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E COURT.

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June 13, 1893.

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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 27.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A Small Majority Against the Bill According to the Latest Returns.

The Richter Radicals Remain Very Far Behind—Many New Ballots Necessary.

BERLIN, June 15.—The greatest constitutional struggle that the new German empire has known is in progress to-day. It is the people vs. the Kaiser and his Army bill, and the former are rendering their verdict at the ballot box. Although the campaign has lasted only a month, all parties have worked as they have never woaked before. The Socialists alone have nominated 190 candidates. The Government has maintained a gigantic press bureau, which has not only newspapers in the emprie, but has deluged the country wiph literature on the Army bill in the shape of lesflets, tracts and pamphlets. No less than fourteen parties have candidates in the field, and although there has been a vast amount of platform speaking, most of the canvassing has been carried on under cover.

The Army bill, which was defeated in the Reichstag last month by a majority of 48, calls for an appropriation in one lump of $16,000,000, and for $15,000,000 more annually for a number of years, and also for an increase of 80,000 in the standing army. This would place the peace footing of the German army at half a million a year for the next six years. The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated, and the whole of Europe is anxiously awaiting the result of to-day's election. The Government is exceedingly anxious to learn its exact strength as quickly as possible, and all candidates not elected by a majority to-day must again be balloted for within five days.

Election day brought tropical heat to all parts of the Empire. In Berlin the pavements have been scorching. Apparently the election has been a notably quiet one. In Berlin there has been a complete absence of all excitement. Chancellor von Caprivi and von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, voted at the Kaiserhoff station. They apparently believed in depositing their ballots as soon as possible, for they were among the earliest voters at the polls. A number of men and women gathered at eight o'clock this morning at the Bock Brewery, the headquarters of the Socialists in the second district, where Fischer ran. They devoted themselves to receiving orders for electoral tickets, while others scattered leaflets in behalf of the party broadcast. The Socialists displayed more activity than any other of the political groups. The women seemed to be as deeply interested in the success of the social democratic candidates as were the men of the party. [illegible] the candidates. At six o'clock nothing positive was known of the result of the election, although dispatches from 120 electoral districts indicated that the Socialists had secured thirty of them and the Conservatives Richters, (Radicals People), and Liber-Clericals had divided the other ninety among themselves.

At 2 o'clock this morning, returns from 70 districts indicated that 36 had been carried by parties opposed to the Army bill, 15 have been carried for the parties favoring the bill, and 19 are in doubt between the Government and the Opposition party, with the chance in the majority of them strongly in favor of the Government. The Government parties have lost three of their former seats, two to the Richterites, and one to a South German democrat. The Government has won one seat from the Opposition. The Social Democrats have won two seats besides having secured many chances for new victories on the second ballot. A curious feature of these two victories is that they were won at the expense of the Richter Radicals, also enemies of the Army bill, and not, as was expected, at the expense of the National Liberals. The friends of the bill say that although the Social Democratic gains are undoubtedly enormous they will not prove so large probably as the reports so far have indicated. The returns from the cities come in first, and it is in the cities that the Social Democratic candidates always run best.

In spite of their tremendous exertions the United Conservatives and Anti-Semites have lost 3 000 votes as compared with the figures of 1890, and the Radicals have lost nearly 2,000. It is stated that the Socialists are likely to win three out of four of the re-ballots against the Radicals. In Berlin not a single candidate pledged to support the army bill has gained even the barren honor of a reballot. The prospects of a Government majority appear to be vanishing. Not 10 per cent. of the votes were given in favor of the Army Bill. The success of the Social Democrats has caused a profound sensation.

BERLIN, June 16.—The two most conspicuous features of to-day's electoral returns have been the continued reports of Social Democratic gains in the Richterist districts. Most of the news still comes from the city constituencies, and the list of Opposition deputies grows rapidly. This afternoon, however, dispatches from the agricultural districts revealed the other side of the page. From all that can now be ascertained, it is reasonably sure to conclude that the Government certainly has lost nothing by the dissolution and probably has won a little. At 10 o'clock this evening the returns may be summarized thus: In 180 districts from which reports had been received at 10 o'clock, 85 deputies had been elected. In the remaining 95 new ballots will be necessary. Of the 85 deputies elected 36 will vote with the Government, and 49 against it. The parties siding with the Government had lost three seats to the Opposition. The parties working against the Government had evened matters by losing the same number of seats to the friends of the Army bill. The Conservatives had elected 17 deputies; the Social Democrats, 23; the Clericals, 20; the Radicals, 1; Free Conservatives, 4; Poles, 8; Democrats, 5; Anti-Semites, 2; Independents, 2 (both favoring the bill); Government Clericals, 1; National Liberals, 2.

No one immediate supporter of Eugene Richter, the anti-Government Radical supporter, had been elected. The Conservatives had won two seats formerly held by the Conservatives. The Social Democrats had gained three seats from the Richterists and one from the Free Conservatives. The Lieber Clericals had gained one from the Government Clericals, and had lost one to them. The Radical Unionists had elected one deputy, who voted against the Army Bill but will vote for it in the next Reichstag. The Free Conservatives have gained two seats and lost three. The Democrats have gained one seat from the National Liberals. The National Liberals had lost three seats and gained two. The most interesting features in the new ballots reported until now will be probably the gains of the Social Democrats and Radical Unionists.

Several small elections in the provinces were marked by riots to-day. In Strasburg last evening, shortly after the poll was announced, about 2,000 Socialists began parading the streets and shouting for their candidate, August Bebel. They refused to disperse when the police attacked them, and many cheered for France. The military eventually broke up the procession and arrested eight men. Nobody was injured. In Reutlinget, Wurtemberg, the police slashed and arrested many Social Democrats who attacked the police station. In Gruenberg, Silesia, the Socialists rioted through the streets. The police dispersed them with drawn sabres, and arrested the leaders. In this city the police arrested Herr Landauer, an Anarchist editor, on the charge of inciting to riot.

Later returns from Arensweide show that Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, now imprisoned because he libelled the Loewses, makers of small arms, has a clear majority over all, and is therefore elected.

At two o'clock this morning returns had been received from 220 out of 391 electoral districts. In 98 candidates were elected, but in 122 second ballots will be necessary. The National Liberals, Conservatives, and Clericals are holding their own. The Richter Radicals remain very far behind. Of the 98 deputies already elected 42 are counted for the bill and 56 against it. Since the reports received up to ten o'clock were sent out the despatches showed that the Government gained two more seats and had lost one more old one.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 15.—Advices received from Alaska to-day per steamer Crescent City and City of Topeka, state that seals are more plentiful in Behring Sea and along the coast of Alaska this season than known for years. The best catch is reported also for the schooner Henry Dennis, of Seattle, of 1,400. The whaling vessels are having poor luck. The Barks Bounding Billow, James Arnold, Stamboulid, Mars, and the schooner Blakeley, had not taken a single whale up to May 20. The barks Andrew Hick and Wanderer, one whale each. These vessels were spoken in the vicinity of Middleton island. The steam whaler Mary D. Hume sailed from Unalaska, May 21, for the Arctic ocean.

The United States cutters Corwin, Richmond, Ranger and Thomas Corwin, and the British man-of-war Garnet, were in Sitka on June 8.

The extinct volcano Makushin near Unalaska, had resumed operations sending forth smoke and lava.

TROUBLED SAMOA.

An Armed Controversy Between Kings Mataafa and Malietoa Very Probable.

The American Authorities Considerably Exercised—Ill Supplied With Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Advices received by Secretary Gresham from Samoa are to the effect that affairs there have reached a crisis, and it may be that the United States will again be obliged to intervene between the parties. Ever since the establishment of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa the islands have been disturbed, and the best efforts of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany have failed to improve the situation. First, there was trouble growing out of the alleged arbitrary acts of Cederkrantz, the Swede who was selected by the parties to the Berlin conference as the chief of the Samoan Land courts. Then there was the financial tangle, curiously like our own, resulting from the attempt of the German adviser of the King to force the people to accept German thalers at fixed rates. Serious discontent was shown at the excessive burden of taxation, and, finally, rebellion has broken out.

Mataafa, who acted as king during King Malietoa's enforced absence preceding the Berlin conference, never admitted that he had ceased to be king and, taking up a strong position on one of the islands of the group, has really maintained himself in native regal style. He has always had numerous adherents, and of late the troubles that King Malietoa has encountered in his efforts to govern the kingdom have driven many more of the inhabitants over to the side of Mataafa. The disaffection has become so serious in extent that Malietoa has felt it to be necessary to crush out the aspirant for the throne, and the advices received at the state department indicate that open warfare is now about to begin. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have obligated themselves by the treaty of Berlin to preserve the autonomy of the Islands and to maintain order and peace. Under this agreement, it has been the custom for the three nations to take turns in keeping a warship at Apia, or in the vicinity, and it happens that just now the German vessel is on guard. In this crisis, however, it is desirable that more force should be at hand, and it may be that one of the United States warships will be sent to Samoa. At present the nearest ships are the Boston and the Adams, now at Honolulu; but in view of the uncertain condition of affairs there, and the importance of the interest involved, it is probable that not more than one of them at most can be spared, and owing to the lack of cable connections with Hawaii, sailing orders could not reach them for at least a week or ten days. From four to six days would be consumed in the voyage from Honolulu to Apia, so that no United States naval ship can reach there before some time in July.

CAPITAL NOTES

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau's Leave of Absence Extended—Fishing Within the Limit.

Dr. Montizambert's Defence of Grosse Isle Quarantine—The Governor-General.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 15.—Capt. Hardy, of Gloucester, is here again, this time having been sent up in the interests of the owners of the Louis H. Giles, which is now in custody of the collector of customs at North Sydney for fishing within the three-mile limit. No action, departmentally, can be taken until a report is received from Commander Spain. Capt. Hardy says the Giles is a new schooner, worth $13,000.

Lieut.-Governor Chapleau has applied for the extension of his leave of absence in order that he may complete the course of treatment he is undergoing in Paris. The extension has been granted.

Capt. Boxer, R.N., inspector of Irish lights and lighthouses, was in the city today. He is visiting Canada in the interests of a Cotton Powder Co., which supplies explosive signals made of gun cotton for use at fog stations. At some of the stations in Canada these explosives are already in use.

The Fisheries department has sent two Quebec salmon by express to the World's Fair. They were fresh, fine fish, one weighing 38, the other 33 pounds.

The Governor-General and suite left for Grand Cascapedia to-day for ten days salmon fishing. His Excellency has presented to the Government of Quebec the house situated on the banks of the Cascapedia river and occupied by him for the last five seasons. The Quebec Government are at present offering the lease of the river for ten years for salmon fishing purposes with the exception of that portion reserved for the use of the Governor-General. The minimum rental per year is to be $5,000.

The proposed action of the Toronto City Council to require the celebration of Dominion Day on July 3 is stated to be illegal, banking business transacted on Dominion Day being contrary to law.

Thermometer 92 in the shade. A wag in the post office department turned the steam on and the clerks spent the day in mopping their brows.

The silly charges respecting Grosse Isle quarantine made by Dr. Playter have been scattered broadcast over the country. Dr. Montizambert, chief of the quarantine station, lost no time, however, in giving an emphatic contradiction to Dr. Playter's fabrications. He says in a letter to the department the case may be summed up as follows: "That on one occasion a nurse allowed a small ward to become stuffy; that I did not permit Dr. Playter to injure or possibly kill a typhoid convalescent by the premature administration of solid food, and that he does not like the smell of chloride of lime. Any other accusations contained in or craftily insinuated by his prevarication, without the faintest regard to facts or fair-doing, I stigmatize as falsehoods or malignant suppressions or perversions of the truth. I challenge the strictest and most thorough investigation."

The officials of the department of railways and canals to-night presented their late Deputy Minister, Mr. Trudeau, with his portrait in oil. Mr. Trudeau made a feeling reply.

OTTAWA, June 16.—The High Commissioner has sent a letter to Hon. A. R. Angers, stating that complaints have been received from Liverpool and Glasgow that old and worn-out animals are being sent over from Canada to those ports which are hardly fit for food, and not worth more than the expense incurred in their transportation. Sir Charles thinks that every care should be taken to insure that none but suitable animals be shipped from Canada. He also condemns shippers for sending too many cattle to one port to arrive about the same time. This causes a glut in the market and a drop in prices.

Hundreds of farmers from various points visited the Central Experimental farm, this week. Special excursions were run.

O. Johnson, florist, Kingston, is the fourth applicant for a divorce; grounds, adultery and desertion.

The famous Belleville sailing sloop Atlanta, which once contested for the America's cup, has had her name changed to Columbia.

The Government inspection fee on cattle for shipment has been increased from two to three cents to make the revenue balance expenditures.

Hon. C. H. Tupper will be back home by the middle of next month.

Parliament is further prorogued until July 31.

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. have been licensed to transact business.

The Governor-General and family will sail from Canada on July 15.

Alex. R. Villeneuve was found guilty at the Aylmer assizes of incest, the complainant being his own daughter.

Preparations for the Liberal Convention are well advanced. Over a thousand delegates are expected.

The disputed accounts' arbitrators will conclude taking evidence to-morrow on the question of interest and then adjourn to hear arguments at Quebec on July 10.

G. B. Pattee and others of Ottawa are organizing a company to prosecute fruit growing in Southern California.

TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Clearing House association this afternoon adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman with the president, to receive from the banks, members of the association, bills receivable and other securities to be approved by said committee, who shall be authorized to issue therefor to such depositing banks loan certificates bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum; and such loan certificates shall not be in excess of 75 per cent. of the market value of the securities or bills receivable so deposited, and such certificates shall be received and paid in settlement of balances at the clearing house; and all the rules and regulations heretofore adopted in the issue of such gold certificates shall be in force in the present issue."

No clearing house certificates have yet been applied for. The loan committee of the association, of which President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National bank, is chairman, will meet to-morrow to receive applications. The certificates will be supplied in denominations of $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Concerning the report that Russell Sage and George Gould intend buying the Grand Trunk road, Mr. Sage said this morning: "All it amounts to is this: Recently there has been some talk of our leasing the Grand Trunk line from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, to connect with the Wabash. We have a line from Detroit to Chicago, and could utilize this additional road. Negotiations have not been advanced to a point of naming terms; in fact, nothing whatever came out of it except speculation, which we have nothing to do with. If we added this line to our system, provision would be made to allow the Canadian Pacific line and any other line to use it on equal terms. There is no intention to interfere with or antagonize the Canadian Pacific, the New York Central, or any other road's system; on the contrary, special effort would be made to harmonize all interests."

PANAMA SCANDAL.

Convictions of the Prisoners Quashed—The Indictments Irregular.

Prisoners Released From Custody—Their Punishment Proscribed by Limitation.

PARIS, June 15.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the decision of the court of cassation on the appeal of Charles de Lesseps and other defendants, convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Co. The court handed down a decision today quashing the sentences on the grounds that the statute of limitations covered the offenses charged, and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision, M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. Charles de Lesseps, who is in St. Louis hospital suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but he was too ill to leave the hospital.

The five defendants were convicted in the trial which ended on February 9 last. They were Ferdinand de Lesseps, his son Charles, Marius Fontaine, Henri Cottu and Gustave Eiffel. Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs; Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs; Marius Fontaine, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs; Henri Cottu, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs; Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and 20,000 francs. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is very old, was not imprisoned, but the others were taken to jail.

The prisoners appealed from the sentences on the ground that the acts alleged to have been of a criminal character were committed three years before proceedings against them had been instituted, and that the lapse of time, under the law of proscriptions, relieved the defendants from liability to punishment. The decision of the court sustains the contention of the appellants, and, aside from the defective indictment, declares they are entitled to be liberated; and thus ends one of the greatest criminal cases ever known in France.

M. Fontaine was also notified of the reversal of his sentence and he was at once given his liberty. In addition to the sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed on Charles de Lesseps he was sentenced at a later trial to serve a year for bribing certain members of the chambers to vote for the Panama Lottery Bond bill. This sentence has not been set aside, the statement that he was told this morning that he was at liberty was slightly erroneous. The sentence of one year's imprisonment ran concurrently with the heavier sentence. M. de Lesseps chose to serve the one year's sentence in a cell. By this means, according to the prison regulations, the time was reduced one half. It is probable that the unserved portion of this sentence will be immediately remitted and that M. de Lesseps will be free to leave the hospital as soon as he is able.

STRIKING LAWYERS.

MADRID, June 15.—Litigants in the leading cities of Spain have been left in a peculiar position by a most peculiar strike, the first, it is believed, of its kind recorded. Among the several schemes proposed by the government to effect retrenchment in the state expenditures is one to abolish the district criminal courts. This proposition met with the hearty disapproval of all the Spanish barristers, and they have gone on a strike to impress the government with the fact that the abolition of this source of revenue to the lawyers would not be accepted without a struggle. All the barristers practising in Avila, Toledo, Valencia, Guadalajari and Huelva removed their names from the cause lists yesterday and to-day litigants found that their cases pending before the courts were undefended. The lawyers in places other than those above mentioned will follow the example set and much delay and trouble is anticipated. A meeting of the cabinet was hastily summoned to consider what action should be taken, when it was decided to issue instructions to the magistrates in the places mentioned to transfer the cases before them to the nearest courts that are not affected by the strike. Should the strike become general, as anticipated, this method of getting around the trouble will not be found to answer.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—There is good authority for the statement that under the Russo-American extradition treaty to-day nobody will be surrendered to Russia except on evidence that will satisfy an American jury by which the accused may claim trial before being extradited.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge Finally Adjourns After a Three Days' Session.

List of Officers for the Ensuing Year—The Prospects of the Order.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, June 15.—After three days session the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of British Columbia finally adjourned this evening and will meet a year hence in Victoria. The principal business this morning was the election and installation of officers, which resulted as follows: Supreme Representatives for four years: James Crossan, Nanaimo, G.C; H. J. Anstie, Vancouver, P.G.C.; J. M. Hughes, Victoria, G.V.; J. G. Byrne, Victoria, Grand Prelate; L. Mounce, Wellington, G.M.; A. A. Richardson, Nanaimo, G.K. of R. and S.; W. K. Leighton, Nanaimo, G.M. of E.; J. B. Kennedy, Westminster, (fourth year), G.I.G.; N. Nelson, Westminster, G.O.G.; G. J. Mills, Vancouver, Grand Master of the Exchequer.

There was paid out a total of $769 40 in mileage allowances to Grand Lodge chief officers. District Grand Lodge Deputies and various committees were appointed. The receipts for the past year including the balance carried over, amounting to $2,142.05, and the expenditure, $1,800.95, leaving a balance on hand of $341.10.

The report of the Grand Keeper of records and seals shows that two new lodges were instituted in B.C. last year, viz: Maple Lodge, No. 15, Duncan, with a membership of 28, and Granite Lodge, No. 16, Westminster, with a membership of 63. The number of lodges in the province is 16, with 1,200 enrolled members. The order is in a good condition financially, and its prospects are of the brightest. According to the report of the Supreme Grand Lodge, British Columbia recorded the greatest gain of all the lodges in 1892, 252 new members being added, a gain of 61 per cent., the next highest being North Dakota with an increase of 60 per cent. The total membership of the order in August last was 422,170, and since then the ranks have been added to at the rate of 100 per cent.

This afternoon the steamer Delaware was chartered and the visitors and a large party of ladies were taken down the river to inspect the canneries. A grand banquet was tendered the delegates this evening and all leave for home to-morrow.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

HAMILTON, June 15.—Because the management insisted on their acting as bricklayers in the construction of an addition to the premises all the glass workers in the employ of the Hamilton Glass Co. have gone out on strike.

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 15.—The entire force of stone cutters employed by Ryan & Haney, on the big ship canal here have gone on strike. They demand an increase in pay from 40 to 43 cents an hour, and ask to be paid every two weeks, instead of every six weeks.

TORONTO, June 15.—(Special)—The Council of the Board of Trade yesterday passed a resolution favoring reciprocity in trade with the Australian colonies, and decided to act in conjunction with the British Columbia Board of Trade in this matter. The council also declares emphatically in favor of a first class mail service between Vancouver and Australia, and the laying of a telegraphic cable between Canada and Australia.

At yesterday's session of the Toronto Methodist conference, a resolution moved by Rev. Dr. Sutherland declaring that as fair treatment of the temperance question may not be expected by a committee of existing political parties, a Christian temperance force be organized to forward the temperance movement. After a long and warm discussion this was rejected by 38 to 34.

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, June 15.—Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain, to-day continued his argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. In the course of his address he protested against the assertion that killing of seals was a crime, *per se*. He declared that the language used by F. R. Coudert, of the counsel for the United States, in his speech to the court regarding the slaughter of female seals, and certain other contentions of American counsel, were exaggerated. Sir Richard maintained that no pup seals died on Pribyloff Islands from starvation owing to their mothers being killed at sea. Neither the Government agents nor the Alaska Commercial company's agents had testified to any abnormal increase in the deaths of pup seals between 1884 and 1890, as the Americans declared had been the case.

Sir Richard Webster read from the evidence to prove that seals were not bound to go upon land in order to shed their coats. He declared that the United States claimed more protection through regulation than property rights would give them. America, he said, must prove that all the seals returned to the Pribyloff Islands whereas, as a matter of fact, male seals that were too old for breeding purposes and barren females never returned to the islands, even if they are not caught by pelagic hunters. Numbers of seals were thus lost to the trade.

PARIS, June 16.—Sir Richard Webster continued his argument to-day before the court of arbitration, his address being interrupted yesterday by the rising of the tribunal. He was speaking on the habits of seals and the pelagic hunting, and continued at some length upon the same line this morning. He contended that the decrease in seal herds is due to the scarcity of bull seals, lessened by the number of males killed at the Pribyloff islands. The decrease in the herds began before the pelagic industry arose. Sir Richard quoted from a report made by Henry W. Elliot and other reports made to the United States Government to show that since 1882 the number of bull seals in the herd was not sufficient to properly reproduce the species. Argument on this point by Sir Richard is in refutation of the contention on the part of the United States that the killing of a portion of the male seal life is beneficial to the herd, as in cases of domestic and other polygamous animals.

The Americans claim that a large portion of the young male seals can be killed without reducing or affecting the normal birth rate. This is held by the British to be erroneous, and dimunition of the herd is attributed by the British counsel to the killing of the bull seals at the islands and not the captures made by pelagic hunters. The report made by Elliott, who investigated the facts of seal life on the islands in 1872 to 1874 and in 1890, and was sent to renew his investigation in pursuance of a special act of Congress, was not published by the United States. He subsequently published the report himself, and in some portions of it he laid stress on the insufficient number of male seals there. This is one of the reports that Sir Richard Webster quoted from to-day.

Sir Richard advanced as a further reason for the decrease in the number of seals, the scarcity caused by the excessive killing and the repeated drivings of the Islands. If the killing done by pelagic sealers was responsible for the decrease, it would be the rule for them to market large skins, whereas it was difficult for pelagic hunters to obtain large skins. The point made by Mr. Elliott, Sir Richard declared, was an honest one, and the arbitrators ought to read and judge for themselves. Senator John Morgan, one of the American arbitrators here, remarked tht it was on the recommendation of Mr. Elliott, made in 1876, that the yearly killing of one hundred thousand seals, was decided upon, and the following out of this recommendation had led to the present paucity of seals.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PARIS, June 15.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, is making rapid progress toward recovery from the effects of his recent accident. He was much pleased to-day by an evidence of the sympathy and gratitude of the Cabdrivers' Union. Some time ago, when the drivers were on strike, Mr. Bennett gave to the union $5,000 to be expended in helping the men to win their fight. This instance of Mr. Bennett's generosity and sympathy was not forgotten by the men, and to-day Mr. Bennett received from the union a letter expressing deep sympathy with him in the accident that has befallen him, and the wish of the union for his speedy recovery.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—Archbishop Ireland was shown the dispatch from Rome, which said the Pope has issued an order that in the diocese of St. Paul, United States, the clergy must instruct the Catholic and Protestant children alike, without exacting from the Protestants a promise to become Catholics. Archbishop Ireland said that such an order could be abused and that no such order had been or would be issued.

HAWAIIAN CONCERNS.

Commissioner Blount Has No Idea of Restoring the Royalists to Position.

The Provisional Government Said to Have the Confidence of the People.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian legation, arrived in Washington last night direct from San Francisco, having left Honolulu June 1. He immediately repaired to the apartments of Minister Thurston, where the two gentlemen had a long conference over matters in which, as the representatives of Hawaii, they are interested. Mr. Hastings will shortly be left in charge of affairs here, for Mr. Thurston will go to Chicago to look after the Hawaiian exhibit at the Exposition. "Another steamer from Japan," said Mr. Hastings, "was expected to touch at Honolulu on the 10th, and will soon be in San Francisco bearing the most recent developments. So far as the annexation sentiment is concerned, I can only say that it is growing daily. There never has been any intention on the part of Mr. Blount, either as commissioner or minister, to restore the Royalists to power. We believe that when Mr. Blount submits his report it will be found to coincide with the views of those who have the welfare of the Islands at heart. The Provisional Government has the confidence of the people.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A number of well-known ladies and gentlemen, of this city, who believe that the Extradition treaty recently entered into between the United States and Russia was signed because of a misunderstanding and misrepresentation, met this afternoon. After an informal discussion, it was decided to form an organization, which shall be the nucleus of a national body. A constitution was adopted, and the local organization was named "The Society for the Abrogation of the Russian Treaty." The object of the society is to arouse public opposition to the Extradition treaty, and to use every means to induce President Cleveland to take steps for its abrogation. Among the members of the new society are: Francis C. Barlow, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Watson Gilder, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, I. Strauss, Jesse Seligman, Thomas A. Edison, John Fisk, Charles S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. D. Howell, Charles Scribner, John Claflin, Spencer Trask, J. E. Edwards, Francis Baker and Orlando B. Potter.

EVANS'S ARREST.

VISALIA, CAL., June 15.—When Evans was arrested, the warrant served on him by the Tulare officers was for the murder of Oscar Beaver. Afterward Sheriff Scott served three warrants on him. Sheriff Kaye, of Tulare, claims the prisoner and will try to hold him. Deputy-sheriff Rapelje, of Fresno, is here, it is supposed after Evans, but he can get him only after contest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

No Public Holiday on the Occasion of the Duke of York's Marriage.

Resolution Adopted in Favor of the Idea of International Arbitration.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, intimated that there would be no public holiday on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck.

W. H. Cromer, member for Shoreditch, moved "that the House having learned that the United States Congress had authorized the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, expresses the hope that the Government will open negotiations with the view to referring all differences to arbitration."

Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock seconded the motion.

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone suggested a modification of the resolution by the substitution of the words:

"That the House of Commons, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, hoped that Her Majesty's Government will lend a ready co-operation to the Government of the U. S."

The Premier congratulated Mr. Cromer upon his finding a chance to strike in behalf of humanity. Mr. Gladstone, in speaking on Mr. Cromers motion, reviewed the history of the arbitration movement and reminded the House of President Harrison's address to the Methodist Council in which the President spoke of the limitations to international arbitration and the impossibility of applying it to the feuds of aggrandizement. The Behring Sea tribunal bore testimony, he said, to the earnest attention given to the question in America. After touching upon his own idea of a central tribunal with great powers, Mr. Gladstone concluded with a eloquent appeal for a moderation of the claims as to the most effective means of preserving peace.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Gladstone was unanimously adopted.

Among the interested listeners to Mr. Gladstone's speech was the American ambassador, Mr. Bayard, who occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The convention of the International Typographical Union today was largely occupied considering in executive session the means to be employed for waging a successful warfare against the "Printers' Protective Fraternity," which was represented as having for its real object the destruction of unionism. The Childs-Drexel home troubles were also taken up in executive session. Afterward the election of officers was proceeded with. For president there were three nominations of the incumbent W. B. Prescott, John T. Kennedy and William Bayer. A ballot resulted in Prescott obtaining 115 votes, Kennedy 56, and Bayer 4. Prescott was thus elected to a third term.

There was a heated contest for the offices of first vice-president and of secretary and treasurer. The other officers were elected by acclamation. President, Prescott, Toronto; first vice, J. W. Hopkins, Pittsburg; Second Vice-President, H. C. MacFarland, Washington, D.C.; Third Vice-President, Q. B. Lewis, Chicago; Secretary and Treasury, A. G. Wiles, St. Louis.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The International Typographical Union this morning tabled a resolution conceding to the Pressman's Union and other allied crafts delegates to the meeting of the Federation of Labor. Delegates Miller of Boston, Dorsey of Dallas, and Drummond of Fort Wayne, were elected delegates to the meeting of the American Federation of Labor. W. H. Snyder, of Topeka was unanimously re-elected as agent of the Childs-Drexel Home, and Delegate Colby, of Colorado Springs, was elected trustee of the home.

The executive officers of the Typothetae Mutual Benefit Association have forwarded a letter to President Cleveland protesting against the action of the Typographical union. It says:

"There is in opposition to us an organization known as the International Typographical Union, which is opposed to the employment of any printer who is not in immediate connection with their organization, and discriminating in favor of foreigners. We learn that this International Typographical Union is using every effort to have Your Excellency appoint to the office of public printer a man who is in sympathy with the principle governing the International Typographical Union, who would, if appointed, use his power to exclude from the employment of the Government men who are in every way equal to the members of said union.

"We therefore most earnestly pray Your Excellency that you will select one unshackled from these prejudices that all citizens shall be treated alike and that citizens of the United States have preference over aliens in obtaining employment from our Government."

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

BRANTFORD, June 15. — The nineteenth annual assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada opened here last night, with over 400 delegates, lay and clerical, in attendance. The retiring moderator, Principal Cavin, delivered his valedictory sermon at the conclusion of which a call was made for nominations for the moderatoraship. The only name presented was that of Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, of Tattamagouche, Cape Breton. His nomination was therefore made unanimous, and the business of the session closed with his installation in office.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

ATHENS, June 16.—A Government powder magazine at Scaramanga, a few miles from this city, exploded to-day. Twenty persons including officers and soldiers were killed, and great damage was done to the surrounding property. The Crown Prince has gone to the scene to aid the sufferers. The loss is estimated at three million francs.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA."

There has been published by direction of the Provincial Government, a handsome pamphlet of one hundred and ten pages, in which is given a full and fair description of the present resources and future possibilities of British Columbia. The description is carefully and conscientiously written. The writer is evidently determined to keep within the truth. He shows no disposition to entice immigrants by a glowing account of the fertility of the soil or the richness of the resources of the province; but on the contrary, if he errs at all, it is in the direction of under-statement.

In the introduction he very properly warns the intending immigrant against expecting too much. "Let no one therefore," he says, "who may read the following pages imagine that because British Columbia is represented in what the writer believes to be its true light, as a place of rapidly rising importance he is therefore certain to find ample scope for his own abilities. He must rather consider what sacrifices he is prepared to make for the privilege of introducing himself and his family into a country so favorably circumstanced. He must deliberate whether the prospect of future success is worth the hazard of his present condition of life, whatever that may be; and, should he finally determine upon a step which may prove to him irrevocable, let him blame no one but himself if the struggle turn out a hard one and the good times which he anticipated be long in coming."

It would be well if all books setting forth the advantages of new countries were written in this honest spirit. There would then be fewer soured and disappointed settlers, and the countries would have a higher character as fields of immigration. Exaggeration and deception are sure, in the end, to tell against the country which is overpraised.

The description of the Province is full, nothing appears to have been slurred over or neglected. The careful reader of this pamphlet will know more about British Columbia and its resources than many who have lived in it a score of years. He will also gather from it a true estimate of the Province as a place of settlement and as a field for the investment of money. He may depend upon every statement of fact it contains as being as near the truth as the present development of the Province will permit. Our own opinion, as we have already hinted, is that if the reader of the book comes to British Columbia to seek his fortune, he will, after he is here a while, be ready to declare that it did not tell him half the truth with respect to the extent and variety of the resources of the Province.

We cannot close our notice of this little work without expressing our admiration of its excellence, both of typography and illustration. It is beautifully printed, and its illustrations would do credit to the best establishment in the Dominion. The work, in fact, is of itself a capital advertisement of British Columbia. The intelligent observer will immediately conclude that a Province which can turn out a book so artistically and mechanically perfect must have advanced far and rapidly in the march of progress. "British Columbia" is intended for distribution at the World's Fair.

MR. RAINSFORD'S REFORM.

The Rev. Mr. Rainsford's plan for bringing about a reform in the liquor traffic, and for promoting temperance by improving the places in which liquor is sold, meets with no favor from the professional advocates of temperance. In their opinion, he would, by making drinking resorts more attractive, aggravate and increase the evil he proposes to diminish. He has been attacked by enthusiastic and earnest temperance men, as an enemy to their cause. They seem to think that his high character and his good intentions make him more dangerous than the great majority of the supporters and defenders of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Rainsford is not daunted by these attacks. He makes allowances for the sincerity of his assailants, but he mildly and firmly maintains the stand he has taken. As many of our readers would, no doubt, like to hear what he has to say for himself, we will reproduce two or three extracts from his article on "Reform of the Drink Traffic" in the June number of the North American Review.

Dr. Rainsford says: "The fundamental mistake of nearly all Reformers seems to me an unwise haste. Quick methods are apt to be superficial; they may cut off the nettle at the head, while they leave the root still vigorous and untouched."

