Company's steamer. Any other letters that are brought in by miners or others who may happen to think of them before leaving Juneau or Dis Yah. In the ordinary course of the present mail service, or rather want of mail service, a letter written in Eastern Canada later than May would not arrive at Forty Mile until the following May, and no letter brought in received for another year. A mail route could, it is thought, be established either by the way of the Kootalinka river or the "Summit" to or from Juneau, where it could be shipped to Victoria or the nearest port as might be decided by the weather. It could not be sent to Juneau from the United States post office. This is a matter that requires careful consideration both from its bearing in opening up the country and on the score of expense. Any mail should be confined to letters only, as the expense of paper and postage would not be warranted by the rate of postage. "There are two routes that would be available for early spring and late fall, viz.: First, by way of portage and Upper Yukon—for letters only. Second, the summer could be via St. Michael's and Lower Kory. By this route mail, which is available only during the months of June, July and August, this mail could carry papers and small parcels and could be posted for Yukon at Victoria, and marked "Via boat." This would get four mails in and five out during the year and should, I think, be performed for \$5 out of \$8 per year. The mail by the mouth of the river to the Yukon, and Victoria, and not later than from the lat to the 15th of June. The second not later than 1st of August.

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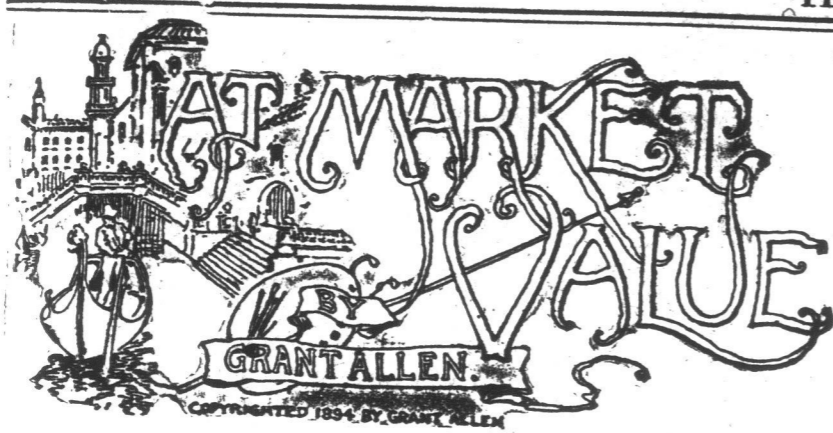
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As soon as the... er's... leave... own... consid... bew... Regis... equit... mag... her... made... quite... Kat... her... hear... mome... "Un... Why... Wa... see... made... But... of wh... tive... "I... his... man... differ... greater... to thin... thing... quires... way... a box... than I... "Oh... dignity... taking... the wea... work... wearing... face... boy... was... tak... some... see... the... after... on after... to fall... at the... The mate... down... erned... the city... "But... you... exclaim... so lightly... for, like... loyal... to say... "That's... can alwa... precar... happen... you're... a man, I... try... a trust... than a... difference... the weak... on the... who ought... work... think... all... sideration... between... "My... with sup... try salary... and feel... miser... understand... You... paint half... in Italy... impa... con... needs... The neck... I'm distr... riding... loy... can... H... sipping... to see... me... tonhole... "Rising... quired, loo... "An aut... superior... you to... beastly... Stock Ex... pect? If... a hole... into a... canoe... and of... the dist... authorized... sort of... subscribed... to act... like a brok... an author... in time, y... authorized... I tell you, K... know me!"... "And wh... once more... moment... of... Why... of... Regg...



GRANTALLEN

CONTINUED.  
CHAPTER XVII.  
WITHOUT SECURITY.

As soon as the funeral was over, Kathleen returned to her own room to prove her mother's will. Mrs. Hesselgrave had little to leave, and her pension did not amount to much more than a trifling sum. Her own small property, a trifle scarcely worth considering, she divided in equal shares between Kathleen and Reginald. But Mr. Reginald was not a little surprised at this equitable arrangement.

"Of course I don't grumble," he said magnanimously to his sister as she turned her pale face up to him from her newly made mourning, "but it's a beastly unfair thing that I can't, and I confess it isn't quite what I'd have expected from the matter."

Kathleen stared at him with tears in her eyes. It shocked her inexpressibly to hear him speak of their mother at such a moment when she was taken away. "Unfair!" she exclaimed, taken aback. "Why, how do you make that out, Reggie? We're both to share alike. I don't quite see myself how anything could well be made very much fairer."

But Reggie turned himself on the sense of what Aristotle describes as "distributive justice." "I don't at all agree with you," he answered, with vigor, digging his hands into his trousers pocket doggedly. "I'm a difference. A man's needs in life are far greater than a woman's. He has society to think of. A woman can live upon anything. Her wants are so few. A man requires much more—cigars, cabs, theaters, an occasional gaming table, a Sunday up the river, a box at the opera, a Sunday up the river."

In which chivalrous theory of the relations of the sexes Mr. Reginald Hesselgrave is kept in countenance by not a few of his kind in London and elsewhere. "I don't see why a man should have all those things more than a woman, if he can't afford them," Kathleen answered, with more spirit than she was aware she possessed. "Because so many women are content to scrape and slave for the sake of the men of their families I don't see that that entitles a woman to do for every woman is bound to do for her family. Why should you be any better entitled to a box at the opera, if it comes to that, than I am?"

"Oh, well, if you've no sense of family dignity," Reggie interjected obliquely, taking the enemy by a flank movement at the weakest point, "and would like to see your brother sit stewing in the pit among a promiscuous pack of howling cads or wearing a coat that would disgrace an office boy, why, of course there's no answer for you. It's wasting your money. I was taking it for granted you had still some sense left of sisterly affection and some decent pride in your relation's position. But I suppose you'd like to see me sweeping a crossing. Besides, he went on after a brief pause, "you've been wanting to fall back upon you. You can earn money at that. It's a jolly good profession. The matter ought to have considered the difference in our positions and have governed herself accordingly," as we say in the city."

"But you have your salary," Kathleen exclaimed, distressed to hear him question so lightly their mother's sense of justice, loyal to her mother till her mother, to say the truth, had ever deserved her. "That's something fixed and certain. You can always count upon it, while my work's happen to make a failure. And then, too, you're a man, and what's the difference between a man, I should like to know—a superior being—a lord of creation—if you can't be trusted to earn your own livelihood better than a woman could? If there's to be a difference as all, surely it's the women, the weaker of the two, and the less able on the average to take care of themselves, who ought to receive the most! A man can work for his living. A woman can't so well as men. There are more closed to her—and I think all that ought to be taken into consideration in arranging inheritances as between sons and daughters."

"My salary," Mr. Reginald repeated, with supreme scorn in his voice. "My paltry salary! A beggarly 2000! How can you expect a man to be content with the tastes and feelings of a gentleman to live upon a miserable pittance like that? You don't understand these things, that's where it is. You're not in society. You go and paint your face, and you're not in Italy!"

Mr. Reginald had a profound and impartial contempt for all foreign countries—and you don't understand the needs and requirements of a man about town. They don't come home to you. Why, I'm distressed to see an item for you! I'm distressed to see the difficulty of providing good neckties. I don't know how you can do without flowers again. I suppose I should ever have a chance of rising to be an authorized if Jones were to see me without a gardenia in my buttonhole!"

"Rising to be a what?" Kathleen inquired, looking puzzled. "An authorized," Reggie replied, with a superior smile. "Oh, no, I didn't expect a vulgar slang, the slang of the Stock Exchange, but what can you expect? If a man's put in his people into a hole of a stockbroker, he's authorized to a cavalry regiment, where his appearance and manners entitle him to be, why, the disgusting hole he's been stuck in. An authorized is a clerk, a superior clerk, a subscription to the house and is entitled to act on his employer's account exactly like a broker. He gets a jolly good screw, in time, by my means, to rise to be an authorized. I'll make things hop then, I can tell you, Kitty. Threadneedle street won't know me!"

"Who's Jones?" Kathleen inquired once more, never having heard till that moment of this mysterious personage. "Why, our senior partner, of course," Reggie answered, with gusto. "But I thought he was a Greek, with a very long name," Kathleen answered. "So he is," Reggie replied. "His full name's Ioannidoulides. Now, no Christian body can be expected to say 'Mr. Ioannidoulides' 50 times over in the course of a working day, which is only eight hours, so we call him Jones for short. It's ever so bit as effective and a deal less expensive on the vocal organs."

"I see," Kathleen replied and was silent for a moment. "However," Mr. Reggie continued, returning to the charge unabated, "it doesn't much matter how the poor mother or the other—that's her name, one way or the other—the short of it here nor there. The long and the short of it is, whether you like it or whether you lump it, you'll have to fork over your share to me as soon as we've got clear through with this beastly probe business, for I want the tin, and to put it fair and square, I can't do without it."

Kathleen stood aghast at the proposal. "What, all dear mother left me?" she cried, thunderstruck. "You expect me to give it up to you?" "Reginald assumed a severely logical expression of face. "I don't expect anything," he replied, with conscious moderation. "In the world I know one's exposed to perpetual disappointment. People are so selfish, and their own interests are so prominent in their minds. They won't put themselves in their shoes. All I say is this—I expect nothing, but if you want to see your brother hauled up in the bankruptcy court—liabilities, seven hundred and fifty odd; assets, four and twopenny—the bankrupt commissioner and did not receive his discharge—why, you ought to receive it, and I don't see why you're quite at liberty to look on and enjoy that charming spectacle. It doesn't matter to me. I'd soon get used to it, though I would have thought more family affection, to say nothing of family pride, for I perceive you haven't got any."

"But Reggie," Kathleen cried, horror-struck, "you don't mean to tell me that with an income of 2000 a year you're more than 2700 in debt. It isn't really true, is it?" Reggie gazed at her contemptuously. "What a storm in a teapot!" he answered, with gentlemanly scorn. "Maybe 2650. Maybe 2800. A gentleman doesn't generally trouble himself about the details of these matters. He pays what he can't possibly do without, and he buys what he wants by instalments from time to time as occasion offers. His tailor says to him, 'Would it be perfectly convenient to you, sir, to let me have a few pounds or so account within the next week or so?' For, if so, I should be glad of it. I'm sorry to trouble you, sir, but you see, your little bill has been running on so long, and he rubs his hands apologetically. And when you say to him in a careless way, 'Well, no, Saturday, it wouldn't.' I don't want to have any more of that. I don't want to waste on paying bills just at the present moment—Asoot coming on, don't you know, and all that sort of thing—but I'll make me a couple of more suits, twined knikes and knickerbockers. That's what you manage tradesmen. They don't mind about money as long as they get your custom, though as a consequence, of course, one does always remember exactly what one owes within and out of it."

"Reggie," Kathleen said firmly, "I call it wicked of you—wicked."

and the amounts he owed them. Every item, he explained in detail, was simply "unavoidable." These gloves, for example, were necessary, most undoubtedly for his essays. Those flowers were for the fellow in the post-office—hang it all, a man must dress. If people appeared in public insufficiently clad, why, as a matter of common morals, the police interfered with them. As for that fan put down at 50 shillings, Reggie's father had bought that one evening when she was with him, and he said to the shopman, "Put down to me," as also with the bouquets, the brooch and the earrings.