He would proceed more slowly. He would cultivate in the drinker, who *will* get what he craves for, a love of decency, and would place him under better influences than those to which he is now exposed. It may be said here that Dr. Rainsford's scheme is intended for the poorer classes in large cities. He says:

It seems to a multitude of good people who judge hastily that nothing but harm can come of any movement or teaching which appears to make light of the awful blight of drunkenness. I must at present, I fear, rest under the censure of such. But what I plead for is a more radical dealing with the evil. As long as conditions of life provoke to drink, men will destroy themselves by drinking. As long as they breathe foul air at night, in sleeping quarters all too narrow, they will wake up in the morning with a craving for liquor. As long as they are denied all rational amusement, they will go in for "soak" and "debauch." You cannot better the condition of those who are being ruined by the present retail liquor business by attacking only that business which seems to be the immediate cause of their ruin. We must do more than this. We must, if we love our fellow men, go down to the root of the matter and seek to alter that.

Mr. Rainsford proposed not to shut up all drinking places but to establish better saloons under better regulations in which those who frequent them will be comfortable and will be able to spend their time less harmfully than by filling themselves with beer and whiskey. He considers that the establishment of a better class of saloons will advance the cause of temperance. This is what he says:

The one necessary thing to our city workingman is a place where he can spend his afternoon and evening. He has no home, only part of a room at best; perhaps a bed to himself and this is doubtful. The place where he sleeps is cold in winter evenings and intolerably hot in summer. He is actually driven to the saloon; there is no other place for him. To expect him to sit in his single room and look at its bare walls is ridiculous. He might as well be in Sing Sing. Nor will your average workingman wish to take advantage of your reading room, coffee-house, etc., as soon as you throw open its doors to him. He has prejudices. He is afraid of being assailed by those who look down on him, or with whose opinions he does not agree, and he has a righteous objection to being patronized. This is exactly the condition of scores of thousands of unmarried men (I have not time at present to deal with the question as it applies to the married man, whose case is scarcely better) in our large cities, and these are they who are the main support of the present saloon. In the saloon he meets his friends and spends most of his leisure time. With the saloon-keeper he is on friendly terms. Improve his place of resort and you do much to improve him. It is improving. The reforms most needed are those that hasten its improvement.

Here we have the stand taken by the Rev. Mr. Rainsford very clearly stated. There is nothing to be said against the man. He is a good man, whose earnest desire is to improve the condition, materially and morally, of the people among whom he labors. Are the means he is taking calculated to accomplish that end in any degree? There are many who declare in most emphatic terms and very decided tones, they are not. They believe that his scheme of reform is not reform at all, but the reverse. There are others who listen to what he says patiently and attentively, and who say, "Give him fair play; let his scheme have a trial and judge it by its results." It is said that a system resembling that advocated by Mr. Rainsford has been in operation in Norway and has produced results that are very encouraging.

THE CROP.

The crop prospect is brightening almost everywhere. The cold spring on this side of the Atlantic and the drought on the other were most unfavorable to the growing crops of all kinds. Since then the weather has become warmer in America and there have been refreshing showers in Great Britain, which have stimulated vegetation and very greatly improved the outlook for the farmer. Still it is not expected that the harvest of 1893, in either Europe or America, will be anything like as abundant as that of last year. It is calculated that this year's wheat crop in the United States will fall far short of what it was last year. The shortage in ten States, that yielded at least 250,000,000 of winter wheat last year, is estimated at from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. In England it is believed that the yield of wheat will be 5,000,000 bushels below what it was last year. Of course a good deal still depends upon the weather. If the weather for the next two months is favorable, the returns will be much better than is now anticipated.

It must be remembered that there is a great deal of last year's crop still unconsumed, and there will be enough left in August to make up to a very great extent for this year's deficiency. It was calculated that there was still remaining of last year's crop of Canada and the United States, on the 1st of June, 182,372,785 bushels. This, according to Bradstreet's of the 10th inst., was apportioned as follows: East of the Rockies, 86,031,000; Pacific Coast, 3,019,000; Europe and afloat, 78,088,000 bushels. The probability is, therefore, that, although next year will not be one of extreme abundance, there will be no scarcity of the necessaries of life in the civilized world.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

The collapse of Ford's theatre in Washington, which had been converted into a departmental building, has caused much excitement and a great deal of comment in the East. There were at the time of the disaster more than five hundred persons, clerks and others, in the building. Of these twenty-five were killed outright and over fifty more or less seriously injured. The building—the one in which President Lincoln was assassinated—was never a very substantial one. The alterations which it underwent to transform its interior into a number of offices did not tend to make it any stronger. It was still further weakened by an excavation which was made under it for the purpose of making room for an electric plant. There appears to have been a suspicion among its inmates for some time that the building was not in a safe condition. But, as the authorities allowed it to be occupied while the undermining was going on, the clerks and other work people naturally concluded that there was no immediate danger. It is now said that it had been long known that the building was unsuitable, and even dangerous, for the purposes for which it was occupied, and that the authorities are responsible for the dreadful catastrophe in which so many lives were lost and such a number of persons maimed. The indignation against Col. Ainsworth, who is at the head of the force of clerks that occupied the building, was intense. It is said that he was so strict that the men who believed that the building was in a very dangerous condition were afraid to make any representation to him. The feeling against him was so strong during part of the enquiry into the cause of the accident, that it was feared that he would be made the victim of personal violence. The fear that saying what they believed to be the truth was so general among the clerks that the Head of the Department thought proper to make the announcement that no person in the public employment examined at the inquest need fear dismissal for anything he might say while giving his testimony at the inquest. It is evident that there has been great carelessness, or great neglect, or such an accident could not have happened. If the examination of the public buildings had been what it ought to have been, Ford's theatre would have been condemned long ago, and would have been either demolished or made perfectly safe. It is astonishing how lightly some men, on the proper performance of whose duties the lives of many of their fellow-creatures depend, wear their responsibilities. It is likely that the man who is really responsible for this appalling disaster will never be called to account for the way in which he neglected his work.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

Among the passengers to San Francisco by the direct steamer to-day will be Mr. Frank Emory Bakeman, who is on his way to London, going by way of San Francisco and Chicago. Mr. Bakeman told the COLONIST that he had pressing personal business in Chicago that made it absolutely necessary for him to return at once to his home. He will also remain in New York for some days before sailing for England. He said:—

"The capital of the construction company, which you know is five million dollars, has been secured, and I will stop in New York only long enough to transact what business is necessary with the subscribers, before I sail. It will, I suppose, be August before I can get my private affairs and those of the construction company arranged. I will then go to London and make the final arrangements between the construction company and the financial company, or the British Columbia Railway and Finance Corporation, as the latter is called. It think I have already told the COLONIST that the latter is a corporation with a capital of a million pounds, and is to finance the whole railway project for us."

"Has the capital of this company been secured?" was asked.

"It has, of course conditionally. In fact, I may say that we have a thorough understanding with the parties who are to furnish the money for every purpose connected with the railway and the other enterprises necessary for the development of its traffic."

"When will the work be begun?"

"We will resume the survey and location shortly, probably next month, and will complete that portion of the work from Victoria to Campbell's river, at least, during the present season.

"In this connection it is not immature to announce a policy which has already been settled, and that is this: We shall, in organizing our forces, recruit as far as possible from the residents of the Province. On my return I will be able to answer all questions of this kind more definitely. I expect, however, that work will go on continuously until the road is completed."

"When will you return?"

"In October I expect to be back in Victoria with my family, and to take up my residence here permanently."

"Who will remain in charge here?"

"Mr. M. Keith Jones, who is general manager of the construction company; Mr. C. W. Higgins, who is auditor; Col. Kane, the secretary, and Mr. F. P. Blackman, who has been with us during all the preliminary work and who is our associate counsel, will also remain. These gentlemen will have charge of whatever business the company may have in hand. The corporate matters of the company will be looked after by Mr. Rithet, who is the company's treasurer, and Col. Prior, its vice-president, which you will readily concede is placing such matters in very strong hands.

"I would like to add that I feel that we have surmounted all the difficulties which confront every enterprise of such magnitude as the British Pacific railway. I do not know that the work has been especially difficult—that is, no more so than any other project involving twenty-five millions of dollars would be—but I am sure of one thing and that is, that we would never have succeeded if it had not been for the great resources of British Columbia and its splendid possibilities. *Au revoir.*"

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, June 17. — The interest of court circles is completely absorbed at present with the misunderstanding reported to exist between the Queen and the Princess of Wales over the marriage of the Duke of York. When the match was first mooted, the princess stipulated that nothing should be decided without her assent. The Princess now upbraids the Queen and the Prince of Wales for definitely arranging the match without her knowledge, while she was absent on the continent. In an interview with the Queen at Balmoral the Princess, while persisting in her aversion to the match, was persuaded to withdraw her active opposition, though she declined to promise to attend the wedding. The Queen, to emphasize her approval of the match, will give the Duchess of Teck, the mother of the bride, the temporary occupancy of a part of Buckingham Palace before the date of the wedding and a place in the royal carriage while driving to the Chapel Royal to attend the ceremonies. The Queen has decided that the bridesmaids shall be ten of her grandchildren, drawn from the families of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenburg, and the Duchess of Albany. The bridesmaids will wear cream-colored satin.

THOSE GOLDEN PLATES.

LYONS, N. Y., June 16.—Representatives of a syndicate of Utah Mormons are in Wayne county to acquire the Mormon hill near Palmyra, where Joseph Smith, the founder of their sect, discovered the golden plates and had the first Mormon bible printed. If they can purchase it they will erect a monument there in memory of Joseph Smith. Major Gilbert printed the editions of Smith's bible, which accompanied the party on the pilgrimage to the sacred hill, which has been fenced in by the present owner, who charges 25 cents per head to visitors. It is contemplated to start a regular pilgrimage to Mormon hill from the Western States this summer.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B.B.B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

LAND OF EARTHQUAKES.

What Science is Doing to Lessen the Destructiveness of These Phenomena.

Professor Milne, the Earthquake Expert, Relates Incidents of the Great Shock in Japan.

Prof. John Milne, who has been for some time past in charge of the Department of Geology in Tokyo College, and who is the inventor of the latest improved seismograph or vibration indicator, was a passenger from Japan by the last Empress, and is now enjoying a few days in Vancouver prior to going East.

"There are any number of instruments invented for recording the vibration of earthquakes, railroad trains and vessels," he said in conversation with a COLONIST correspondent in the Terminal City, "but I think my own invention is the most accurate and complete. Japan, where there are no patents, has its advantages in the way of experimenting, and there I have labored for a number of years in perfecting the seismograph.

"I have spoken to General Superintendent Abbott of the C.P.R. and I think a test will be made on the Atlantic Express. The seismograph will register undue vibrations on the train while indicating the exact spot where they have occurred, so that engineers may locate precisely the dangerous roadbed and also the speed of the train. I have brought a number of photographs with me, and will make experiments before experts and the press should they desire it with my instruments.

"In Japan we have seven hundred earthquake observatories that report three times per day at Tokyo. Observation have been systematically taken for the past seventeen years, with good practical results. It has been found that the vibrations travel eight thousand feet a second, so that it is impossible to telegraph their approach, though we have an automatic signal, that responds to the earth tremblies, and instantaneously flashes an electric alarm to all the stations.

"A better knowledge of these phenomena, obtained from our scientific observations, enables us to greatly modify the effects of earth shocks. For instance, it has been demonstrated that vibrations are less severe in a pit than on the earth's surface, so that all large buildings are now built with deep basements. Mr. Pownell, consulting engineer of the Government, who will arrive in British Columbia by the next Empress, has also done invaluable service to Japan by inventing a peculiarly constructed pier for elevated railways between mountains that by laborious experiments has been found to be least affected by earthquakes. These piers are raised 110 feet high and the contour on either side is parabola.

"Just before my departure I was much gratified by witnessing a practical illustration of the excellence of these 'quake-proof arches. As we have between twenty and eighty shocks a year upon the east coast of Japan, and between 400 and 700 yearly throughout the country, there are plenty of opportunities to secure data for constant practical improvement in life-saving and property-saving appliances, and it is a demonstrated fact that the destructiveness from earthquakes has been considerably modified by our exertions.

"The average earthquake vibration is from two to three per second. When they are slower than that they are not of so much danger. It is the quick, trembling motion that is the most destructive. In 1891 we had such an earthquake, and in the following month there were between 2,000 and 3,000 shocks. Valleys were compressed so that property had to be re-assessed. Neighbors' houses were moved up close together. In civilization everything was huddled. It must have been in the mountains and wild lands that the corresponding stretching out process took place. In the evening before that awful day the sun sunk as usual behind the beautiful green clad highlands; next morning the mountains looked as if they had been whitewashed, the earthquake having peeled them clean to the bare rocks. The green fields of the previous day seemed to have been plowed by some mysterious hands during the night. The devastation was dreadful. The rails of all the railway lines in Eastern Japan were twisted in fantastic shapes resembling the remnants of coiled wire, and railway ties were piled up like jack straws.

"The loss to the country during the earthquake of 1891 has been estimated at 1,000,000 yen ($700,000) per section, and it is to minimize the effects of these terrible natural visitations that this great work is going on in Japan.

"I am on my way to the World's Fair," continued Professor Milne, "and hope I will have less difficulty in procuring accommodation in the white city than I have had here. Every hotel in Vancouver seems to be crowded from cellar to garret, which necessitated my sleeping on board during the night. I suppose this is the sign of prosperity. I will be in Vancouver for the next three or four days."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 16.—(Special)—It is said that owing to the refusal of the authorities of Bond Street Congregational church to accede to his request that the annual congregational conference be invited to meet in that church next year, and the suggestion made at the yearly meeting held recently that his salary be reduced, Dr. Wilde will on Sunday next announce his retirement from the pastorate of the church.

The Anglican Synod of this diocese yesterday declined to appoint delegates to the Dominion Alliance Prohibition Convention to be held next September. Several members expressed the belief that the alliance is being used for political purposes.

CABLE NEWS.

VALPARAISO, June 15.—A correspondent in Rio Grande telegraphs that frightful atrocities have been practiced by Castilhistas. Gov. Castilhistas ordered a man's throat cut because he was suspected of aiding the revalutionists. The murder was committed in the presence of the wife of the victim. A state of terror worse than prevails in Central Africa, so the correspondent telegraphs, exists in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Barbarous punishments are inflicted on mere suspicion. The revolutionists are daily receiving new recruits, and many officers of the National Guard have deserted the Government and gone over to the rebels.

PARIS, June 16.—The condition of M. Carnot, the President, is a trifle improved to-night.

PARIS, June 16.—Several cases of cholera have been reported in Limoges. One case has already proved fatal. Six new cases and four deaths were reported to-day in Cette, and four cases and one death in Privas, the capital of the Department of Ardeche. The spread of the disease is favored by the intensely hot weather. One case of cholera was reported at Montpelier, to-day. Three deaths from the disease were reported at Frontignac, near Montpelier.

ODESSA, June 16.—Many well-to-do Germans living at Melitopol and Simferopol desiring religious liberty are about to start for Canada and the United States.

PARIS, June 16.—Charles de Lesseps has been granted a ticket of leave in accordance with the decision of the Court of Cassation in his case. He will quit the hospital and prison forthwith.

CALCUTTA, June 17.—The town of Sutcotna, on the Gulf of Cutch, and a number of neighbouring villages, have been completely destroyed by heavy rains. Five persons were killed by the lightning during the storm and three persons were drowned.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Puget Sound Baptist Association at Puyallup.

Its Proceedings—Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year, Etc., Etc.

PUYALLUP, June 16.—The Puget Sound Baptist association convened in Puyallup on Tuesday with Rev. W. F. Harper in the chair. Rev. R. McKillop was elected moderator pro. tem. and F. H. Day, secretary pro. tem. Letters were read from eighteen churches situated at Aberdeen, Brush Prairie, Centralia, Olympia, Temple, Puyallup, South Bend, Tacoma, Fern Hill, Vancouver, Willapa, Winlock, La Camas, Chehalis, Oysterville, Shelton, Toledo and Rochester. The officers elected for the following year were: Moderator, Rev. W. F. Harper, Tacoma; clerk, E. L. McLafferty, Aberdeen; treasurer, C. A. Cavender, Tacoma; auditor, D. M. Ross, Puyallup.

Verbal reports were received from 24 churches. Those reporting by letter were Napavine, Ortleg, Boisfort, Rankin, Salkum and Ilwaco.

The sermons were delivered by Rev. W. H. Shearman, Olympia, annual sermon; foreign mission sermon, Rev. W. C. Jenkins, Vancouver; home mission sermon, Rev. L. Dow Goodwin, Puyallup; educational sermon, Rev. W. F. Harper, Tacoma.

Addresses were made by Rev. D. D. Proper, of Seattle, and Rev. C. C. Marston, Tacoma, on home missions; foreign missions, Rev. W. E. Prichard, Olympia; education, Rev. R. McKillop, Centralia, and Rev. Mr. Rugg, Seattle; temperance, Rev. W. H. Shearman, Olympia.

The meeting of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary societies was presided over by Mr. L. A. Crittendon, of Centralia.

The next place of meeting will be at Chehalis, in 1894.

At the next Association, S. W. Beaver will preach the annual sermon; F. R. Van Tassel, the Foreign Mission sermon; W. F. Harper, the Home Mission sermon, and R. McKillop, the Educational sermon.

The newly elected treasurer, W. F. Harper, preached the educational sermon, which concluded the association.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Government in a Minority of Two—All Depends on the Second Ballots.

No Accurate Predictions Possible—"A Strong Hand Wanted to Save Germany."

BERLIN, June 18.—The returns have almost ceased coming, although reports from thirty districts are still lacking. At twelve o'clock the Army Bill parties and groups had 83 seats and the Opposition parties 85. All depends upon the second ballots. The Government has decided to exert all its influence to induce all the factions favorable to the bill to unite against the Richterists, Social Democrats and Clericals in the by-elections which will be held about one week from to-morrow. Second ballots will be necessary, it is estimated, in almost twenty districts. The returns received so far have not been completed enough to render possible accurate predictions of the result. Of the thirty-four districts from which all the figures bearing on the second ballot had been received it appears certain that the Clericals will win twenty-five; the Social Democrats, two; the National Liberals, Conservatives and Agrarians, six, and the Particularists, one. The Radical Unionists are expected to gain several more seats. Not a dispatch has been received to indicate that the Richterists have carried a constituency on the first ballot. Excepting Virchow, hardly a conspicuous deputy stood by Richter after the dissolution of the Reichstag.

The Austrian official papers hold that the results of the elections are alarming.

The Deutsche Zeitung says: "Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is time that Caprivi should show that the future of Germany is safe in his care."

The Socialist Deputy Klunert, who was arrested in Halle, two days ago, for inciting his hearers to theft in a campaign speech, has been liberated.

AGITATOR MERCIER.

MONTREAL, June 16.—(Special).—At the unveiling of the statute to Jacques Cartier, at St. Henri, last night, ex-Premier Mercier said everything was now conspiring to reduce the French Canadians to a condition of slaves. Their language was abolished in the Northwest, and the Roman Catholic schools were being abolished in spite of the constitution and treaties. The McCarthy movement was gaining headway and had the support of a great majority of English speaking Canadians. It was high time the French Canadians should be united. He had no longer a right to speak for any party, but no party could save them and their fate was in their own hands.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

LONDON, June 15.—John Morrough, anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for the Southeast division of Cork, has decided to retire from Parliament and has applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. His decision to retire is due to the dissension in the Irish party, growing out of the attitude of Mr. Sexton and the Freeman's Journal toward the Parnellite faction.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Irish Members Discontented with Gladstone's Failure to Force the Opposition.

His Financial Proposals Not Acceptable—The Situation Somewhat Threatening.

LONDON, June 17.—The members of the Irish Parliamentary Society have become so incensed at the tactics employed by the Opposition to delay the Home Rule bill, that the Government must now face open revolt by the Irish members or expedite the bill and cease accepting offensive Opposition amendments. It may be pointed out that the obstructive policy followed by the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists is identical with that followed by the Irishmen when they were in Opposition, and that the then Government found the policy of obstruction equally as aggravating as the Irish members now find it.

Murmurings of discontent were heard during the debate on clause 3 of the bill, which, after the adoption of two or three trivial amendments and the rejection of dozens of others, was finally adopted on Tuesday last. Now, when the last clause is under discussion, the Opposition proposes to submit six printed pages of amendments to the clause, the Irish members think it time for the Government to call a halt in their consideration of amendments and push the bill to its final passage.

A striking episode that occurred during last night's debate disclosed the growth of Irish hostility to the Government. An amendment was offered adding to the words "without due process of law," which occur in the provision, "that the powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any law affecting liberty or property." The use of the words is as old as Magna Charta, but they have not been used for a long time in England, and are better known through their use in American law.

Mr. Arnold Balfour, who represents the Central Division of Leeds in the Conservative interest, and who is a brother of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Opposition leader in the House, proposed to define the process of law by adding the words "in accordance with the settled principles and precedents of the United Kingdom." The clause, thus amended, reads: "The powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any laws whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, in accordance with the settled principles and precedents of the United Kingdom, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation."

The Government accepted the additional words, whereupon Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite member for North Kerry, and undoubtedly the most important member of the Irish party so far as Parliamentary knowledge is concerned, angrily opposed the addition to the clause. On the division of the House Mr. Sexton was defeated, the Conservatives combining with the Liberals who supported the amendment against the Radicals and the Irish members who opposed it. Then the storm burst.

Mr. J. J. Clancey, Parnellite member for the North division of County Dublin, denounced the Government's continuous concessions to the Opposition. The bill, he said, was already the last the Parnellites would accept, and he asked what was the object of legislation if it did not upset settled precedents.

Besides the discontent over the slowness of the discussion of the clauses of the bill, a profound disagreement has arisen concerning Mr. Gladstone's revised financial proposals. These were submitted to Messrs. Sexton and McCarthy on Wednesday last and were, at the first glance, seen by them to be unacceptable and insufficient to cover the loss through a mistake of £350,000 in the Irish excise.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to increase the taxation of the sources of Irish revenue instead of increasing Ireland's contribution to the Imperial treasury as demanded by the Irish leaders. The financial clauses so far as the continued adhesion of the Irish party to Mr. Gladstone is concerned have become the crux of the situation.

Mr. Sexton declared that the unaccountable fatuity of the government had already imperilled the measure, and it was alienating the people of Ireland. In savage accents Mr. Sexton blamed Right Hon. James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for permitting the words of the amendment to be dragged by the heels from the constitution of the United States and shoved into the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Bryce, it will be recalled, is the author of the "American Commonwealth," which created considerable discussion on its publication in 1888.

Other Irish members followed Mr. Sexton in opposition to the amendment, and another division was taken. The Unionists and Gladstonians again combined to defeat the Radicals and Irish members.

When the result was announced, Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Anti-Parnellites, in a short but exceedingly satirical address, suggested that Mr. Gladstone ought now to withdraw the bill.

The Unionists are of course delighted at these signs of disruptions in Mr. Gladstone's slight majority, and some of them express confidence in the ultimate defeat of the measure through the withdrawal of the Irish support. An unprejudiced view of the situation, shows, however, that the position is not nearly so bad for Home Rule as the Unionists pretend to believe. But it is true that the relations between the Irish leaders and Mr. Glasdtone have really become strained to the point of rupture.

Unless Mr. Gladstone recasts his latest proposals on fairer terms, the Irish members will withdraw that support which is essential to keep Mr. Gladstone in power. If the new financial settlement did not involve a further drain upon the Irish resources for instance, and gave the Irish exchequer a part of the customs revenue which is now assigned exclusively to the Imperial exchequer, then the last real difficulty to the passage of the bill would be solved, and the Government could go ahead and drive the measure through the House with no regard for the obstructive tactics of its enemies.

The main cause of the slowness and hesitancy of the Government is the financial trouble, and little progress may be looked for until an understanding in regard to money matters is reached between the Irish lerders and Mr. Gladstone. A section of the Radicals want a portion of the bill to be passed at this session and to let the financial proposals await adoption until the session of next year. The ministers, however, agree that the measure must be completed no matter to what length the session is protracted.

During the debate last night on Mr. R. W. Cremers' motion in favor of negotiations for an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which motion was unanimously adopted the members of the House, became uneasy and somewhat excited in watching Mr. Gladstone manœuvring with a lighted candle in his hand among the documents on the desk. His failing eyesight and the intensity of mind he throws into everything he undertakes, combined with the pre occupation of thought, caused him some times to unconsciously bring the candle stick he had grasped in his hand, dangerously near the papers on the desk and then close to his silvery hair. He, of course, had not thought that he might set the house on fire, or that he might receive dangerous injuries by setting himself on fire, but searched diligently for the paper he wanted until Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, seized him by the arm and pointed out to him the risk he was running. Mr. Gladstone laughed heartily, but he placed the candlestick on the table, thereby relieving the anxiety that prevailed among the members, political friends and enemies alike.

CAPITAL NOTES

Preparations for the Reform Convention—A Disappointed "Green Goods" Purchaser.

Education in Canada in the Light of the Census—Soo Canal Strike.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 17.—Delegates to the Reform Convention are beginning to arrive. James Sutherland, chief Opposition whip, is in town aiding the local committee to complete arrangements. About a thousand delegates are expected. When Hon. Mr. Laurier arrives on Monday he will be presented with an address by the local association.

James Reid, of Fergus, was arrested at Guelph, yesterday, for negotiating for the purchase of green goods. He made an appointment with the officers of the Ontario Government, and produced $500, for which he expected to receive $5,000 in counterfeit money.

The next Census bulletin will deal with Education in Canada. Mr. Johnson says that we compare favorably with other countries.

The strike on the Soo Canal has been settled. Contractor Ryan states that the only dispute with the stone cutters was respecting the time at which they should be paid. The firm's rule was to pay the men monthly. They wanted to receive it every second Saturday, which was granted.

TO AND FROM ALASKA.

First Call Here This Season of the "City of Topeka" and the "Queen."

Six of the Crew of the Shipwrecked Whaler "Sea Ranger" Brought Down.

Two of the Alaska steamships called in at Victoria last night for the first time this season. The Queen, Captain Carroll, put in an appearance shortly after 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later the City of Topeka was run alongside the dock. The first named is down from Alaska, the second, on her way up.

The Queen has about 120 passengers who have had the usual trip to "the land of the midnight sun." Strange as it may appear, the weather up in Alaska was delightful, a great contrast to what it has been on Puget Sound. Captain Carroll says the voyage in Alaskan waters was about as pleasant a one as he ever had, but both going up and coming down there was almost continual rain along the coast.

Six of the crew of the wrecked whaler Sea Ranger came down on the Queen and landed here. The balance of them will try to get down on the Mexico, which is now up there. All of them are in a bad way for funds for they lost everything in the wreck and, of course, have had no chance of doing much since. About the wreck itself there is nothing more to tell, no additional news being available.

When the Queen was at Sitka the U. S. revenue cruiser Hasler, was in port and the Mohican also. The U. S. lighthouse tender Columbine, Captain Richardson, was in the harbor and left on a cruise. The Victoria steam sealer Thistle, this year a supply steamer, was passed on the way down. The Queen called in at Comox and took aboard 700 tons of coal. Besides this she had a fair freight for Puget Sound ports.

The Topeka had only thirty passengers when she arrived here, and this number was increased by just four, so that she makes the "summer excursion" with very few on board. The prospects for the season's trade do not seem to be very encouraging, but may improve in the next month or two. Mail was put on board here early this morning for the U. S. boundary survey party, to be left at Skeena river. The Topeka will call in at Departure bay to take in coal. She left port a few hours after arrival, the Queen clearing for Puget Sound ports at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE BORDEN MURDERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 17.—Charles H. Berry, a well-known real estate man and politician, is likely to play an important part in solving the mystery which hangs over the great Borden murder at New Bedford, Mass. Last October a stranger came to this city and sought Mr. Berry, who then ran an employment agency, for work. Mr. Berry's kind treatment gained the fellow's confidence, and he confided to him that he was a criminal and had murdered the Bordens for revenge, also that he was a sailor. This sustains the theory that the murders were committed by a sailor for some wrong inflicted on his father by Mr. Borden many years ago. The fellow wanted to give himself up; but finally disappeared. Mr. Berry had forgetten the incident till he saw an account of the mysterious individual who related a similar story to a barber in Jersey, and the description given tallies with the man who called on Mr. Berry.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 17.—Contractor George W. Dant was severly condemned by the evidence given to-day at the coroner's inquest over the remains of the Fords theatre victims, although some of those who gave testimony against his methods, spoke highly of his ability as a practical mechanic and bricklayer. The United States Government also came in for its share of condemnation for its methods of doing the work of construction.

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WORLD'S FAIR.

Notes of Interest From "The White City"—Big Post Office Business Transacted.

The U. S. Court of Appeals Decides in Favor of Open Sunday.

CHICAGO, June 12.—We note the increased attendance during the past week. However, much of this is due to the very favorable weather and the coming of the Princess, and the extra touches put on because of her presence. If the railroads would do their part and reduce the rates, there would be no need of an empty train shed at the terminal station. It is very certain that some heroic measures will have to be devised to get the people here, and that quickly, and if prior to this time there had been less red tape, and more active work, from the head officials down to the humblest laborer, there would have been much less reason for such a feeling of dissatisfaction as now exists.

Michigan may well feel proud of the behavior of her soldier boys, who have been encamping among us the past week. These cadets marched like veterans in acting as escort to the Princess during her visit to the fair. Montana is very proud of the silver statute, which was unveiled in the mining building recently.

It does not seem possible that during the dull month of May, in the little post office established in the government building, that over $25,000 was paid and issued in money orders, and the number of letters handled exceeded 2,500,000.

It is very interesting to note the different stages of the fish hatching process as shown in the Government building. Over in the fisheries building itself is an aquarium filled with many kinds of fish, which might rightly be termed the happy family. Give this building some time. It will doubtless interest you as it does scores of others.

The almost priceless relics left by Columbus, and much that pertains to him, attract large crowds to the Convent La Rabida. Close by, as if to keep guard over them, are the giant cannons sent over by Herr Krupp of Germany, and this exhibit is teeming with interest. A little further away is the building devoted to the leather interests, and satin slippers, fit for Cinderella, are mixed up with leather belting that turns the machinery to manufacture them.

Do not fail to visit the cliff dwellers' abode, and if you have ever climbed the Alps you will have no difficulty in reaching the summit, over steep, narrow and circuitous paths.

Dissatisfaction is a mild way of expressing the feelings of those who speak in many tongues over in Midway plaisance concerning the manner in which they have been treated by the directors. Steps have been taken to appoint one man to be their official mouth piece hereafter.

The department of electricity will have some novel surprises in store, even for those who are accustomed to handle the fiery fluid, and the last week shows marked improvement in getting the exhibits in shape.

Passing through horticultural hall, where the air was heavy and fragrant with the perfume from yellow fruit of the Golden State, and where an immense tower, built of oranges, rises twenty feet skyward, a lady was heard asking her escort, "John, do you think those are real oranges?" Evidently she did not come from a tropical country.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously decided in favor of open Sundays at the World's Fair. The court holds that the local directory is in full control and that the government has no standing.

The decision means to a certainty that the World's Fair will be kept open on Sunday, and that settles the case for all time, as an appeal would have to go to the Supreme court of the United States, which does not meet till October, when the Fair will be ended. Every seat was taken fully one hour before the time announced when the court would decide the case, and standing room was filled.

Chief Justice Fuller, in rendering the decision, spoke as follows: "Deeming it desirable that this matter should be disposed of at once, we should announce the result at which we have arrived, postponing for want of time the full expression of our views, which will hereafter be given. The appellants have submitted a motion to dismiss the appeal upon the grounds that the jurisdiction of the circuit court was in issue; that the case involved the construction of the application of the constitution of the United States, and that the constitutionality of the law of the United States was called in question therein, that, therefore, the appeal for a final decree would lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, and not to this court, and hence this appeal, which is from an interlocutory order, cannot be maintained under Section 7 of the Judiciary Act of March, 1891. We do not understand that the power of the Circuit Court to determine the case was denied, but that the appellants contended that the United States had not by their appeal made a case properly cognizable in a court of equity; the objection was to the want of equity and not to the want of power.

"The jurisdiction of the Circuit court was therefore not in issue, and within the intent or meaning of the acts of application of the United States, and the constitutionality of the United States are concerned. We are of the opinion that the order we are called on to review involved or drew in question neither one nor the other, in the sense that the action of the Circuit Court was invoked. The disposal of the proceedings of the disposition of the contention rests upon the ground as to whether the decision had any reference to the construction or application of the constitution or the validity of the acts of Congress; the conclusions upon which the order was based were invoked as to construction of that character. The jurisdiction of this court of review cannot be defeated at the instance of the appellees, because the constitutionality of the acts upon which they rely might have been challenged by their adversaries. The motion to dismiss is overruled."

The McLeans Dine.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Clan McLean wined and toasted its chief, Sir Fitzroy Donald McLean, to-night to the music of the 46th Highlanders of Toronto, Canada. The guests marched into the banquet room, at the head Chief Donald in full clan costume. Responses to toasts were made by Sir Fitzroy, Prof. J. P. McLean, Greenville, O.; J. W. McLean, Chicago; Hon. Alex. McLean, Toronto, Canada, and about a dozen other McLeans.

Prohibition Propaganda.

DES MOINES, Io., June 16.—At to-day's session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars the report of the committee on prohibition was presented and unanimously adopted. It holds that, while in no manner dictating to members as to their party affiliations, the body of Good Templars is to unite their suffrage with those who are fighting the foes of prohibition and prohibition enforcement, wherever and whenever found.

The Fair's Finances.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Auditor Ackerman and Fred. W. Peck, chairman of the finance committee of the World's Fair, have united in a statement regarding the finances of the fair. The total expenses for May, they say, were less than $600,000, or about $19,400 per day, and the total receipts were $720,000, the exposition being open but twenty-seven days. The expenses are being reduced largely every day, while the average daily revenue from admissions and collections thus far this month exceeds $55,000 per day, and is constantly increasing.

Results of a Cloud Burst.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 16.—Two miles west of Council Bluffs, yesterday, a cloud burst over Elm creek, causing the stream to overflow its banks. Several hundred bridges were swept away, among them the Missouri Pacific bridge. The grade, for a distance of a mile leading to the bridge, was also washed away.

Bogus Nickels.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—John Harp has been arrested in Modesto for counterfeiting and passing bogus nickels. Harp is an ex-convict, having served two terms in the penitentiary for burglary and robbery.

A SON SPEAKS ABOUT HIS MOTHER.—Mr. Thomas F. Mitchell, of New Hamburg, Ont., tells of his mother who suffered for five years with a sore leg. Owing to the serious nature of the sore, Mrs. Mitchell's system was terribly run-down, and she was in such a condition that walking was almost impossible. She had tried almost everything that was suggested, and the physicians were unable to cure her. Mr. Mitchell tells us that his mother was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound; she did so, and the result obtained is truly miraculous. Mr. Mitchell, having a desire to benefit the thousands of sufferers in Canada, writes as follows:—

'I think it my duty to inform you, and the public generally, what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my mothe. She suffered for five years with a sore leg, and her system was so far run down that the physician could not do anything for her. She could hardly walk around the room. She tried almost everything to procure a cure, but all without any good results, until she was advised to use your Paine's Celery Compound, which gave her instant relief. She is now using the third bottle, and is nearly well again, and is able to do her own work. Before using your Compound she was often so bad that she could not rest day or night without taking some powerful drug. I had no faith in the medicine before; but now I cannot speak too highly of your valuable Compound.

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Story of a Somebody Else—Up the Ravine

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

Suppose your name to be Richard Roe. Suppose you were required to legally identify yourself as Richard Roe, how would you go at it? You would of course bring forward people who had known you for years, the record of your birth, the statements of parents or relatives. It looks as if it would be a very easy thing for any man to satisfy the law that he is himself. But it isn't. If the law demanded full proofs of identification, not more than one man out of five could furnish them. Take any 10 of the most prominent men in the United States today, and it would be the work of weeks and weeks for them to furnish indisputable proofs that they had a legal right to the names they bear. There was a story in the papers a few months ago relating the difficulties of an heir to some property in Cincinnati. He was 28 years old, had been known to a score of people since his childhood, and yet it took him over two years to prove that he was the person he claimed to be.

One day nearly a quarter of a century ago I awoke from a troubled sleep to find myself in a hospital ward in Philadelphia. The nurse explained that I had been there two weeks. The police had found me on the street at midnight unconscious and evidently the victim of a robbery. I had been struck on the head with a sandbag. During the first two days I had been like one dead. During the next five or six I babbled as crazy people often do. I had at length come to myself. My head was as clear as a bell, and I realized the situation in all its details. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the nurse came over to me and talked for about five minutes. It was 3 o'clock when the doctor and a detective came. During the interval I had slumbered again. The doctor expressed his satisfaction that I had pulled through all right and added that the police had two men in custody who were suspected of being my assailants. The detective had come to make some inquiries. The man took out notebook and pencil and began:

"Your name, please."

I opened my lips to pronounce it, but spoke no word. My name had gone from me. I must have one, of course, but what was it? The officer was waiting to write it down, but I could not give it to him.

"It'll come to you in a minute," he said after a queer look at the doctor. "Where do you live when at home?"

"At—at. Why, at"——

Where did I live? The name of the place was on my tongue when he asked, but it suddenly went out of my mind, nor could I recall it to save my life.

"I took you for a stranger," said the officer, "but perhaps you are a resident of the city. Can you tell? This is Philadelphia, you know."

"Philadelphia! Philadelphia!" I repeated. "I never heard of the place before. Is it a city or a village?"

"A large city."

"I may have lived here, but I can't say."

"Do you remember of having any trouble with anybody?"

"No."

"What is the last you can remember?"

I closed my eyes and groped for the past. I could go no farther back than 1 o'clock of that afternoon. When I told them this, the look that passed between the two men frightened me. They saw it in my face, and the doctor kindly said:

"There, boy, never mind. You are all right. In a day or two everything will be clear to you."

When they had gone away, a great fear fell upon me. Who was I? Where did I live? Where were my parents and relatives? The doctor had said "boy" in speaking to me. Was I a boy or an old man? I dared not repeat the questions to myself. I determined not to think of the matter, and after a little I put it away and was soon quite at ease. There was a general strangeness about the room, of course, but all objects were perfectly familiar to me. There were six other patients, and their conversation was intelligible. I don't remember that anything was talked during the next three days which worried me to understand. Then the detective came again. I could remember no more than before. Name, age, home—everything previous to the blow had gone from my memory. I was sitting up in bed, and he drew me to the window and said:

"Does the street look strange or familiar to you?"

"I—I can't say."

"Do the carriages, cars and pedestrians interest you? Do you find anything novel in the sight?"

"I like to look."

He had hunted through my clothing to find some clew, but nothing was secured. He said it appeared to him as if the garments had been made by a village tailor. My socks he was sure were home knit, while my shoes were custom made. He overhauled my body for scars or marks, but none was to be found. In fear and trembling I asked him my age, and his answer rolled a great burden off my mind.

"Well, the doctor and I are agreed that you are about 17 years old," he replied. "You are a strong, healthy boy, and after you get out of here I think everything will come back to you. Don't worry about it, however. I am sure I have got the two men who robbed you, but of course they will be set at liberty. As near as I can figure they took $14 from you. I will come again in a few days, and perhaps next time you can tell me all about it."

The newspapers got hold of the case and published full details, but no one came in search of a missing boy. When I was able to ride out, I was taken around the city, but nothing was either strange or familiar. One day the doctor pronounced 150 different names in hopes he might strike my family name, but if it was among them I did not remember it. He went through the list of given names, but all were strange to me.

Among the caller at the hospital to see me was a wealthy old man, who had become interested in the case from a scientific standpoint. When ready to leave the hospital, he offered me a temporary home, and I accepted. He had a fine home on the Germantown road, and I was received into the family. He gave me a name, and after I had been called by it five or six times it was as familiar as if I had always borne it. From the very first day he began making experiments and tests. When I saw a harp in the house, it was an object of curiosity. It was the same with a music box and many other things. It was argued from this that I had been brought up in some small village. In some things I was like a child; in others as far advanced as the average boy. For instance, they had to explain the workings of a lawn mower to me. I could not understand about the gas and fixtures. I had never seen a frescoed ceiling. Speaking tubes and electric bells were novelties. On the other hand, I proved that I had a good common school education. I could relate the history of the country as I must have learned it from a book, and I could name all the presidents up to the one then in power, but the minute they asked me a question relating to anything back of the day I woke up in the hospital I was utterly befogged.

My good friend published advertisements in 50 different newspapers, but the results were disappointing. He received hundreds of letters, and first and last at least 100 people came to see me. Some came from idle curiosity, while others were in search of lost boys and hoped to identify me. As a matter of fact, I was identified eight or ten times, but there was always a screw loose somewhere. They would refer to some particular mark or scar and then fail to find it. Among those who came was a woman who kept a highway tavern a few miles south of Lancaster. I felt sure I had seen her face before, but could not remember when or where. Her voice gave me a thrill, and for a minute it seemed as if memory was coming back. This woman said I had come along the highway from Harisburg and stopped at her inn over night. I was on foot and had my clothing in a satchel. She had suspected me of being a runaway and had asked many questions. I had told her that I was going to Philadelphia, but had not told her where I came from. She kept a register, but for some reason I had not put down my name. She thought I must have been walking for several days, as my feet were blistered, and she gave me some salve to use. She said I talked a great deal about ships, leading her to believe I intended to go to sea. I have always felt sure this woman properly identified me, but her story only proved the theory of the police—that I was a stranger in Philadelphia.

At the end of 18 months my guardian died. When I tell you I had been quite content with the situation, you will think it curious. I could get up no interest in the past. In one sense there was no past. When they told me the year was 1868, I took it as a starting point. When they said I had parents and friends and home somewhere, it was like talking of something that had happened thousands of miles away. By the advice of friends I set out to establish my identity. I can't say that I felt much interest in the matter. I had a name. Why search for another? I purchased a horse and took the highway for Lancaster. The road was totally strange to me. When I reached the inn kept by the woman, there was a dim feeling that I had seen the place before. Her looks and words called up a something, but I could not work it out. She was very anxious to aid me, and after a little talk she said:

"You had a room on the second floor. See if you cannot go up and identify it."

I walked up stairs, turned to the left, walked down the hall four doors and entered at the fifth. The room did not look familiar, but she declared it was the one I occupied that night. She then asked me to enter the dining room and see if I could remember my place at the table. I had occupied the same place at supper and breakfast. I went straight to the foot of the long table, and she said I was right. Taking the inn as a point of departure, so to speak, I went on to Lancaster and Harrisburg. I calculated that I must have walked from 25 to 30 miles that day. Just out of Harrisburg I found where a boy had put up one night about 20 months before. They remembered the incident for several reasons. Before going to bed he told about seeing a dead horse on the highway. The horse belonged to the landlord. A drunken man set the hotel barn on fire, and the boy was the first to see it. They had heard of the boy in Philadelphia and believed him to be the same, but had never written. I had grown older and stouter, and they could not identify me, but I have no doubt that I stopped there. I had probably come through Harrisburg, but from what direction? I rode north, east and west for a distance of 50 miles and return. Thirty miles up the river I stopped at a farmhouse over night. As soon as I told my story the farmer laughed and exclaimed to his wife:

"Why, Hanner, we remember that boy as plain as day! He stopped here for dinner, and our dog drove him up a cherry tree in the yard, and he hollered like a good feller. Yes, we thought he was a runaway, but we didn't ask no questions about it."

I had come from the north then, but I followed the road clear to Williamsport and failed to strike another clew. I might have come down the Susquehanna a long distance by boat or raft or have come into the river road from some of the lateral highways. I continued the search for a year. In that time I rode several thousand miles on horseback in northern Pennsylvania and New York. I had the help of at least 100 newspapers, and peddlers and agents travelling over the country distributed my circulars, but nothing came of it. Plenty of theories were advanced, but they were only theories. Some folks contended that my people lived on a farm up in the mountains of Pennsylvania and did not read the papers, but all farming implements were new and strange to me. Some said I ran away from home and others that I had my parents' consent to go. Some contended that my parents had been killed by accident or taken away by death and others that they were glad to get rid of me. Perhaps the chief of police of Philadelphia was nearer right than any of them when he said:

"I think there's property back of it somewhere. I think you were an orphan with a guardian, and perhaps he put you up to leave home for his benefit. If you had parents or brothers or sisters, they would have have been heard from ere this."

I gave up all hope years ago. I am myself, and yet I am some one else. I am two beings, with two names and two identities. In a legal sense I am nobody. I could not prove that the boy who started for Philadelphia from somewhere ever had an existence.

UP THE RAVINE.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the settler whose cabin was on the Little Colorado river under the shadow of the Mogollon mountains aroused me from sleep and gave me the news that the Apaches had crossed the stream both above and below and were advancing on the house. He and his son, the latter a boy of 16, had been out scouting. My left arm was in a sling from a recent wound, but I had ridden 30 miles the day before to warn him and others that the band of redskins were making for Mexico by that route, burning and killing whenever opportunity offered.

There were the settler and his wife, the boy above mentioned, a girl of 10, another of 8 and a boy of 5 or 6. In addition there was a little boy 4 years old whose parents had been killed by the indians about a month before. It was decided that we should get into the ravine in rear of the house at once. The man and wife and youngest child went first. His boy and the two girls followed, while I, having charge of the little orphan, brought up the rear. All the children were awakened from sleep and only given time to half dress, and there was fear that the two little boys would betray ug by crying out. Before starting I whispered to Tommy:

"The Indians are coming, but if you keep still we shall get away all right. You will ride on my back. We are going among the brush and trees where it is very dark. If I fall down or the limbs switch your face, you must not cry out."

"No, me no ky out!" he whispered as I bent down for him to climb on my back.

I heard the clatter of the ponies on the hard road as I left the back door, and I was only fairly concealed by the cedars when the Indians began yelling and battering at the door. The others had such a start that I could not overtake them. And, too, they turned into the first ravine on the right, while I kept straight on. A dozen times I almost fell headlong, and a dozen times the boy was almost brushed off my back. I felt that he was crying, but very quietly. Perhaps he feared I suspected him, for as I stopped to take breath he drew himself up and whispered in my ear:

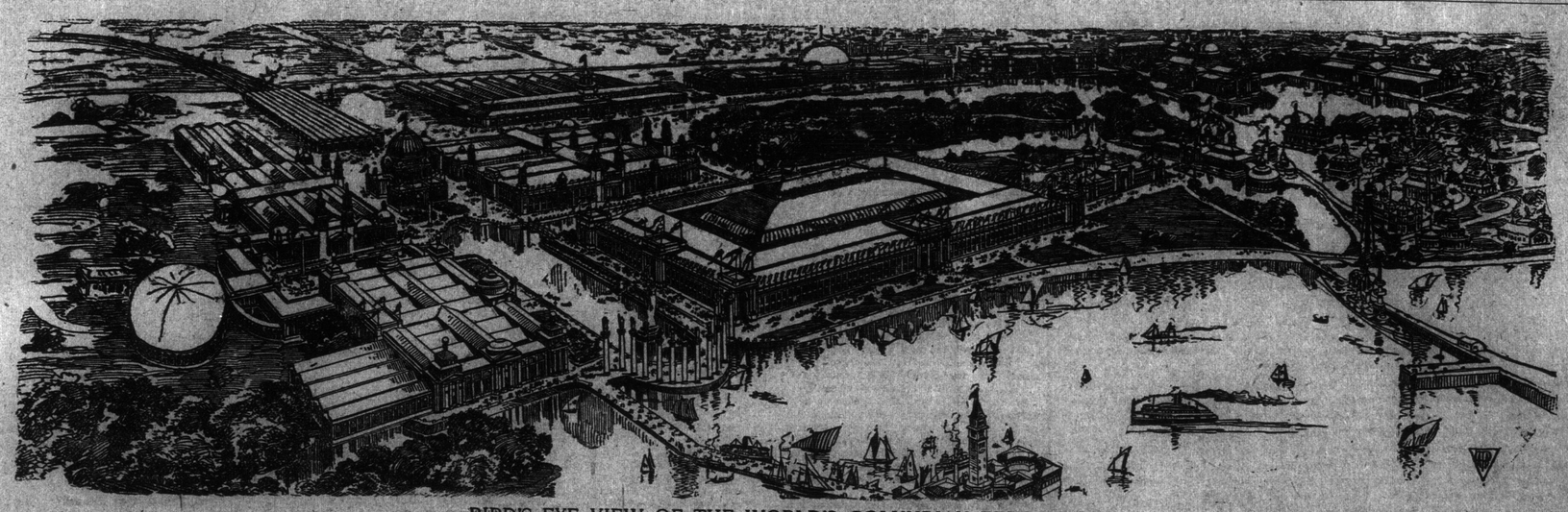
"Me no ky out and make Injuns come!"

The redskins did not fire the house, as it would have been a beacon light to their pursuers, but they smashed everything breakable, took what they wanted, and after about half an hour continued on their way. I reached a point a mile from the house and then sat down on a rock in the deep ravine to pass the rest of the night. I took Tommy on my lap and hugged him closely, but no words were exchanged. After while I thought he dropped off to sleep, and I was getting a bit drowsy myself when I suddenly heard a bear coming down the ravine. The click of his claws on the stones was proof that it was a bear, and his heavy step signified that he was a big one. I could not see my hand six inches away, but pretty soon I got the odor of the bear.

The ravine was about 30 feet wide, and I was sitting close to the west wall. Bruin came down sniffing and growling, and just opposite me he stopped and doubtless had a good square look at the invaders. I had lost my revolver in the flight and was perfectly helpless. I simply shut my eyes and waited for the attack. It did not come. The bear sniffed and growled for awhile and then took a sudden panic and started off down the ravine. I was drawing long breaths of relief and feeling glad that the boy in my arms had known nothing of the danger when he suddenly reached up, drew my head down and whispered in my ear:

"He went 'woof!' 'woof!' 'woof!' but I no ky out and bring Injuns!"

M. QUAD.



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College catalogue may be had on application at the office of this paper. my12-wky

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

THE OLD MEN'S HOME.

Some of the inmates of the Old Men's Home are very much hurt at what was said about them in the City Council a few days ago by Alderman McTavish. They say that they spent their manhood's days in opening up the Province and in finding out what are its resources. In the early days they endured many hardships and faced many dangers. There were then no means of communication between the different parts of the Province. The pioneers were obliged to carry their tools and their provisions on their backs, and thus loaded, to tramp over rough trails. At the end of the day's journey there was no inn to receive them. They had to cook their coarse food in a rough way, and had often to sleep on the hard ground in the open air without as much as a tent to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. It was during these long and toilsome journies that they contracted the rheumatism that is now racking their old bones and unfits them for active exertion. The spokesman of the pioneers, James McFadden, well known to nearly all the old timers of the province, said that if instead of saying that the inmates of the Old Men's Home are "veterans of the whiskey bottle," Alderman McTavish had said that they were veterans of rheumatism, caught in opening up the country for its present inhabitants, he would have been nearer the truth.

If the majority of the inmates of the Old Men'sHome are like James McFadden, men who have worn themselves out in trying to develop the resources of the Province, being at one time fortunate and possessing considerable means which they lost in new ventures, and overtaken at last by old age before they had recovered what they had lost, those who contributed towards establishing a home in which they could be made comfortable during the remainder of their days did a good work. It is not well to be too hard on these stranded old toilers, who did good work in their day, or to enquire too closely into their failings and weaknesses. They are down in their luck, and it was not the habit of the old time British Columbian to be too inquisitive about the affairs of a comrade who was "strapped," or was too much hurt or too ill to work. It was sufficient for them that he was unlucky and in need of help. They helped him first and talked to him afterwards. But, from what Mr. McFadden says, the great majority of the inmates of the Home are deserving men, who do not require that allowance be made for their weaknesses or their vices. We are quite sure that Alderman McTavish had no idea when he spoke of hurting the feelings of any deserving, but unfortunate, old-timer.

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

The elections took place in Germany yesterday. At the time this article is being written the result is not known, nor is it likely to be known for some time to come. There are a great many candidates in the field, and the candidate in any given district must poll a majority of the votes cast. If no candidate gets a clear majority of the votes polled, there must be a second election. The contest is then between the two candidates that stood first on the poll. It is expected that there will be so many of these second elections that it will not be known how parties stand until after they have been held.

The cause of the dissolution of the Reichstag was its refusal to pass the Government Army bill. This bill provided for a considerable increase of the army and an increase of taxation to provide for its maintenance. The general opinion in Germany seems to be that the army is large enough and the people have to pay as many taxes as they can bear. But the Government has great influence in that country, and no one need feel surprised if the electors at the polls authorize their representatives to accede to the Emperor's demands.

The military establishment of Germany is already immense, but it is not out of proportion to the military establishments of the other great powers of Europe, which have of late years all gone on increasing at an extraordinary rate. Here is a statement compiled by an eminent French journalist, Jacques St. Cere, showing the comparative increase of the armies of Europe during the twenty-four years ending 1892:

	1869.	1892.
France	1,350,000	4,350,000
Germany	1,900,000	5,000,000
Russia	1,100,000	4,000,000
Austria	750,000	1,900,000
Italy	750,000	2,236,000
England	450,000	602,000
Spain	450,000	800,000
Turkey	300,000	1,150,000
Switzerland	150,000	489,000
Sweden-Norway	130,000	338,000
Belgium	95,000	258,000
Portugal	70,000	154,000
Denmark	45,000	91,000
Holland	45,000	185,000
Montenegro	40,000	55,000
Greece	35,000	180,000
Roumania	38,000	240,000
Servia	25,000	130,000

The expense of maintaining these immense armies is an enormous burden on the nations of Europe. In 1869 there were in the aggregate 6,598,000 soldiers; there are now 22,248,000. The sum spent in 1869 for military purposes was $443,600,000; in 1892 it was $813,800,000. The number of soldiers has more than tripled, while the expense of maintaining them has nearly doubled.

What is to be the end of all this preparation for war? Will the nations disarm? If so, who is to begin the work? Or must there be a fearful war, in which the peoples will learn by dire experience the folly and the wickedness of maintaining immense bodies of armed men who serve no other purpose than to rouse the fears and provoke the hostility of neighbors.

LORD SALISBURY'S OPINION.

It has been said that Lord Salisbury does not approve of the tactics resorted to by his party in the House of Commons in opposing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. His Lordship's speech in Ireland is quoted to show that the policy of obstruction is not his, but that of the younger and more pugnacious members of his party, notably Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Randolph Churchill is not against adopting the tactics of the Irish brigade under Mr. Parnell, and it is said that Mr. Balfour barely tolerates such a course. Mr. Chamberlain gets the credit or the discredit of being the chief instigator of the policy of obstruction, and it is said that it is kept up chiefly because he believes it to be effective. Lord Salisbury, in Belfast, did not leave his opinion of the course pursued by the Opposition in the House of Commons to be a matter of conjecture. This is what he said, as it is reported in the London Times:

I think it is my business here to confer with you on the progress of this great struggle that we are fighting, and to tell you what we are doing and what, in our judgment, our prospects are. (Hear, hear.) You will, perhaps, think that there is an amount of unnecessary discussion, and that there is not much use in moving amendments to the bill. Now, I will at once say that there is no advantage to us in the delay which these discussions produce. At the rate at which the bill is going on now it will reach the House of Lords in September, and that will be an exceedingly inconvenient time of the year. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") Therefore my desire is that the discussion should advance as quickly as it properly can. But do not imagine that we dream of the possibility of so amending the bill that it can be made acceptable. (Cries of "Never.") This bill never can be made acceptable (cheers), and in discussing, as we must discuss, these amendments at full length, we are not seeking, we are not hoping, so to change its essential nature that we ever could accept it. (Hear, hear.) We are hoping to point out to the British people the real nature of the evils, the calamities, and the absurdities it involves, and bring that home to their convictions. If we had constituencies to deal with such as that in which I now stand, we should have no need for long discussion. (Laughter.) We should invite the Government to pass the Bill without discussion and send it at once to the House of Lords.

It must be remembered that Lord Salisbury was speaking of the leading men of his own party. "I will at once say that there is no advantage to us in the delay which these discussions produce," is, under the circumstances, pretty severe criticism, and it must have been so considered by the Conservative leaders in the House of Commons. The phrases by which he afterwards qualified it does not detract much from the censure implied in the words we have quoted. It will, we think, be found that Lord Salisbury was right, and that in consenting to follow Parnell's bad example Mr. Balfour has made a mistake.

A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

The venerable Dr. Douglas is, in his old age, taking a great interest in the public affairs of the Dominion. It is quite natural that he should look at politics from a denominational point of view. He is an enthusiastic Methodist, and he has been working for the greater part of his life to further the interests of that denomination. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should enquire what place Methodists occupy in public life in this Dominion, and to what extent are the claims of the denomination recognized in the distribution of public patronage. And when he sees that Methodists do not figure as largely in the world of politics as he thinks they ought to do, it is no wonder that he complains. At the Conference recently held in St. Catharines, Ont., he is reported to have said:

Was it not difficult to retain a certain class of men in connection with the Methodist church? He had never known a man who had left the Methodist body in order to obtain more religion. What, then, was the reason of this march from the ranks? Who were the people who left them? They were men with little religion and great ambition. They were women whose ambition it was to shine in society. But it was chiefly men of education, and especially legal men. These men would tell them that a connection with other churches opened up political advantages and official distinction. They pointed out that it was not the Methodists who were honored in these directions, but rather men of the stamp of his honored friend, Sir John Thompson. In concluding, Dr. Douglas said his demand was that there should be political and legal recognition of the men in the Methodist church. He personally cared nothing for politics, but he did care for the honor of the church of God.

It is difficult to imagine a more pernicious principle for both church and state than this which the worthy Methodist minister wishes to introduce. He surely would not wish men to join the Methodist body because they saw that to become a member of the denomination would be a short cut to political preferment, and he would not like to see members of the Methodist connection urging their position in the church as a claim to office under the Government. To establish such a state of things in a religious body would be to offer a premium to insincerity and to bonus hypocrisy. Politicians would then become Methodists, not because they desired to be religious, but because they wished to get a favorable position from which to start in the race for political distinction, and many would seek prominent and influential positions in the church for the same reason. This certainly would not advance the interests of religion in the Methodist church or in any other. And when men are chosen for positions in the Government because they belong to this church or that, the state is not likely to be well served.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that Sir John Thompson was chosen to be Premier because he is a Roman Catholic. The member of any other denomination, possessing the same qualifications and occupying the same position at the time, would have been selected. He was by common consent admitted to be the right man for the place, and his being a Catholic, instead of being regarded as a qualification for office, was looked upon as the only possible objection that could, from a party point of view, be made to his being placed at the head of the Government. We venture to say that there is not one elector in a hundred who can tell to what churches the members of the Cabinet belong. And to do them justice, there are very few that care. How many are there outside of Ontario who know that the Hon. McKenzie Bowell is a member of the Methodist denomination. But Mr. Bowell was appointed a member of Sir John Macdonald's Government, not because he was a Methodist, but because he occupied such a position in the Conservative party that when the Government was formed he could not be overlooked.

Politics in the Dominion are not too pure as it is, but let the principle advocated by Dr. Douglas be introduced into political life and it would become hateful to sincere and able men of every denomination. "Fancy" says the Montreal Gazette the deplorable condition into which public affairs would relapse, the chaotic state of the administration, if a Premier was obliged to act upon the principle laid down by Mr. Douglas and give places in the Cabinet to the representatives of each religious sect making the very basis and first consideration of his selection, not the experience, talent, aptitude and sagacity of his colleagues, but the distribution of offices to the members of so many church organizations."

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

An interesting experiment is going on in Illinois. The Illinois Central Railway Company is trying to apply the co-operative principle to their road. It is giving the employes of all grades a chance to become stockholders. The purchase of stock is at the fair market price, and the men are permitted to pay for the shares they buy by instalments each of five dollars or a multiple of five. The purchasing employe, of course, obtains with the share or shares he pays for the privilege of voting for directors and of drawing dividends precisely the same as all other purchasers of stock do. Interest at four per cent is allowed on instalments until they amount to the price of a share. If the employe desires to leave the road he must finish his purchase at once or have his money refunded to him. There is nothing to hinder his buying as many shares as he wants by paying for them cash down. It is expected that by giving the employes an interest in the road they will do what they can to promote its welfare, and that they will not readily join in strikes. It is expected also that in disputes about hours, wages, etc., these shareholding employes will be more moderate in their demands and more easily dealt with than mere wage earners.

The experiment is being tried under very favorable conditions. The Illinois Central is a good paying road. It is yielding the stockholders fair dividends. Those who buy stock in it are not likely soon to be required either to do without dividends or to put their hands in their pockets to make good the losses sustained by the management.

It is here that the strain comes upon productive co-operative associations. As long as there are profits to divide everything goes on swimmingly. The men are always ready to take their share of the gain. But when losses are made they become discontented. They have no reserve of capital, and need not only their wages but the interest of the property they have invested in stock. When there is no dividend and when the condition of the concern requires a cut in wages the patience and faith of the co-operators are put to a very severe test. It is to be hoped that no such contingency as this will, for a long time at any rate, have to be met by the shareholders of the Illinois Central.

We have no means of knowing how the scheme takes with the hands and what proportion of them are ready or disposed to avail themselves of the privilege extended to them by the Company. It is to be hoped that a large number of them will invest their savings in the stock of the road, and that many who have not saved hitherto will begin to put by part of their earnings in order that they may become shareholders. The experiment is a most interesting one, and its progress will be closely watched by the true friends of labor on both continents.

THE CHOLERA.

We find from our exchanges that the cholera is neither dead nor sleeping in Europe and Asia. There have been eleven deaths from the disease in Marseilles, and the indications of its spread in the south of France are so serious that the Spanish Government has ordered a quarantine for all vessels arriving from French ports on the Mediterranean. In spite of the efforts of the authorities of Hamburg to conceal the truth, sporadic cases occurred there all through the winter, and it is now admitted that the cholera is gaining ground in that city.

There does not, however, appear to be much likelihood of its being carried across the Atlantic. The greatest care is being taken that no one suspected of having contracted the disease shall be permitted to leave infected ports for America, and the quarantine on this side of the Atlantic is so strict and so well appointed that there is little chance of its being suffered to spread if, unfortunately, it should be carried on shipboard to either the United States or Canada.

The cholera, it is said, still prevails in the region at the head of the Persian gulf. A few days ago it appeared at Bassorah, a city near the mouth of the river formed by the union of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and it is reported that the inhabitants of the province of which Bassorah is the capital are dying by thousands, and that the fugitives are spreading the pestilence northwards. This is very nearly the route which the cholera took last year. But the northern countries are better prepared for the invasion than they were then. This is what the New York Times says about the progress of the disease in the East:

In all probability this epidemic in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates has been caused by fresh infection from India, and once more it is the dirty pilgrims that have brought the germs of the disease. There are "holy places" in the neighborhood of Bassorah to which the pilgrims make journeys, and the bodies of persons who have died in India are brought to those "holy places" for burial. This traffic, which is carried on for the most part from Bombay, continually menaces the health of Europe and the entire civilized world. It has caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people west of the Caspian Sea and the Ural mountains, and a pecuniary loss that can be measured only in hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Times suggests that the European powers establish something like a sanitary protectorate over the countries in which the cholera is endemic, and from which it is spread over the western world. The idea is not a bad one, but it is, we should say, hardly practicable.

THAT PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

The claim of the United States to ownership of the seals that are bred on the Pribyloff Islands is so new and so strange that reasonable people on both sides of the national boundary line find it difficult to account for its being made. The Monetary Times, which is an independent commercial journal conducted with much ability, in discussing the Behring Sea Seal Arbitration, comments upon the astonishing claim in the following manner:

This pretension is so novel, so little conformable to reason, so utterly unknown to international law, that the wonder is the Americans have fallen back upon it. But it is in fact their last ditch. They could not, as was at first apparently intended, claim one-half of Behring Sea as a water from which they could exclude the vessels of all other nations. So they ask us to admit that wild animals are tame, and that even when they pass from pretence of control, they are to be regarded as private property. This claim Sir Charles Russell has utterly demolished; and its re-assertion could only bring ridicule on the advocate who should resort to it. The feat is one, however, which Mr. Carter may be expected to be capable of. With as much, if not more, reason, claim to property in the buffalo which bred in one country and passed the boundary line into the other, could have been made. By Mr. Carter's new rule of international law, of which he is the sole enactor, not only the buffalo, but the reindeer, the rabbit, on the international boundary, could be claimed as private property; salmon which breed in the waters of British Columbia would not cease to be British property when they descended the Columbia River, through American territory, to the ocean. Everywhere the property right of the country of their origin would adhere to them. All the more so if artificial means are taken to enable them to ascend rivers on which mill dams are constructed. And if national property in wandering seals, buffalo, deer, and salmon can be established, why not in fowls of the air, which, with the varying seasons, move from one country to another? Mr. Carter can only hope that his speech before the tribunal of arbitration will be speedily forgotten; for if remembered at all, it will only be remembered to his disadvantage. As a case of perverse and grotesque ingenuity it is likely to remain for all time without a rival.

Our Toronto contemporary is right. Great Britain can as reasonably claim a property in the salmon that are hatched from spawn deposited on British territory as the United States can assert ownership of the seals brought forth within the bounds of Alaska. Such being the case a very delicate question might arise if the claim to the ownership of the seals is allowed by the Paris Arbitration. It is this. It is well known that seals on their way to and from Behring Sea prey upon the salmon which the British cultivate and preserve in the rivers of British Columbia with great care and considerable expense. It is calculated that it requires sixteen pounds of salmon every day to satisfy the appetite of a full grown seal on his travels. Now, we ask, are the Yankee seals to be allowed to destroy the British salmon at this terrible rate? Is the Government of the Dominion of Canada to establish salmon hatcheries and to enact laws for the preservation of the salmon for the sole purpose of feeding and pampering United States seals? The idea is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. The American Government must be compelled to pay the Government of the Dominion for the salmon devoured by the American seals in their semi-annual migration to and from Behring Sea.

AN IMPARTIAL CRITIC.

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, notices the attempt of the "Fishermen's Association, of British Columbia," to exclude Japanese and Chinese labor from the salmon-packing and salmon-fishing industries. Its tone is moderate, but it does not give the agitators much encouragement. This is what it says:

Complaint is made by the Fishermen's Association, of British Columbia, that Japanese and Chinese labor is supplanting that of white men in the fishery of the Province. Objection is made to naturalizing these foreigners and to giving them fishery licenses. It is alleged that the labor of these Asiatics is sometimes virtually held in slavery, a statement which ought not to be made without being substantiated. The Fishermen's Association also asks that the number of licenses granted to the canning companies be greatly reduced. The view which opposes the admission of Asiatics into the country, both in the United States and Canada, is mainly local, and if it has been allowed to prevail to a great extent, it is not because people away from the sea coast would object to the admission of a sprinkling of Asiatics. The local desire for exclusion is likely to continue. The attack on the canning industry is perhaps the most serious aspect of the case. These enterprises can only be carried on by means of large associated capital; and as the products are largely exported the canners have to meet the competition of the world in the foreign markets. In a state of nature every one would have a right to fish, so far as to supply the wants of his family; when the fishermen admit that it is right to resort to licenses they cannot expect that the business of one class will be regulated entirely for the benefit of another actually engaged in it.