"But what could I do?" he pleaded plaintively. "The sister she wanted them. I was a man, don't you see? I couldn't stand by and let a woman pay for them." "It strikes me you're going to let a woman pay for them now," Kathleen put in, with just severity.

Reggie smiled at his graceful smile, and as he did so Kathleen couldn't help admitting that, after all, he was a very good looking boy, Reggie. "Ah, but that's quite a different matter," he answered, laying one brother's hand on her forehead, with an arresting glance. "You see, you're my sister."

And what a creature a woman is! How inconsistent! How plausible! That one general act made Kathleen overlook all the other things that she had done and regret to have to chronicle it, but she stooped down and kissed him. The kiss settled the question. Reggie swept the field in triumph. Before he left Kathleen's room that afternoon he had extracted a promise that on his producing his bills and stating the precise amounts of his funded debts in the way of notes of hand with various creditors he should receive a sufficient sum in ready cash to settle in full and begin life over again. He meant to turn over a new leaf, he said, cheer up at the prospect. And so he did. His bills would allow him to start afresh with increased credit, since his creditors would now conclude he had come into money. Indeed he instantly formed in his own imaginative mind a splendid scheme for forming a partnership with his mother to Richmond on the very day that he was to assist and a few other good fellows to help drink the Dry Monopoly. What's the good of getting your people to pay off your own bills if you don't get the benefit of their generous behavior? It was so convinced was Mr. Reginald of this truth indeed, and so firmly determined

my, which was all she had for certain to count upon in the world, to pay off her debts for him, and she found that she herself with 225 of her money in his pocket with which to begin a fresh campaign of silly extravagance. But if you think these proceedings gave Mr. Reginald Hesselgrave a great deal of satisfaction, you're very much mistaken. On the contrary, the gentleman's character. On the contrary, meeting Charlie Owen on the way down the Strand, he begged that like minded gentleman to partake of a dinner with him forthwith at a restaurant, triumphantly confided to him in the course of the meal, without extenuating aught or setting down aught in malice, the whole of these two dialogues and finally extended to him a cordial invitation to share a boat with the river with him and the Clarkes some day very soon out of the remainder of poor Kitty's plundered money.

CHAPTER XVII.  
THE DECOY DUCK.  
IT WAS ABOUT THESE same days that the brand new Lord Axminster, strutting down the Row one afternoon arm in arm with his impeccuous friend Captain Boucher, added a little familiarity to a very pretty girl in a neat chestnut mare, accompanied by a groom of the most respectable quality. Lord Axminster's salute was too graceful indeed to be described as a bow. It resembled rather the half playful bow which touches one's hat to some man acquainted with, but the pretty girl considered a recognition, no matter how scanty, from a man in Lord Axminster's position too important a matter to be casually thrown away, and reining in her mount she drew near to the rails and exclaimed, "Mr. Axminster, I'm glad to see you."

"Oh, all right," Lord Axminster answered, with a nonchalant tone. "Are you going to the Graham Pringles' hop this evening?" "I don't think so," the pretty girl responded, with a careless smile. "Too hot, I'm afraid. Besides, the money's all gone. You know, for dancing." "Too hot, too hot," Lord Axminster said, with a graceful way for covering the unacknowledged truth that she had not in point of fact received an invitation.

The usual useless society questions and answers followed. The pretty girl stroked her mare's glossy neck, and with an easy nod went on her way again rejoicing in the consciousness that she had attracted the attention of the loungers by the rails. As soon as she had gone Captain Boucher turned to his friend. "I say, Axminster," he observed, with a tinge of querulousness in his voice, "you mean a deal to keep all his good things to himself like that. Who is the young woman? She's confoundedly good looking."

"Yes, she is a nice little thing," Axminster admitted, half grudgingly. "Nothing in her, of course, but she's got a good deal, but distinctly nice looking. If you care for them that way. A trifle vulgar, though, and more than a trifle silly. But she's good enough for a trip up the river, don't you know. The sort of girl one can endure from eighteen to eight and twenty."

"Who is she?" Captain Boucher asked, looking after her with obvious interest. "Who is she? Ah, there you come to the point. Well, that's just it, who is she? Why, Spider, that's her name. You've heard of her—the Decoy Duck." Captain Boucher pursed his lips. The news evidently interested him. "So that's the Decoy Duck!" he repeated slowly, with a broadening smile. "So that's Spider, Clarke's daughter? Well, I don't wonder she serves her purpose as a desirable girl as I've seen for a twelvemonth."

"She is pretty," Lord Axminster admitted in the same grudging fashion. "Any brother of mine, Captain Boucher asked, as though the question were one of not the slightest importance. Lord Axminster smiled. "Ah, there you go straight to the point," he answered. "Like a good man of business. That's just it, no brothers. The only child of her father, and he's a money lender. I admire you, Boucher, for the frank and straightforward way you put your finger on the core of whatever subject you deal with. No beating about the bush or unnecessary sentimentality about you, dear boy. She has no brothers. She represents the entire reversionary interest at 14 per cent in old Spider Clarke's money."

"I'm glad to hear that," Captain Boucher said, with a candidly, "if one's looking out for tin it's such a great point to find the tin combined with a young woman who isn't thin and entirely distasteful to one. I don't go in for sentiment, as you justly observe; but, hang it all, I should like to see you myself away upon the very first of life, that man that ever turns up with a few thousands to her name irrespective of the question whether she's one-eyed or humpbacked, a woolly haired nigger or a candidate for a lunatic asylum. Now, this girl's good looking, she's straight and well made, and I suppose she has the coat. So if one's going to give up one's freedom for a woman at all I should say the Decoy Duck was well worth inquiring about."

"Well, has she the dibs?" That's the question," Captain Boucher continued, the purest civility. "I suppose," Lord Axminster answered, with little hesitancy, "Spider Clarke is rich. I suppose," Lord Axminster answered, with little hesitancy, "He ought to be, I know. He's had enough out of me anyhow. I'm one before any body believed my cousin Bertie was really dead, and as it was a speculative business of course he defied them at a heavy discount. He feathered his nest from me. His kites must have swallowed up five years at least of the Member's roll, I should think, before he was through with it. I should think you'd say, I know he's left me pretty well cleaned out. And Florrie will have it all, I suppose. The girl's name is Florrie."

"Do you think Lady Axminster would ask me to marry her?" Captain Boucher inquired tentatively. "The new peer raised his eyebrows. 'I'm sure I don't know,' he replied, with a doubtful air, like one who could hardly answer for Lady Axminster's conduct. 'You're not exactly the sort of people my wife cares to marry. I don't think we'd get things set straight with them financially. Her acquaintance with Miss Florrie and her mamma was always of the most formal and perfunctory description. Besides, if you want to know the girl, there's no need to approach her as if she were a duchess. It's easy enough for anybody with a stiver in his name to pick up Florrie Clarke's acquaintance."

"Oh, yes, of course. I can see that for myself," Captain Boucher went on, with the same cynical candor. "It's plain enough to any one who looks at the young lady who's directly approachable from all quarters. But that's not what I want, don't you see. I want to be introduced to

her fair and square, in the society way, and to judge for myself whether or no she'll do for me. If she does do, then I shall have to put things from the first upon a proper basis, so that her father and mother will understand at once what spirit I approach her. Hang it all, you know, Axminster, when a man thinks it on his cards he may possibly marry a girl, why, respect for the lady who may in the end become a widow makes him desire to conduct all his relations with her from the beginning decently and in order."

Lord Axminster's lips curled. "I appreciate the delicacy of your feelings, my dear boy," he answered, with a faint touch of irony. "And if Ethel doesn't mind you shall meet the girl at dinner."

It was a proud evening indeed for Mrs. Clarke and Florrie when first they dined at Lady Axminster's. To be sure, their hostsess put up her tortoise shell eyeglasses and surveyed the mother's dress leveler through them with a good long stare of the British stare, for all the world as if she were a specimen of some rare new genus introduced from central Africa into the zoological gardens of English society. But Mrs. Clarke, who was too stout to notice these little things, lived on through the stares in the complacent satisfaction of the diamonds that glittered on her own neck, and she was even more frizzed and her short curls hair even more deeply shaken up with that charming Captain Boucher's notice what was happening between her mamma and their hostess. Captain Boucher, she felt, was quite the right sort of man—a perfect gentleman. He was older than Reggie Hesselgrave, of course, but very nearly as good looking, and then he was well connected and held such delightfully cynical views of life—in fact, disbelieved in everybody and everything. Miss Florrie was so extremely high toned, she was so delighted with him. He wasn't rich, but he was—she and papa and mamma had heard—the first cousin of a peer, not to mention her short curls hair even more deeply shaken up with that charming Captain Boucher's notice what was happening between her mamma and their hostess. Captain Boucher, she felt, was quite the right sort of man—a perfect gentleman. He was older than Reggie Hesselgrave, of course, but very nearly as good looking, and then he was well connected and held such delightfully cynical views of life—in fact, disbelieved in everybody and everything. Miss Florrie was so extremely high toned, she was so delighted with him. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

THE CRISIS.

It appears that the announcement of the resignation of three members of the Cabinet, made by our Ottawa correspondent, was premature. The intentions of those ministers were only guessed at, as no resignation had been placed in the hands of the Governor-General.

The Leader of the Opposition was evidently under the impression that the ministers had resigned or he would not have made their alleged resignation a subject of comment in the House of Commons. In this he was far too hasty. It would be more dignified and more in keeping with his position of leader of the Opposition if he had reserved his criticism until the formal announcement of the resignation of the members of the Government had been made. It may happen that the ministers may not resign. There is, in fact, no good reason why they should. In resolving to wait until both the Legislature of Manitoba and members of Parliament had been afforded time for reflection, the Government violated no principle they had expressed, neither did they recede from any position they had taken. If an agreement is not arrived at in the meantime, when Parliament meets in January next all the parties concerned will occupy the same positions relatively as they do now. No harm will have been done to anyone, and very little time will have been lost. Opportunity will have been given to those interested to consider the subject, and they will be in a better position to take action upon it than they are now.

A PLWA FOR DELAY.

The Toronto Globe was a week ago alive to the importance and the seriousness of the Manitoba school question. It discussed the legal aspect of the question in its issue of the 3rd inst. It is opposed in a sort of way to interference with Manitoba, but it is very far from showing how, under the circumstances, interference can be avoided. The most it does is to accuse the Government of undue haste in issuing the remedial order, conveniently forgetting the fact that the Opposition were continually reproaching the Government with tardiness in dealing with the subject. The question having arrived at its present stage the Globe deprecates haste. It counsels deliberation and inquiry. It evidently believes that time spent in investigation will be far from being wasted. This is what it says:

So much for the legal aspect of the case. What of grounds of justice and public policy? On these some important considerations have recently been brought before the public. The Manitoba Government and Legislature declare that the old system was exceedingly defective, that its restoration would do harm to the interests of the Province and to the interests of the minority, and that there would be grave difficulty in maintaining any denominational system whatever in so sparsely settled a country. They do not ask us to take these statements on trust. They invite the Dominion Government to institute an inquiry into the facts. What possible objection can there be, save that the Dominion Government is loath to confess itself mistaken, to make a sacrifice of pride, to relinquish the prestige that it fancied it has gained in Quebec by the issue of the remedial order.