The Monetary Times evidently does not wish to say anything harsh or unkind of the Fishermen's Association, but it is easy to see that it has no sympathy with either of its objects. It does not approve of the exclusion of the Japanese, and it looks upon the attempt of the Association to obtain the virtual control of the salmon packing business as unreasonable and unfair. It will be found that outside the New Westminster agitators and a small circle of very small politicians there are but few in the Dominion who will do anything that is calculated to injure one of the most important of the industries of British Columbia.

BLAME MISPLACED.

The leading article of the Inland Sentinel, dated June 10th instant, refers with commendable vigor to the "resources and facilities" of the Kamloops district, but imputes the lack of energy in prosecuting surveys and building roads to the wrong authorities.

Mr. McEvoy, of the Dominion Government Geological Survey, is quoted in the following words: "From a point opposite the first island in Adam's Lake, or four miles from the outlet, a low pass extends westward to Louis Creek, the summit of which is only 3,000 feet above sea level, &c." This report is confirmed "by men who are acquainted with the country," but, unfortunately for the Provincial Government, this valuable tract of land is wholly within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities.

There can be no doubt about the position of this land, as Mr. McEvoy, in a recent conversation with a prominent Provincial officer, assured him, and in fact guaranteed, that the whole of it was entirely within the Railway belt. The Inland Sentinel should perfect its geographical knowledge, especially in matters pertaining to its own district, before making such misleading and wholly incorrect statements.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 16.

THE CITY.

J. P. PLANTA, of Nanaimo, has been made a member of the Board of License Commissioners for that city.

THE last issue of the B. C. Gazette contains a proclamation that the Public School Act Amendment Act of 1893 comes into force and operation on the 1st of July proximo.

CORPORAL HAMILTON of C battery, who is shortly to leave Victoria, his time having expired, was given a "send off" on Wednesday evening at the London Hotel, a large number of friends being present.

THE annual general meeting of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Co. will be held at the head offices in this city on Wednesday, July 12, and the annual general meeting of the New Westminster Southern Railway Co. in the Royal City on July 4.

THE Dupont ambulance was called upon yesterday morning to take James Thomas, caretaker of the Ross Bay cemetery, to the Jubilee hospital. He, while digging a grave, was stricken down with paralysis. He was somewhat better last evening, and will probably get around all right.

THE first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the directors' report and the audited accounts were submitted and unanimously adopted. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette notes the incorporation of the Bridge River Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Vancouver; the Kaslo Wharfage, Storehouse and Drayage Co., Ltd., of Kaslo, and the Diplock Book and Stationery Co., Ltd., of Vancouver. The total amount of stock represented in the three new companies is $235,000.

MESSRS. ROBERT WARD and Thomas Shotbolt, J.'s P., sat yesterday in the Provincial Court to hear the application on behalf of the Mount Baker hotel at Oak Bay for a license. The license was granted, on the usual terms. Since the hotel has been opened the bar has been running under a temporary license.

THE tricycle for the little cripple lad, Walter Milbey, purchased with the contributions of the children of Victoria, arrived from Coventry, England, where it was made to special order by the celebrated Singer Co., on Wednesday evening. It will be on exhibition in a day or so, and will then be handed over to the little owner.

THE constitution of a local board of overseers to carry into effect the provisions of the Cattle Ranges Amendment Act of 1893 in that part of Clinton and Canoe Creek polling divisions of Lillooet lying west of the Fraser, has been authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The election of members of the board will be held at Empire Valley on July 8.

IN connection with an article on the Reams' case published in the Times of yesterday, Warden Johns wishes to contradict the statement that Master Willie Reams has been permitted to carry *billet doux* between Reams and Miss Hacker. Though the boy has had permission to visit his father at proper times, he has carried no messages except to Mr. Reams' legal adviser.

A VERY large number of gray haired pioneers of the province followed the remains of the late P. McTiernan to a grave in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon. Solemn requiem high mass was celebrated at St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral by Rev. Father Van Nevel, who also officiated at the grave, and the pallbearers were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, James Walsh, Joseph Dwyer, P. Everett, Æ. Macdonald and J. Leahy.

AT Wednesday evening's meeting of the committee of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, a new and varied programme of Scottish sports was adopted for the annual gathering on the Fourth of July. The list of events includes a tug-of-war for a prize of $50; races for amateurs only, with handsome medals as the prizes, and a grand tombola which will excel any of previous years. The complete programme will be published in a few days, and the society are now having the dancing platform improved and enlarged. Invitations to attend the games have been extended to the Protestant Orphanage, the Orphans of St. Anne's, and the Old Folks' Home.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A. M. SUTTON, M.B., M.R.C.S., has been appointed resident physician in the settlement of Nicola, Yale district.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL, at his own residence 74 Cook street, last evening solemnized the marriage of Mr. Andrew Johnston and Miss Elizabeth Thompson, both of this city.

HOME GROWN strawberries, large and luscious, have made their appearance in the market. For the present they come high, but there are many who must have them.

IT IS now thought the fire at the American Hotel early yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp at the back. The bar and fittings were not totally destroyed, though a good deal of damage was done. The leasees of the place, Dugeon & Brice, have $2,200 insurance and the total loss is estimated at about $4,000. Whether the hotel will be rebuilt is not yet known.

A PETERBORO canoe containing two young men capsized at the entrance to the harbor yesterday afternoon, and for nearly ten minutes the sports were learning the lesson which amateurs in navigating nearly always do when testing the buoyancy of the water. Fortunately their cries for help were heard and a pilot boat soon took the two to a spot where they could reflect upon the misfortune with sadness but relief.

THE Seattle Telegraph has the following: "It appears that the mails from Australia to London by the newly opened line to Vancouver, B. C., make three days' better time than those via San Francisco, and somewhat better time than those via Suez. It is to be mentioned that the steamer which made the trial trip is not an especially fast boat. This is one more proof that Puget Sound is the commercial hub of the world."

A MEETING of the Victoria Brewing Co. was held yesterday to dispose of certain formalities incident to the consolidation with the Phœnix company. The directors of the latter were to have met also for the same purpose, but had no quorum, Mr. Sayward being absent in Seattle, and Mr. Behnsen, who is empowered to vote his stock, not yet having returned from Vancouver. A second meeting will be called very shortly.

AT THEIR regular meeting yesterday afternoon the ladies of the W.C.T.U. decided on holding a temperance mass meeting the last Sunday afternoon of each month in the hall on Pandora Avenue. Many other matters of business were taken up and an interesting address on mission work among the sailors was given by Miss Smith, until lately engaged in missionary work in Japan. This lady, it is understood, will shortly establish a mission at Esquimalt.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. J. ROBERTS, of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, says that trains will be running over that road by October 1. The work on the Nelson end is in good shape, the only difficulty being at Fort Sheppard, where there is a mile or two of heavy work. The track is now at Pend d'Oreille bridge, and will be across by July 1. After August 1 the work will be so advanced that the track can be laid at the rate of a mile a day. Five hundred men are at work on the Fort Sheppard end, and as many more are waiting to go on.

THE Spokane Chronicle publishes advices from Kaslo stating that the work of clearing the right of way for the new railway has been advanced to Three Forks, 25 men being at work with the object of having this section of the line ready for the graders by July 10. The line will strike Kaslo Creek, about half a mile from the shore of the lake, and follow it along its southern bend. At Three Forks it will meet the C. P. R., thus giving direct connection between Kootenay and Arrow Lakes. Now that the construction of this road is assured, work on the new sampling works at Kaslo is to be commenced at once.

THE Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 and Frederick Fraser, Wm. M. Brown and H. N. Coursier as first trustees. The chief objects of the new company are "to prepare, print and publish daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly or otherwise, a newspaper, newspapers and other publications," and "to carry on a general newspaper, book, job, color, lithograph and other printing and publishing business, and also book-binding, paper-binding, and any other work of a like nature that may be deemed advisable in the interests of the company."

THE Port Townsend Leader says: "J. F. Plummer, the promotor of the Port Angeles-Everett railroad, writes from New York that he has finally raised all the money needed to make the enterprise a success. The task was a Herculean one, owing to the stringency in the money market, but indomitable energy triumphed in the face of adverse circumstances. Active construction upon the new line is expected to begin on or about July 16." The construction of this road means that the terminus of the Great Northern will be brought within seventeen miles of Victoria, and those who have been looking forward to the time when such a thing should take place are now more confident than ever that some of these days, if the right course is pursued, Great Northern cars will be brought right into Victoria and freight delivered here in bulk.

AN interesting case was heard in Judge Osborn's court in Seattle on Wednesday. It was a suit to recover $300, the amount of a promissory note given by E. C. Slorah to George McRae. The evidence was decidedly "sporty" in character, and the judge in dismissing the action stated that the parties to the suit had come into court with stained garments. The hands of the party seeking redress were unclean, and the court would therefore leave the parties where they were. The story of the note was that in 1891 Slorah and McRae came to Victoria on an excursion. Slorah got drunk here and was arrested, but released on $100 hard cash bail being put up by McRae. The two then adjourned to a saloon, where they shook dice for a while, Slorah losing $200, which he borrowed from McRae and gave I.O.U.'s for. These he redeemed last July, with the notes which were then not paid, hence the suit.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 17.

MR. JAMES NICHOLLS, of Foul Bay, is enjoying the proud distinction of having dug the first potatoes of the season. They are of the Stanley variety.

MR. W. H. BAINBRIDGE, secretary of the Thunder Hill Mining Co., received telegraphic information from Manager Brady yesterday, that the machinery is now all in position and working smoothly.

THE annual meeting of the Queen City Building Association, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed until the first Friday in July, there not being sufficient members present to form a quorum.

FLOWER thieves have made their appearance on Queen's Avenue to the great annoyance and indignation of the residents, several of whose gardens have been ruthlessly pillaged. The James Bay district has also suffered recently, the thieves doing most of their work in the night.

MEMBERS of the Victoria Public School Board met yesterday afternoon at the office of the secretary and started out on an inspection tour, the object being to look over the various sites offered for the erection of the new ward schools. The decision as to which particular piece of land will be bought has not as yet been arrived at, but a report will be submitted at the next meeting of the board, on Wednesday evening.

ON Wednesday afternoon a melancholy accident robbed Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smithhurst, residing on the Boleskine road, of their youngest child, a little girl of one and a-half years. Baby was playing about the kitchen, and, child-like, found a tub of water especially attractive. It is presumed that she was dabbling in this and lost her balance; when her father found her the little one was lying face downward in the water, quite dead. No inquest is deemed necessary.

REV. WILLIAM DUNCAN, missionary in charge of the school at Metlakahtla, Alaska, was a passenger down on the steamship City of Topeka. He is looking active and hearty and none the worse for his thirty-five years of service in teaching and working among the Indians of the territory. To a Post-Intelligencer reporter he said: "We are getting well along towards recovery from the effects of our fire of last winter, which destroyed about thirty of the houses in the town. Of course, no work is being done now, since this is the fishing season. They can build at any time, but can't get supplies except at certain seasons. With the aid of the survivors of the fire and others we have made good progress toward rebuilding. As fortune would have it, last winter was one of the coldest on record, the thermometer going to five degrees below zero. Ten above zero is about as cold as it gets usually. We are holding our own up there. The water power on the island is being utilized now by us for fire purposes and to run a sawmill. We hope, some day, to have it for electric light and such things, when we grow to that. An important part of evangelizing work, we believe, is to make men useful; to give them something to do and we pursue this in our dealings with the Indians and it works. Our mission, as you know, has no connection with, receives no contribution from any church. We want none of their rituals and forms, don't want to be bothered about it. We are independent and self-supporting and receive nothing except a little from the Government for the schools. Our mission is evangelical, but strictly non-sectarian. I leave to-morrow night for Portland and return soon to Alaska."

NO RETALIATION.

Dr. S. W. Bushnell, who was one of the passengers to Victoria by the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan, is remaining here a few days and is a guest at the Dallas. For 25 years he has been attached to the British Legation at Pekin and is now going home on a two years leave of absence, the rule in the service being five years of work, then two years' leave.

Asked last evening what the feeling was in diplomatic circles in China as to the probable action of the Chinese government in view of the Geary act, Dr. Bushnell replied that he had heard more about retaliation since he had come to America than while in the Flowery Kingdom. He thought the Chinese Government might possibly make the United States exclusion measure the ground for refusing favors or additional courtesies, etc., which might be requested by American Ministers, but further than this, he did not think they would go.

"The Chinese Government," he added, "are not in favor of emigration. They do not encourage their people to go abroad, and once a Chinaman leaves his native land, the Government practically washes it's hands of him."

Dr. Bushnell is delighted with Victoria, and says he would like to live here, should circumstances permit. This is his first trip from China over the C. P. R. route, although he has been twice over by the San Francisco line, and he looks forward with some degree of expectancy to the mountain scenery, of which he has heard so much. He remains here a week or more.

AT THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 15.—"German" day at the exposition needed but the "august presence of his Majesty" Emperor William to make the success of the Teutonic season a festival in every detail. The weather was glorious, the crowds immense, and the enthusiasm most marked. From noon until late in the evening German bands and drum corps at the head of bands of shouting Teutons marched through all parts of the park and the colors of the United States intermingled with the tri-color and Eagle of Germany floated from every building. In addition to Germany's jollification, Arkansas and Indiana entered the Columbian union of Commonwealths by dedicating their state buildings and these events drew out crowds to the different parts of the grounds.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Jury in the Celebrated Underwood Murder Case Fail to Reach a Decision.

Law Breakers Receive Heavy Sentences — Exploration in the Interior—Salmon for Australia.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 15.—Rev. R. R. Maitland and family left for Nanaimo yesterday.

Dr. Gordon left as surgeon on the Miowera.

The reception to Rev. C. Watson by the congregation of the Homer street church, will be given on Friday.

Steamship Coquitlam left for the North yesterday morning.

Steamship Copeland arrived yesterday with 350 tons of cement.

The Walla Walla arrived last night from San Francisco with 45 tons of freight.

VANCOUVER, June 16.—The asphalt pavement is not meeting with universal favor. Nine out of ten of the amateurs who have inspected it pronounce it a failure. That portion at present laid is full of little holes flipped out by horses' hoofs and dug out by the narrow tires of heavy vehicles. The cyclists, of course, are delighted with the pavement.

Fruit raisers say the unusual and incessant downpour of rain has ruined the small fruit with the exception of raspberries.

Messrs. Watson and Poole, of Toronto, are in the city on business.

Strawberries were sold here yesterday at a York shilling a box. They were Seattle berries. Fruiterers were obliged to sell them at a sacrifice to save themselves.

Market days are to be on Saturdays, so as not to conflict with Westminster's market day, which falls on Friday. Peddling has been prohibited before 10 a.m. to those disposing of their own wares.

Mr. Macaulay, secretary of the Sun Life Association, has given $250 to the new Y. M. C. A. building.

D. C. McGregor, of Winnipeg, arrived here yesterday to establish himself in Vancouver as agent of the Great North West Life Assurance Co. for B.C.

The shipping firm heretofore known as Chipman, Morgan & Co., will hereafter be styled W. L. Keene Co., the business being carried on by W. L. Keene.

H. V. Edmonds was in the city yesterday. He is convalescent from his serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. (Foster) Macgurn, of Victoria, are in Vancouver. Mr. Magurn goes to Kootenay on a business trip.

Rev. Coverdale Watson, the new pastor of the Homer street Methodist church, arrived in Vancouver this morning. A hearty reception was given him by the congregation to-night.

Photographs of the Miowera were taken as she left the wharf.

Inspector of Inland Revenue for B. C., W. Gill, is in the city.

D. Ferguson has presented the city hospital with an adjustable rolling invalid chair.

Inspector McLeod is engaged inspecting the saloons and hotels.

Mr. Schmitzee, of the Japanese consulate, leaves to-morrow for New York and Chicago on a six weeks' trip.

The committee of ladies in charge of subscriptions for the Princess May present, met this afternoon, and reported a respectable subscription so far.

The following directors were elected at a meeting of the shareholders of the Union S. S. Co.: Messrs. A. St. G. Hammersly, I. Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, F. C. Cotton, J. C. Keath, H. McDowell, G. T. Legge.

Mr. Nelson, of Sheffield, Eng., is visiting Thomas Dunn of this city.

Fifty people will take part in the cantata, "The Haymakers," on June 27, under the direction of Mr. F. Dyke.

Mr. W. J. Snodgrass, of the Okanagan Falls mills, is at the Leland house. He expects to cut 500,000 feet this summer.

Dr. Milne, president of the Vancouver Gas Co., presided at a meeting of that company yesterday. The manager's report showed a prosperous year. The officers of last year were re-elected. The work will be further extended and a probable reduction in rates made. Inducements will be offered shareholders to adopt gas for cooking purposes.

Rev. Father Eummelin has inaugurated a series of special religious exercises. They are called the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, or the forty hours devotions. The services began yesterday in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, with high mass at 9:30 a.m.

The Free Library Board met yesterday and decided that they would not rent rooms from the Y. M. C. A. unless they promised that no singing classes or concerts be held in the building. The Y. M. C. A. asked for time to consider the matter.

Mr. Griffin has been appointed cook of the hospital at $30 per month.

The Board of Works yesterday called for tenders for grading Westminster avenue full width between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets.

D. L. Smith claims that he made a mistake in his tender for grading Georgia street. His deposit was forfeited to the city.

Vancouver Council No. 155, Y.M.I., met last night. During the evening President Mulhall was presented with a gold pin, and the recording secretary with a pair of gold sleeve buttons.

Mr. Cooksley, of New Westminster, presided at the Epworth League Convention held in the Homer street Methodist church last evening.

E. V. Chambers read a paper on "Do Socials for the purpose of raising money help or hinder league work?" A resolution was passed pledging the league to discourage socials for revenue only. Mr. Carlyon of Victoria advocated more attention being given to missionary and temperance work by the League. Mrs. Barbury advocated more literary work. A dozen members spoke on the subject, and the Chautauquan circle was mentioned as a means to the desired end. Mr. Fraser read a paper on how to reach young people who do not attend any church, and Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of Victoria replied. Representatives of the different churches and leagues extended greetings to the visitors. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson for James Bay and North Arm societies, Miss Thatcher for Westminster West, Mr. Edgell for Princess street, and Mrs. McDonald for Ladner's, read papers on committee work. This morning Mrs. Nicolls read an ably written paper on junior league work.

The following arrangements have been made for Dominion Day: The steamer Premier will leave for Vancouver at 11 p m. on the 30th June and the Islander at 2 a.m. on the 1st July. The Islander will return at 4 p.m. and the Premier at 9 p.m. Fares for round trip $3.

Subscriptions for Dominion Day are coming in very slowly, the liberality of the citizens not comparing favorably with that of Victoria. The committee decided to make an active, determined canvas to see what could be done.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 15. — From Westminster and Port Haney, M. M. Mowatt shipped 1,000 lbs. of fresh spring salmon to Australia by the steamship Miowera, which sailed yesterday. Mr. Mowatt had a good deal of trouble in getting the fish together in time, as it was only at the last moment that he found he could obtain room in the cold storage department.

Mrs. Wm. Holmes, wife of Wm. F. Holmes, Sapperton, passed away this morning at the advanced age of 70 years. Deceased had been confined to her bed by paralysis almost continually for the past 12 years, and bore her long illness with exemplary patience. Mrs. Holmes was a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to British Columbia in 1860, a year after the arrival here of her husband. She leaves a husband and two daughters, Mrs. A. R. Greef and Mrs. C. W. Gilland, both of this city, to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon.

The mattresses for the channel improvements are being laid at the rate of one a day. The work is not being done by contract this season.

The snow is fast disappearing from the peaks of the Pitt mountains, but a good deal more is to be seen yet than is usual at this time of the year.

The water came up another inch last night at high tide, registering eleven feet two inches above low water mark, and twenty inches below the highest point reached in 1882.

Alderman Levi met with a serious accident on Monday night on his way home from the Council meeting. He went as far as Twelfth street by tram and jumped from the car while it was proceeding at a high rate of speed. He missed his footing and fell heavily on his left shoulder, bruising the upper portion very badly and injuring the deltoid muscles of the arm so seriously that it is quite probable he will never recover the use of the arm again.

A few days ago, Provincial Officer Julien brought an insane Jap up from Steveston for admission to the asylum, but the authorities of that institution, in compliance with the new act, would not admit him, the papers being irregular. The man is in jail for the present.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 16.—The high water has obliged the sawmill department of the Royal City mills to temporarily shut down.

The District Licensing court sat at Mission City yesterday. Only one application was made for license, which was refused as the petition did not bear the requisite number of names. The applicant wanted to start a hotel at Abbottsford.

The missing buoys at the mouth of the river were replaced to-day. Four buoys had been carried away by force of the current and are floating about in the gulf somewhere.

The Fraser has commenced to fall again, and hopes are entertained that the worst of the freshet season is over. At high tide today the water did not rise quite so high as yesterday. At Chilliwack last night there was a clear fall of six inches. And since yesterday morning a total fall of nine inches. At Yale the water fell nine inches during the 24 hours ending noon yesterday. On Wednesday the water at that point was three feet over the 1888 high water mark, and eight feet below the highest level of 1882.

Reports from all points in the interior say the weather is cooler, and the water is subsiding.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, June 15.—A. W. Jones, Ashdown Green, J. C. Prevost, Lindley Crease and other Victorians went down on Sunday. The Cowichan and Chemainus rivers had too much flood water on Saturday last and angling was at a discount.

Hon. Justice H. P. P. Crease visited Duncan on Sunday last.

Government Agent H. O. Wellburn and H. Fry, C.E., returned from Nanaimo assizes yesterday.

The licensing board for the Municipality of North Cowichan, sat on Wednesday at the Agricultural hall, the Reeve, W. Drinkwater, Councillors W. Duncan and W. Herd, and H. O. Wellburn and Captain Barkley, J.'s P., forming the board. The license of W. Morley, Maple Bay hotel, and Matt Howe, Horse Shoe hotel, Chemainus, were renewed. Transfers of the licenses of the Quamichan hotel from James Daley to C. H. Dickie, and of the Alderlea hotel from C. H. Dickie to D. H. Adams, were also granted.

The Court of Revision and Appeal (assessment) for the municipality, consisting of the Reeve and Councillors E. Barkley, W. C. Duncan and W. Herd, was held yesterday (Wednesday). Between forty and fifty notices of appeal were listed, principally on the ground of the appellants being overchanged on real estate. Appeals were heard until late in the afternoon, many reductions being allowed. The court finally adjourned the hearing until Saturday, 1st July, when the appeals undisposed of will be heard.

Dr. Watson, Indian Agent Lomas and Constable Maitland-Dougall arrived down from Nanaimo assizes to-day (Thursday).

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 15.—At 7 o'clock this morning the jury in the Underwood murder case, after being locked up all night, were still unable to agree and were accordingly discharged by Mr. Justice Crease, who, in so doing expressed his regret at their inability to find a verdict. It was just half past four yesterday when the jury retired and it was generally expected that they would not be out long. About 10 p.m. the jury intimated a desire for refreshments, which were supplied. At midnight His Lordship took his seat on the bench and called in the jury. In reply to the usual question the foreman stated that they had not agreed, that eleven of them were of one opinion, but the twelfth disagreed. His Lordship asked them to retire again for half an hour, pointing out to them the urgency of coming to a verdict if possible, and commenting upon the enormous expense they would put the Government to if they failed to agree. Just an hour later the jury returned again, but things were no further advanced, and after commenting rather forcibly upon their failure to come to a decision, His Lordship asked them to retire again for the space of ten minutes. When this brief period had elapsed the jury once more entered the box and again the foreman said "Not agreed." His Lordship once more asked them to retire, telling them them that he would be on hand at any time during the night to receive their verdict. He urged them to come to a decision, saying that any recommendation they might make would be faithfully considered by him, at the same time adding that he did not wish to influence any man's conscience. The jury retired and the court adjourned until 7 o'clock this morning.

During the intervening hours the jury did not sleep, but continued to fight out the case and convert the one dissenter, but without success, as before stated. At 7 o'clock, when the court re-opened, there was no change and the jury was discharged, having been just fourteen and a half hours considering a verdict.

The case will have to be tried over again at the next assizes, December 5

It is understood that eleven of the jury were in favor of acquittal, but that they could not overcome the conscientious scruples of the twelfth, who was convinced of the prisoner's guilt.

Sentence was passed on the other prisoners convicted during the assizes, last night. The two Indians found guilty of housebreaking at Willow Creek, Comox, received very heavy sentences. The one, Yik-yit-la-gileese, owing to the jury's request that mercy be extended, received sentence of four years' imprisonment; his companion in guilt, Kwi-glee-la, was sentenced to a term of six years. James Baxter, found guilty of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor. Loo Yet, who pleaded guilty to fraudulent misappropriation of money belonging to other Chinese, received sentence of three years' imprisonment.

NANAIMO, June 16.—The District Licensing Court, which sat at Wellington has refused to grant D. H. Davis a license for a hotel at No. 6 shaft, Wellington, on the ground that the hotel was too near the shaft. The colliery company had been consulted. The hotel is not on the public highway. The decision will be appealed again at the next County Court.

Sailed—Barks St. John and Carrollton.

QUESNELLE.

QUESNELLE, June 10.—Mr. Cannell, of the Dominion Topographic survey is here, and will shortly proceed to the North. He has with him two Peterboro canoes, to be used in shallow waters. Dr. Fissault, who is backing Mr. Samson, of gold-trap fame, is also preparing to join the latter at Nation river.

The survey party under Messrs. Strathem and Thompson, P. L. S., are on their way up. J. Shenall's teams are bringing their supplies. Mr. A. L. Poudrier, D. L. S., chief of the party, will join them here, and will spend the season in laying out in townships the land along the Nechaco river, where a number of pre-emptions have been taken up.

Wm. Thompson, of the "150," and Mr. Pinchbeck, of William's lake, are spoken of as candidates for the vacancy in the Local House, caused by the death of Mr. I. B. Nason.

Mrs. Bowron and family will shortly leave for Kamloops where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Nason will shortly leave Barkerville. They will be much missed.

Mr. Bohanon has gone East; he will take in the World's Fair.

Sandy Wallace of the "13" is very low with rheumatism, but is improving.

Genial Dave, of Beaver Pass, has taken up a ranch in Chilicotin and has left these parts taking his laugh with him.

Crops are well advanced considering the lateness of the season, and all are in hopes of still having a good yield.

Some maliciously inclined person, in writing to a Vancouver paper insinuated that J. C. Boyd, late bookkeeper of the H. B. Co. store here, had been "fired." That such was not the case his many friends will testify. He left, regretted by the majority of his townsmen, and by none more than Mr. A. McNaughton, the company's manager at this post, to occupy the position of cashier and bookkeeper of the Galena Trading Co. at Pilot Bay, Kootenay.

The San Juan Mining Co. are working on their claim back of Cottonwood ranch, putting in a larger pump so as to be able to cope with the water.

Mr. Wm. Houseman returned the other day to develop his claim on Dunbar Flat.

Anthony Yeats is expecting a large washup on his claim at the Bonanza.

The Big Bonanza Co., notwithstanding setbacks, are going to repair their dam, confident that twenty years' toil and expense will be amply repaid soon after getting to the face.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, June 13.—J. W. Haskins has completely recovered, and is now out among his friends as of old.

A new store is going to be opened here shortly by Robert Robson, who has conducted a flour and feed business during the winter. A new building is in the course of erection, capable of carrying a large stock.

School-trustee Fraser's term of office being about to expire, he has expressed his desire of retiring from the position which he has held for the last six years. The usual election will take place on June 24.

Wild strawberries were picked here today and enjoyed by the people, who seldom see the cultivated article.

The Roman Catholics have made a step in the way of organizing a church here. A priest has been appointed with head-quarters here. Services will be held once every two weeks.

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Geo. Whelan is going to put up a fine residence on his farm in the Mission Valley.

Farmers have little to complain of this year in the matter of rains to bring on their crops. Ever since seeding was completed, showers have come at the proper intervals to keep the growth of field crops steady and vigorous, in some of the lower lying bottoms and natural hay meadows there is of course more moisture than is required, but before time for cutting, this will no doubt be in proper condition again.

J. Hamill, of Armstrong, went to the lower country last week on a business trip. Mr. Hamill's connection with the navigation of the Okanagan is a close one. He built the first passenger and freight boat that ever plied on the route. He built the first steam launch also and made the trial trip on it, and now he came in for the trial trip of the Aberdeen.

An evidence of the industrial progress of this district is seen in the large quantity of improved appliances brought into the district to meet the wants of the people.

The wharf at Penticton is about all completed, and work is being started on the new road from Okanagan Falls down to Vaseux. This part of the route is to be pushed forward vigorously by a large gang of men working day work and the building of the bridge across the river at that point and extending the road on to meet that at Fairview is to be let by tender and carried forward to completion without delay. The work done this spring on the road from Penticton to Fairview has shown good results.

The trial trip of the C. P. R. steamer Aberdeen was completed on Thursday last, when she returned from Penticton, to which point she had steamed the day before. The trip was made under the direction of Mr. Marpole, superintendent of the division, who from the first has taken a keen interest in the building of the boat, and during construction made numerous visits to the landing to note the progress made and lend every assistance to push forward the work.

THE PIGEONS WIN THE DAY.

Live Bird Matches to Be Abandoned by the Sportsmen's Association—Second Day's Shooting.

Scott of the James Bays Wins the Sloan & Scott Challenge Cup—Victoria's Fall Races.

It was in much more favorable weather than on Wednesday that the second day of the Sportsmen's Association tournament opened yesterday. The morning was bright and clear, and the annoying wind that bothered the scores on the preceding day had died away. Nine o'clock was the hour set for the first event, but it was nearly 10 o'clock before the first squad of six men took their places. The attendance and entries were quite as numerous as on the first day, and the general run of scores considerably better. The great attraction was the "Globe" championship match, and many spectators were present to witness it. The rain, however, commenced about noon, and the birds were hardly as lively as they would have been had it been fair. They proved difficult to hit, flying low and offering considerable trouble to the marksmen, who, however, made some capital scores.

EVENT NO. 6.

Fifteen singles, entrance $2.50, added $50. First prize, thirty per cent.; 2nd prize, twenty-five per cent; 3rd prize, twenty per cent.; 4th prize, fifteen per cent.; 5th prize, ten per cent.

This was the first event to be shot, there being 69 entries. The shooting all through was capital, and although no one was lucky enough to make the full score, quite a number managed to have fourteen birds to their credit at the end of the match, while the other averages were good. T. H. Mason, N. G. Sisson, F. S Maclure, E. G. White, D. Cooper, H. T. Denham, W. White, H. A. Munn and J. J. Evans tied for first place, each having but a single miss, while quite a number more had each broken their thirteen birds.

EVENT NO. 7.

Live Birds. Globe trophy championship. Ten singles, (i.e. 15 singles,) entrance $5.00 First prize, gold trophy, diamond setting, presented by the Morning Globe, Tacoma. Value $350; 2nd prize, 30 per cent; 3rd prize, 20 per cent.

The conditions in this event were that the winner of the "trophy" for any three years should become the owner. As Mr. Cooper, of Whatcom, who already had won the match in 1890 and 1891, was a contestant this year, as well as Mr. Denham, of Tacoma, who was last year's winner, considerable interest centred round the event. The traps were placed at a distance of 30 yards for 10-bores and 28 for 12-bores, with 60 yards bounds. The rain was falling steadily all through the match and the birds did not rise well. Mr. Cooper had rather hard luck, as he lost the sight off his gun just before shooting at his sixth bird, and not noticing the mishap till he fired, missed the bird—the only one he lost.

Mr. Minor, of Victoria, killed all his birds, but one fell out of bounds and, of course, was not counted. The number of ties for first place will be shot off this afternoon. Mr. Denham, of Tacoma, last year's winner, gets $100, 50 per cent. of the money in the event. The scores were as follows (the figure 2 where it occurs means the bird shot at was killed with the second barrel):

J. Bell, Tacoma	12000-02202— 5
T. F. Smith, Tacoma	22221-12212—10
E. S. Barlow, Tacoma	02200-12221— 7
J. J. Evans, Portland	22112-12221—10
W. R. Dodge, Tacoma	21110-20112— 8
W. Greig, Victoria	11121-12111—10
A. K. Churchill, Seattle	21200-12121— 8
W. H. Adams, Victoria	20121 22222— 9
F. H. Hewlings, Victoria	12110-21010— 7
H. N. Short, Victoria	02201-12 01— 7
C. W. Minor, Victoria	22112-22021— 9
W. B. George, Spokane	21222-21222—10
W. Conover, Seattle	10022-01120— 6
O. Weiler, Victoria	01111-01221— 8
P. Kinzil, Portland	11100-12112— 8
D. L. Williams, Portland	11121 22012— 9
B. H. John, Victoria	12112-00112— 8
Z. Doty, Whatcom	11211-11111—10
R. C. Stevens, Portland	22222 01121— 9
W. D. More, Portland	11122-10022— 8
W. J. Leary, Ladner's	22201-11111— 9
P. N. Thompson, Vancouver	21111-11220— 9
E. J. White, Vancouver	01210-22011— 8
H. T. Denham, Tacoma	11111-01222— 9
E. A. Kimball, Tacoma	12211-22222—10
D. Cooper, Whatcom	11122-11222— 9
J. W. Edwards, Seattle	121 0 11101— 8
W. A. Eberly, Tacoma	12201-01101— 7
E. E. Ellis, Tacoma	10122-00212— 7
T. A. Bringham, Tacoma	22212 11210— 9
N. G. Sisson, Spokane	12101 02222— 8
T. B. Ware, Spokane	11121-222 2—10
T. F. Warren, Spokane	12012-21011— 8
C. E. Hughes, Portland	01022 11211— 8
F. S. Maclure, Victoria	22122-11211— 9
C. K. Clark, Portland	11112 22122—10
A. L. Alki, Portland	2222-11221— 9
W. A. Hardy, Seattle	12222-02101— 8
J. C. Maclure, Victoria	11220-00211— 7

EVENT NO. 8.