Again, recent discussion of the question of the bills of rights which preceded the union has made it more than doubtful whether the settlers asked for Separate Schools as a condition of entering Confederation. It is tolerably clear that the question was never discussed during the negotiations and it is certain that the three bills sanctioned by the inhabitants never referred to; and the evidence goes to show that the provision was an afterthought, a suggestion unauthorized by the people of Manitoba in the first instance, though they may have accepted it afterwards. The argument founded upon a supposed compact between the Dominion and the settlers is thus very much weakened. Do not the facts at least call for inquiry rather than for contentment by a moribund Parliament in which Manitoba has less than its due representation according to the census of 1891? The delay, it may be said, has already been long. But if five years can be devoted to the legal aspects of the case, a few months can be surely spared for an investigation of the broad grounds of justice and public policy. Manitoba points to the right way out of the difficulty.

The sentences we have italicized contain reasons in favor of the policy pursued by the Government, which those who do not approve of the delay it asks for will find it very difficult to answer. A few months can surely be spared for the investigation of the facts, and to give all the parties concerned time to consider the wisdom of settling the matters in dispute in such a way as will not only advance the cause of true education in Manitoba, but promote peace and harmony in all parts of the Dominion. There never was in this Dominion a question to the satisfaction of settlement of which mutual forbearance and patriotic concession were so urgently required as they are in this question of the Manitoba schools.

FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

The Saturday Review is considered by the most conservative of British Conservatives orthodox. It is, of course, in principle free trade. But it is not a blind worshipper of the free trade system. It sees clearly enough that the free trade policy has not worked well for all classes on the British Islands, and it has the honesty to say so plainly and frankly. This is what the Saturday Review said in a recent number on the influence which free trade has had on the agricultural interests of Great Britain and Ireland:

Why has the wealth of Great Britain increased eightfold during the century, whereas the wealth of Ireland has not increased? Why is the population of Great Britain three times what it was a hundred years ago, while the population of Ireland remains stationary? So far as we know, there is one industry in Great Britain, and only one, which shows results as unsatisfactory as these Irish results, and, needless to say, that industry is agriculture. The number of persons employed upon the land to-day in Great Britain is 60 per cent. less than the number employed upon it a hundred years ago. The wealth received from land to-day in Great Britain is certainly not greater than its produce in 1795. Can we avoid the conclusion that the same cause which has impoverished the landlord and the tenant in Great Britain has impoverished the landlord and the tenant in Ireland? The policy of free trade has turned Great Britain into the manufactory of the world; it afforded her many industries and her accumulated capital the immense impetus of the cheapest possible raw material; but it has ruined her agriculture in spite of the fact that rich men, out of traditional pride, often carry on as a loss, and it has ruined Ireland because Ireland was poor, ill-placed for the industrial competition, and ill-adapted to it.

Here is an open confession by one of the ablest and best-informed journals of Great Britain. It is a high class periodical, also intended almost solely for the perusal of the wealthy and well educated part of the community. In speaking as it did on the effect of the free trade policy on British and Irish agriculture it had no political end to serve. It told the truth simply because it was the truth. Yet in this country the farmer is exhorted to vote for free trade because his interests will be best promoted by the adoption of that policy. Canadian free traders assume that the agriculturists of Canada are ignorant and blind—that they do not know what fifty years of free trade has done for the farmers of the Old Country, and that they cannot see that the same policy would on this side of the Atlantic produce the same effects.

A WAR OF CONQUEST.

Very little has been heard of the little war which France has in hand. When we come to think of it it can hardly with propriety be called "a little war." It is a war in extent than France, with a population of four or five millions, requiring an army of fifteen thousand men to begin with and an expenditure of some thirteen millions of dollars.

The country which the French have undertaken to subdue is Madagascar. The relations between that country and France have for a very considerable time been strained. France went to war with Madagascar in 1883 and, after carrying it on not very successfully for two years, made a treaty with its Government, by which treaty, as the French claim, they established a protectorate over the island. This the Government of Madagascar denied. The treaty seems to have been very carefully drawn up and ambiguously worded. There is no such word as "protectorate" in it from beginning to end, and while in the Malagasy text it is said, the French Resident shall "look over," "contemplate," the foreign relations of Madagascar, the French text says the Resident shall "preside over" said relations. This difference in the text of the two treaties, as might be supposed, led to misunderstandings which in time became an open quarrel which culminated in war. Foreign governments naturally took the French view of the treaty, while the Hovas, the dominant race on the island, insisted upon their own interpretation of its text.

In November, 1894, the French Chamber voted 65,000,000 francs for the prosecution of the war, and on May 6 of the present year, the expedition under General Dubouché commenced military operations on the island of Madagascar. The conquest of the island is not so easy as might be imagined. The inhabitants are not very well skilled in the art of war but they have an army estimated at from thirty thousand to fifty thousand strong. They have besides, as they say themselves, two generals who are always fighting for them. One of these generals is General Fever and the other is General Forest. The country near the sea is beautiful to look at and the vegetation is most luxuriant, but it is, as a Frenchman of Orleans said, "enchanted along the coast, but it cannot deceive those who have been in similar regions. Behind the delicious fruits, under the cool umbrages, in the very rocks, along the rivers and on the edges of the pools—everywhere is hiding the terrible poison which Europeans inhaling there are unavoidably compelled to absorb, fever. All of them will have to fight the malarial; most will be weakened in spirit; many will lose health and some their life; very few will be those who will not lose anything in the battle."

This fever is perhaps the most formidable enemy which the French have to meet in Madagascar. Behind the fever belt is the forest belt. It surrounds the whole island, and is very difficult to penetrate. Madagascar is a roadless country. The invader will have to make his own roads, and that, too, in the face of an enemy who is well acquainted with the country. Beyond the forest is a vast expanse of table land, in the middle of which is the capital of the country, Antananarivo, which has a population of a little more than a hundred thousand.

So far it appears there has been very little fighting between the Hovas and the French. The expeditionary corps has penetrated the unhealthy region, with what loss it is not known. This is considered the most difficult part of its task. It has still two hundred miles to march over a difficult country before it reaches the capital. The French commander expects to be there some time during the present month. What the Malgasy army has been doing while the French have been advancing is not known. It seems that the men who compose it are not deficient in courage but they appear to be without a competent leader. Colonel Digby Wolloughby commanded the Malgasy troops in the war of 1883 and he was succeeded by Colonel Sherinton, who was obliged to resign on account of the jealousy with which the Hovas saw a foreigner at the head of their native forces. It

is more than likely that these same Hovas have many times wished that they had this hated foreigner to lead them against the invader who is slowly but surely making his way to the capital of their country.

The success of the French invasion seems now to be assured, but what they are to do with the country after they have conquered it is a problem which they will find it difficult to solve. The country is too hot to colonize, and the inhabitants are too indolent to make the island a valuable acquisition from a commercial point of view.

STILL SILENT.

It is to be observed that the Hon. Mr. Laurier has not yet given the world his views on the Manitoba school question. The amendment which it was expected he would move on Tuesday was not made. He, however, did make a motion, but the most discerning man in the Dominion will have to study it a long while before he finds out from it what the Leader of the Opposition thinks about the Manitoba school question. That motion was: "I therefore move that this House do now adjourn." It was a characteristic motion, and the speech by which it was introduced was also characteristic. It was a smart little bit of parliamentary sparring. It was an attempt to force the Leader of the House to make some admission of which his opponent could take advantage. But he found that Mr. Foster is just as skillful in defence as he is in attack, so that when the sparring match ended honours were even. But it will be observed that Mr. Laurier never for a single moment addressed himself to the subject under the consideration of the House. He was most careful not to commit himself to any expression of opinion on the subject. He, it will be remembered, made some promises—conditional, it is true—with regard to the Manitoba school question when he was on his speech-making tour in the West. He has had surely time enough and opportunity enough since then to find out what is the exact nature of the Manitoba school system now in operation, and how it affects the Roman Catholic minority, but he has never yet given to the world the result of his study and observation. What is the meaning of this most extraordinary reticence? Has the subject been too deep and too intricate for his intellectual powers, or is he afraid to announce the conclusions at which he has arrived to Parliament and the people of this Dominion? There is a third alternative, he may not consider it good policy to speak what he is convinced is the truth with respect to this most important subject. What he believes to be for the advancement of his party may have more weight with him than the interests of truth and the welfare of his country.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

It would be interesting and edifying to know what civilization has really done for the North American Indian. Has he been improved by contact with civilization or has he deteriorated? We have been told of the good that missionaries and schools and instructors in the useful arts have done the aboriginal tribes; but now and then accounts reach us which make us doubtful of the benefits that the white man has conferred on his red brother. Among these is a story which is to be found in the Toronto Globe, of the 4th inst. It is an account of what had been done on an Indian reservation in this Dominion of Canada but a short time previously. The reserve is the Blackfoot Reserve, near Gleichen, N.W.T. It is described as the largest reserve of Indians in the West, there being on it between 1,200 and 1,500 Indians. There has been a missionary station on this reserve for at least twelve years, and there have also been established on it schools for the education of the children. The missionary who has labored among these Blackfoot Indians for twelve years is the Rev. J. W. Tims, who appears to be a zealous, conscientious, hard-working teacher of Christianity.

These Blackfoot Indians, notwithstanding the instruction they have received, are most superstitious and they still practise their barbarous rites. Their superstitions are not harmless. They cause the people to be in subordinate and they lead to acts of outrage and murder. These Indians, like all savages, have peculiar ideas as to the causes of sickness. They are also passionately fond of their children. An Indian brave named Scorsing Hide had a little boy at the children's home on the Reserve who while there took sick. The father removed him while ill to his tepee. The child, in spite of his father's care, died. Scorsing Hide, in his frenzy, attributed his death to some of the white officials of the reserve. Soon after the child's death he put on his war paint, loaded his rifle and set out for the dwellings of the white men. There was no one in the first house at which he called, but he proceeded on his journey of revenge and knocked at the door of Mr. Skyner's abode. The door was opened by Mr. Skyner himself, who was instantly shot dead by the infuriated savage. This was in April last. Stories were raised among the Indians to the prejudice of the good missionary, Mr. Tims. It was seriously said that he was the devil and that he had had eyes. Charges which were both foolish and false were made against him, and it was not difficult to see that he was greatly out of favor with the Indians. He had forbidden the children of the home to attend the barbarous and demoralizing Indian dances. There were complaints about the relations, and Mr. Tims was in some way held to blame for their conduct.