Fifteen Singles, entrance $2.50, added $50. First prize, 30 per cent.; 2nd prize, 25 per cent.; 3rd prize, 20 per cent.; 4th prize, 15 per cent.; 5th prize, 10 per cent.

There were 51 entries in this event; which was shot under more favorable conditions, the rain having ceased. The only two running out were C. W. Minor, of Victoria, and W. A. Eberly, of Tacoma. C. E. Hughes, W. B. George, P. Kinzil, B. H. John, F. H. Hewlings, and W. R. Dodge however followed close behind each with fourteen birds to his credit.

EVENT NO. 9.

10 Singles and 3 pairs, entrance $2.50 added $50.

1st Prize, fifty per cent.; 2nd Prize, thirty per cent.; 3rd Prize, twenty per cent.

This was the last event of the day, but by no means the least interesting, as the trial of skill was a severe one, the contestants in the latter part of the shoot having to fire at pairs in a very uncertain and failing light. The last shot was not fired till after eight o'clock. Following are the scores:

	Singles.	Doubles.
F. H. Hewlings	0011001111— 6	10-00-10—2
T. B. Ware	1111111101— 9	10 10 11—4
W. B. George	1001111110— 7	10 11-00—3
B. L. Williams	1110111111 9	00-10-10—2
C. R. Clarke	1001001011— 5	10-00-10—2
E. E. Ellis	1111000110— 6	-10-00—2
E. S. Barlow	1011111111— 9	00-10-10—2
H. T. Denham	1111111011— 9	10-11-11—5
C. E. Hughes	1100111110— 7	11-11-11—6
F. S. Maclure	1110001101— 6	11 10-11—5
P. Kinzil	1111101101— 8	11-11-10—5
C. W. Minor	1111110111— 9	00 10-10—2
J. C. Maclure	1111110111— 9	10-10-10—3
P. D. Featherstone	0110101111— 7	11 11-00—4
J. F. Warren	1111111111—10	10-11-10—4
D. Cooper	0100111111— 7	10-10-11—5
J. J. Evans	1101111111— 9	10-10-10—3
P. Thompson	0111010111— 7	10-11-10—4
Z. Doty	1110110111— 8	10-10-10—3
W. A. Eberly	1110110101— 7	10-10 10—3
E. G. White	0100001010— 3	00 10-00—1
C. Fogg	1100111100— 5	10 10 10—3
F. H. Mason	0111111011— 8	10-10-10—3
O. Weiler	1111011111— 9	10-11-11—5
N. G. Sisson	1001111001— 6	11 10-10—4
W. H. Adams	1110110000— 5	10-10-10—3
T. A. Bringham	0101110111— 7	11-11 11 6
W. R. Dodge	0111101111— 8	10-01-00—2
T. F. Smith	1110110010— 6	10-10-11—4
B. H. John	1110111111— 9	10-10-10—3
D. Burgess	1110011101— 6	00-11 11—4
H. A. Munn	1111111111—10	00-11-10—3

SPECIAL PRIZES, $45 00

Highest average in events No. 1, 2 and 4. 1st prize, $20; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

The gentlemen making the highest scores on Wednesday for these were; the possible being 35 birds: W. A. Eberly, Tacoma; H. T. Denham, Tacoma; O. Weiler, Victoria—33 birds each. T. F. Warren, Spokane; J. C. Maclure, Victoria; C.E.Hughes, Portland; E. E. Ellis, Tacoma; D. A. Kinzil, Portland—31 birds each. H. N. Short, Victoria; T. A. Bringham, Tacoma, E. S. Barlow, Tacoma; W. G. Sisson, Portland; W. White, Victoria—30 birds each.

Shooting begins to-day at nine o'clock, the chief events being the shooting off of the ties for the "Globe Trophy" and the "Team Contest" by three men teams from different clubs.

THE EVENING MEETING.

It had been intended to hold the adjourned annual meeting at half past nine yesterday evening in the Driard, but it was somewhat after ten o'clock before the meeting was called to order, the President T. A. Bringham of Tacoma in the chair.

The chairman opened by saying that there had been some idea of eliminating live bird shooting from the contests, and as live bird shooting had been included in the present tournament, the experience was fresh in mind. He accordingly invited discussion on the proposition to amend the rules by eliminating the live birds contests.

Mr. Williams thought it all very well to discuss the question, but no change should be made without the subject being dealt with by delegates, one from each club, so that the voice of the whole association could be received.

The minutes of the meeting were then read and adopted, after which Mr. Eberly expressed himself in favor of doing away with live bird matches altogether. The birds were always a loss to the place where live bird shooting was held, and in the present tournament they had cost as much as sixty cents apiece.

He moved to do away with live bird shooting in tournaments hereafter, but Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams pointed out that the "Globe" trophy was given expressly for live birds and that the donors should be notified of the change. Mr. Smith was, however, heartily in favor of doing away with live bird shooting, as public sentiment was against it, and in fact he did not himself think it sportsmanlike.

The president pointed out that the "Globe" was defunct and that the association had no one but themselves to consult in the matter.

Mr. Williams moved, in amendment to Mr. Eberly's motion, that action in the matter of the "Globe" trophy be deferred till next tournament. A number of gentlemen expressed themselves on the subject, the general consensus of opinion being in favor of doing away with live bird shooting. Mr. Eberly's motion to that effect was ultimately carried.

It was decided after considerable discussion to refer the conditions under which the trophy should be competed for to a committee of the former winners for report.

The committee reported that the conditions be:

"At inaminate targets—30 singles and 10 pairs from five unknown traps at known angles—one man to shoot five down in the singles and in the doubles five pairs down with an indicated pull."

It was decided to hold the next annual tournament at Tacoma, in June, and the election of officers then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President—T. A. Bringham, Tacoma.

First Vice-President— Howard Lewis, Seattle.

Second Vice-President—T. B. Ware, Spokane.

Third Vice-President— D. L. Williams, Portland.

Secretary-Treasurer— E. E. Ellis, Tacoma.

Directors—W. A. Hardy, Seattle; C. E. Hughes, Portland; D. Cooper, Whatcom; H. T. Denham, Tacoma; and F. S. Maclure, Victoria.

After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned to meet in Tacoma next June.

THIRD DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

Beautiful shooting weather, was the general verdict of the members of the Sportsmen's Association when they assembled at Macaulay Point traps yesterday morning to begin the third day's shoot in the tournament. There was fully as good an attendance as on previous days, and everything went smoothly and pleasantly, the visitors expressing themselves as charmed with the arrangements and treatment received at the hands of their Victoria friends. Nothing occurred during the day to mar the sport, and Victoria's tournament is voted one of the most successful, most keenly contested and most enjoyable ever held.

EVENT NO. 10.

Ten singles, entrance $1 50, added $40.00

1st prize, thirty per cent; 2nd prize, twenty-five per cent.; 3rd prize, twenty per cent.; 4th prize, fifteen per cent.; 5th prize, ten per cent.

The entries in this event were as numerous as in the matches in the first days of the tournament, 55 competitors taking part. The circumstances under which it was shot were very favorable, the weather being bright and clear and the wind not strong enough to affect the scoring, which averaged well all through. Those who made the full run of ten birds each were: P. A. Kinzil, T. B. Ware, W. A. Eberly, and C. W. Minor, while C. E. Hughes, J. F. Warren, E. E. Ellis, W. R. Dodge, J. Hardy, W. Bickford, O. Weiler, B. H. John, and H. A. Munn each scored nine.

EVENT NO. 11.

Fifteen singles, entrance $2.50, added $50.00.

1st prize, thirty per cent.; 2nd prize, twenty-five per cent.; 3rd prize, twenty per cent.; 4th prize, fifteen per cent.; 5th prize, ten per cent.

After a close and extremely interesting contest, Victoria and Tacoma divided the honors for first place, the only two making the full run of fifteen birds being F. S. Hewlings, of Victoria, and T. F. Smith, of Tacoma. T. B. Ware and E. S. Barlow were the only ones who made fourteen, but nine other gentlemen scored thirteen birds each. There were fifty-three entries for the event.

EVENT NO. 12.

Trophy team contest. Three men teams for clubs. Twenty singles, entrance $6 per team. First prize, solid silver tankard, value $350; 2nd prize, 60 per cent.; 3rd prize, 40 per cent.

This was the great event of the day, the interest being very keen, as the contest was not individual but for the clubs of different cities, between whom a friendly rivalry naturally exists. There were thirteen teams took part, some cities entering several teams. When the list had been gone through it was found that Tacoma and Spokane tied for first place, with fifty-three birds each out of a possible sixty. One team from the Victoria Gun club and a second team from Spokane came second, each with fifty-one birds to the good. The tie between the Tacoma and Spokane teams had then to be shot off, Tacoma winning the tankard by one bird, the score standing 50 to 49. Following are the scores:

Tacoma—First Team.		
E. S. Barlow	11011 11111-11101-11111	53
W. A. Eberly	10101-11111-11111 11111	
H. T. Denham	11111-01111-11111-10110	
Spokane—First Team.		
D. Burgess	01111-11111-11011-11101	53
T. B. Ware	11111-11111-11111-11111	
J. F. Warren	11110-11011-01110-11111	
Spokane—Second Team.		
W. B. George	11111-11111-01011-11111	51
F. H. Mason	11111-11011 11101-10111	
N. G. Sisson	11110-11111-00111-11110	
Victoria Club—First Team.		
W. White	11111-11111-01111-11111	51
O. Weiler	11101-11110 01111-11111	
H. N. Short	11011-11101-11010-11101	
Portland.		
J. J. Evans	11101-11111-10101 11011	50
P. A. Kinzil	11101-11111-11111-00111	
G. E. Hughes	10100-11011-11111-11111	
Seattle.		
A. R. Churchill	11010-10111-01111-01111	50
J. Hardy	10111-11101 10111-11111	
A. L. Alki	10111-11111-11011-11111	
Union Club, Victoria—First Team.		
C. W. Minor	11111-01101 11111-11110	50
F. H. Hewlings	11011-11111-11111-11011	
J. C. Maclure	10100-11101-11111-11110	
Tacoma—Second Team.		
E. E. Ellis	11111-10111-11111-01111	48
J. W. Bell	01111-11011-11010-11110	
E. A. Kimball	01110-11011-11101-11111	
Whatcom.		
S. B. Vanzandt	11111-10011-01011-11011	45
D. Cooper	11111-01111-11111-11111	
Z. Doty	01010-01100-11110-10011	
Tacoma—Third Team.		
J. F. Smith	00011 01011-11100-10111	42
W. R. Dodge	11011-11011-11111 11111	
T. A. Bringham	00011-11001-11111-00011	
Union Club, Victoria—Second Team.		
B. H. John	11111-01111-11111-11110	41
H. A. Munn	00111-01011 10111-00000	
F. S. Maclure	11110-01010-10111 11010	
Victoria Club—Second Team.		
W. H. Adams	01101-00111-01110-11101	40
J. Switzer	10110 11110-10110-10011	
W. Bickford	01011-11011-11000-11111	
Vancouver.		
E. G. White	11011-11000-11110-10101	39
R. D. Featherstone	10100-01111 10111 00101	
P. Thompson	01101-11111-11101-10110	

In Shooting off the tie for first place Tacoma and Spokane's leading teams made the following scores:—

Tacoma.		
E. S. Barlow	11111- 0111-11111-11111	50
W. A. Eberly	11111-11110-11111-11111	
H. T. Denham	11000-11101-11101-10010	
Spokane.		
D. Burgess	11101-01111-01001-00001	49
T. B. Ware	111 1-11111-11111-11111	
T. F. Warren	11111-11111-10111-10111	

The next thing on the day's programme was the shooting off of the ties made on Thursday in the Globe trophy contest. The result was that Mr. W. Grigg, of Victoria, headed the list after a close fight, and the handsome trophy remains in Victoria till next year. Mr. Grigg's average was wonderfully good, his score throughout the match being a total of thirty-nine out of forty birds. Nine gentlemen, who made the total of ten in this match on Thursday, proceeded to shoot off the ties at fifteen birds, with the following results:

W. Grigg	21112-12120-21111—14
E. A. Kimball	22111-21121-12110—14
A. K. Churchill	22111-22120-21111—14

Messrs. Clark, Ware, Geo. Doty, Smith and Evans withdrew after shooting a few times, seeing that they were out of the running.

The finals were as follows:

Grigg	21112-11211—10
Kimball	12211-1110*— 8
Churchill	11222-1120*— 8

EVENT NO. 13.

Five singles and three pairs; entrance, $2; added, $30. First prize, 40 per cent.; 2nd prize, 30 per cent.; 3rd prize, 20 per cent.; 4th prize, 10 per cent.

The last event in the day's sport was begun at a considerably earlier hour than had been the case in the preceding days, consequently everyone had a fairer show at scoring, the light being capital all through. There were 36 entries, and shooting was very good considering the difficulty of shooting at pairs. The results of the leading scores were as follows:

	Singles.	Pairs.
E. S. Barlow	10111	11-11-11—10
T. B. Ware	11111	11-00-11— 9
D. Burgess	11111	11 10-10— 9
H. T. Denham	11111	01-01-01— 8
C. E. Hughes	01011	11-11-10— 8
T. F. Smith	11111	10-00-11— 8
W. B. George	11011	10-10-11— 8
J. J. Evans	11111	11-10-00— 8
H. A. Munn	11011	10- 0-11— 8
W. J. Leary	11101	10 10-10— 7
P. Kenzie	11110	10-10-10— 7
E. Fogg	10001	11-10-11— 7
D. Cooper	11111	00-11-10— 7
C. W. Minor	11011	00-11-10— 7
O. Weiler	01111	10-10-10— 7
W. White	01110	11-10-10— 7
W. A. Eberly	10011	10-00-11— 6
T. A. Bringham	11010	10-11-00— 6
T. Monk	00111	10 01-10— 6
W. Grigg	11111	10 00 00— 6

This closed the events for the day, the firing being finished shortly after 7 o'clock.

The winner of the Curtiss & Harvey gold medal, value $50, for the highest average for two days in events 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8, was H. T. Denham, of Tacoma, with a score of sixty birds out of a possible sixty-five. W. A. Eberly, Tacoma; C. E. Hughes, Portland; and P. A. Kinzie, Portland, divided the second prize, $15, among them, their score being fifty-eight birds each; while J. C. Maclure, of Victoria, with fifty-seven birds, took third prize, $10.

For the S.A.N.W. gold medal, value $25—for the best average in events 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11,—T. B. Ware of Spokane, stood first with the fine score of 90 out of a possible of 110 birds.

GRAND AVERAGE PRIZES.

Highest average for the three days, in events Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11—possible score, 90 birds: 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $17.50; 4th prize, $15; 5th prize, $12.50; 6th prize, $10; 7th prize, $8; 8th prize, $6; 9th prize, $5.

H. T. Denham	82
P. A. Kinzil	81
W. E. Eberly	80
E. S. Barlow	80
C. E. Hughes	79
F. B. Ware	76
J. F. Warren	77
C. W. Minor	77
J. C. Maclure	77
O. Weiler	76
W. White	76
W. R. Dodge	76
E. E. Ellis	75
D. Cooper	75
B. H. John	74
H. N. Short	73
T. F. Smith	73
J. J. Evans	73

To-day shooting begins at the usual hour, the great events of interest being the club team contest, the shoot for the gold badge presented by the Legislative Assembly, and the contest for the Hamilton Powder company's medal. The last event is only open to Provincial clubs.

To comfort the unfortunates who were not able to average over 70 per cent. in events 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11 the Selby Smelting and Lead company's medal will be shot for by them as a consolation race to-day. The following are eligible to enter: J. C. Inks W. H. Adams, D. H. Adams, W. Conover, C. Toff, R. C. Stevens, W. A. Hardy, E. G. White, W. J. Leary, T. C. Smith and W. H. Henly.

A few of the sportsmen left for home last evening, but the majority will see the tournament to a close.

THE TURF.

RACING AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 15.—The B. C. Jockey Club have decided upon the following programme for the races to be held on the 24th inst.:

Race No. 1—Running ½ mile and repeat. Catch weight. Prize, saddle and bridle.

No. 2—Running ½ mile and repeat. Catch weight. Prize, saddle and bridle.

No. 3—Trotting and pacing, 1 mile heats; 3 in 5. Prize, combination cart.

No. 4—Trotting and pacing, 1 mile heats; 2 in 3. Prize, combination cart.

No. 5—Running ½ mile dash. Gentlemen riders. Prize, cup.

A meeting of the club was held this evening to complete arrangements, and as a large number of horses have entered, a great day's sport is anticipated.

THE VICTORIA FALL MEETING.

The fall meeting of the Victoria Jockey Club has been arranged to take place at the Driving Park on the 10th, 11th and 12th of August—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—the programme including the events best calculated to please the public, and all the purses being large enough to draw good horses. The Victoria meeting will be the first of the Autumn series, and horses from all parts of Washington, Oregon, Montana, the Northwest and British Columbia will come here to open the fall circuit.

RACING AT ASCOT.

LONDON, June 15.—At the Ascot meeting yesterday, the race for the Royal Hunt cup, was won by Baron de Rothschild's Amandier, with Pitcher second and Juvenal third.

THE OAR.

SLOAN AND SCOTT'S CUP.

Nanaimo, 15—(Special)—The mile and a half sculling race for Sloan and Scott's cup was won this evening by W. Scott, of the James Bay Athletic Association, of Victoria. There were only three entries—Scott of Victoria, A. E. Henderson, of Vancouver, and Dr. Hall of Nanaimo. A good start was made, Henderson taking the lead which he kept for about a hundred yards until overtaken by Scott, who was pulling a splendid, long, easy stroke. Hall for the time kept a good position, but after the turn was virtually not in it. Scott took the turn first, Henderson being close behind.

Starting home both Scott and Henderson were fairly even, but Scott gradually forged ahead with the same steady stroke, and when within a hundred yards of the winning post, increased his leading distance rapidly, completely out-pulling Henderson, and coming in six lengths ahead, having covered the mile and a half in 11:53¼. Henderson won the cup last year, and Scott's victory necessitates another race. The cup must be won two years in succession before it becomes the property of any competitor. Preceding the race for the cup, there was a boys' mile sculling race, won by Gus Bate by a length and a half.

THE CUE.

SMITH WINS THE FINAL.

A large crowd assembled at Brown's billiard parlors, last evening, to witness the final game in the pool handicap tournament. The game proved interesting from start to finish, Smith showing himself a first class pool player, and his fine safety play calling for loud applause. Reid made various runs of 13 and 15 balls, but did not play with the cool determination of his opponent.

SCORE.

George H. Smith (20 start), 100 balls.
Archibald Reid (scratch), 82 balls.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The principal news brought from the North by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz yesterday afternoon, was that of an accident which befel an Indian working in the saw mill at Rivers Inlet. In moving about the circular saw the unfortunate native had his right hand almost instantaneously cut off, the thumb, forefinger and third finger, being completely severed from the others. In order to secure medical attention the man came down on the Boscowitz, and it may be that he will be obliged to have the hand amputated. The Boscowitz brought several other Indians, beside the following cabin passengers: J. B. Hoddon, E. Escott, H. Schaub and H. McDonald. The steamer's cargo included a large quantity of box lumber and several bundles of skins. Although there were no fur seal skins in the latter, it is expected that the next shipment will comprise many, as the Bella Bella Indians were reported as securing large catches. All the canneries on the Skeena and Naas rivers were to commence the season's operations yesterday. The weather, however, has been a little stormy in the North of late, and the business may possibly be delayed a few days in consequence.

THE BUSY QUADRA.

The steamer Quadra will not be idle many hours during the present week. She returned from Kelpreef yesterday morning, where, under adverse circumstances, she succeeded in laying, while the water was low, 18 inches on the round of the new beacon, the work being a difficult task on account of the stormy weather. The work will be resumed in a few weeks when the next low tides prevail. To-day the steamer leaves for Portier Pass, where Capt. Walbran will endeavor to locate the rock upon which the collier Romulus foundered a few months ago. If found, Capt. Walbran will report its exact position to the Admiralty, so that they can have it marked on the charts. From Portier Pass the steamer will proceed to the Sand Heads and there place marking buoys in the same position as the old ones washed away last winter. After doing this the steamer goes to Vancouver and loads the machinery for the new fog alarm, at Entrance Island, and conveys it to its destination, going then to Departure Bay to coal. She expects to arrive back at Victoria by Tuesday next.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Michigan special which left here yesterday morning for New York, carrying the Infanta Eulalie and party, made the run between Chicago and Niagara Falls, a distance of 514 miles, in a fraction under eleven hours. The running time, including stops, was forty-seven miles an hour, exclusive of stops over fifty miles an hour.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Amonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.
au12-tu-th-sa d&w

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Epworth League Convention at Vancouver—Reception to Rev. Coverdale Watson.

Trades and Labor Council—New Post Office at Courtenay—Matters at Union.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 17.—The weather is the principal topic of conversation here. Mr. Major, of Westminster, says he has watched the summers for the last decade, and the Westminster District has not had anything quite so bad in the weather line as this summer. Many old timers agree with him. Those who were here a generation before the old timers, say that in 1866 and 1868, there were cold, wet rains all through June, but not since then. To-day, however, the sun broke hot and glorious through the clouds.

Word comes that the Silver King and other mines in the vicinity will be worked at once.

Mr. H. J. Anstie, newly elected Grand Master of the Knights of Pythias, will be entertained at luncheon by Rathbone Lodge on Saturday night, of which he is Past Chancellor and Commander.

The closing exercises of the public schools take place next week.

One hundred and six dollars and fifteen cents is the amount subscribed for the Princess May presentation. The check will be forwarded to Mrs. Dewdney to-day.

The Hudson Bay Co. intend moving into their new premises on August 1st.

Rev. Dr. Philo, Rabbi of Victoria, was in the city yesterday. He performed the ceremony of circumcision on the son of J. Ludman. The Rev. Rabbi intends arranging for a concert here in a short time.

The South Vancouver Municipal Council met this afternoon. Work for clearing the way of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railroad is to commence immediately. Tenders close to-day.

This is the way the 'gate' will be divided on Dominion Day. The bicycle club will get $100, cricket club $50, and the remainder will be divided equally between the lacrosse club and the Brockton Point association.

The fourth summer evening band concert was held to-night on Hotel Vancouver grounds.

Mr. Thompson took the chair at the continuation of the Epworth League meeting. Rev. W. W. Baer took up the question drawer. The following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this convention some course of study is conducive to the best interest of our young people, be it Resolved that each league take up either the C or the S C course of readings or that prescribed by the constitution."

Mr. Powers read a paper on "how to make our league work more effective."

Mr. Black of New Westminster, held that the Epworth League had done good work for the church. Fourteen members publicly concurred in his opinion.

Mr. T. Cunningham spoke of the good work being done by Rev. Mr. Crosby among the Indians and urged the league to assist all the good in that part of the work and also the maintenance of the "Glad Tidings."

Miss Dunnington, Miss Thatcher and Mr. Thompson were appointed a committee to bring in a report in reference to "Glad Tiding's" work.

In the evening the meeting took the form of a reception to the Rev. Coverdale Watson. Mr. G. W. Phepp presiding.

Mr. E. Nicolls delivered an address of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Watson on behalf of Trustees Board and Mr. Wm. Shannon on behalf of Quarterly Board. Rev. Mr. Watson then replied, speaking at some length. After a song by Mr. J. F. Collister, addresses were delivered by Revs. W. C. Weir, J. W. Pedley and E. D. McLaren. Mr. Grant of New Westminster, gave a recitation which closed the proceeding. The ladies then served light refreshments after which the gathering dispersed.

To-day's programme was a short session of the Epworth league convention in the morning, and an excursion to New Westminster by the steamer City of Nanaimo, returning for a meeting in the evening. The convention will close on Monday night.

Mrs. S. H. Brown occupied the chair at the W. C. T. U. meeting. In an informal discussion it was agreed to do effective work women must be educated in the laws of the land. The president was authorized to secure copies of the Provincial and Dominion statutes, as well as the city by-laws. A deputation of ladies will wait upon the License commissioners and petition against selling liquor in the park.

Reports from agricultural districts indicate that the crops will be small, owing to the bad weather.

The following vessels are in port: The Hawaiian schooner Americana, 839 tons, Capt. McLellan, repairing; the British ship Greffe, 1,069 tons, Capt. Roberts, loading lumber for Cork; the British ship Kinkora, 1,799 tons, Capt. Lawton, loading lumber for Valparaiso; the British barque Dochra, 966 tons, Capt. MacJarrew, loading lumber for Adelaide. The British ss. Empress of Japan, 3,003 tons, Capt. Lee, discharging general cargo.

The steamer Dunsmuir returned from Jervis Inlet yesterday with a cargo of slate. Part for San Francisco and part for the Northwest.

The American barque Seminole, 1,439 tons, Capt. Weeden, is on her way here from Santa Rosalia to load lumber at Moodyville.

The following ships have been reported lost by Bureau Veritas agents Mellon, Smith & Co. during the month of April: Sailing vessels lost, 62; 10 American, 1 Australian, 19 British, 3 French, 6 German, 3 Italian, 14 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 3 Russian, 1 Swedish, 1 Turkish. Of this total 10 are reported missing, amongst them being the British ship Morayshire, bound for this port from Samarang. The causes of the losses are as follows: Stranding, 28; collision, 6; fire, 2; foundered, 4; abandoned, 8; condemned, 4; missing, 10. Steamers lost, 18; 2 American, 5 British, 1 Chilian, 3 French, 2 German, 1 Greek, 1 Japanese, 2 Norwegian, 1 Spanish. The causes are as follows: Stranding, 10; collision, 4; foundered, 1; condemned, 2; missing, 1.

The Trades and Labor Council met last night. The Montreal Labor Council wrote, asking the property qualifications of mayor and alderman in Vancouver, and writing that they were working with a view to the abolishment of the property qualification in Montreal. The Parliamentary committee submitted a long report in which they declared their disapproval of the immigration policy of the Dominion Government, also of the amount of money expended on Indian affairs by the Dominion. They suggested the starting of employment offices in the city under the direction of the Council. They further desired to call the attention of the Council to the great need of proper shipping offices in Vancouver owing to the increased commerce by sea.

The committee recommend the Council to draw closer together for political action. The civic committee request the Council to procure a copy of the Cubic Space by-law, as in cases known to them twenty persons occupy the space set forth for one. The article on British Columbia from the pen of Mr. E. E. Sheppard did not meet with approval. It was resolved to "Send the article to the secretary of the Dominion Trades Congress, with a true statement of the matter." The Council also passed a resolution that free trade should exist between this country and Australia.

UNION

UNION, June 16.—At the session of Benevolence Lodge No. 14, K. of P., Union, held June 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Charles Whyte, M. W.; G. T. Parks, C. C.; J. P. Struthers, V. C.; David Roy, Mat A.; Geo. Robertson, M. E.; John Fulcher, K. of R. and S.; J. B. McLean, M. F.; J. Smith, O. G., and J. Faller, I. G.

Daniel R. O'Hanly, a brakeman in the employ of the Colliery Co., had the misfortune to be crushed between the cars at No. 4 Slope on Monday last, two of his ribs being broken. Dan's genial face will be missed from the train for a few weeks.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, President of the Colliery, came up on Friday last on a visit to the mines. Contrary to his usual custom he rode from Wellington to Qualicum on horseback. At the latter place the creeks were so high as to prevent a safe fording, and the horses had to be abandoned; the remainder of the journey, eight miles, was safely accomplished on foot, Union wharf being reached about 8 p. m. He left again on Monday on board the Lorne.

A rare treat is in store for the public on July 1, viz.: a strawberry and ice cream festival under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society of Union. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered and everything done to make the affair a success.

The mines have been partially stopped during the week, as the cars were filled and no vessels in port. The arrival of the San Mateo on Wednesday evening was hailed with satisfaction, and yesterday the miners were as busy as ever. The steamer Queen is expected on Saturday, also the ship Glory of the Seas, so that the mines will be kept going for some time. It is rumored that the S.S. San Benito has been chartered to run in conjunction with the San Mateo.

The dressmaking department lately started by the energetic managers of Leiser's store is proving a success. The ladies are having dresses, etc., made in the latest style, and at popular prices, instead of having to send the goods to Nanaimo or bring the dressmaker to Union. Two extra assistants have lately been added to the staff.

Miss Coffey, of Victoria, who is stopping here, dropped her gold watch somewhere on the road between J. B. McLean's and the Presbyterian manse, on Wednesday evening, and, although a reward has been offered for its return, no trace of it has been found.

At the general licensing court held here yesterday, before Andrew McKnight, Esq., J.P., a license to sell wines and spirits at the proposed new hotel was granted to Mr. John Bruce. The new building will be commenced at once.

Mr. George Howe, butcher, intends opening a store and hotel at Union wharf. Several men are busily engaged clearing the ground and building a road to the same.

A new post office will be opened at Courtenay at an early date. Mr. Frank Whitney has been appointed postmaster.

The steamer Joan arrived on Wednesday heavily laden with freight and made a special trip to Nanaimo yesterday for a cargo of blasting powder.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in the COLONIST this morning, I read with surprise the remarks of Ald. Baker in regard to the management of the exhibition last year. In justice to the gentlemen who gave their services gratuitously to the management of that institution, I must deny the uncalled for, dishonest and malicious insinuations of the alderman who has the honor to be the senior representative of the North Ward, without reflecting much credit in return. The directorate of 1892 were left a legacy of $25,000 debt by the directorate of 1891, who spent about $45,000 that year. A number of them became personally responsible for this sum until a loan was secured on the property. If Ald. Baker had read the communication of the board to the Council in asking for a grant, he would have understood the exact position of the association. Through the smallpox epidemic and unfavorable weather, there was a slight deficit last year between the receipts and disbursements, of which a complete statement was made at the annual meeting. The half-year interest on the loan, secured in Toronto, and some other old debts, have been paid by several members of the directorate giving their names as security at the Bank of B. C. This interest has to be paid; otherwise the mortgagor would proceed to acquire the property. The gentlemen composing the directorate give their time and services gratis and in some cases have given their money in order to promote the exhibition, which is of very considerable benefit to Victoria and in the face of all this, Ald. Baker, who has exhibited a most contemptible predeliction for insinuating crookedness about everyone except his precious self, has the hardihood to suggest that there was something dishonest about the management of last year. Ald. Baker is evidently ignorant of the facts, as he is about the facts of many other matters he essays to discuss; and I think it but right that the public should know that in the matter of the Exhibition management, he has made reflections that are altogether at variance with the truth.

With regard to the appropriation of $3,000, it would be impossible to hold an exhibition without it. The directorate have decided that, as the exhibition is held for the benefit of Victoria, and is the means of bringing considerable money into the city from outside, besides encouraging agriculture, stock raising and manufactures, those deriving the benefit should contribute their share towards securing it. The city and government grants will enable the association to hold an exhibition this year with a clean sheet to commence with, and it is expected that a surplus will be the result. Instead of making untruthful reflections, it is the duty of Ald. Baker and every other good citizen to encourage the efforts of the association to establish an annual exhibition here on a permanent and paying basis, and by the substantial civic grant this year such a desirable end is furthered. I might also state that no civic grant was made towards the exhibition of 1892.

W. H. ELLIS,
President B.C.A.A.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 18.

THE CITY.

THE Victoria West Methodist Sunday school will picnic at Corfield park on July 1.

IT has been decided by the Sunday schools of the Metropolitan, Centennial and James Bay Methodist churches to hold a union picnic at Porters Field, Langford Plains, on Dominion Day. A complete programme of sports and games is now in preparation.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon, the only business done being the election of the following directors: Messrs. A. W. Jones, Johann Wulffsohn, C. G. Major and A. J. Bridgman, secretary.

CONDUCTOR PUGSLEY, while coupling tramcar No. 16 to No. 7 yesterday afternoon, was caught beneath the platforms, and sustained a fracture of the collar bone. He was conveyed to Dr. Corson's surgery, on Fort street, where the bone was set, and the sufferer sent to his home.

THE engine, boiler, propeller and shafting of the steam sealer Worlock, which recently had so satisfactory a trial trip, were from the Killey-Beckett Engine Company of Hamilton, Ont. A fac simile of the engine is now on exhibition in the Canadian department of the World's Fair.

F. S. ROPER, inspector of contagious diseases among animals, has ordered the destruction and burial of several hogs belonging to Yee Yune, who has a ranch on the Carey road. The animals were suffering from cholera, and a number of their companions have been placed in quarantine.

CHICKEN THIEVES are doing a good business (for themselves) on the outskirts of the city. A visit was paid George Nicholson's ranch, on the Saanich road, a week ago Thursday, and Leghorns and Black Spanish appropriated; the call was repeated a week later, and the remaining fowls gathered in.

AT HESQUIOT an unfortunate accident was reported to the steamer Mystery, which returned to Victoria last evening. A klootchman was out in a canoe with two Indian children when a storm came up and the three were drowned. The Mystery passed the Maud at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

CHARLES MURRISET, for eight years connected with the Driard house, and very popular with the resident as well as the travelling public, yesterday purchased the furniture and fittings and assumed the management of the Colonist hotel at Beacon Hill park. He proposes to run the house on first-class lines in future.

VISITORS to Beacon Hill park yesterday afternoon had not only the pleasure of enjoying a promenade or witnessing the sports, but of listening to a fine programme of music kindly supplied by C Battery band. The music commenced at 3:30 o'clock and lasted until five. Every time these musicians appear in public the more popular they become, and their music at the park will no doubt be the chief attraction to many strangers in the city.