While this feeling against the missionary prevailed a little girl at the home took sick suddenly. Mr. Tims was in Calgary at the time. After a short illness the child died. Her parents, while she was ill, wanted to take her to their tent to be cared for, no doubt after the

Indian fashion, but the doctor refused to let them have the child. When it was known that the child was dead there was a great commotion among the Indians. One of the braves started with his rifle to waylay Mr. Tims, but was followed by the farm instructor and prevailed upon to return. The white people on the reserve became alarmed. They evidently believed that they would be murdered. The plan that they hit upon to appease the threatening crowd was to feed them. The women were terrified, but no violence was offered them. The white officials were not allowed to attend the child's funeral. A squaw attacked one of the officials who was following the body, with a murderous looking knife. The men seized her before she could do any harm but the braves told him that if he attempted to accompany them to the grave he would be shot. A day or two after this Mr. Tims was threatened with death by an Indian, painted and armed. The Indian braves went about the reserve shooting the dogs they met and shouting the name by which Mr. Tims was known among the Indians. So threatening were the demonstrations against the missionary that it was considered necessary that he and his family should leave the reservation. The children's home or school was also broken up. The Indians determined to celebrate their sun dance, and it is said that "all discipline or respect for authority has been abandoned on the reserve."

The sun dance is a savage and terribly disgusting ceremony. During its continuance the young Indians to show their manhood go through a terrible ordeal. Even to read of the tortures they undergo is sickening. It is not surprising that people wonder whether men who are in the condition of the Blackfoot Indians, and who continue their barbarous heathen rites and practices, have derived the least benefit from the teachings of the missionaries or from civilized men generally. It is to be remarked that nearly every white man who has come in contact with the Indian of the plains dislikes him heartily and entertains for him the greatest contempt. This may be the effect of race prejudice, but then it may be, as many intelligent men declare it to be, the result of long and unpleasant experience. It is to be remembered that no such feeling as this exists against the aborigines of this province. The Siwash, as they are called, live on the best terms with their white neighbors and employers. They are more civilized and more ready to adopt the ways of white men than the Indians of the plains. But on taking a survey of the whole continent, it does not appear that the North American Indian is under any very deep debt of gratitude to the white man.

THE NEW FICTION.

The "new fiction" is having its day, and it is to be hoped that it will not be a long one. We do not know that the world will be any better than it is now after its story-tellers have acquired the habit of speaking openly and loudly about things and conditions that their predecessors of the past did not venture to more than allude to distantly. The decent reticence of the old novelists was more wholesome both from an artistic and a moral point of view than the outspoken "realism" of some modern novelists, and there can be no doubt that their books were pleasanter reading. There is a passage in an article headed "A Question of Art," in a late number of Harper's Weekly, which in our opinion is well worth reading and thinking over.

"The evil thing of which Mr. Quilter (in the June number of the Contemporary Review), and those who agree with him, complain is that the veil is withdrawn and that the artist and society-realist that any life is worthy of presentation in a work of art, and that art must not deal with the truth, but with all truth. Art has no such function. Art may offend less when it tells in books the truth that men and women do not talk about with one another, or where it presents life and discusses subjects that are hideous, revolting and fleshly. There is no more corrupt and occupying thing in this world than a story of depravity told simply because it presents a phase of life that really exists. When a book with such a story goes into a pure household where there are young and innocent girls its author commits a crime against that which is lovable in all the world, and he earns the contempt and anger of all good men and women. The subjects of art should be beautiful and elevating. We want nature and truth, but we do not want nature in its meaner and baser moods, nor truth which is a proper object of police surveillance, unless indeed, the sordid truth is painted as the black shadow of an otherwise beautiful picture."

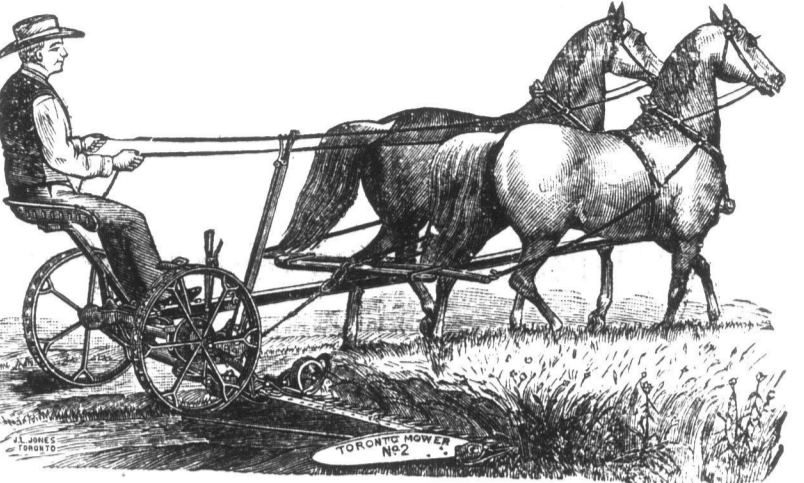
HEALY AND DILLON.

LONDON, July 9.—At the National convention at Omega, county Tyrone, Mr. T. M. Healy, amid great excitement, accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party. He read a letter from Hon. Edward Blake to Privy Councillor Dillon informing him that the National Federation would be unable in future to subsidize North and South Tyrone or South and North Londonderry, which he asked would be subsidised henceforth in the sum of £200 yearly by the Liberals. The reading of the letter caused consternation among the delegates who shouted "sold!" "sold!" Mr. Dillon's voice in replying to Mr. Healy was drowned in the din; but he finally succeeded in shouting out loud enough to be heard, "What you state is an infamous lie; you are a traitor; you read a private government whip. Another tremendous uproar followed and finally the non-sectarian candidates were accepted.

To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with cod liver oil, and eat good food and out-door exercise. What they need to build up the system is good food.

COLIC, Cramps and Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, Cuts, Burns, and Bruises, Bites, Stings, and Sunburn can all be promptly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN. Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

E. G. PRIOR & Co LIMITED LIABILITY.



Have for sale this season the following celebrated machines: Toronto Mowers and Hay Tedders, Sharp's Sulky Rakes, Osborne Mowers and Hay Tedders, A Full Line of Hay-Making Tools, ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD., VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Bloody Engagement Between Government Troops and the Insurgents—Spanish Successes.

Spirited Fighting on Both Sides—Troops Hemmed in Turn Defeat into Victory.

HAVANA, July 9.—News of another defeat of the insurgents has reached here from Bollaonota, in the province of Santa Clara. Bollaonota was garrisoned by one officer and fifty soldiers, who occupied a fortified barracks building. The place was attacked by insurgents under Castillo. The enemy built a large fire to windward of the barracks, and the flames communicated to the building. The insurgent leader then sent word to the officer in command of the garrison, the soldiers forming part of the unit battalion notifying him to surrender under pain of being burned alive with his men. The officer sent word that he preferred to die fighting or be burned to death than surrender to the insurgents. In the meantime some of the soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the flames which threatened to consume the barracks, and while they were doing so the rest of the garrison kept up a continuous fire from their rifles upon the insurgents. The latter replied from every point, but the garrison held out gallantly for two hours. The news of the insurgents' attack had, in the meantime, been communicated to a detachment of Spanish soldiers in the neighborhood, and they pushed forward with all possible speed to the relief of the garrison. The moment they reached that place a brisk fire was opened upon the insurgents and the latter immediately retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. On the side of the troops only three men were killed and four wounded. The insurgents have burned a church in the Santa Spiritus district, province of Santa Clara. Captain General Martinez de Camargo has left Plasencia for Santiago de Cuba. Twenty-nine persons have been sent to the Island of Pines for participating in political conspiracies.

A serious engagement has taken place between Spanish troops under Col. Aznar and General Antonio Maceo, the insurgent commander, at the head of a large force of revolutionists. Two hundred and eighty of the latter were killed. Major Sanchez received information that a force of 1,500 insurgents, under Rabi, had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. Consequently the Major sent a messenger to Col. Aznar proposing that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgents. The messenger, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents who hanged him and sent word to Sanchez in the name of Colonel Aznar to make an attack upon the insurgent position from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgents through a narrow thoroughfare. Major Sanchez recognized the difficulty of the movement. He was apparently directed by his colonel to send forward two advance pickets of 12 and 30 men respectively, under the command of two sergeants, with instructions to push forward right and left of the narrow thoroughfare referred to, and to be careful to take up advantageous positions from which they could protect the advance of the main body of troops under Sanchez's command. The sergeants clearly followed out the instructions given them. Major Sanchez then advanced carefully on the insurgents' position, protecting his men by every variety of the ground, but as he expected, the troops were no sooner inside the defile than the insurgents attacked them in force.

The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to reply on account of the narrow road they had to follow, but it was here that the two advance pickets, under the sergeants, came to the rescue. From their elevated positions they kept up a continuous and well directed fire upon the insurgents within range, and eventually, as assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat. The troops pushed forward after them, and, once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat hastily. The insurgents then sought refuge

in the strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops and the soldiers carried this position and put the enemy to flight with the loss of 280 killed. The troops lost fifty men killed and wounded. It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by General Maceo, but it was since learned that they were under the command of Rabi alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement. In another fight reported from Vega, the insurgents under Rabi lost five killed and had many wounded, while on the side of the troops one officer and four soldiers were wounded.

THE CITY MARKETS.

A scarcity of fish still prevails in the market, the supply being altogether inadequate to the demand. There has been a big decrease in the sale of meats during the past week, owing to the hot weather, the same cause accounting for the limited character of the stock on hand. Eggs are probably the most valuable article in the market, and what might be called a new variety in the supplies is the California apple, which, however, demands as yet an almost fabulous price. The latter was, it is claimed, injured the raspberry crop, but the effect does not seem to be felt materially, as great quantities from the American side make up for that. Eggs, in consequence of the warm weather, have advanced from five to ten cents. There is no activity in the grain market and flour continues steady. Following are the current retail quotations:

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other commodities with their respective prices per unit.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—General Superintendent White has left in his private car for Fort William. There he will meet Vice-President Shaugnessy of the C. P. R. and proceed with him to the Pacific coast on an inspection trip.

Office P A Fr De Orr and L ing. long t on the sit out d bring c stial Mr. of a m into an the me At t noon E the qu regard of the Hon. That I celloe stam tions h Hon the sta tory to of the natio no. T whate lsterial His Ex had bee This in is a cr vacant, terday, who ooc dually h celenoy no long otherwi discha business gentlem ministr has not Underp ly triff say that of a gre Underp it has b istratio practical cabinet. consent t rate in bec New properly when it i three mir are out of the cabin in the crisis, bu sition un able, whe to go on country— the Domi cabinet. The gov lment fo tration of them. It was this house opportu that exist Excellency H. H. H. adjourn. Hon. M cheers by He said: his opini to-day w dented by of the histo willing to is well ob in a differ which he made a g in the this coun Majesty's strength of the common r in the first any one of in the gov unrepresente argument house an could not ment. "My h rumor on as thestio as thestio which mo that I con satisfied. ardent in He should calm man he learn sources in the house action see "But, in doing a mere ram tion of tal presentat Canada from r that beg in the m seats and now, all members c union o h he leaped still broad provinces represent could not "He w alightest f the positio taken that reticent error-Gen shall be al ment to th will be ope his soul in will be ope as he so of Hon. M. der whil Dupon ing the g ment they The Ho sion being

THE SITUATION.

Official Statements to be Made in Parliament to-day—The Tension Relaxing.

A French Caucus Adjourns Awaiting Developments—Business of Parliament Almost Completed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 9.—The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen arrived here this morning. During the day the Premier had a long conference with him and in the afternoon the three French ministers talked over the situation with his Excellency. With-out doubt the desire of his Excellency is to bring about an amicable settlement of the situation, but so far without success.

Mr. Jones to-day gave Mr. Foster notice of a motion of want of confidence on going into supply if the breach is not healed in the meantime.

At the opening of the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "I now renew the question which I put last evening with regard to the resignation of certain members of the administration."

Hon. Mr. Foster—"All I can say is this: That I have not any authority from His Excellency the Governor-General to make any statement other than this, that no resignations have yet been received by him."

Hon. Mr. Laurier—"I think I will have to ask my hon. friend to cultivate the virtue of patience for a little while longer. To-morrow when the House assembles I shall make a positive statement with reference to the matter."

Hon. Mr. Laurier—"My hon. friend has asked me so often to cultivate the virtue of patience that I think I have it to perfection now (laughter). As evidence of it I will wait until to-morrow. (Renewed laughter.)"

The foregoing summarizes the official statements to-day in reference to the political situation. They are the outcome of conferences which have been in progress since yesterday, the most noteworthy of which was one this morning between the Premier and the three dissenting ministers.

Hon. Mr. Oulmet, Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Angers have so far receded from the position which they took yesterday when they asked that a remedial bill be passed this session, that they will now be satisfied to accept the mere introduction of remedial legislation at the present session, as evidence of the bona fides of their colleagues.

This was the offer which they made to Sir Mackenzie Bowell this morning. The Premier informed them that he would give an answer to-morrow, when he is reported, the ministers consented to wait until to-morrow, thereby showing that they were acting in concert with the three French ministers. Had Mr. Laurier moved his motion of want of confidence this afternoon, there would have been a solid opposition phalanx against him. The opposition leader, after his fiasco of yesterday, did not dare to risk another adverse vote.

A report current during the morning that Hon. Mr. Oulmet and Sir Adolphe Caron would make an official statement of their position to the house at three o'clock, had again the effect of crowding the Premier with spectators, but they were deemed to be disappointed. The seats of the two ministers were again vacant, but it seems as certain they will be in their places to-morrow, whether reconciled to their colleagues or not. Hon. Mr. Oulmet was within the precincts of the house during the afternoon, transacting business with his deputy, but he never looked the way of the chamber.

The business on the order paper of the House is practically completed, about all that is left being the passage of twenty-five or thirty items in supply.

Several members of the opposition had left for good, have returned within the last day or two.

The house was engaged all day discussing the customs bill. Mr. McLean's proposition for a two-cent passenger rate on railways was rejected by 113 to 30.

The French treaty passed the Senate by 42 to 5.

The Lake Manitoba railway bill was thrown out again by the railway committee this morning by 34 to 33.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Diplomats received here by public men, including many members of congress, indicate that strong pressure will probably be brought to bear to induce the United States to interfere to secure the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between France and the native government of Madagascar. These papers originate in Madagascar and the most recent of them bears the date of May 12.

They come to Washington under an English postmark, showing that they have been forwarded from the country under cover to secure their delivery to America, though at the risk of much time. They are printed arguments intended to show that the United States and Great Britain should interfere jointly, but that Great Britain declines to participate, then this country should act independently in the matter. The argument proceeds on the ground that the question involved is the right of France to exercise a protectorate over Madagascar.

GLADSTONE'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, July 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes the following message from Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Liberals of London.

"HAWARDEN, July 15.—Above every other purpose vindicate the rights of the House of Commons as the organ of the nation and establish the honor of England as well as consolidating the strength of the empire by compelling the just constitution of aims of Ireland. (Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE."

DROUGHT IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, July 9.—Alarming reports of the severity of the drought and the loss occasioned thereby have come in from all parts of Ontario. The creeks, wells and water holes have dried up and in many cases farmers have to go miles for water. There is no food for the stock and the farmers are sitting down to trees for their beasts to browse on. A Chesley farmer went insane through his losses, and rain stars thousands in the face. Merchants in various towns refuse to buy goods from commercial travellers and small retailers. To add to the farmers' misery, the grasshoppers have appeared and threaten the remains of those crops which drought has spared.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

was the only Conservative who voted with the Opposition.

OTTAWA, July 10.—In the Senate this afternoon Hon. Mr. Scott said: "Before the orders of the day are called I would like to ask the Premier if he is able now to relieve the tension of opinion on an important question, outside rumors regarding which are somewhat confirmed by an empty chair. I think parliament is entitled to some explanation under the circumstances. It is the usual practice in the British parliament and our parliament when a crisis arises that both houses should be taken into the confidence of the government."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—"The hon. gentleman is quite correct as to the parliamentary practice in questions of this kind. I am not, I am sorry to say, in a position to relieve the tension of the hon. gentleman's mind at the present moment, but I promise him that I shall be enabled to relieve him of all anxiety as to the matter to-morrow."

In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "I would ask the Minister of Finance whether he can give any information to-day with regard to the resignations of three prominent members of the administration."

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HENLEY REGATTA.

Trinity Hall Defeats Cornell in Fourth Heat for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The American Crew Went All to Pieces Through Supposed Over Training.

LONDON, July 9.—The first day of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Water Derby of Great Britain was a disappointment to all concerned for the one race in which the greatest interest centered, that between Cornell and the Leader boat club, composed of ex-Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen, in the first heat for the grand challenge cup, was a row over for the former. While the crews were getting into position there was considerable confusion owing to the presence near the starting line of a number of boats which seriously interfered with Leaders consequently the latter were somewhat slow in reaching their places; then when the umpire asked if the two crews were ready, Cornell answered promptly "Yes," and the umpire claims, the Leaders did the same. This the Leaders deny. In any case the umpire gave the word "go," and the Cornell crew shot away, but only half the Leader crew were not ready. In spite of the umpire allowed Cornell to pull over the course and awarded the Americans the race. The following is a summary of the racing for the Challenge cup:

First heat—The Lady, Cambridge, beat the London rowing club easily by four lengths in 7 minutes 56 seconds.

Second heat—Eton College beat the Thames rowing club easily in 7 minutes 34 1/2 seconds.

Third heat—Cornell rowed over the course in 8 minutes 11 seconds. The Leaders did not start.

The Leaders lodged a protest against the umpire, but the board of stewards at the time was high decided that the umpire was within his rights and that his ruling could not be reversed.

In the Steward's challenge cup so close was the finish that the reports had it that the Canadians had won. When seen at their boat house some time later, F. H. Thompson said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "It was the struggle of our lives, and a regular sea-saw all the way over the course. If anything was the matter it was our boat, which is hardly strong enough for the hard work given such races in order to physically injure him. I thought sure we had won and you can imagine my disappointment when I saw the announcement that our rivals were the most powerful crew we ever met."

The Argonauts are unanimous in their opinion that Cornell should again meet the Leaders. C. H. Munz, for instance, said: "I would like to see the two crews meet again to-day to meet the strongest crew here and show before my conclusions with the Leaders."

The Board of Stewards this evening issued the following statement: "The committee, while deeply regretting the unfortunate untimely death of the Cornell crew, and the Leader boat, feel that they must abide by the law of boat racing."

"They are not sportsmen," said a member of the Leader crew, "and that is why they are not in England; against the only satisfaction is that they will get a good lesson to-morrow."

The general talk of the crew is of the same tenor. The Cornell men get all the blame for the umpire's error.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that the Leaders' stroke and coxswain both said they were not ready when the umpire asked the question, and the Leaders' remark was not that they were not ready, but that they were not ready to start.

The Grand Challenge cup was first competed for in 1839. The Leader rowing club composed of ex-Oxford and Cambridge men, are holders of the trophy, and the Leader boat club held the record for this race, which is 6 minutes 51 seconds, made in 1891 over the Henley course.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

The crew of the London rowing club, and the Argonaut rowing club, of Toronto, started in the first heat for the Stewards' challenge cup for four at 4 p. m.

The Canadians in the first away, H. G. Munz, placed the pace at 43 to the minute, which seemed them a length ahead. But at the half-mile post the London crew had gained 100 yards on Toronto and they raced close to the mark down to the mile post, which was passed at 4:13:58, rowing 46 strokes to the minute. The Argonauts gained a slight advantage, but the pace told and F. H. Thompson splashed badly. The Toronto crew from that time continued to race until about seven feet of the finish, when the London crew put on a splendid spurt and won by about two feet in 8 minutes 1 second.

In the first heat for the silver goblet the Thames crew beat the Lady Margaret, Cambridge, and in the second heat the London rowing club beat the New College, Oxford.

In the first heat for the Thames challenge cup, St. John's College, Cambridge, beat the eight of the Thames rowing club by a length and a half in 7 minutes 57 seconds.

In the first heat for the visitors' challenge cup the Trinity Hall Cambridge crew beat four ex-Oxford men, Cambridge.

In the second heat the Thames challenge cup crew of the Nerus boat club of Amsterdam beat the crew of the Lady Margaret (St. John's College, Cambridge), Guy Nickalls rowed over the course, his brother Vivian having scotched.

In the second heat F. H. Thompson, of Toronto, who was much exhausted after the Argonauts were defeated by the London rowing club, had to meet the Hon. Rupert Guinness, of the Leader boat club, by whom the heat was taken.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 10.—The day opened hot and clear with the wind higher than yesterday. The Cornell crew seemed well and in the best of spirits. They did not go to the boat house before the race. Courtney was again ill last night and is under the care of a doctor, who says he is suffering from a chill.

As the crew of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, paddled into position to meet Cornell in the fourth heat of the trial race for the Grand Challenge cup, the Englishmen met with a surprising reception. Their average weight was 165 pounds and their names were: T. B. Hope, bow; J. A. Boyd, stroke; F. E. Stewart, W. A. Beiter, B. H. Powell, A. S. Bell, D. H. Wauchope, stroke, and Page T. Tomlinson, coxswain. Trinity was first at the starting point and

the following weights: M. W. Roe, '96, bow, 168 lbs.; H. O. Spellman, '97, No. 2, 162 lbs.; E. C. Hager, '95, No. 3, 166 lbs.; F. M. Freeborn, '97, No. 4, 171 lbs.; T. F. M. Freeborn, '97, No. 5, 173 lbs.; George P. Dyer, '95, No. 6, 181 lbs.; C. A. Louis, '97, No. 7, 160 lbs.; Tom Hall, stroke, 174 lbs.; F. D. Colson.

To these weights were added three pounds dead weight to make up the minimum required for the coxswain.