A BIG lunch stand, from behind which smoke and steam issued in large clouds—dozens of little boys and girls, and as many young men and women, all dressed in summer clothing—together with a variety of athletic sports, was the scene presented at Oak Bay yesterday. The occasion was the annual picnic of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday school, and it was celebrated in a manner which was delightful to both boys and girls. Races, in which presents were awarded, were largely indulged in during the day, and, apart from the games, the gathering enjoyed a thoroughly good time.

A LETTER just received from Mr. Warburton Pike, left that gentleman at Liard river on April 16. His plan was to break camp the following day, leaving for Frances lake, where he had "cached" a canoe and supplies, and proceeding thence over the ice to the Pelley river. His intention is to ascend the Pelley and explore its head-waters, afterwards making for the sea either by way of St. Michaels or by turning up the Lewis at the Chilcat Pass not far from Juneau. Mr. Reid, who started out with Mr. Pike on his present expedition, has branched off and may possibly precede him home; when last heard from he was up McDame's creek in Cassiar on a grizzly hunt.

WHEN the Empress of Japan sails for Yokohama she will take over a number of fine thoroughbred cattle from this Province. Five of these were among the prize winners at the last exhibition of the B. C. Agricultural association here, and were purchased for shipment to Japan by Mr. Wm. Prout, of this city, the price being $550. The freight and charges across to Japan amount to about $90 per head, so that the cattle are expensive when they reach the other side. Those who are in the business, however, say that thoroughbred milch cows find ready sale in the land of the Mikado at prices which show a substantial profit, $300 to $400. The trade was inaugurated when the old steamers started running, and has been kept up ever since, there being about the same number of cattle taken over each trip during the season.

WHEN Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, visited England some years ago, he was greatly impressed with the remarkable way in which every class of the community was being reached by a special agency on behalf of its spiritual necessities. One of the most interesting of these is the children's special service mission, established in 1868 as the result of a visit to England of Rev. Payson Hammond. One of the best known honorary workers of this mission in England at the present time is Mr. Edwin Arrowsmith, who is now on a tour through Canada and the United States, and who will visit Victoria on the 26th of June at the invitation of the Y.M.C.A. The president of the mission in England is Rev. Edward A. Stewart, M.A., vicar of St. James', London. In the list of vice-presidents are to be found the names of men prominently identified with evangelistic work in all parts of the old country, thus showing the interest taken in the services. Mr. Arrowsmith is looked upon as one of the brightest and most engaging of speakers. His addresses are full of practical suggestions, and are of such a nature that many who have been prejudiced against special children's services have had their opinions reversed and are now the most ardent supporters of the movement. While in Toronto, a couple of years ago, Mr. Arrowsmith was the guest of Hon. S. H. Blake, one of the leading lay church workers there, and no doubt when he comes here he will be accorded a most cordial reception.

KNOWLTON, June 17.—The vote on the question of repealing the Scott Act took place in Brome County yesterday, resulting in the Act being sustained by 140 majority.

Is your blood poor? Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

EVERYTHING CAME THEIR WAY.

Victoria Marksmen Gather in the Team and Individual Championships at the Traps.

Vancouver Defeats Westminster on the Lacrosse Field—Other Events, Local and Foreign.

GOOD shooting was the rule in the last day's tournament of the Sportsmen's association. Everyone was well pleased at the meeting yesterday, but none more so than the Victoria men, who had the satisfaction of coming out ahead in all the events. It was pre-eminently Victoria's day. The combined team of her two gun clubs defeated the hitherto invincible Tacoma team of six; F. C. Maclure, after a hard fight, walked off the field with the beautiful gold badge, presented by the Legislative Assembly, pinned to his coat; and C. W. Minor had the honor of winning the Hamilton Powder Company's medal, open to holders of their silver medals in Provincial clubs. The Selby consolation medal also remains in Victoria, W. H. Adams being the winner.

Most of the visitors left for home last evening, delighted with their visit and full of praise for the hospitable manner in which the Victoria sportsmen acted the part of hosts. The officers and members of the two local clubs have certainly done their utmost to make the visitors' stay pleasant, and the general secretary, Mr. J. McB. Smith has proved himself throughout the tournament the right man in the right place.

The eliminating of live bird contests from future contests has done away with what many people have considered an objectionable feature, and consequently by this action the association will, no doubt, gain even more than hitherto in popular favor. One improvement, however, seems necessary in order to bring out young shots at tournaments, the lack of new men being quite noticeable this year. By giving a place in next year's programme to a few green events or handicaps, young shots would be encouraged to attend and take part. Under present conditions the experts only have a chance, as the events are practically confined to men who can reasonably expect to make about eighty per cent. or over.

Shooting began yesterday morning about half past nine, the first event being the

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Selby Smelting and Lead Co.'s medal; open to competitors not averaging over 70 per cent. in events 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11; twenty-five singles.

There were fourteen entries, the result being that W. H. Adams of Victoria and D. H. Adams of Nanaimo tied with a score of 17 each out of a possible 25 birds. In shooting off the ties, W. H. Adams won the medal with 19 birds against 14 birds for the Nanaimo man.

EVENT NO. 14.

Club team contest—Teams of six men, members of clubs in any one city. None admitted unless a *bona fide* resident member of such clubs. No contestant can shoot in more than one team. Twenty singles, entrance $30 per team. First prize, $120; 2d prize, $80.

This was looked upon as the great event of the tournament, as it gave an opportunity of proving which city could turn out a team to make the best average shooting. It had been thought that Portland, Seattle and Whatcom would enter teams, but contrary to expectation only three cities were represented—Tacoma, Spokane and Victoria. Victoria's team consisted of a combination of the men from the Victoria and Union gun clubs who had made the best average scores throughout the tournament. That this was a wise move was plainly shown by the success of the home team, after a gallant fight.

After the first round of ten birds for each team the score stood Victoria and Tacoma each 45 birds; Spokane, 41 birds, J. C. Maclure being the only one to break all his birds. At the end of the second round, the score stood Victoria 98, Tacoma 94, Spokane 86 out of a total of 120 birds, Victoria thus winning the match amid the enthusiasm of their friends. Victoria's win over Tacoma's crack team is one to be proud of, as the Tacomans have been considered the crack team of the Coast and for six or seven years past have won this particular event in the annual tournaments. J. C. Maclure made the full possible individual score of 20 birds, the only one to do so. The scores:

Victoria.

J. C. Maclure	11111-11111-11111-11111	20
C. W. Minor	01011-01111-11111-11111	17
F. H. Hewlings	11001-01111-11111-11110	16
O. Weiler	10010 01111-10111-11111	15
W. White	11010-01011-10101-10101	12
B. H. John	11111-11101-01111-11111	18
Total		98

Tacoma.

R. E. Ellis	11111-10011-11110 11011	16
J. M. Bell	0:101-00111-11110-01001	12
H. T. Denham	10110-10101-11111-10111	15
W. R. Dodge	10111-11111-11111-11111	19
W. A. Eberly	10101-11101-10011-11111	15
E. S. Barlow	01111-11111-10011-11111	17
Total		94

Spokane.

W. B. George	00011-10110-11111-00100	11
F. H. Mason	11011-10111-11011 01111	16
D. Burgess	10'01-11111-11111-00111	15
T. B. Ware	11100-01101-11111-10110	14
N. G. Sisson	01101 11011-11001-10110	13
J. F. Warren	10011-11111-11101-11111	17
Total		86

EVENT NO. 15.

British Columbia gold badge. Ten singles, (ties 15 singles), entrance $5. 1st prize, gold badge, value $100; (donated by members of the Legislative Assembly); 2nd prize, sixty per cent.; 3rd prize, twenty-five per cent.; 4th prize, fifteen per cent.

This was a contest in which great interest was shown, the competition being particularly close and exciting. There were twenty-eight entries and the shooting was wonderfully good. At the end of the tenth bird, Cooper, Thompson, John, Bringham, Denham, Eberly, F.S. Maclure, Minor, Sisson and Weiler, tied with nine each. It was then decided to shoot six more apiece, but Cooper, Thompson, Eberly and Sisson each missed their eleventh birds, the contest narrowing down again at the thirteenth, when John and Minor dropped out. Weiler and Denham missed their fourteenth, leaving the fight between F. S. Maclure, of Victoria, and T. A. Bringham, of Tacoma, who tied 15 each for 16 birds. They decided to shoot three more apiece and Maclure got all his making the fine score of 18 out of 19 birds. Bringham missed his sixteenth bird, and amid well deserved applause, Maclure won the match; he had been shooting in hard luck for the first three days of the tournament, owing to over practice telling upon him. He was in capital form yesterday, however, and his success in this match compensated him for his previous ill-luck. Following are the scores of those who shot at ten birds or over:

D. Cooper	11212 22102 0*
P. N. Thompson	12112-10122-0*
E. G. White	02212-22120-*
B. H. John	11211-10122 120*
T. A. Bringham	11202-11221-11221-20*
W. A. Eberly	12112-11110-0*
R. C. Stevens	11022-11210-*
F. S. Maclure	02121 22221-21212-2111—18
H. T. Denham	22121-10111-11120-*
C. W. Minor	11212-01112-120*
N. G. Sisson	21211-12011-0*
O. Weiler	12120 21212-2220*
C. R. Clark	22200 21111-*

SPECIAL EVENT.

Hamilton Powder Company's gold medal contest for Provincial clubs. Provincial holders of Hamilton Powder Company's silver medals, only allowed to compete. Fifty singles.

The entries were: P. N. Thompson, of Vancouver; C. W. Minor, Union Gun Club, Victoria: H. N. Short, Victoria Gun Club, Victoria; W. J. Leary, Ladner's Landing. The scoring was capital, and after a fine contest C. W. Minor won with a score of 43, making one fine run of 28. Following are the scores:

P. N. Thompson	10110-10110 1111-11111 11111-00110-01110-11110 00100 10110-	34
C. W. Minor	01011 1001-11111-11111 11111-11111-11111-11011 11111-01110-	43
H. N. Short	10101-11110-11110-11111 11011-11110-10111-10110 11100 11010-	37
W. J. Leary	01010 01111-01011 11111 10101-11000-10000-11101 00001-00111-	28

This closed the Sportsmen's Association tournament for this year, which all the members who were present are unanimous in saying was a gigantic success in every way.

LACROSSE.

TRIUMPHANT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 17.—(Special).—The Terminal city is triumphant. The fourth game in the lacrosse series took place at Westminster fair grounds this afternoon, with Ketchum, of Victoria, acting as referee, A. B. McKenzie captaining the Westminsters, and J. Smith Vancouver's twelve. The umpires were W. S. Taylor and H. Cooper. The newly sodded ground was in poor condition for lacrosse, the ball having frequently to be gouged out of the soft earth, and perhaps mainly for this reason the game on the whole was not an attractive one. Checking on both sides was slow and clumsy, and good team play rare. It was probably the most ordinary game of lacrosse witnessed in the senior series since its inception. The game was alone redeemed by the splendid defence of Westminster and some bright individual playing by Spain, Cheyne and Quigley. Morency also did hard, honest work, and is making rapid progress to efficiency. Westminster's home was very weak, and the entire team were guilty of more muffs and errors than they would like to see credited them. B. Peele did the star work for Westminster, Ryall also making some good plays.

In the first game Wesminster seemed to have an elastic string on the ball from the face-off. It would drop in front of the Vancouver flags, fly off at an angle of 45 degrees, and almost immediately fly back to the Vancouver flags again. The Westminster defence were showing up well. At the end of three minutes, however, Spain got the ball, and when the rubber once gets in Spain's stick, it has to go where he wants it to. He made a beautiful drop on the Royal City flags, and there was a scrimmage in front of the poles, Douglas secured the ball for Westminster and tipped it to Campbell, who very carelessly muffed it. It rolled in front of the goal keeper's stick, but before the guardian of the flags could think what he should do, Ralph had poked it between his legs, and the umpire's hand went up. Time—3.25.

The second game was a repetition of the first, but reversed. Peele made a beautiful shot from the side to Lewis, who caught and lobbed to the front of the flags, where the ball was shinnied about by a dozen home and defence. It was finally pushed out of the scrimmage right into the stick of a Vancouver player, who exasperatingly fumbled it, when a timely poke from Ryall's reliable stick scored the second game for Westminster. Time—3 25.

The third game was a spectacular treat, one of those lightning team plays for which Vancouver is occasionally famous. Cheyne secured the ball in the face off, and tossed to Morency, who ran like a cayuse straight at the serried ranks of Westminster's defence, until a foot in front. When still on the run the ball was transferred with a pretty side movement to the mesh of Ralph's waiting stick. Scarcely had it been received when it was again sidled to Quigley, and before the defence, who had scattered in an attempt to secure the ball from Morency, could again pack before the poles, Ed. Quigley, running like an elephant amuck, passed clean around them and fired a determined overhand shot at close quarters. A prolonged "Oh!" from Westminstere's admirers showed that the game had gone to the visitors,—and it was all done in 45 seconds.

The fourth game lasted twenty-two minutes, in which both teams indulged in a good deal of swiping, slashing and foul plays. The game was stopped twice, the second face occurring in front of the Westminster poles. Quann got the ball in the face off and passed to Quigley. Quigley transferred to Campbell, and Campbell put it through by a swift grounder from the side.

In the fifth game the home team had the best of it all through. The rubber made all sorts of gyrations round the visiting goalkeeper, Myers, for a minute and a half, when B. Peele passed to Dalgleish, Dalgleish to Lewis, and Lewis scored.

The sixth game was fast and furious, the greys making a special effort to complete the quartette of games in the time limit. After ten minutes' one-sided play, in which the red jackets played entirely on the defence, Quann made a pretty drop shot to Smith, Smith grounded the rubber to Quigley, and Quigley made another of those determined lumbering rushes of his, and shot the ball through everything. A moment's hesitation, and up went the umpire's hand, and a wild rush was made for the tramcars by the joyous Vancouver contingent.

Ketchum made a quiet, firm, impartial referee, and two thousand people witnessed the game, fully half the spectators being ladies, charmingly attired, vivacious, and fully sustaining Westminster's reputation for fair women. Five hundred people went over from Vancouver to witness the match.

SUMMARY.

Game	Won by	Scored by	Time
1	Vancouver	Ralph	3.25
2	Westminster	Ryall	3.25
3	Vancouver	Quigley	.45
4	Vancouver	Campbell	22.00
5	Westminster	Lewis	1.30
6	Vancouver	Quigley	10 00

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Victoria	2	2	0	100
Westminster	3	1	2	33
Vancouver	3	1	2	33

THE GAME IN THE EAST.

OTTAWA, June 17—(Special)—In the championship lacrosse match to-day the Shamrocks beat Toronto three games to two, and the Cornwalls beat Montreal three to one.

THE TURF.

VELOX AN EASY WINNER.

The match race between Harry Velox and Mollie Cooper, which was disposed of at the Victoria Driving Park yesterday afternoon, proved a disappointment to all save the owners of the horse. Mollie could not be got down to her pace at all, and was easily defeated in three straight heats. The time was so slow that the watches held ran down.

CRICKET.

LAWYERS V. LAMBS.

The unfortunate lawyers of the V. C. C., commonly known as "the wolves," were not wily enough to combat the "lambs," who easily defeated them yesterday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds, much to the surprise of the former, who were ably captained by Mr. A. G. Smith, D.A.G., Mr. Smith was kindly allowed by his adversaries to make 34 and morley 12, none of the others getting into double figures, and the lawyers' innings closing for 98. Their adversaries on going to the wickets were a little timid at first, but soon plucked up courage, and Foulkes proceeded to hit the bowlers all over the field, making no less than 60 runs. The others then followed suit much to the disgust of the unfortunate fielders, and the score was brought up to 150 before the side retired. Owing to many demands on space, the full score in this match, as well as the scores in other cricketing events, cannot be given.

A REVERSE FOR CORRIG.

The seventeenth match in Corrig College's card for the season was played at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon and lost to the Royal Dockyard team, while Scholefield and Ray Wilson played good cricket against the excellent bowling of Wallis and Wright. The Dockyard declared their innings closed with eight wickets down for 89 runs, and the College following were only permitted to pile together 29.

ANOTHER WIN FOR THE JUNIORS.

The return match between the Victoria Juniors and H. M. S. Champion was played yesterday afternoon, on the Canteen ground, Esquimalt, and after a very pleasant and exciting game, resulted in a win for the Juniors by 29 runs—the score standing 73 to 44. For the Juniors, McLeod took seven wickets for 25 runs, and Anderson three for 15; while for the Champion, Prentis bowled splendidly throughout, taking eight wickets for 17 runs.

ALBIONS MEET DEFEAT.

On the Albion C. C. grounds, yesterday afternoon, the United Banks' eleven played and defeated the Albions by 33 runs, the score being: United Banks, 59; Albions, 26. G. S. Holt, for the Banks, played a capital innings, and carried his bat for 31. Paterson and Goffin bowled with great success through the Albion innings, Paterson taking five wickets for 9 and Goffin four for 10.

YACHTING.

ROYAL YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

LONDON, June 17.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht club was held to-day over the usual course off the Isle of Wight. There was a good breeze from the east, and the yachts made a pretty picture as they started off with their huge mainsails bellying to the breeze. Lord Dunraven's Valkrie took part in the race, and again showed that the Americans will find in her a dangerous competitor for the American cup. Besides the Valkyrie, the Britannia, the Prince of Wales' yacht; the Satanita, owned by A. F. Clarke; the Calluna, owned by Mr. P. Donaldson; and the Iverna, owned by J. Jameson, sailed in the race. The leading yachts finished the first round, which was to the eastward, in the following order, their official finishing time being appended; Valkyrie, 4 hours, 42 minutes and 58 seconds; Britannia, 4 hours, 48 minutes and 39 seconds; Satanita, 4 hours, 59 minutes and 3 seconds.

The Calluna and Iverna finished so far astern that they were practically out of the race. The light easterly wind held true throughout the race. The Calluna was the first to cross the line, but the advantage thus gained was lost almost immediately after, by her running ashore on Carlshot Spit, where she remained for fully fifteen minutes. The Satanita and Valkyrie crossed the starting line nearly at the same time, followed by the Iverna and the Britannia in the order given. It was evidently to be a race between the Britannia and Valkyrie. Once across the line, the Valkyrie headed up to the windward, and opened a lead which she maintained until the finish. The time of each yacht was: Valkyrie, 1 hour, 20 minutes, 20 seconds; Britannia, 1 hour, 24 minutes, 49 seconds; Satanita, 1 hour, 30 minutes, 20 seconds; Iverna, 1 hour, 39 minutes, 20 seconds. The tide was running strong when the second round to the westward was started. There was little change in the positions in which the boats crossed the line, except that the Calluna passed the Iverna. The Calluna has no chance of winning the prize, however.

THE RIFLE.

LEAGUE MATCHES SCORES.

TORONTO, June 17.—(Special.)—The twelve highest scores made at Saturday's series shoot in the Canadian Military Rifle League are as follows:

Thirteenth battalion second team, Hamilton—838.
Seventh Fusiliers, at London,—835.
Forty-fifth battalion, first team, Hamilton—789.
B Troop, Manitoba Dragoons, Portage La Prairie,—781.
Ninety-sixth battalion, Port Arthur, Ont.,—775.
Guelph Rifle association, first team, Guelph,—774.
Twelfth York Rangers, first team, Toronto.—767.
Second Queen's Own Rifles, first team, Toronto,—765.
Hespeler Rifle association, Hespeler, Ont.,—761.
Eighth Royal Rifles, first team, Quebec,—758.
Governor-General's Foot Guards, first team, Ottawa,—743.

ATHLETICS.

TOURNAMENT AT UNION.

UNION, June 16.—(Special)—The newly formed athletic club has decided to hold its first annual sports on July 1. A good programme is in preparation, and hearty support is being given on every hand.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 106 bid; Union Sinking Funds, 102⅝; bid; Centrals, 105 bid. Money on call 4 to 7 p.c. Foreign exchange posted rates sterling, 486 for sixty days; 488 on demand. Speculation at the Stock Exchange was extremely dull; the sales of stocks amounting to only 45,784 shares. Considering the inactivity the temper of speculation was quite firm. The market closed firm. The changes throughout the session were confined within a radius of ¼ a ½ p.c. Closing bids; Canadian Pacific, 78¼; Central Pacific, 25¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 14; Wells Fargo, 140; Missouri Pacific, 36; Northern Pacific, 13; Northern Pacific preferred, 34⅜; Northwest, 105¼; Oregon Navigation, 60; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 18⅜; Texas Pacific, 6⅝; Union Pacific, 29⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 83⅜; Northern Pacific consolidated fives, 63; Oregon Improvement, do 56; bar silver, 83⅞.

A TRIP TO KOOTENAY.

Henry Croft, M.P.P., Talks of What He Saw and Heard in the Upper Country.

Connection Between the East and West Districts by Trail—Rich Finds Being Made.

Henry Croft, M.P.P., who returned on Friday evening from a trip through West Kootenay district, says he is now more firmly convinced than ever of the greatness of that section of the country, and more enthusiastic and hopeful. Even those who are directly interested in the advancement of this great centre of the mining life of the province hardly appreciate the full extent of the advancement now being made and the prospects ahead of even greater strides than in the past.

Mr. Croft went up to Kootenay by the C.P.R. via Revelstoke to Nelson, at which place he made a short stay. He then went to Kaslo and up to Argenta and Duncan City. Between these two last named places there is an excellent eight mile trail on which pack horses are now used, but as the bridges along the route are constructed for a wagon road it is expected in the near future the trail will be widened and improved to make a good road out of it. From Duncan City a trail is being built on the north side of the river up to Heeley Creek, where the C.P.R. have a townsite proposition. This trail being on the north side gets all the southern sun, and will therefore be open earlier in the spring and later in the fall than a trail on the south side. A short distance from Duncan City a pass has been discovered through the mountains. It is about fifty feet wide, and being the only available pass will, beyond all question of a doubt, be the railway route so soon as it is decided to build. Above Duncan City several miles a trail is being built along Hamel Creek and eastward to connect with Shuswap Creek in East Kootenay. This is known as the East and West Kootenay trail and will give direct connection between these two districts—a most important feature in the development of the country as heretofore all travel between the East and West districts has had to be by the C.P.R. on the extreme north, or by the United States on the south, there being no easy way of getting over the mountain range which borders the Kootenays. This trail Mr. Croft says, will bring a large traffic to Duncan City. He looks upon this place as an ideal townsite, it being level land on the upper Kootenay lake in a first class position and owing to the very small rise in this lake the lower part of the property is never flooded.

"The whole of the Kootenay country," continued Mr. Croft, "is five to six weeks late owing to the exceptionally heavy snowfall during the past winter. A number of prospectors went in there as early as March and of course they could not get to work then. The result is that some of them have eaten all their grub and unless they can get 'staked,' they will leave the country and declare it is no good. However, there will be comparatively few of these. There are about 400 prospectors now around the upper Kootenay and some 150 on the Trout Lake. Some good finds have already been made. Just a few days before I was there, a claim was discovered almost on the trail between Argenta and Duncan City, which shows up 200 ounces to the ton. At Kaslo things are quiet. People there are waiting for railway communication, and I guess they are sorry they did not let that charter go through the Legislature last year which would have enabled a road to be built by practically the same people as have the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway in hand. In the Slocan things are brisk, one company, an American syndicate, having already some 300 men at work, and other companies also moving. The fact is Kaslo is temporarily handicapped on account of lack of railway facilities. It costs $32 a ton to get ore from Slocan to Kaslo, and only $8 to get it from Kaslo to Tacoma, so you can see it would not pay very well to ship now, and it is more in the interests of those who can afford it to just let their ore stay on the dump until they get a railway, as they eventually must."

While in Kootenay Mr. Croft saw Hon. Theodore Davie, premier, and also President W. C. Van Horne and party, of the C.P.R. Mr. Van Horne is most enthusiastic over the wealth of Kootenay, and the C.P.R. will do its share towards development.

FROM KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, June 17.—(Special)—A fair amount of interest was displayed in the nomination of candidates for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen for the city of Kamloops this afternoon. There was but one nomination for the Mayoralty and six for the office of Alderman. Just before reading the list Mr. Roadley, one of the candidates withdrew his name and the returning officer declared the following duly elected. For Mayor Dr. S. Clark, Aldermen, P. Gordon, R. H. Leo, George Munro, R. E. Smith and James Vair.

John G. Myers, an old prospector, returned to town yesterday from a Government prospecting trip to the Adams Lake district. Mr. Myers, who represents a number of capitalists in Tacoma, went to the Adams Lake district about six weeks ago, and was so pleased with the prospects there that he returned to Kamloops and obtained an outfit and went back again immediately. He says that he has located a mineral district, and that although he has been prospecting for years, and has some good claims, it is the best he has ever come in contact with. It is a ledge of galena six feet wide, and can be seen for miles across the country. He has shipped 450 lbs. to Tacoma for assay, but at present does not know the relative quantities of lead and silver which the ore contains. From the specimens shown your correspondent, however, it must be very rich. Mr. Myers is highly pleased with his find, and says that as soon as he gets a report of the assay from Tacoma he will set to work at getting out the ore, which can be easily worked.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, June 17.—Operators on the Stock Exchange accept as true the report that the Indian Government had decided to stop the private mintage of silver and to maintain the rupee at one shilling and four pence. Until the future of the Indian currency is determined Banks will buy the metal only for immediate delivery. The leading financial papers, in discussing the prospects of silver, concur in the opinion that the repeal of the Sherman Act will be followed by a panic in the silver market, and that if the repeal be coincident with the experiment of the Indian Government, there will be a general commercial cataclysm.

KOOTENAY.

P., Talks of What Heard in the Country.

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AMLOOPS.

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QUESTION.

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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mr Bowser Has Something to Say Regarding the Education of the Young.

The "Jedge" Explains Why He Stopped the Paper, But it Was not the "Kicker."

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

"By George, but that man hits the nail square on the head!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he looked up from his paper and cast a tender eye towards the baby asleep in his carriage.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Why, he cites case upon case to prove that where the bringing up of a child is left almost entirely to the mother it is sure to turn out badly. Fifteen of the most cold-blooded murderers of the past year had no father's care when infants."

"The fathers were probably off to the lodge or club or too selfish to want to bother with them," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"WHY IN BLAZES DON'T YOU TAKE THIS CONFOUNDED YOUNG UN?"

"Eh, eh! But that has nothing to do with the matter. It's woman's natural weakness of character he refers to. He also shows that her want of sense sacrifices 50,000 lives every year. What a father knows by instinct a mother must learn by experiment. For instance, 99 out of every 100 fathers in this world would turn that sleeping child with his head to the north."

"Why?"

"Because an electrical wave is constantly sweeping from south to north between the poles. It should pass from the feet upward. When it sweeps across the body headache, lassitude and other complaints are the result."

"But he is fat and healthy," she protested.

"He appears to be, but it is only appearance. It is singular that nature should have created such an anomaly as a woman, though, I suppose, it was done to make man shine the brighter by comparison. I sometimes pity her for her lack of instinct and intuition."

"Your instinct probably tells you at what age a baby cuts its first tooth?" queried Mrs. Bowser with considerable tart to her voice.

"Certainly. The two back teeth on the lower jaws generally appear at 3 months."

"No baby cuts a tooth at 3 months. Four months is the very least, and then it's a front tooth. They never get back teeth under a year."

"Mrs. Bowser, I have said two back teeth at 3 months, and that settles it!" said Mr. Bowser as he got up to walk about. "Women talk at random. Men know what they are saying. Our child probably got all his back teeth before you knew he had even one."

"He is over a year old and hasn't got one yet! The doctor said yesterday there were no signs of one."

THE JUDGE EXPECTED US.

"What the doctor said and what I know are two different things, Mrs. Bowser. If the child hasn't got all his back teeth, then it proves physical neglect. He has them, however, and it is useless to discuss the matter. Do you know how many teeth the human mouth is provided with?"

"Certainly. Do you?"

"I should be a queer husband and father not to."

"How many?"

As he could'd tell within six or eight he gave her a look of mingled pity and disdain and continued to walk up and down. When he thought her sufficiently crushed he said:

"If that child should begin to wake up now, what would your instinct tell you to do?"

"Rock him, of course."

"And if he continued?"

"Turn him over."

"And if he opened his eyes and looked around?"

"I'd draw him back and forth and sing to him."

"Just as I supposed. That would be force of habit—the same thing that brings a cow up to the barnyard every evening. Intuition would tell me to look for the darning needle working its way into his body, and his life would be saved. Mrs. Bowser, do you know whether that child is tongue tied or not?"

"Of course he isn't?"

"That's simply inference. You are not certain of it. Intuition will oblige me to look at his tongue to-morrow. What about his sight?"

"Why, his sight is all right."

"It may be, and it may not. You do not personally know whether you look to be 4 or 9 feet high to him. He may see double or be color blind. Intuition has not led you to satisfy yourself on this point. Have you experimented to see if his hearing is good?"

"I know he hears all right," she answered as a frightened look came to her face.

"That's inference again—nothing but inference. Because he starts when you knock over a chair you suppose his hearing is all right. Poor child! I have neglected him, but I will turn over a new leaf to-morrow."

"You'd better turn it over now, Mr. Bowser, as your loud talk has woke him up. Perhaps intuition will tell him to go to sleep again!"

"Certainly, and I'll prove it. Intuition teaches me to lift him up so—and to carry him so—and to carry him thus, and intuition teaches him to"——

The child set up a howl which made the windows rattle. Mr. Bowser changed arms with him, but the howl increased. He dropped mto a rocking chair, jumped up and ran about and sat down on the lounge, but the youngster bulged out his eyes, grew red in the face and was gasping for breath when he was turned over to Mrs. Bowser with the indignant exclamation:

"Why in blazes don't you take this confounded young un off my hands? Do you want the folks to think we are murdering him by inches?"

"I thought you said that intuition would"——

"Never said anything of the kind! Hear him howl! What he needs is a dose of bootjack well laid on, and if he doesn't shut up I'll give it to him! Get him up stairs or down cellar or out of the United States!"

Mrs. Bowser had the child asleep again in 10 minutes. When she sat down, she asked:

"Mr. Bowser, when a child cries out like that, what does intu"——

"Don't you see that I'm reading?" interrupted Mr. Bowser as he looked at her over the top of his spectacles.

"Yes, but"——

"Then don't interrupt me. It's not good manners. That's one reason why so many husbands run out nights—because they can't sit down to read 10 minutes in their own homes!"

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

ALL A MISTAKE.—Tuesday morning when we received a copy of THE KICKER addressed to Judge Hopewell of Cedar Creek last week, but returned with a big "Refused" written on the margin, we felt sure there was some mistake about it. It was only three days before that we drank with the judge, and he then declared THE KICKER to be the best family weekly on the face of the globe. In the afternoon we buckled on our guns, mounted our mule and started for Cedar Creek. The judge was expecting us. He was barricaded in a log pen, and he opened fire while we were yet half a mile away. We had sized the judge up for a man who could be rattled, and we charged with a yell and a fusilade and scared him half to death. When he had surrendered and could use his chin to answer questions, he explained the mistake: Out of pure charity he has been a subscriber to ous esteemed contemporary, but having become teetotally disgusted with that sheet he gave the postmaster orders to refuse it. The postmaster at Cedar Creek is cross-eyed and lop shouldered and always in a hurry, and he naturally mixed things up in this case. We rode over to interview him, but he had fled to the scrub. The judge further explained that he fired upon us supposing us to be a bad man who had been making things redhot around that locality for a couple of days, and we accepted his apologies. When a subscriber anywhere within 50 miles of this town wants to stop his subscription to THE KICKER, he needn't hesitate one minute, but in each and every instance we shall feel it our duty to seek a personal interview and a full explanation

BUSTING A MONOPOLY.—Six weeks ago our esteemed fellow townsman, George Haynes, who is the only undertaker in this town and consequently has a monopoly, jumped the price of coffins 60 per cent. His excuse was the scarcity of funerals and the advance of the price of lumber in Chicago. We were having at least six funerals a week, and the quotations did not show the advance claimed. It was meaner than a back salary grab. Mr. Haynes felt that he had the call, and he proposed to rake in the pot. Last week we quietly began building a seventh wing to THE KICKER office and at the same time telegraphed east for stock. On Monday morning we shall open for business with a stock of 150 coffins, each and every one of which will be sold at St. Louis prices. Within a month Mr. Haynes will be a very tired man and perfectly willing to buy us out and go back to old prices. We believe in a fair profit, but no monopoly. We believe in partnerships, but not in trusts and syndicates. Until the monopoly is busted coffins will be sold all the way from $11 up to $90, but only one to a family or person. If our prediction about Mr. Haynes getting tired is not verified, we will open a marble shop and furnish gravestones at 50 per cent less than the present prices. THE KICKER is of the people and for the people and will jump on the neck of any body or anything calculated to keep immigration out of Arizona.

NO RUPTURE.—The report current Sunday that we had shot Colonel Blythe, the genial manager of the stage line, was totally without foundation and was probably set afloat by the postmaster, who will soon be called upon to step down and out in our favor. Our annual pass over the line had expired, and meeting the colonel late Saturday night we asked for a renewal. He at first refused. We reached for our handkerchief, and he pulled his gun, but before he was ready to shoot we had him covered with a pair. He took water gracefully and renewed the pass, and we parted the best of friends. The colonel labored under the impression that the interstate railway commission had a rule debarring him from granting editorial passes, but that impression has been removed. We shall take all pains to remove it in other cases. We did not originate the custom of an editor doing about $500 worth of advertising for a pass saving him about $20 per year, and we are not going to make any attempt to abolish it.