The crew of the Leader boat club entered their boat as follows: C. W. N. Graham, bow, 140 lbs.; J. A. Ford, No. 2, 166 lbs.; S. Graham, No. 3, 169 lbs.; F. J. G. Duncan, No. 4, 187 lbs.; W. B. Stewart, No. 5, 187 lbs.; G. D. Narnell, No. 6, 188 lbs.; M. C. Pilkington, No. 7, 172 lbs.; W. Kent, stroke, 151 lbs.; F. C. Eggs, coxswain, 119 lbs. It will thus be seen that there are twenty-four pounds difference in the weights, omitting the coxswains.

It was estimated that there were fully 500 Americans present. The members of the Cornell glee club and fully 300 American students and their friends assembled in little knots along the course with flags in their hands and on their umbrellas and poles prepared to encourage the Cornell crew. The Leaders on the water started, half of the crew pulling for dear life, but the others turned and shouted, "No, not here! The umpire waved his hand to Cornell, who rowed with a steady, prompt, and continued over the course. The umpire's boat at first did not follow, and the Leader crew with Coxswain F. G. Bagg in the lead, pulled their boat towards the umpire's launch, and Bagg said, "I told you we were not ready." The umpire made no reply and the launch steamed ahead over the Cornell crew, who were now far down the course. The Leaders, until the umpire's launch passed ahead, continued to shout wildly, "We were not ready. Why did you so soon let us go? The umpire did not look at them and increased the speed of his launch. In passing Cornell coxswain, half turned and held up his hand towards the umpire's launch. But the umpire waved them on and Colson, with a satisfied look, quickly resumed his position, gave a sharp order to start, and the launch started.

Upon reaching the half-mile post the crowds began to thicken and the Cornell boys were loudly cheered. A few feet beyond they were excited shouts coming from both banks of the river and the words, "Where are the Leaders, why don't they come, are they lost?" could be heard at every few feet. "An English crew would never have kept on," said an excited Briton. On the grand stand among the Americans the feeling was of great disappointment, and one American said, "Well, I would rather they would look us than have the thing like this." However, the universal opinion among the rowing authorities was that Cornell was perfectly right in rowing over the course, and that they could have done nothing else in the face of the umpire's order. Every few feet on the way to the finish line the excitement increased.

When the finish the surprise was tremendous. The umpire stepped up to the press stand amid great excitement and loud exclamations from all sides, but he was not in any way dismayed as he said, "The race is Cornell's, Leader did not start." The Cornell crew got a great reception as they passed the winning post in their trophy, and there was some "boiling" mingled with English cheers and Cornell yells. The Cornell crew approached their boat house looking as if they had been defeated, and their friends the Argonauts were for them were almost afraid of the result of the race. Finally a venturesome reporter put the question to the crew asking them if Cornell was victorious, and three or four of the Cornell crew leaving in reply. Cornell rowed over the course in 8 minutes 11 seconds, and won.

The St. James Gazette says the Leader crew will probably protest against the decision of the umpire in allowing the Cornell crew to row the course when the former crew had announced that they were not ready to start.

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book up the Bucks shore. Cornell was slow in taking up position on the Berkshire side. The word "go" was given at 12:32 p. m. Cornell first caught the water and started with a stroke of 46 to Trinity's 42. Cornell was half a length ahead on turning into the course after passing Regatta Island. Then the Cornell runners began to encourage the American crew, and under this stimulus Cornell, which had dropped to 38, spurred and increased their lead to a length. Trinity made a half mile in 2 minutes 26 seconds, but in passing Pawley Court, Cornell went all to pieces; Freeborn, No. 4 in the Cornell boat, dropped his oar and put his hands to his face. The Cornell crew seemed paralyzed at this. Hall, stroke, seemed not to understand what was happening with the momentum of the boat and half turned round, and by the time the Cornell crew were again at work Trinity Hall was half a length ahead. The Cornell crew were so rattled that they rowed like a lot of school boys, and Hager, No. 3, in the American boat, dropped his oar and fell back into the arms of No. 2, Spellman. The Cornell crew instantly recovered, but as Hager did not try to recover himself, Colson, the coxswain, called out sharply, "What are you about there?" Hager then returned his oar and seemed to try to row, but no sooner had the crew commenced pulling, Freeborn dropped his oar and with one hand before his eyes seemed to grope blindly to recover it. By this time Trinity Hall was seven or eight lengths ahead, rowing a long even stroke.

Passing the mill post in 5 minutes 32 seconds, Fennell fell forward and seemed about to faint. He also dropped his fore and rubbed his forehead. The shouts of little Colson, the Cornell coxswain, could be distinctly heard from the shore, while Cornell men were running along the bank, frantically endeavoring to encourage the crew. Fennell recovered and tried to row, but his oar struck the water flat. Then again the men on the opposite side of the boat seemed unable to lift their oars and were occupied in trying to steady the boat. Hall, the Canadian from Washington, Brant Co., Ont., who was rowing steadily, looked the picture of despair. Nevertheless he kept at his work beyond that point seemed to pull the boat. Then Hager for the second time dropped his oar, after passing the mile post, but recovered himself, although he seemed ready to faint again. Dyer, No. 6 in the Cornell boat, and Andrew, the bow oar, who also began to show signs of being exhausted and began splashing badly. The Trinity Hall crew was then hopelessly ahead and the race was virtually over.

The Americans ashore and afloat were heart broken at the collapse of Cornell. The grand stand was filled with brightly dressed American girls, and many of them were crying at the finish. The Britishers were wild with delight when Trinity passed Cornell, and the three-quarters post. Trinity Hall stopped rowing before they passed the judges, who hoisted the sign, "Not rowed out." The band then played "God Save the Queen," and the crowd cheered itself bottom of the Cornell crew in his face. He soon recovered, and the Cornell crew slowly paddled to their boat-house, which was situated about a quarter of a mile beyond the finish. Tears stood in their eyes as they stepped ashore, and they were so exhausted they could scarcely lift their boat from the water. The general opinion is that the Cornell crew were hopelessly over-trained, and there was no climate or merit about it.

Colson, who acted as spokesman for the Cornell crew, said: "We had a hard race, and were fairly and squarely beaten." "Has your crew been over-trained?" Colson was asked.

"Mr. Francis' orders are that there should be no talk on that subject," was the answer.

In addition to their American sympathizers, a number of Englishmen belonging to Henley called at the Cornell boat house and expressed themselves as sorry that the Americans were defeated.

The following are the expressions which some of the Cornell crew made after dressing:

F. W. Freeborn—The Englishmen are the best men that I have ever seen.

George H. Dyer—I think we have nothing to be ashamed of.

Tom Hall—I am not sorry we came.

C. A. Louis—It's a waste of time to talk about defeat.

Fennell said, "I was ill when he entered the race to-day, suffering from a violent affection of the heart, which caused a big lump in his left side. According to his version, he caught a crab when the Cornell crew struck him a tremendous blow on the left side, the shock seeming to paralyze his legs. He was able to use his arms but could not recover with the rest. The great exertion he was making caused him to faint and he was obliged to make his way to the rest of the crew without making did them all up one after another. Fennell tried again, and again to do his part, but fainted three times. As Cornell pulled to the judges' stand in order to go through the formality of leaving their weights, they were all looking like death.

About the stand was a crowd of Leader men, one of whom said, "I suppose you lost on account of the hard race you had yesterday." Another remarked, "Of course you are coming again in '96." The Cornell men made no reply.

In the third heat for the Stewards' challenge cup the Thames Rowing Club easily beat the Leaders' four by eight lengths.

The following is a summary of the heats rowed to-day:

Grand Challenge Cup—Fourth heat, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Cornell by eight lengths; time, 7 minutes 15 seconds. Fifth heat, New College, Oxford, beat Eton.

Stewards Challenge Cup—Second heat, the London Rowing Club beat New College, Oxford. Third heat, Thames Rowing Club beat the Leaders.

Thames Challenge Cup—Third heat, the Kingston crew beat the crew (French) of the Societe d'Encouragement au Sport Nautique. Fourth heat, the Molesey crew beat the London Rowing Club. Fifth heat, St. John's College, Oxford, beat the Argillean eight.

The Diamond Soule—Fourth heat, Guy Nickalls, London Rowing Club, beat E. A. Thompson, Toronto Argonauts. Neither Thompson nor Thompson scotched themselves. Thompson bore training yesterday evening, and simply rowed to-day out of sportsmanlike instinct.

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening, commenting on the defeat of Cornell, says: "There never was such a popular victory in the history of the regatta. Trinity rowed beautifully together, in true 'varisty' style, and gradually wore the Yankees down to-day."

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Hair Restorer. During the past few years, it has been the most popular of all cough cures and the demand for it is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

CABLE NEWS.

The "Times" Scathingly Criticizes the Nationalists Meeting in County Tyrone.

Armed Peace in San Salvador—France, the United States and Arbitration.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times this morning contains a scathing editorial on the Nationalists' convention at Omagh, county Tyrone, yesterday, at which Mr. T. M. Healy accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party through the agency of Thomas E. Ellis, then the government whip, as already cabled.

Sir Charles Pearson has been appointed lord advocate for Scotland, and A. G. Murray, solicitor general for Scotland, under the new ministry. Both these gentlemen held the same positions in the last Salisbury ministry.

The election address of Hon. A. J. Bal-four, first lord of the treasury, does not mention bi-metalism.

Francis Clark, Queen Victoria's personal attendant, is dead.

The chamber of deputies to-day adopted a motion that the government negotiate as soon as possible with the United States for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration.

It is stated that ex-Chief Clarence, formerly of the Morquito territory and now a British pensioner at Kingston, Jamaica, is going to England in order to formulate his claims against the government of Nicaragua.

A sort of armed peace prevails in San Salvador. Troops patrol the streets and surround all the public buildings. There have been a number of street conflicts, in some of which the police were whipped. The foreigners are said to have been expelled from the country. There is a strict press censorship.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred at Laibach, Austria, to-day, which damaged many houses. Laibach was the victim of a series of very severe earthquakes in April of this year.

U. S. Minister Eustis being questioned in regard to the alleged interview with him published in the Figaro said: "I have not been interviewed, and I have not consented to nor authorized the publication of an opinion from myself on any of the questions discussed in the alleged interview."

The Daily News correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that a surprise visit by an official committee made to the private lunatic asylum of Hans Kemmen, near Amelie, belonging, like the notorious Marlbury asylum, to the Alexian brotherhood, revealed such gross scandal that the provincial administration took of closing it and rebuilding.

A cloud burst on Saturday night destroyed half of the village of Olanesoi, in the district of Valoes, Hungary. Many persons perished and ten bodies have been recovered. A dispatch to the Times from Kobe says an attempt has been made at Seoul to arrest Prince Pak, the prime minister. It is surmised that the affair is connected with an attempt of the Queen's party to overthrow Japanese ascendancy in Korea.

First of all destroyed 1200 houses in the town of Sambrev, government of Lomah, Poland. Two thousand persons are rendered homeless by the conflagration.

LONDON, July 10.—The U. S. Ambassador, Hon. Thomas Bayard, had an interview with Lord Salisbury, the new Premier this afternoon.