THE POWERFUL U. S.

The postoffice was not yet open when I called, and I fell into conversation with a colored man who had swept out the corridor and was then engaged in sweeping off the sidewalk. While we were talking a very short and very black negro wearing plantation clothes came along and said:

"I'ze lookin fur de possoffis place to git a letter. Am dis de place?"

"Boy, whar yo' cum from?" demanded the janitor as he leaned on his broom and looked the other over.

"I works fur Mars Renfew, ober by de shoals."

"Am dat letter fur yo'?"

"Yes."

"Who yo' spect a letter from?"

"My sister Linda."

"Yo'r sister Linda, eh? Did yo' eber dun see me befo'?"

"Reckon not."

"I reckon not, too, or yo' wouldn't be standin dar wid yo'r hat on."

"What I take my hat off fur?"

"What yo' take yo'r hat off fur? What fur? Boy, has yo' any ideah who I am? Does yo' know de occupashun I dun occupy around yere?"

"No."

"I thought not! Dis am de U. S. possoffis in yere, I am de U. S. janitor of de U. S. possoffis! I carry dat front doah key in my pocket!"

The man from the shoals promptly removed his old hat and assumed a very humble attitude.

"Now, sah," continued the janitor, "de U. S. janitor has opened de U. S. possoffis, but de U. S. possmaster hain't arrove yit. When he gits yere, I will speak to him an ask it as a personal favor dat he look fur a letter fur yo' from yo'r sister Linda. I'll say to him dat yo' pears to be a 'spectful sort o' nigger, an dar's no doubt he will hand out a letter. Yo' kin now put on yo'r hat an sot down on dat box till de U. S. am ready to 'tend to yo'r case."

BEATING THE ROAD AGENTS.

There were four of us to go by the stage, and we informed the driver before starting that we should not resist in case of a holdup. He said he thought it the best plan and that he would give us due notice, and away he went. We had been on the road less than an hour when the vehicle came to a sudden stop and the driver called out to us:

"Pile out, gents, and hold up your hands!"

"YO' KIN NOW PUT ON YO'R HAT AN SOT DOWN."

We tumbled out, "right dressed" and elevated our hands, and a road agent stepped out of the bushes a hundred feet away and advanced upon us. There was a puzzled look on his face as he came up and surveyed us. No one looked at him, but all eyes stared into vacancy.

"What in blazes does this mean anyhow?" he finally yelled as he looked at the driver.

"All gentlemen—all used to being held up. All want to make it as easy as possible for you," replied the driver.

"They do, eh? Durn dead broke crowd, of course. Pile in thar and git along with you! I hain't no time to waste on a lot o' beggars!"

We re-entered the stage without a word, and the horses started off at a gallop. We had gone eight miles when there was a stop, and the driver said:

"Pile out, gents. Montana Jack is waitin for you!"

We sprang out and formed in line as before, and a man sitting on a log 50 feet away advanced with a gun in either hand. He was also puzzled and surprised. Eight hands were up and eight eyes looked into the bushes opposite.

"What you got here, Reube?" he asked after a long look at us.

"Four real gents, who knows how hard it is fur you to make a livin and is willin to be robbed," answered the driver.

"Got any treasure box up thar?"

"Not this trip."

"Any express in the boot?"

"Not a pound."

"Then you four blamed skunks who is so mighty willin to be robbed to help me along git into the coach and dust out o' this!"

We got in and pursued our journey, and nothing further occurred until within a mile of where we were to get dinner. Then we got word for the third time and were in line when two men came up. They looked from us to the driver and then at each other, and there was a sort of painful silence in that neighborhood.

"Jim, did you ever see the likes of it?" asked one of the robbers in tones of disgust.

"I never did! The durned kyotes jest ache to be robbed!"

"'Cause they hain't got a blamed nickel to be robbed of!"

"Four genuine gents, who feels for you and don't want to make any trouble," said the driver.

"Humph! Four dead broke gamblers who orter be shot fur takin up our valuable time! Pile in thar! Git into the wagon and dust along! You, thar, driver! If you ever bring another such a lot of passengers along here, we'll tie you to the seat and build a fire under the whole outfit!"

We had passed the danger limit. One of the men got out pencil and paper and set down the sums, and we found that the four of us had brought through $1,780.

M. QUAD.

MEETING AN ORATOR.

Bill Nye Tries to Console an Unknown Fellow Traveller on the Train.

The True History of the Man Who Wanted to Talk on the Red Indian.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Riding gayly on the vestibule train and dressed in a neat and even expensive way, as I now do, I saw in the section ahead a wild looking man who might have been 19 or 91, I could not tell. He looked at his watch, a young lady's hunting case watch, with a chain made of human hair that needed a shampoo.

He looked at the watch, and then he looked at a railroad folder, then he looked at the MS. of an address or lecture which he took now and again from his handbag. Wetting his lips with some restorative which scented up the car, he would practice in a low, retreating breath, fitting the gestures to it so that people near him vacated their seats, while ever and anon he would hiss something through his clinched teeth and bite a large hole in the somewhat fixed air of the car. Then he would open his satchel and take out a manuscript, which he read over earnestly, and then he seemed to be repeating it in his mind. Then he would add gestures to it and bite large holes in the atmosphere and look wild.

Finally I went over and spoke to him. I asked him what seemed to be the trouble. He said that he was billed to lecture at Archy that evening, and that already he was two hours behind. If we dio not make it up, he would lose $10, he said, and he looked at his watch again and then at the schedule. Then he ran over a portion of his lecture and examined the joints in some of his gestures to see if they were working smoothly.

For some time I remained with him, talking with him and consoling him as best I might, finally telling him that I, too, was a lecturer, though I was keeping it as quiet as I could on account of my family, and so I went on trying to brace him up and give him courage even while I could hardly smile myself. His agent seemed to be along with him, and to him I finally addressed myself in the smoker a little later on.

"Can you not get a special or do something to relieve the anxiety of your attraction?" I inquired. "He seems to be suffering so much over it."

"My attraction," said the agent, biting on the ragged edge of his cigar wrapper and looking out at the frosty miles of northern country, "has been this way for eight years. I am taking him to the asylum. Eight years ago he was a young man. He made a hit when he graduated and delivered a thrilling speech regarding the American Indian. Never having seen the American Indian, he loved him. He said, among other things, that the American Indian approximated more nearly to what man should be—manly, grand, physically perfect, morally great and true to the instincts of his conscience—than any other race of beings, civilized or uncivilized. 'Where,' he asked, 'do we hear such noble sentiments or meet with such examples of heroism and self sacrifice as the history of the American Indian furnishes? Where shall we go again to hear such oratory as that of Black Hawk and Logan? Certainly the records of our so called civilization do not furnish it, and the present century is devoid of it. They were the true children of the Great Spirit. They lived nearer to the great throbbing heart of the Creator than do their pale-faced conquerors of today who mourn over the lost and undone condition of the savage. Courageous, brave and the soul of honor, their cruel and awful destruction from off the face of the earth is a sin of such magnitude that the people of America may well shrink from the just punishment which is sure to follow the assassination of so brave a race.' He had quite a lot of things like that in his speech, and his father, who had a chattel mortgage on the press of The Home and Vindicator of our place, got it printed to the exclusion of the tax list and other spicy reading.

"Friends then petitioned him to let the boy lecture. He swelled up with pardonable pride and encouraged the young man, and so he started out. He was all wrapped up in the Indian, and so he prepared a lecture on 'The Red Man, Past and Present.' He put all the poetry into it that a boy who had never seen an Indian would. He practiced on his piece all the time, and finally he got an engagement. It was in a nearby town where they were trying to buy a library. They only needed $800 more, and so they had decided to have a course of lectures during the winter. The committee intended to have one lecture on 'The Arctic Region and How to Avoid Going There' by an old arctic explorer who had taken 50 picked men up to where he could hear the north end of the earth's axis squeak, had eaten the leather ends off his suspenders, taken the latitude and longitude, picked some of his tenderest men again and returned. It was also the scheme to have a lecture on 'Political Economy and How to Put Money in the National Pocket' by a man who lived on his sister-in-law and who was clothed by his sister-in-law. The committee had also decided to employ an able theologian to lecture on 'Inside Facts Regarding Divine Retribution' by a man who had given his whole life to a study of kindred subjects. Then a well known humorist was to follow with a lecture on 'Scaffold Orators and Orations, Past and Present.'

"Last of all, Napoleon Pangborn, my young friend, was to lecture on 'The Redskin and His Wrongs.' The price of the whole course ticket was only $3, and the public was on the qui vive, as you might say, to hear the closing lecture.

"Napoleon had not been idle. He had not eaten anything but oatmeal for days, and his lips were bloodless and parched. When his family spoke to him, he replied briefly and then muttered portions of his lecture to himself.

"At last the day and the hour came. He inserted his arm in his breast, as he had seen pictures of Demosthenes doing, and began in a low voice. A coarse man with a course ticket yelled 'Louder!' and Napoleon began over again. He went on pensively to speak of the Indians in their purity and simplicity as they were found by Columbus, the wealthier ones perhaps clothed in the pelt of a chipmunk, while the poorer ones were thinly clad in atmospheric phenomena, and so on. Then another man, a wagon maker from Lower Jasper, who was holding a little child that was eating a cooky with pink sugar on it, said in a gruff voice: 'Can't ye speak so's we can hear ye? Never mind the gestures. Speak up! Louder!'

"Napoleon fetched a little kind of sob and took a glass of water. Then he tried again, beginning back where he started out, but raising his voice higher and higher till it was split and ruptured at the end of every sentence. When he got through, the committee told him they thought that 'was a pretty easy way to earn $8,' but gave it to him, including a lead dollar.

"Afterward the Fly-Capper-Sigh, of which he was a member, gave him a banquet. (They had previously invited him, and so could not well back out.) He went, though there was a wild, hunted

TRYING TO CONSOLE HIM.

look in his eye as he started. The banquet was not quite ready, for, as the steward of the restaurant said, 'the Cove oysters had not came yet,' so Napoleon sat in the anteroom, and people went by and examined him as if they were taking a farewell look at him before the lid was screwed down.

"He was very cold and quite hungry, not having eaten anything since he had agreed to deliver the lecture, but they put him at the cold end of the room by the side of a frapped president, who made notes on the back of his menu and frightened out of Napoleon what little intelligence he had left.

"The restaurant was a very poor one indeed, and the china had large, dark chips knocked out of it by people who had tried to drive in picture nails with it. The courses were widely segregated, and the dishes came on each time warm and hurried and panting, as who should say: 'We may be a little slow about it, but we do not miss a single course. We also aim to please.'

"Well, to make a long story short, the agony could not be drawn out any longer, and finally the president rapped on the table with the iron handle of his already exhausted knife and said, 'We have with us this evening'—just as though they had been in the habit of entertaining all the crowned heads that came to town. Then he spoke briefly and tersely of Napoleon and introduced him as the silver tongued representative of the Fly-Capper-Sigh of Jasper.

SITTING DOWN BY THE ROADSIDE.

"Napoleon arose, wiped his cold lips with a napkin, and taking the tablecloth with one hand by the corner he jerked it about due east as the crow flies, gave the shriek of a demon, and tying the table linen around the throat of the president choked him to death. Then picking up a whole custard pie he struck a little fellow on the opposite side of the table so as to fill the ear to overflowing, caught hold of a carving knife and fled through the village, cutting holes in constables and biting elderly people on their way home. He has cleared out two asylums already, and now he is on his way to Waupaca. He still thinks, poor boy, that he is to lecture at Jasper to-night and that if he should disappoint them he will be out $10."

The lecturer has two or three great obstacles to overcome which the actor has not—viz, he has no scenery, he has to occupy the entire evening alone, and there is no division into three or four acts with a chance for the audience to rest and run down the show. And yet the lecturer often starts out fearlessly, without training, or with training that is far worse than none, and on the reputation he has made in some totally different art he fearlessly rushes in where angels would naturally hang back and advertises to lecture. At the expense of the public he thus, if persistent and brave, at last learns to be natural—if he didn't foolishly get his originality and individuality trained out of him by a journeyman elocutionist on the start—and is then considered a professional. He can think of other more interesting topics than his speech and sit himself down by the roadside of life at times to calmly remove the thorns and brambles from his tired feet—thorns and brambles accumulated all along the harsh and fiercely thorny road over which he has traveled toward even a moderate success.

I am often asked, "Are the audiences as different as the people, and where do you find the most enthusiastic and appreciative audiences?" I must say that no general rule can be given so far as points of the compass are concerned. The west is hardly more enthusiastic than the east, though a young audience, a college audience or an audience of teachers or newspaper men is the audience for enthusiasm.

Portland, Me., is said to be the quietest and Chicago the most enthusiastic. This is true in some respects, but if you can get time to watch the faces of the New England audience without forgetting your peace you will discover the same degree of appreciation and enthusiasm, though manifested perhaps in a different way, in the one case as in the other.

Lecturers are better treated on the whole now than 20 years ago, and the eggs used by those who criticise the performance are of a higher order of excellence, it seems to me.

No one can be quicker to recognize and appreciate such a reform than I can. No one hails with greater glee or more optimistic salvos of applause this stride in the direction of improvement.

I had intended to give a few little personal experiences in the way of anecdotes of a comic character, but space forbids; besides I doubt the good taste of writing flippantly of such a serious matter as lecturing, especially humorous lecturing. I had also thought of devoting a page to lecture managers with whom I have met, but the subject is too prolific, and besides I am afraid that some lecture manager might reply with an essay on "Lecturers With Whom He Has Met." Some other time I will write of these things, so that it will be an easy matter for the reader to learn how to lecture successfully by a few evenings' study at home.

BILL NYE.

THE VIKING SHIP.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The counterpart of the Viking ship dropped anchor off Fire Island this afternoon amid the booming of cannon from Uncle Sam's monitor Miantonomah, the blowing of whistles and the hoisting of flags by other craft in the vicinity. Captain Anderson stood in the stern of his queer-looking craft and took off his cap repeatedly to the salutes of the many streamers, yachts and tugs which met him. His boat had no sails up and was in tow. The flag of Norway swung from the stern of the Viking, and the stars and stripes flew at her bow. A few minutes after the reception boat arrived, and the Viking's crew was taken on board the steamer Laura M. Starin, where they were welcomed to America by the reception committee and many of their own countrymen, who live here. Prof. Boyesen delivered an address of welcome, to which Capt. Andersen responded. Joseph H. Choate Seth Lowe, President of Columbia College, Capt. Sigard and ex-Commodore Kane, of the New York Yacht Club also spoke. Then Capt. Andersen and his crew returned to the Viking, and the procession of escort was formed to take the ship to New York.

SATOLLI'S WESTERN TOUR.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, and party left Washington yesterday for the tour throughout the West which has been arranged for him. The start from Washington was made quietly, and few knew of the delegate's departure. St. Paul will be the first objective point of the journey towards the Pacific. The party will travel over the Great Northern railway, accompanied by President Hill and Archbishop Ireland. Although not a Roman Catholic, President Hill and the Archbishop of St. Paul are on the most intimate terms. The next stop will be at Helena. The Yellowstone park will be visited, and every object of interest will be shown to the delegate. The party will then continue still further west, making short stops at Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound. Thus far it has not been determined whether they will visit the cities of California, but it is probable that the journey will be extended to San Francisco, unless the programme is changed en route. They will not return east until the middle of August.

CHEESE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The cheese tests which began several weeks since in the dairy buildings at the World's Fair, were completed by John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. McLaren, of Windsor, Ont. The awards will not be made for some time; but it is unofficially reported that Canada will be given about thirty first prizes. New York follows. The famous eleven ton Canadian cheese was tested today and found to be very good.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Cardinal Gibbons has received the long expected letter from the Holy Father on the school question, with the request to send copies of it to all the episcopates of the United States. The Cardinal says that it is a long and voluminous document, and is evidently written by the august head of the church.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

Here is a Snap for Brainy People—The Latest Thing Out.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New Homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

How to SECURE A REWARD—Those who become subscribers, can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $5,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—1. Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot be used oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition."—That is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3. Names of persons and places barred. 4. No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded:—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Receive all money letters. Address, ADAMS-SULYBURNY PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

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All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Inability, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, etc. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, post paid. All correspondence confidential. Write for circulars.

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THE ESTIMATES PASSED.

Ald. Baker Objects to the Vote of $3,000 in aid of the B.C. Agricultural Association.

Revenue By-law Put Through—A Tax Imposed on Soothsayers, Astrologers and Clairvoyants.

Promptly at 8 o'clock last evening the five members of the City Council necessary to make a quorum took their seats, thus "breaking a record" and once more establishing the principle that it is good form to begin business sharp on time. Mayor Beaven was in the chair, supported by Ald. McKillican, Belyea, Bragg and Henderson. Ald. Baker came in afterwards.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the Estimates by-law.

Ald. BAKER announced that he was greatly opposed to the amount of money, $3,000, being voted to the B. C. Agricultural Association. Further objection he however postponed until the committee rose.

Ald. HENDERSON moved that the items be read over from where changes were made at last meeting so that all the Aldermen would know what reductions had been made.

The MAYOR said it was all dependent upon what sort of a motion it was whether it could be put or not.

ALD. BELYEA wanted to know if the aldermen were to understand that the council could decrease but not increase the estimates.

The MAYOR replied that "supply" had to be voted on recommendation of the Finance committee, and while as many decreases as the council saw fit could be made, it would not be in order to make any increases.

ALD. BELYEA objected to any such principle.

ALD. HENDERSON wanted to know if it was not in order to move to increase a vote.

The MAYOR replied no, that such procedure would be contrary to the by-laws.

ALD. HENDERSON did not see what rights the Council had, if it could not change these figures as it saw fit.

THE MAYOR replied that it was not in accordance with the by-law. He suggested that if it were found there was any money over, any surplus so to speak, the Council could bring down a supplementary by-law. He declined to put the motion to go over the estimates again.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments.

On the motion to adopt the report,

ALD. BAKER moved to strike out the item of $3,000 in aid of the B. C. Agricultural Association. He thought there was something radically wrong about the association. There must have been some mismanagement last year, or it would not be necessary to have such a vote. He would not object to $1,000, but $3,000 was too much when the Council could only afford to spend $20,000 on roads, streets and bridges. He moved to grant $1,000 instead of $3,000.

There was no seconder to this motion and then Ald. Baker wanted to have the by-law laid over until a full board should be present.

ALD. BRAGG thought the Finance committee should look into this and see if the Council could afford to give so much money—while not antagonistic to the B. C. Agricultural association, it was a question whether the city could afford the money or not.

ALD. HENDERSON wanted to know if this amount was voted whether it could be withheld or not.

THE MAYOR replied that before the money could be paid it would be necessary to have further action on the part of the Council.

ALD. HENDERSON thought the Council should decide one way or the other and not lead the association to believe that this amount of money would be given and then perhaps go back on it.

ALD. BAKER renewed his attack on the Agricultural Association, which he thought must have been mismanaged or it would not need so much money. If there were lots of money on hand it would be different, but under the circumstances he thought only $1,000 should be voted.

The report was then adopted and the by-law passed.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the Revenue by-law.

THE MAYOR asked Ald. Belyea if the schedule ought not to be in accordance with the statute.

ALD. BELYEA replied that he presumed when a by-law came from the City Barristers it was correct as it should be passed, and members of the Board should not be obliged to spend their time comparing every section with the statute. He suggested, however, that the Council, instead of making amendments, should pass the by-law as it was and then refer it to the City Barristers to see if it was in accordance with the Act.

THE MAYOR said he did not know if clause 1, for instance, had been correctly typewritten, but it did seem to him there was something radically wrong about it.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved to increase the saloon license to $200 for every six months, but did not get a seconder, Ald. Belyea suggesting that so radical a change should be left over for the consideration of a full board.

The legal construction of the clause relating to peddling was discussed at some length, there being a fear that some Chinese would escape the tax.

ALD. BELYEA thought this peddling system ought to be done away with altogether. The city had a public market where everyone could go, and it would encourage its use if hawking were prohibited.

The clause was finally passed, so as to make all peddlers pay.

ALD. BAKER moved to increase the tax on lawyers to $500. He thought they ought to be charged as much as Chinese, anyway, but the balance of the Council did not see it this way, and left the license at $12.50.

ALD. BRAGG objected to the tax on clairvoyants, astrologers and soothsayers. He was of opinion that every man had a right to think as he wished, without being taxed for it. The item passed, however.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments.

ALD. BELYEA's by-law to amend the street by-law was introduced and read a first time. He explained that for many years the Clover Point rifle range had been used by the volunteers, but recently two of them had been fined for firing inside the city limits. He proposed now to exempt this section of the city from the operation of the street by-law, so that rifle practice could be continued out there, as he believed there was no danger and that this was the simplest method of settling the difficulty which had arisen.

The by-law was committed and its sections passed, but the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again in order to give the Mayor a chance to have certain suggested amendments to other portions of the by-law inserted.

The Council adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

EULALIA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Infanta Eulalia and party arrived in this city from the World's Fair at 8:14 this evening. A considerable crowd had gathered at the Grand Central depot to meet the Princess. A long row of palms and potted plants lined the carpeted platform and an awning covered the sidewalk. A special detail of police kept the crowd back. Mr. J. M. Ceballos, who has placed his house at the disposal of the Infanta, was on hand to receive her and his carriage was at the door. Mr. Ceballos has his servants and a complete establishment at the command of the Princess for the time of her stay in New York. This was done in order to give her a better opportunity for rest and greater privacy than could be had at a hotel. Commander Davis said, this morning, that his duties ended the moment the Princess's foot touched the platform. The nation is no longer the host and the Princess is absolutely free from official obligations of any kind. The Princess will enjoy herself in a quiet way during her stay in this city. She will accept a few invitations to private entertainments, and will make a yachting trip to Newport and some of the near-by points. A policeman will be on guard in front of the Ceballos' residence. The Princess will be at home to a number of her friends on Sunday.

LOSS OF THE "SEA RANGER."

The Veteran of the Whaling Fleet Strikes a Sunken Rock Under Sad Circumstances.

The steamship City of Topeka which arrived yesterday morning from Alaska, brings news of the loss of the New Bedford whaling bark Sea Ranger, at the extreme western point of Alaskan territory. One member of the crew, the cabin boy, arrived in Seattle on the Topeka, the captain and the others who came down, going ashore at Port Townsend. About half of the Sea Ranger's crew were left at Sitka, being unable to secure passage down. They were brought to Sitka on the steamer Crescent City, plying to Ounalaska. The Sea Ranger was commanded by Captain Charles H. Foley, was 259 46 tons register, and was 37 years old. Her managing owner is Robert W. Bartlett, of New Bedford, Mass. The Sea Ranger cleared from San Francisco with about forty men aboard, for a cruise in the Gulf of Alaska and the Arctic, in the latter part of April last, and had already a cargo on board, consisting of train oil and whalebone, valued at about $11,000. The following particulars of the disaster were learned: James McKee having died at sea on May 24, Captain Foley decided not to give deceased a watery grave, as he was within view of the majestic range of mountains which borders the coast between Cross and Prince William sounds. On the morning of the 26th, a light southeast breeze blowing, he ran in shore to make a landing on the west coast of Kyak island in order to convey the lifeless body to its last resting place. The captain was in the crow's nest, directing the movements of the ship, with the prayer book in his pocket, prepared to heave-to the vessel and read the burial service before the funeral party should disembark. Captain Foley was about to give his orders to stop the ship's headway when the vessel struck in a place where no dangers were marked on the chart, and even one mile from the shore soundings of twenty fathoms were noted. All attempts at freeing the ship from the rocks were in vain, and the wind increasing in strength to a very fresh breeze, which caused the breakers to roll over the sunken rock, the good ship's doom was sealed, as its breaking up had become inevitable. Captain Foley then ordered the boats to be lowered to save the lives of those on board, and even the coffin enclosing the remains of McKee was placed in one of the boats. Before the Sea Ranger was abandoned to its fate the staunch vessel was sinking rapidly, the wild waves breaking over the hull. Upon the boats nearing the shore, it was seen that the surf was breaking on the high beach as far as the eye could reach, but the experienced whalers, never daunted, ran one boat through the raging billows and landed a few men to dig a grave for the dead sailor. After that humane act had been accomplished the boat containing the coffin landed and the last respects to the dead shipmate were paid by the captain reading the burial service, all men gathering in their boats around the captain's and listening to the solemn words with uncovered heads. Not aware of there being a settlement in the vicinity, the shipwrecked men rowed along the beach to find a suitable camping place before further explorations commenced. Fortunately they soon descried two natives out fishing in their canoes, a small sloop at anchor and a white man on the beach, who afterwards proved to be Mr. George Barrett, in charge of the North American commercial company's store on Little Kyak Island. Mr. George Barrett kindly received and fully sheltered the unfortunate men until the Cresent City's arrival at the station, on the 2nd inst., when Captain Foley made arrangements for the transportation of all hands. An effort was made in Alaska to induce the revenue cutter Corwin to take the shipwrecked men aboard and land them at Port Townsend, but no one cared to assume the responsibility. Captain David Wallace of the Topeka brought as many as he could and the remainder were left standing on the dock at Sitka when the steamship pulled out. Arrangements will probably be made for the transportation of the shipwrecked seamen to San Francisco.

[The whaling bark Sea Ranger left San Francisco March 22 last for the Arctic via the Southern seas. She was built in 1856, and owned by L. H. Bartlett & Sons of New Bedford. The vessel was fairly successful last year, as she brought in 250 barrels of oil and 7,000 pounds of bone.]

LUMBER FROM CLAXTON.

The Seattle Telegraph says: The steamer Cariboo and Fly is again in port from Skeena river, B.C., with a cargo of 70,000 feet of spruce lumber for the Skookum Manufacturing Co., and a small amount of Alaska cedar lumber. The Alaska or yellow cedar brings a high price as hard wood, and is largely used in the better quality of furniture. The captain of the steamer reports quantities of the timber handy to the saw in the Skeena river district. The large cannery on the river was just about preparing to pack for the season when the vessel left.

ROME, June 15.—At the consistory today, the Pope gave berettas to seven recently appointed cardinals. His Holiness also announced several promotions to the episcopate in America.

PARIS, June 15.—Six deaths from cholera were reported in Cette to-day.

THROUGH WEST KOOTENAY.

How the Slocan Mines May Be Reached—New Denver and Its Surroundings.

The Lake and Its Beauties—Plenty of Game—A Splendid Opportunity for Enterprise.

NELSON, June 9.—There are numerous mines in the vicinity of the Silver King, but none so well developed. Most of the owners appear to be waiting for the Silver King to be worked, when they can take advantage of increased facilities which are bound to come. Next to the Nelson or Toad mountain group of mines, if not over shadowing in point of interest and importance, come the Slocan group surrounding Slocan lake, a distance of 30 miles from Kaslo and the same from Nakusp on the Arrow lake. Access is had by wagon road from Kaslo; by wagon road eight miles, trail twelve miles and steamer ten from Nakusp. New Denver, the present, and probable future trading point and centre of this group can be reached in one day from either Nakusp or Kaslo, but easier from Nakusp. This is certainly the route going in via Revelstoke.

The permanent location of the railway between Nakusp and the Slocan group of mines is now being made by a survey party, and with a projected branch from Revelstoke would make communication with this important district both rapid and easy, and could be kept open the year round with little difficulty. The present steamboat and trail communication make a trip even now no hardship at all; there is just the faintest trace of snow on the summit and a half-way house for those who weary on the way. On reaching the head of the lake from Nakusp, a steamer is found conveying passengers and freight to any point on the lake. Another route to the Slocan Lake country is by the Slocan river trail, coming out at the foot of Slocan lake and connecting there with steamer. Many prefer this route, and it is undoubtedly the quickest and best to take from Nelson, Robson or adjacent points.

It is thirty miles by trail from the railroad crossing to the foot of the lake and eighteen miles by steamer to New Denver, which appears to be the objective point of everyone going into the Slocan mines. It is splendidly situated at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, on the east side of the lake. Four miles further down the lake, on the same side, is what is known as Four Mile City, but just re-named Silverton. There are some excellent mines here, and the fact of this new place springing up so near to New Denver may be taken as an indication that there will be a number of small towns springing up, at points convenient to different groups of mines, rising in importance and growth in proportion to the magnitude and value of the mines by which they are surrounded.

Slocan Lake is a beauty, twenty-eight miles in length with an average width of from two to three miles, and very deep, there being no bottom at 600 feet. It is said to be tidal, rising and falling twelve inches in twenty-four hours. It abounds with fish, and, owing to its great depth, is very cold. It is reported that persons who have been drowned in it are never found. The surrounding scenery is grand, glaciers appearing in the distance. Game is abundant; black, silvertip and grizzly bear are frequently killed, and a short time since three Caribou. There are two saw mills on the lake, one at the head and one on the west side. Timber is plentiful and good, especially cedar. Some idea of the magnitude and value of the mines may be formed from a boulder of solid ore discovered, weighing 150 tons and assaying 200 ounces to the ton, and it is quite evident that the country is not yet half prospected.

The Trout Lake country is just beginning to come to the front as another great camp. Grand as the showing is, it may truly be said the half has not been told. The work, so far, is like that of a few mice on an immense granary. Our enterprising cousins are taking and making many investments here, and will outstrip our own people, if they do not wake up and realize the situation. Now is the time for Victoria's enterprising capitalists to enter the field, the largest, and likely to be the most profitable field of its kind on the Continent of America.

A. SOJOURNER.

BAD MORTAR—BAD BRICKS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 16.—In the continued inquest on the victims of the Ford's theatre disaster to-day, T. C. Entwhistle, building inspector of the district, testified that the mortar used in the alterations was bad and the brick work badly done. If he had had authority to prevent it, he would not have permitted work to be done in the way it was, for there was too much risk. Architect Clark, of the Capitol, testified that the weight on the floors was considerably less than the safety limit.

Contractor Dant, who was doing the work which resulted in the collapse of Ford's Opera House, is in a serious condition, and it is feared that his mind will be affected by the disaster. Ever since the accident, he has been a very sick man; his malady attacking the brain rather than the body. Once or twice he left his residence with plans of work he had under way, but was compelled to return to his home. Whenever spoken to about the calamity, he would break down completely and cry like a child. His condition during the past three or four days has been so serious that the doctor has prohibited his leaving the house and has denied the presence of all save the members of his family. The subject of the accident is prohibited. Mrs. Dant said, this morning that her husband was very despondent and that the accident preyed upon his mind to such an extent that she feared permanent injury would result. The report upon the street was that Dant had gone crazy.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

PETROLIA, June 16. — (Special) — The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias had an all night session last night. Port Arthur was chosen as the next place of meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: W. E. Rispon, Chatham, grand chancellor; Joseph B. S. Vantage, Petrolia, grand vice-chancellor; W. C. Macdonald, Toronto, grand prelate; D. J. Pecsece, Hamilton, grand master of the exchequer; George Meachem, Toronto, grand keeper of the records and seals; W. C. Mapledorm, Fort William, grand master-at-arms.

FRANCE IN SIAM.

PARIS, June 16.—The Under Secretary for the Colonies received a telegram this evening dated Vosou, June 15, saying: "The Siamese Mandarin, occupying the post of Camoun, has betrayed us. The French resident had abandoned his guns and returned to Mekong, escorted by Inspector Grogurin. On arriving at Kengien Inspector Grogurin became sick. The Mandarin immediately surrounded the house with a gang of Siamese, who murdered fourteen native soldiers. The Mandarin himself shot Grogurin, who lay helpless in bed.

THE COWBOYS' RACE.

LONE PINE, Neb., June 15.—Jim Stephens, of Kansas; Hoe Gillespie, of Davis county, and Doc Middleton, of Chadron, Neb., the first arrivals in the cowboy race, reached the Dwinell House and registered at 4:45 in the order named. Jim Stepens only remained a few minutes. Gillespie pulled out at 5:07, and Middleton at 5:10. Their horses were all in splendid condition. Albright, of Crawford, came in at 5:30, and rested for thirty minutes, and then went on. His horses seemed to be in excellent shape, but Paul Fontaine, of the Royal Humane Society, says that they need sleep. He says Doc Middleton's horses are in the best condition. These four riders slept in the Sand Hills, 12 miles west of Wood Lake, last night. They will reach O'neill about 10 a.m. on June 17, and make their second register. The ladies along the route are pulling hairs from the manes and tails of the horses as mementoes. If they have a hair left when they reach Chicago it will be surprising.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 15.—Thomas T. Crittenden, U. S. consul here, has been offered the post of minister to Hawaii. He was at first inclined not to accept the mission, but he is now reconsidering the matter. C. A. Doughty, secretary of U. S. legation, has been granted leave of absence on account of ill-health, and will start to-night for the United States.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions denouncing the workings of the Sherman Silver law and demanding of Congress its repeal.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The long-standing question as to what place was to be found Rear-Admiral John Walker has been settled at last by the assignment of the Admiral to a place on the board charged with the trial and inspection of the new ships added to the navy.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President is indisposed, but not seriously, so it is said, but he is still sufficiently under the weather to make it desirable that he should remain at his country residence at Woodley, instead of encountering the heat and turmoil of the city, and the office-seekers. It is hoped that he may be able to visit the White House to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The delegation of state boards of trade called upon Mayor Ellert to-day and a consultation was had with reference to holding a world's commercial fair in this city next fall. It was decided that the Mayor would call a meeting of citizens, to be held next Tuesday evening, to consider the matter.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 14.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who has recently made an examination into the affairs of the Bank of Burr Oak, which failed last Saturday, declares that Manager Hurlburt of the bank conducted its affairs in such a manner as ought to send him to the penitentiary. Hurlburt disappeared the day after the failure and cannot be found. Commissioner Breidenthal says that Hurlburt has made many false statements to the bank commissioner. The bank's deposits amount to $45,000, and although the assets on their face show a value of $53,000, they are nearly worthless and will net the depositors less than twenty cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The shipment today of currency from New York to the Interior aggregated nearly $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 were obtained at the subtreasury in exchanges. This is the largest day's shipment thus far reported, and reflects the urgency of the demand from the Interior.