The Tsung Li Yamen, (Chinese foreign office) has intimated that a portion, probably half of the second Chinese indemnity loan, which will amount to 100,000,000 taels will be received from Great Britain and the other half may come from Germany.

Senator Sagaste, ex-premier, during the course of an interview, declared that the Liberals would agree to pay the Mora indemnities for damages sustained by Spaniards during the war of secession provided the cortes agree to vote the





THE CITY.

THE members of the law society at their quarterly meeting last night confirmed the appointment of Mr. P. S. Lampman as librarian, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. R. Cassidy as reporter.

FOUR candidates have successfully passed the preliminary examinations and are now entitled to study for the legal profession. They are W. C. Brown, Vancouver; M. Macgowan, Vancouver; H. Jorand, Westminster; and John Carmel, Victoria.

THE ladies of St. Saviour church held their regular monthly sale of work yesterday. There were quite a number of people out during the afternoon. Light refreshments were served free to any who cared to partake of them. The affair was entirely informal and a considerable sum will be added to the ladies fund as a result.

A DRUNKEN man flourishing a .44 calibre revolver created a sensation out at Oak Bay junction yesterday morning. The police were telephoned and a constable was dispatched to capture the disturber of the peace. In the meantime the bystanders disarmed the man, who disappeared before the constable reached the scene. The revolver was handed over to the police.

J. SHAW of Hardacres Creek is in town, the first time he has been away from Cariboo for twenty-seven years. He first came to the province in 1859 and settled in Cariboo two years later. Mr. Shaw looks for ever-increasing development in Cariboo's mining industry, the number of claims taken up and the new work constantly being undertaken making the outlook decidedly favorable.

It locked yesterday as though the bush fires of last year were to be repeated again this summer. Out on the Sooke and Metochin mountains a fierce fire was burning, great clouds of smoke obscured the whole country and the heat of the day was greatly intensified. At Gordon Head there was another blaze and it was reported last evening that a large quantity of cord wood had been destroyed in that section. Across the Straits several fires were burning last night. The recent rains have so wet the bush so the fires will spread as rapidly as they otherwise would.

DISTRICT DEPUTY SISTER WALKER installed officers as follows at a meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah last evening: N.G., Sister Glover; V.G., Sister Hutchinson; Sec., Sister Grant; Treas., Sister Hutchinson; Fin. Sec., Sister Dempster; War., Sister Peters; Com. Sister Dixon; Chap., Sister McAfee; O.G., Brother Huxtable; I.G., Sister Hoosen; R.S.N.G., Sister Walker; L.S.N.G., Sister McArthur; Maryfield; and P.G., Sister Riddle. After the installation refreshments of ice cream and raspberries were provided.

REPRESENTATIVES from the I.O.O.F., K. of P., A.O.F., Companions of the Forest, the Jewish synagogue and Chief of Police Sheppard, went to Vancouver by this morning's boat to act as escort to the body of Sergeant Levin, which will arrive from Kamloops this evening and be brought down here by to-night's boat. On arrival in this city the body will be taken to the Jewish synagogue where it will remain until the funeral, which is to take place Thursday. The escort from Kamloops to the boat was composed of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

THE presidents of all societies affiliated with the local council of women of Victoria and Vancouver Island are requested to call special meetings of their societies and to ask the members to co-operate with the executive of the council in their endeavor to collect exhibits for the loan and women's competitive work exhibit to form part of the exhibition to take place on September 16 to 21, inclusive. All contributions for the loan exhibit can be sent to No. 42 Fort street, city, addressed care of Mrs. E. S. Day, vice-president local council of women. Further particulars relating to the organization of the women's exhibit will be sent from time to time to the daily newspapers by the press committee appointed by the executive.

ON behalf of defendants in Coughlan & Mayo v. City, application was made in Chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice McCraith for plaintiffs to deliver to defendants dates and particulars of the statements in the plaintiffs' amended statement of claim and also for particulars and items of \$2,446.04 claimed on contract No. 1 and of \$2,915.82 on contract No. 2. Mayo are the claimants by Coughlan & Taylor sewerage contracts upon which they failed to come to an agreement with the sewerage commissioners. The application was granted and defendants were given seven days to prepare their defence and to have seven days' notice of trial. Messrs. Ebbots & Taylor for the City; Messrs. Bodwell & Irving for Coughlan & Mayo.

MORE excitement prevailed in the fire hall last evening than would result from a conflagration of considerable size, over the wedding of Dan McDougall, one of the most popular men of the brigade. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father Van Navel in the Roman Catholic cathedral in the presence of a large number of friends. The bride was Miss Teresa Conlin, of North Park street, the other participants of the festive event being her sister Miss Minnie Conlin, who acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Harry O'Leary, who supported the groom. A costume of white silk was worn by the bride, while Miss Minnie Conlin was dressed in cream silk, both being prettily attired. After the ceremony the residence of the bride's parents was crowded with friends and an elegant supper partaken of.

ON the application of counsel for Mr. Fitzsimmons, Chief Justice Davis has made an order in the libel case against the New Westminster Columbian transferring the proceedings to the Victoria registrar, specially exempting from the order the question whether or not giving liberty to apply as to that question as they should be advised. He remarked that it appeared to him that, if an application for its change were made, as it was a matter of public knowledge that the grand jury had already publicly condemned the article, how the application could be refused. He added that it had been reported that the Premier had a promise from the late Premier that he would reappoint Fitzsimmons. This statement was untrue. The only connection he had with the matter was that on one occasion, in conversation with the late Sir John Thompson, the latter had informed him that it was the intention of the government to reappoint Fitzsimmons. Mr. Davis considered that this was simply communicated to him as a piece of news, in which he as a resident of the province would be interested. With reference to the alleged communication from the present Minister of Justice to the effect that the late Sir John Thompson had promised him (Mr. Davis) to reappoint Mr. Fitzsimmons,

he did not believe any such letter had ever been written.

THE body of the late H. A. Levin is expected to arrive from Kamloops this evening, when the arrangements for the funeral will be completed. The ceremony, as it is understood, take place in Ross Cay cemetery.

MISS WYNN, the Grand President of the Y.L.L., did not arrive from San Francisco last night, but will probably be here this evening, when she will be tendered a reception by the members of the North Institute. Miss Wynn's visit to the North Institute is an official one, and is made for the purpose of inspecting the various branches of the order. She will only remain in the city a short time.

An official test was made yesterday of the paper fabric hose recently purchased by the city for the use of the fire department. The Mayor, Ald. Wilson, Macmillan and Hall, Chief Deasy and Mr. W. L. Ogle, agent of the supplying company, attending. A pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch failed to affect the hose and after several minutes tests for the detection of flaws, the hose was accepted as entirely satisfactory.

THE Mount Tolmie boom of 1892 is still fresh in the minds of all. At that time the Mt. Tolmie and Norway were visited by a toboggan slide and tower on the summit of the mountain, and there it has stood as a prominent landmark until Monday afternoon, when it was totally destroyed by fire. A party of pluckers left a fire near the structure which soon spread to the tower, although it slumbered for a long time finally fanned by a strong breeze it broke out and soon reached the tower, which was dry as tinder, and before anything could be done it was destroyed. An attempt was made to save the slide but it was of no avail. The tower and slide cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200 and were not insured.

A LATE London paper contains the following brief paragraph of passing interest to Victorians: "A fashionably dressed young man named Marmaduke Wood surrendered to his bail at the London Sessions at Clerkenwell yesterday, charged with having obtained by means of false pretences from Barnett Weigel a ring, value £13 10s, the setting of a pin value 30s, and a pin value 2s, in each case with intent to defraud. Mr. Moyes, appearing for the prosecution, said that, having read the depositions, he had come to the conclusion that there was very considerable doubt in this case and therefore he would not offer any evidence against the accused. Sir P. Edlin concurred with the judge, and Mr. Wood, he being at once liberated. Mr. Charles Mathews appeared for the defence."

FOUR or five dirty old shacks on Humboldt street were destroyed by fire on Monday evening on account of their uncleanliness. Notwithstanding the week's notice given the occupants to vacate, two occupants stubbornly remained until the last moment, and it was only by force that they were removed. Both a colored man and a white whiskeyer individual familiarly known as "Peggy," from his unfortunate condition. The latter did not leave until the torch was set to the buildings. He had, as he said, and as they would destroy his home, so they might do with his effects. The police officers, however, present viewed his case in a different way, and instead of allowing him to continue living in his filthy abode turned him over to the Salvation Army.

TREMBLAY v. DEBOCHER came before the Full court yesterday. This is an appeal from a verdict of a jury giving \$750 damages to the plaintiff, Amédée Tremblay, against Joseph and Marie DeBocher, the parents of plaintiff's wife, for enticing away their daughter from her husband, the plaintiff. The jury found that there was evidence of enticing away, and gave their verdict accordingly. Now the defendants are seeking a new trial on the ground that there is no evidence to support their verdict. After hearing part of the argument for appellants, the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning owing to the great heat on the court room making an adjournment desirable. Mr. McCall, Q.C., appeared for appellants, and Mr. A. Morrison for respondent.

THE majority of the survey party which left here five weeks ago under the direction of W. E. Deveraux, C.E., for work up the coast have returned. The steamer Splinter took the men from here direct to Frederick arm, where it was thought there might be an even better pass through the Chiloote country than that already surveyed through Bate inlet; but after covering a distance of twenty-five miles from the coast the party found the mountains presented difficulties too great to be overcome. From there they went to Estero basin, where two or three passes were tried with no success; they then went to Phillip arm and, going twenty miles inland, made another attempt, but here their success was no greater, the pass ending in a glacier with continuous snow slides. Mr. Deveraux and the artist have remained and will make a trial at Knight's inlet, while Mr. Bell and one man will continue work on the Bate inlet pass, ultimately meeting Mr. E. J. party, that is at work on the Chiloote and.

A MAN named Frank Rudolph Goodrich was yesterday charged with forgery in the branch here, endorsed with the name of R. Goodrich, and was paid. When sent on for collection it was returned to the bank, as the signature was declared to be a forgery. It is charged that Frank R. Goodrich got the letter from the post office and, forging the name of R. Goodrich, got the \$19, drawn by the Oregon Bank of Oregon City, on the Commercial National Bank of Portland, and was endorsed by C. H. Dye, who sent it to R. Goodrich here. The draft was presented at the Bank of Montreal branch here, endorsed with the name of R. Goodrich, and was paid. When sent on for collection it was returned to the bank, as the signature was declared to be a forgery. It is charged that Frank R. Goodrich got the letter from the post office and, forging the name of R. Goodrich, got the \$19, drawn by the Oregon Bank of Oregon City, on the Commercial National Bank of Portland, and was endorsed by C. H. Dye, who sent it to R. 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HAGGARTY VS. CITY.

Argument on the Application to Prevent the Mayor Signing the Contract.

Mr. Justice McCreight Hears Both Sides and Reserves His Decision.

The waterworks injunction case came before the court yesterday when Mr. J. Stuart Yates on behalf of John Haggarty, the lowest tenderer for the waterworks improvements, asked Mr. Justice McCreight to restrain the Mayor from signing the contract with Walkley, King & Casey.

Mr. Yates first read the affidavits of John Haggarty and Thomas Storey, the effect of which has already been published. The amounts of the several tenders were set forth, Haggarty's the lowest being \$66,943; John Duns \$88,800; and Walkley, King & Casey \$83,300.

Mr. Justice McCreight remarked that it was specified in the advertisement for tenders that the city did not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Mr. Yates replied that such a provision might relieve anyone acting for himself alone from accepting a tender, but in the case of trustees they are bound to exercise prudence and care, and where the lowest tender was not accepted he must show he had acted in the best interest of his trust.

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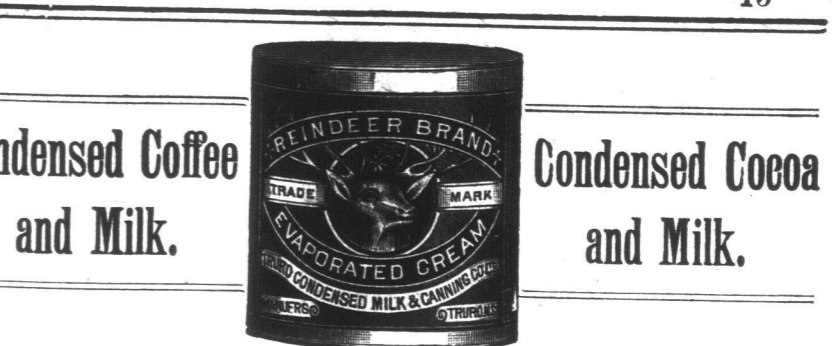
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CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, July 10.—A detective is here from Philadelphia searching for a clue to the missing children of B. F. Pitezel, supposed to have been murdered by H. H. Holmes, not the same sentence in Philadelphia on the charge of palming off a corpse on the Philadelphia Mutual Insurance Co. and attempting to collect a policy payable to him. One of the children, a boy, is supposed to have been made away with in Detroit.

TILSONBURG, July 10.—Rev. Mr. Emmerson, of Bristol, 82 years of age, of the Hamilton conference, better known as Elder Bristol, died here yesterday.

ELMIRA, July 10.—Peter Fleming, a farmer, not the same, fell at a barn raising and was instantly killed.

LONDON, July 10.—Frank Wharter, a young man, was killed by a train at the crossing last night.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The Canadian Pacific traffic for the week ending July 7 was \$349,000; for the same week last year it was \$347,000.

ST. JEROME, July 10.—Narcisse Gendron and Joseph Page, two young men belonging to Montreal, met their death here this morning on the Canadian Pacific road. They were working on a construction train which pulled up suddenly at the station, throwing a number of workmen from the flat cars to the ground. Gendron and Page were thrown over the cars, which passed over them, causing their death.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Owing to the persistency with which rumors affecting its credit have been circulated, La Banque du Peuple invited the members of the Clearing House to examine into its financial condition, and they report to the effect that the rumors concerning the large unsecured advances have been grossly exaggerated, that the condition of the bank is sound, and that if necessary the Clearing House Association will render it assistance if it should require any. This action by the Clearing House is similar to what was adopted by the New York banks with such good effect during the late financial trouble there.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—Ten thousand visitors met in Winnipeg for the 12th of July celebration.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—D. M. Duncan, of Parry Sound, has been chosen by the Winnipeg school board as classical master of the city collegiate institute.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—Chris. Graves, proprietor of the Liverpool Rest, Craig street, took himself about midnight and died in a few seconds.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—(Special)—Crop reports from all points in the province and territories, conveying information of the condition of grain up to the end of last week, have been received from a large number of agents of the C.P.R. by General Superintendent Whyte. The favorable prospects still continue, and from Southern and South-eastern Manitoba the outlook is very bright. Harvesting will commence about the first week in August, and grain shows promise of a very heavy yield. Reports from the chief centres summarized are:

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

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GOOD FOR PARTS I TO 20 INCLUSIVE

NAME..... P.O..... Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World. With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

UNDESERVED REPROACH.

It is amusing to see an Opposition led by Mr. Laurier reproaching the Government for want of "spine." Everyone can see that backbone is just what the Opposition and their leader want. On the trade question they have twisted and turned and wriggled so much that it is quite impossible to predict what position they will take a month hence.

On the two questions we have mentioned, which are really the only questions of general interest before the people of this Dominion, the attitude of the Government has been firm. They have stood manfully to their guns. They have held fast to the principle of protection, and they have not hesitated on the Manitoba school question to do what the constitution directs.

Just imagine Mr. Laurier in the same position as Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Would he act with greater promptitude or exhibit more firmness? Judging by the way he acts when his responsibilities are a thousand times lighter it is only reasonable to conclude that he would be completely paralyzed.

but it would not be either wise or prudent. Whatever may be Mr. Laurier's faults impetuosity and rashness are not among them. The Grits who reproach the Bowell Government as being wanting in "spine" should look at home.

CRUSHED EXPECTATIONS.

Many citizens of Winnipeg of both parties are indignant because the Government of the Dominion have, on reflection, declined to extend aid to the Hudson's Bay railway. In this they are not altogether so reasonable as they might be.

It is suspected that the road has been projected not so much for the country as for the men who have undertaken to construct it. The advocates of the road in Winnipeg and elsewhere should spare no exertion to do away with this impression.

One of the reasons why the Hudson's Bay railway project was not approved by Parliament is that the members generally believe that the navigation of Hudson's Bay is so dangerous and so uncertain that it cannot be made a route for vessels engaged in regular trade.

It is of no use to laugh at men who make this objection or to censure them. What must be done is to show them that they are wrong—that is, if they are wrong. The honest advocates of the road must be convinced that Hudson's Bay and Strait are navigable for three, four, five or six months of the year, that ships properly constructed can make regular trips on them during an open season of some considerable length.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

If it requires men of ability and experience to make a strong Government, the Government just formed by Lord Salisbury must be uncommonly strong. It has in it the best men of two parties. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are admitted to be the ablest men of the Conservative party, and the old Liberal party, when it was in its prime, had not in its ranks two stronger men than Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain.

A CRISIS.

Our readers will see by our special telegram from Ottawa that the Ministerial statement was made in the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Foster yesterday. Nothing could, in our opinion, be more reasonable than the decision arrived at by the Government. They have determined not to act hastily or to invoke the interference of Parliament until every means to bring about an amicable settlement has been tried and has failed.

There are, however, those who believe that a Government possessing all the talents is not necessarily an efficient Government. These politicians think that if there are one or two able men in a Government it is perhaps best if the rest are only mediocrities. In a Government in which there are many able men, it is argued, there are likely to be disagreements and jealousies and a harmful division of authority.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton. ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 16 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Koothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, &c. Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc. Cooking Utensils.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley. The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given. The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judgments from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

RAVAGES OF FIRE. CORNWALL, Ont., July 8.—The worst fire in the history of this place occurred yesterday and as a result nearly the whole of the suburban village of Lorneville was reduced to ashes, and upwards of two score of families, mostly mill employees, were rendered homeless. The fire was started about 2 o'clock in a shed of a man named Joseph Martin, whose children were playing with matches. The shed was in flames and several adjacent buildings had caught before the nearest fire alarm could be reached. For various reasons there was much delay in getting water on the flames. By this time a dozen dwelling houses and tenements, which were mostly frame structures and built closely together, were on fire and the flames spread rapidly. At 7 p.m., when the fire had burned itself out, 25 dwelling houses were reduced to ashes and over forty families were homeless. Most of the buildings in the burned district were owned and occupied by the mill employees and represented their savings for years. Very few of the buildings were insured. The total loss is estimated from \$25,000 to \$30,000. ELMVALE, Ont., July 8.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in Eurlong's harness shop, which resulted in the destruction of Hunt's hotel, Tweed's hotel, Callaghan's tin shop, White's drug store, Brodick's liquor store, Massey's dwelling, Cooper's store and the post office, Nixon's store and dwelling, skating rink, Little's blacksmith shop, Robinson's jewelry store, Haney's residence and vacant store. Several other buildings were badly scorched. No lives were lost. The losses will aggregate about \$40,000. Insured for about half that amount. HALIFAX, July 8.—Townsend's stable and nine horses were burned here yesterday.

WRECK OF THE COLIMA. WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—The acting secretary of state has received a supplemental report from United States Consul Battle, at Acapulco, Mexico, dated June 21, giving further details in regard to the survivors of the wrecked steamer Colima. He went to Manzanillo on the 12th ult., he says, for the purpose of relieving the shipwrecked crew of the American schooner Hayes, and fortunately found the five men who were on life raft No. 2 from the lost vessel. They landed safely about sixty miles south of Manzanillo, after battling with the elements four days and three nights without food or water. "I have questioned all of them," said the consul, "as to the causes and incidents that led to the loss of the Colima and all agree that a hurricane was blowing at the time and the sea very rough, and that a squall and heavy swell came upon them suddenly, and none had time to prepare for the inevitable. Some of them declare that in their judgment the deck hands contributed to the ship's capsizing. The newspapers have published some very sensational stories about the affair, which in some instances did a great injustice to the Mexicans along the coast, for instead of robbing the dead, they have nourished the living and exhibited a humane and noble feeling that could not be surpassed by any people on earth."

WINNIEPEG WIRINGS. WINNIEPEG, July 8.—(Special)—It is learned that Archbishop Langevin and Rev. Father Guilleme, rector of St. Mary's church, leave for Quebec on Thursday to raise funds for the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic separate schools in Winnipeg and the province, and they propose to accomplish this object by means of an allotment or prize drawing scheme. The details of the plan have not yet been arranged, but it is understood to be the intention to have the drawings take place in the province of Quebec, the tickets being placed on sale in all the chief cities of the Dominion. John Munroe's feed and sale stables were burned last night at Portage la Prairie. Indian Agent McKay left Seltirk yesterday for Lake Winnipeg points with the treaty money for the Indians. The total amount was about \$15,000, principally in one dollar bills, which was followed by a large number of traders.

TO FOUND AN EMPIRE. NEW YORK, July 6.—A special to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The activity of the political agents of ex-President Guzman Blanco makes it evident that he is in the field to succeed President Crespo. His absorbing ambition is to rule all the northern part of South America. An opponent says his plan will be to induce ambitious people to join their services with him in a wild scheme of consolidating Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru into a grand imperial confederation, with himself at its head. His ultimate design is probably to declare himself emperor, guaranteeing parliamentary government. Home rule will be a part of his programme. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Bladder, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Catarrh of the Bladder, Chetera Inflammation, Chetera Morbus and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children or adults.

A CLERGYMAN'S REVENGE. TAOMA, July 8.—Mrs. Mattie Chambers, of Centralia, has received an infernal machine. Her father says the box containing the machine was addressed to her by a minister who was killed by Mrs. Chambers about a year ago and was last heard from at Raleigh, N.C. A year ago the minister promised to go away and not press his suit any longer, but later heard a rumor suggesting the name of Mrs. Chambers with that of William Hale of Centralia. He then wrote her several letters objecting