NEW YORK, Sune 15.—A Topeka, Kas., special to the World says: The populist women held a state convention here to organize a women's suffrage association and got into a row. Mrs. Eva Harding wanted to be president. The women tried to pack the convention and elect Mrs. Anna Diggs. This angered the friends of Mrs.Ease, Mrs. Diggs' mortal foe, who went over to Mrs. Harding. The wife of ex-Congressman Otis led the Diggs faction. On the first ballot Mrs. Harding led, but there was no election. Some votes had been cast for Mrs. Otis, and she was asked to withdraw. She refused. Then Mrs. Harding and her faction withdrew, held an indignation meeting and had a good cry. The convention then elected Mrs. Otis president. The bolters may organize an independent association.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary, held last Tuesday, it was decided by a unanimous vote that Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs should continue the work in the department of Biblical history as hitherto. It is also said by Dr. Ezra M. Kingsley, secretary of the seminary, that the directors decided to make special provision that none of the students of Union Seminary shall suffer from the restrictions which have been put upon the Presbyterian board of education by the general assembly.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—An attachment for $20,226 was levied this afternoon on Charles Offer, wholesale cigar dealer. It is not known whether the attachment is in favor of local or eastern houses. Offer's liabilities are stated to be between $40,000 and $60,000. It is not yet known what the assets amount to.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Thomas St. Clair, upon trial in the United States Circuit court this morning for the murder of Mate Fitzgevald on the high sea, and Capt. Sodergren were on the witness stand. After the skipper had told his story of the tragedy and was being cross-examined, the Attorney for the defence asked the following question: "Captain, are you anxious to have this man convicted and hanged?" "I would be the last man in the world to have this man convicted and hanged," blurted out Sodergren and then burst into tears.

PARIS, June 16.—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has undergone a painful operation, one of his eyes having been successfully removed. He is progressing favorably at the Ferrier's Chateau.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The Fair Still Incomplete—May Receipts Said to Have Exceeded Expectations.

Matters of Interest—French Complaints—What the Government Building Contains.

(Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, June 10.—The second month of the exposition has commenced and we have still an incomplete fair. It is badly behind, too. When the officials the first of May said everything would be finished June 1, people believed them. They had no cause to do otherwise. But now they see that it will be weeks yet before they will get all they pay for. Not but that a person cannot get a half-dollar's worth out of what is now finished, but we don't like to expect one thing and get another. Of course people say the directors knew the work would not be done and that the truth had to be stretched to secure attendance. It has that appearance. We are promised that the whole thing will soon be complete. "Soon" is a long way ahead, if past progress be taken as a criterion. There are people who say that the exposition never will be finished.

The officials claim that May has far exceeded their expectations. Perhaps it has. Nobody outside knows what their expectations were. They have taken the attendance at the Centennial as a standard, and have appeared happy because they exceeded it. They did not go very far beyond it, however. As the Columbian show cost several times as much as the Centennial, and as its operating expenses are proportionate, it would seem that the comparison is weak. The fact remains that there were not as many admissions in May as there ought to have been.

Visitors to the fair should not fail to see the Dahomey village. Of course there are many other interesting exhibits on Midway, but it is doubtful if any is more so than this from the Kingdom of Behanzin. Their entertainment is unique. They have a monkey dancer named Boost, who knows more than the whole village combined. He wears pants, carries a cane, scratches his nose and picks his teeth. The Dahomeyans wear pants—sometimes—but are hardly up to the monkey's other accomplishments. These black people have a sleepy-eyed king who sits on a bucket and looks tired while they dance around and yowl and swing their clubs. The king wears a headpiece with feathers in it and a necklace of animals' teeth, but his other garments are of no importance. When these people first came here they insisted on wearing their home costume, which consisted of a glad, sweet smile. They have been persuaded to don necklaces and other warm articles of apparel, however, and are presentable enough to attend a full dress society ball. One of their houses is full of snakes, which glide about as they please. Other pleasing things they show visitors are skulls and thigh bones.

A statue of Daniel Boone is in the rotunda of the Kentucky building, and is in plaster of Paris. After the exposition it will be carefully recast in bronze and transfered to Louisville.

Fair people are going to put a 6 foot addition on their fence. Chicago folks are too athletic to suit their fancy, and insist on shinning up and dropping off accidentally on the inside. A south-sider remarked that the attendance would be divided by two if they built up that fence.

People flocked to see the Fair by thousands on Decoration Day, about 190,000 paying admission. The deadheads must have brought the number up to pretty nearly 225,000.

French exhibitors complain bitterly of the treatment received from the managers and from customs and railway officers. They say they have been unnecessarily delayed and threaten to withdraw.

Eulalia pronounces it A-ao-lah-lee-ah), infanta, of Spain, accompanied by her husband, Prince Antonio, and suite, was received with great ceremony by Mayor Harrison and is taking in the fair energetically. Infanta means child of the king. Eulalia's mother is Queen Isabella, now living in Paris. Eulalia has several brothers and sisters, to each of whom the title "infanta" applies.

If you will step inside the north entrance to the Government building and turn sharply to your left you will see a most unique display. This is the fish commissioner's corner, and they show you fish hatching by the million. Myriads of yellow and pike perch break constantly from the gelatinous eggs every day, some of which are fed to the big fish in the aquariums, while the remainder are deposited in the lake. The eggs are brought in in glass jars, through which a current of lake water at natural temperature is kept constantly flowing. The eggs bear resemblance to a mass of lemon jelly. Each jar contains about 450,000, and it requires about twenty days to complete the process of hatching. Shortly black spotted trout eggs will be brought from Leadville, Colo., and later shad, lake trout and California salmon will come in for experiment.

Steele Mackaye's big spectatorium has collapsed, after spending $550,000. Four hundred and fifty ballet girls want pay, as well as several men who, incidentally, have done a little work on the big building, their claims amounting to $316,000.

The Government building is an extremely interesting place. Each department of the Government has its own display and the visitor can spend a couple of days easily without seeing all. A stump of the giant sequoia tree of the Rockies stands in the middle of the rotunda. It is twenty-four feet in diameter and an interior circular stairways leads to its top. One can see how guns are made, machinery turning them out in all stages. Models of forts with the latest appliances in gunnery are also displayed. The Smithsonian institution shows stuffed animals, birds, etc., wax figures of various Indians, Indian relics, tools and prehistoric implements, samples of matter received at the dead letter office, including articles from a measly-looking fruit cake to a corn cutter. Boats, fishes, big guns and models of pretty nearly everything under the sun bewilder the visitor and make him wonder if there really are as many things in the world as are depicted in this single building.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mr. George J. Gould said, this morning, regarding the report that he is seeking to secure control of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada: "The Grand Trunk railway was offered to me at a price; but I declined it. Those who offered it to me suggested it would be a good branch for the Wabash. There was a meeting at the Savoy hotel four or five weeks ago in regard to the matter, at which Mr. Russell Sage was present. I was sick at the time; that is all there is to the matter. I start for Europe to-morrow on a pleasure trip of from three to six weeks duration. It is untrue that I am going abroad in relation to any effort to control the Grand Trunk railway. The price asked for the Grand Trunk railway is a matter between the seller and the buyer, and I do not see that I am called upon to tell what it was."

MONTREAL, June 16.—President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, says he does not believe that there is anything in the story that United States capitalists are seeking to obtain control of the Grand Trunk. He says if there was anything in it, the papers would not be publishing it now. It would be a most extraordinary proceeding to publish their intentions before the deal were consummated.

THE BORDEN CASE.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 16.—The tenth day of the Borden murder trial opened with a big crowd. The prisoner was overwhelmed with floral offerings and appeared in excellent spirits yesterday. The witnesses, who were druggists, testified as to the use of prussic acid. The defence vigorously contested every point in the prosecutors' testimony, which went to show that the acid was not used for other than medicinal purposes and was unsuitable for cleaning furs, the purpose for which Miss Borden said she wanted it. Finally the court excluded all testimony in regard to the purchase of prussic acid. The commonwealth then rested its case here.

After recess Mr. Jennings opened the case for the defence. He said they would show the previous spotless character of the prisoner and the absence of intent, purpose or opportunity. The defense would show that the relations between the father and daughter excluded a motive for killing him and a motive to kill the stepmother alone not enough, for the prosecution's claim was that the same person killed both. He said the evidence against the prisoner contained no particle of direct testimony, but was wholly and absolutely circumstantial. Continuing, he said: "We shall show you that there were others about the house on the day of the murder and that people were in the barn and all over it before it was examined. We shall show you that the dress was soiled with paint early in May, and was burned without any deception of the officers and other witnesses about. The prisoner had on the very dress she said she wore, and we shall ask you to consider that no blood was found upon it or her."

GREEK CHURCH SCANDAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The Church of Chadoy monastery, which is within the walls of the Kremlin, was recently robbed of a vast amount of plate, money and gems. The plate had just been used in ceremonies attendant upon the reception to the Czar and had not been returned to the vaults where it was usually kept. The property and money taken amounted in value to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 roubles. To-day all the monks belonging to the monastery were arrested and a search of the cells occupied by the monks revealed that they had perpetrated the robbery. Secreted in the cells were found diamonds and other gems, which had been hastily torn from their settings, and holy robes and holy vestments made of precious metals. A charge of sacrilege has been made against the monks. This is a crime which is punishable in Russia with the most severe penalty. Aside from the scandal arising from the robbery and arrests, another cause for gossip has been given through the fact that the police who are searching the monastery for stolen property learned beyond dispute that a number of women have been living secretly with the monks for a considerable time.

"GREENLANDS ICY MOUNTAINS."

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 16.—Captain Henry Bartlett, of the sealing steamer which is to carry Lieut. Peary's expedition to Greenland, sailed from here to-day for Philadelphia, where she will take the party aboard. She is in first-class condition, having undergone an extensive overhauling and repairs since being chartered. Her cabin accommodation is for eleven persons, and the large deck house will hold eight more. On top of this house an observatory has been constructed to be used for scientific observations by Lieut. Peary while sailing north. She has her crow's nest, and will be dressed in complete arctic outfit before entering the Deleware. She carries eighteen months' provisions and 500 tons of coal. Her crew numbers seventeen persons, captain and two mates, two stewards, cook, two engineers, two firemen and six sailors. The men shipped yesterday struck for more pay and new men had to be engaged this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 106 bid; Union sinking funds, 102⅜ bid; Central, 105; money on call, 6 to 25 per cent.; Foreign exchange posted rates, sterling 485 for sixty days; 487 on demand; The stock market was strong during the greater part of the day, with advances ranging from 1½ to 5 per cent. The improvement was attributed chiefly to the action of the clearing house banks on the question of issuing loan certificates, and to the further decline in the foreign exchanges. The sales were 100,550 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 78½; Central Pacific, 25½; Denver and Rio Grande, 14; Wells, Fargo, 140; Great Northern preferred, 117; Missouri Pacific, 36½; Northern Pacific, 13½; do. Preferred, 34⅝; Northwest, 105½; Oregon Navigation, 60; Oregon Improvement, 12; Texas Pacific, 6⅝; Union Pacific, 29⅝; Western Union, 83½; Bar Silver, 83⅝.

CENTURIES OLD.

GUADALAJARA, MEX., June 16.—An important discovery of ruins has just been made near Ixtlan, in the state of Tepic. A party of American and English archaeologists, while exploring that remote section, came on an old building almost buried beneath the earth. It was found in a dense forest, and has been undisturbed for several hundred years. The structure is built of stone and is of large dimensions. The roof is almost on a level with the ground. With little difficulty the flat stones were removed and the interior explored. A large number of idols, pottery and weapons made of stone were found in the building. In one corner of the main room was found a pile of human bones. It is believed that the old building was used as a temple of worship by the Indians or a prehistoric race centuries ago. There is much interest aroused here in the discovery.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

What is Doing in Court Circles—The Duke of Edinburgh's Promotion.

With Rod and Fly—Prince Bismarck About to Visit Kissingen.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Edmund Yates' cables from London: The Queen and the Prince of Wales have decided to cut down the list of royal guests from abroad for the wedding as much as possible, and the foreign office has intimated privately to various governments that the presence of ambassadors extraordinary is not desired. The Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse are expected to arrive at Buckingham palace from Germany on June 27. The Prince and Princess Henry are to represent the German Emperor and Empress at the royal wedding and also at the celebration of the golden wedding of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on June 28. The Prince and Princess Frederick Charles represent the Empress Frederick and the Landgrave of Hesse. On these two occasions the royal visitors will be the guests of the Queen at Windsor castle for a few days during their stay in England.

The promotion of the Duke of Edinburgh to the highest rank in that service which he has for so many years adorned may be accepted as a special compliment by all belonging to the navy. He was practically only third from the top of the admirals' list, and, although he will doubtless always take an interest in the British navy for the future, it is scarcely likely that he will actually serve again. If this country should be involved in a war once more, the Duke's comparative youth, combined with his ability, would probably lead to his being called to take up a position as the naval head of affairs.

The Queen was so pleased with the performance of Ginnet's circus, at Balmoral, the other day, that she allowed some of the members of the troupe to have a day's salmon angling in the famous waters of the Dee. Although the river is very low, one of the artists succeeded in landing five fish. The Queen has placed Birkall stretch at the disposal of the officers belonging to the guards of honor at Ballator, and they have obtained some fair sport. The greatest successes of last month, however, have been at Invercauld, when Sir Algernon Borthwick's party, with three rods, killed about eighty salmon in ten days in Mr. Farquharson's private waters.

The Empress Eugenie has returned to Farnsborough after an absence of several months. The Empress will visit the Queen at Osborne toward the end of July, and will probably spend September at the seaside, as the Queen has offered to place Birkall house at her disposal. The villa which the Empress is building at Cape Martin, near Mentone, will be quite ready for occupation in the autumn. It is surrounded by pine woods and commands a splendid view of the sea coast.

The Queen of Denmark's health has been failing for some time past and she is now strong enough to go to Gmunden, Germany, on her annual visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who will therefore go to Denmark early in August for a stay of two months. The Emperor and Empress of Russia, King and Queen of the Hellenes, Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Princess Victoria and Maud are all expected about the same time on a visit to the King and Queen at the chateau of Fredensborg.

Prince Bismarck is due at Kissingen on July 15 and will remain there at least three weeks. The Prince Regent has addressed him an autograph letter, in which he offers to place the state carriage and some court servants at his disposal.

Hood's Cures

Mr. Wilson Robinson
Canisteo, N. Y.

From Friend to Friend

Does Knowledge of the Merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured

"I want to write a few lines to be used as a testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In 1882 I was laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, and since that time I have not been able to do a full day's work. Part of the time I could not walk from my house to the town, which is about one half mile, more than once a day, and sometimes I was not able to go once in two or three days. I have been treated by physicians and have taken other medicines, but did not get any permanent help. I was

Perfectly Discouraged

with medicine of all kinds. At last I saw the testimonial of Mr. C. C. Aber, of this town, telling how wonderfully he had been helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Having known the condition he was in, I thought Hood's Sarsaparilla might help me, so I commenced taking it and I was benefited from

The First Few Doses.

I have continued until I have now taken 5 bottles and am able to do considerable work. I think I will soon be perfectly well. From my long illness I was very much run down in health,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

but Hood's Sarsaparilla is **building me up again.** I hope my statement will be the means of leading others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured, as Mr. Aber was the means of my taking it." WILSON ROBINSON, Canisteo, N. Y.

Perfectly True

The above testimonial of Mr. Wilson Robinson I believe to be true in every particular." CHAS. C. ABER, Grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The Situation on the Sunday Question in View of the Court's Decision.

Congress May Refuse to Pay Over the Balance of the Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The opinion of the Court of Appeal in deciding that the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago shall be opened on Sundays, was received here by press bulletins early in the afternoon. At a late hour this evening Attorney-General Olney had received no official announcement of the fact. He said that the department had a clear record in the case, and had exhausted every effort to enforce the mandate of Congress in the matter. It was generally acknowledged that the act of Congress in regard to opening the World's Fair on Sunday, was couched in very dubious language, and that both those who favored the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and those who were opposed to it, had plausible grounds to stand upon. It seemed to him that the end had now been reached, though he was not entirely sure, not having carefully examined the law. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States would seem to be useless, as the court did not meet until October, and before the case could be heard in that tribunal the Fair would be closed by limitation of time. He could not see that any injunction should be thrown in the way of opening the fair on Sundays, but as the matter was in the immediate charge of United States Attorney Milchrist and two able assistants, he had no doubt that they would exhaust every means known to the law to uphold the intention of Congress.

While he saw no means in sight, perhaps those who had been more intimately associated with the case than he would yet discover some. Other matters of a complex character, he said, would grow out of this decision. For instance, the donation of Congress of $2,000,000 to the Fair had been coupled with the condition that the fair should not be open on Sundays. The decision of the Court of Appeals that the fair could be opened on Sundays, and the well known intent of the local directors to open it on Sundays, would seem to imply, on their part, a disregard for the condition on which the money was granted.

The local directory had already received in round figures $1,900,000. Could not the Government, he asked, now proceed by legal means to collect the money advanced, as the condition upon which it had been received had been forfeited? It was certain, to his mind, that the Government could now refuse to give to the World's Fair authorities the $800,000 still in the treasury, which had been appropriated under certain conditions. The condition was that security for $100,000 be given. Up to to-day this money would have had to been paid by the Government, had the security been furnished. It had not been furnished, and so had been retained in the treasury. But now, in view of the decision, even if the security were furnished, the Government could not pay out the money to the World's Fair people. Doubtless he would be confronted with a proposition to take steps to recover the $1,900,000 already paid out. He had not yet seen the text of the decision, or seen published the exact grounds upon which the decision was granted, and therefore he could not say what course he would pursue. Unless the gate money could be impounded to re-imburse the Government. Still he was not entirely [illegible] and would have to consider the matter more in detail.

Another question affected by the decision was the Government exhibits. All the departments of the Government had exhibits at the fair and all the appropriations made for them were coupled with the condition that the exhibits should not be opened on Sunday. It was entirely clear that the Government exhibits could not be opened on Sunday, but the conditions imposed might have gone further, and might prevent the Government exhibits from being opened on any day, now that it had been decided that it was legal to open the World's Fair on Sunday. He hardly thought, however, that the law would bear this construction. Numberless other questions of minor importance, he said, would come up for discussion and action in view of the opinion rendered to-day by the Court of Appeals.

Rev. L. McLean, secretary of the Sabbath Union, while somewhat disappointed by the decision of the court was not at all discouraged as to the ultimate success of the attempts to close the Fair on Sundays. This decision, he said, clears the way for the pressing of the suit begun in the United States court here, by John Wanamaker and others, stockholders in the exposition, to prevent Sunday opening. The point has been made in this case just concluded, that the World's Fair directors were willing to refund to the Government the money obtained under the Souvenir Coin act, in return for the privilege of keeping open on Sunday. Mr. Wanamaker and the World's Fair stockholders associated with him, assert on their bill that such return of this money would cause them loss, and impair their property interest. This suit will now be pushed vigorously.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 19.—(Special.)—Louis Prevost, a well-known young lawyer of this city and son of Hon. Wilfred Prevost, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. He was married, his wife being a daughter of Seigneur Globensky, of St. Eustache.

Cattle shipments still continue at a fairly rapid rate. The total exports last week were 5,162 head.

A fire involving the loss of about $35,000 occurred yesterday in the wholesale boot and shoe factory of Thompson & Co., Craig street. The origin is a mystery.

The members of the Prohibition Commission left here to-day for Portland, where they will hold an inquiry into the operation of the Maine Prohibitory law. They will then visit New Hampshire and other New England States.

TO TALK MONEY.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chicago's population and wealth will be temporarily increased during the next few days by the presence of several hundred men, each worth a few millions, more or less. These are delegates to the World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers. The present week of the Congress auxiliary is to be given up to the deliberation of six distinct congresses, which will deal respectively with banking and finance, boards of trade, stocks and bonds, water commerce, railroad commerce and insurance. It is regarded as significant of the feeling prevailing in financial circles that notwithstanding the recent flurry, over 1,000 eminent financiers, not only from this country, but also from Canada and European nations, are already here or en route. Delegates began to register this morning at the art palace, and a badge of coin silver with a device representing an abundance of money, and the motto, "It rules the world," was given each delegate. The bankers' congress opens this evening with Hon. Charles Parsons, of St. Louis, as permanent chairman. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, will deliver the address of welcome, and responses are expected from Hon. Levi P. Morton and exComptroller of Currency Buchanan. A special meeting of the officials of Chicago banks was held this morning, at which a committee on reception was appointed for each day in the week.

CUTTING RATES.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—The Northern Pacific has met the drop in rates announced by the Great Northern and will, commencing June 18, make the following rates to Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Helena or Butte: First-class $25, second $18; to Spokane, first $30, second $20; to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle and all other North Pacific coast and Puget Sound points, first-class $35, second $25.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Herald says: San Francisco transcontinental rates took another tumble yesterday. The Canadian Pacific Railway again carried out its principle of insisting on a differential of ten per cent. below the rates by any other line between New York and Eastern cities and San Francisco. It made a reduction of ten per cent. below the last class rates announced by the Southern Pacific, the new rates being as follows: First-class, $2 02; second-class $1.79; third-class, $1.40; fourth-class, $1 01½; fifth-class, $1.01; class A, $1 04; class B, $1; class C, $1; class D, $1; and class E, $1. The Southern Pacific issued a tariff to-day meeting the same rates, thus wiping out the differential, which it claims the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to. The Southern Pacific has some commodity rates far below the $1 mark, which its rival has not yet essayed to meet. It seems plain that the Canadian Pacific will not go below $1.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The other roads are not disposed to let the recent cuts made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific hurry them into the fight, though there is no denying the fact that they are decidedly worried over the chances of a rate war setting in just when they have decided to run no World's Fair excursions or give no cheap fares until after August 1. No immediate action will be taken to meet the rates made by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

THE FALL RIVER MURDER.

Miss Borden Found "Not Guilty!"—Most Exciting and Affecting Scenes.

The Discharged Prisoner Leaves for Home Amid the Most Intense Enthusiasm.

NEW BEDFORD, June 20.—The jury in the case of Lizzie Borden, on trial for the murder of her father and step-mother, rendered a verdict this afternoon of not guilty. The closing scene in the trial was in direct contrast with those which had preceded it. Heretofore all had been decorous and in keeping with the dignity of the occasion. [illegible] in the country, but when the verdict of "Not guilty" was returned a cheer went up which might have been heard half a mile away through the open windows, and there was no attempt to check it. The justices looked straight ahead at the bare walls; Sheriff Wright was powerless to wield the gavel which was ready for his use, and not once during the tremendous excitement, which lasted fully a minute, did he make the slightest sign of having heard. He never saw the people rising in their seats and waving their hats, because his eyes were full of tears and were completely blinded for the time. Miss Borden's head went down upon the railing in front of her as she heard poured into her willing ears the words "not guilty." Governor Robinson turned to the rapidly dissolving jury as they filed out of their seats, gleamed on them with a fatherly interest in his kindly eyes, and stood up as Prosecuting Counsel Knowlton and Moody came over to shake hands with the counsel for the defence. As soon as possible the room was cleared, although it was a hard task, since everybody wanted to shake hands with Miss Borden. When the spectators had finally cleared out, she was taken to the room of the justices and allowed to recover her composure with only the eyes of friends upon her and the caresses of devoted admirers. At the expiration of an hour she was placed in a carriage and driven to the station, where she took the train for Fall River.

RAINMAKER JEWELL.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 20.—C. B. Jewell, he Rock Island rainmaker, has a scheme on hand which is causing the Populist administration a great deal of worry. He announced yesterday that he proposed to convince the people that he could bring down rain, and would go to Chicago and during Kansas week, in September, flood the World's Fair with a great downpour. He said if that would not satisfy the most stubborn he did not know what would. His scheme is to operate from the Kansas building in the Fair grounds, and if not permitted to do that he would set up his tent on the outside and flood Chicago with water. He believes that if he can make rain fall at the Fair he will convince the world that there is something in his method. He has selected Kansas week because thousands of Kansasians will be there. The state officers object to this scheme because they do not want a downpour when they go to Chicago to make a show, and it is certain that the board will be urged to see to it that Jewell shall not be allowed inside the grounds. Only one member of the board would be in favor of Jewell making his test in the Kansas building, Major Anderson, who is assistant general manager of the R. I. railroad.

"GRAND TRUNK'S" RISING.

LONDON, June 19.—Reports from Montreal that George Gould, L. J. Forget, Duncan McIntyre, and others, were negotiating for a controlling interest in the Grand Trunk railway, have been published here. Some London financiers profess to believe it will result in something in the way of the change indicated; but there is a difference of opinion on that point. McIntyre left for Paris early yesterday morning. Grand Trunk stocks rising.

REFORM CONVENTION.

A Numerical Success—Formal Organization—Hon. Oliver Mowatt Called to Preside.

Important Speech by Mr. Laurier—Free Trade the Liberal Ideal Policy.

[Special to the COLONIST.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Hon. Mr. Laurier had a very cordial reception on his arrival. About 200 Ottawa Liberals assembled to welcome their chief, and gave their leader three rousing cheers as he alighted from the train. Ald. McLean, president of the Reform Association, read an address of welcome, which thanked Hon. Mr. Laurier for selecting Ottawa as the seat of the convention. It continued: "We fervently hope that the convention which you have come here to meet will so conduct its deliberations as to strengthen and support you in the arduous conflict in which you are engaged to give a purer and better Government to our Dominion; to break away the fetters which hold the best energies of our land in bondage and the forces of greed and monopoly."

Mr. Laurier replied, thanking his friends for his reception, which was quite an unexpected pleasure. He was sure he would meet with a hearty reception by the Liberals of Ottawa, but did not look for such an enthusiastic reception as that which had been accorded him. For this he thanked them most sincerely, and more especially for the kind words spoken of him—words that he would strive in future to merit as he had always striven in the past. It was not without reason that Ottawa had been chosen as the place for holding this convention, and he hoped that in the next few days a blow would be struck towards relieving the country from the bondage to which it had long been subjected. He did not profess to be a prophet, but if he could read aright the signs of the time, the day of Liberal triumph was certain and that in the very near future. He would always keep a warm spot in his heart for the people of Ottawa, whose welcome he had so often experienced. Many kindnesses had been extended to him, not only by the Liberals of the city, but by the Conservatives. For this he was ever grateful. When the day came, as it would soon come, that the Liberal party should hold the reins of power, it would be his effort and that of his colleagues, to do what he could for Ottawa to make it attractive and the centre of intellectual as well as social and political life—to make this city the Washington of the North. After this clever bid for Ottawa votes the gathering dispersed. Mr. Laurier driving to the hotel. The Convention tomorrow will be held in the Rideau Rink, which seats 4,000 people. The original intention of free admission has been changed, and persons must have tickets from the secretary.

Attorney-General Longley and Mr. Watson, of Winnipeg, also spoke, and the proceedings terminated.

The event of the evening was the opening of the new Reform Club by Mr. Laurier, who congratulated the Reformers present on the outlook for the success of the convention. Already he thought he saw the handwriting on the wall. Better days were about to dawn for the Dominion, for when the present Government went down, and their principles with them, a better day [illegible] very warm, and many of the delegates to the convention adopted the somewhat unconvential procedure of divesting themselves of their coats and vests in order to keep cool. Electric fans had also been placed in the building, but there were not enough of them, and the consequence was that the thermometer figured up in the nineties.

President McLean, of the Ottawa Reform Club led the way to the platform closely followed by chief whip James Sutherland and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. They were greeted with hearty cheers. Then came a string of men prominent in the Liberal ranks from all parts of Canada, British Columbia excepted. After the leaders were seated.

Hon. Mr. Laurier rose and moved that Sir Oliver Mowatt act as chairman of the convention.

Hon. Mr. Mowatt accepted the nomination amid prolonged cheers. The Liberal Premier returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him and congratulated his brother liberals on having chosen the anniversary of the day of the ascension of Her Majesty for the opening of their convention. He hoped the Reform party would be in power as long as the Queen reigned over the Empire. (Cheers and laughter.) He then proceeded to read an elaborate essay, contrasting Canada to-day with the United States at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He thought that what the United States had achieved in a century Canada could do. There was great work ahead for the Liberals. The present grievances of the Dominion were brought about through the wrong-doings of a section of the people. Some people saw in annexation the only remedy for Canada's ills; but he was not of that opinion. There might be in the ranks of both parties those who held that view. The Liberal party were, as a whole, loyal to Great Britain. They were first and foremost loyal to Canada. He proceeded to indicate the measures which the Liberals could consistently advocate in the interests of the country; for instance, a reformed tariff; a fair measure of reciprocity with our neighbors both in natural products and manufactures and the reform of the Senate. He condemned the extravagance of the Government, the gerrymander and iniquitous franchise act, and concluded by urging union of action in the convention.

Mr. Sutherland stated that no programme had been arranged; no cut and dried resolutions had been prepared. The convention was then organized. Messrs. Hyman, of London, and Deschenes, of L'Islet, were appointed secretaries, the following vice-presidents being elected: Premier Fielding, for Nova Scotia; Hon. H. G. Joly, for Quebec; Premier Blair, for New Brunswick; Premier Peters, for Prince Edward Island, and Attorney-General Sifton, for Manitoba. These gentlemen briefly addressed the gathering and met with friendly greetings.

A committee consisting of two gentlemen from each province was appointed to strike a large committee on resolutions and general business, and to report at the evening meeting.

The convention took recess.

The proceedings to-night were noteworthy for an important speech from Hon. Mr. Laurier. He declared that the ideal policy of the Liberal party was Free Trade. It was impossible to secure this at present under the existing circumstances of the country. The Liberals would, therefore, advocate a tariff for revenue. He had made up his mind on the question of prohibition, but did not propose to indicate it until the report of the commission was brought down. The Manitoba school question was before the Courts. If they decided that the Government had no right to interfere that would end the matter. In the other event, at the proper time, he would be prepared to express his views.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Gillmore spoke, after which the convention adjourned.

OTTAWA, June 20.—The Controller of Customs has under consideration the advisability of centralizing at Ottawa the testing of the alcoholic strength of wines and liquors instead of the tests being made at the different ports of entry as at present. It is believed that there is a considerable loss of revenue now due to imperfect tests and faulty instruments, and that not only would revenue be saved, but uniformity of strength would be established by having all the tests made in Ottawa in the laboratory here in the same manner that all the tests of sugar are made.

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, June 20.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day, Sir Richard Webster continued his argument in support of the British case.

Sir Richard devoted part of his speech to a re-indictment of the management, or mismanagement, of the Pribyloff Islands, brth by the local United States authorities, and by agents of the Alaska Commercial Company, prior to 1889. These persons had for obvious reasons, Sir Richard declared, concealed the real state of affairs from the authorities at Washington. In the course of his remarks Sir Richard maintained that both Great Britain and the United States were under moral obligations to sanction by legislation whatever regulations as to the seal fisheries the tribunal might adopt, but he added this obligation was not legally binding.

When Sir Richard had made this statement, Baron de Courcel interrupted him before he could proceed further, and in a sharp tone said: "I cannot allow you to say that before us, we are conducting a serious business, neither country a party to this arbitration can break its word and reject the award of this tribunal."

Sir Richard was a little taken aback by the sharpness of the president's tone, and hastened to explain that a moral obligation was as binding as a legal one.

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

BUENOS AYRES, June 20. — President Pena has been declared not responsible for his actions. Dr. Torino announces that he is mentally incapable. At a meeting of army chiefs it was declared that in the event of a conflict with congress the executive would support congress.

El Heraldo, of Valparaiso, in an editorial, says that the relations between Uruguay and Brazil are strained. It also says that a revolution is imminent in Argentina.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 20.—New political troubles disturb Ecuador. The difficulty this time is in the province of Esmeralda.

The electoral college of Gautemala has named Prospera Morales and Francisco Fuentes as vice-presidents.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has sent congratulations to President Vasquez, of Honduras, on his success in the recent revolution.

Indian tribes in the province of Loja Requedoar, on the Peruvian frontier, raided the village of Zammora, killed the male inhabitants and carried away the women. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Army Bill Believed to be Safe—Speculators Sanguine of Government Prospects.

Results of the Voting by Parties—Social Democratic Victories Regarded With Alarm.

BERLIN, June 19.—In Eichtett, Prof. Scaedler, Clerical, was elected to succeed himself. The official figures in the Berlin constituencies where new ballots will be necessary, were published to-day. They are:

Berlin, first division—Herr Lagerhauns, Richterist, 5,270 votes; Herr Taetero, Social Democrat, 4,068 votes. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 481, and a Radical loss of 1,404.

Second division—Herr Fircher, Social Democrat, 26,664; Prof. Virchow, Richterist, 14,594. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 6,442, and a Radical loss of 3,691.

Third division—Herr Vogther, Social Democrat, 14,739; Herr Mucket, Richterist, 7,919. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 452 and a Radical loss of 647.

Fifth division—Herr Schmedit, Social Democrat, 9,729; Dr. Baumbach, Richterist, 7,840 Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 2,495 and a Radical loss of 2,219.

From the two districts were elections were secured the official returns are: Berlin, 4th division, Paul Singer, Social Democrat, 46,356; Eugen Richter, 9,768. Compared with the ballot in 1890 these figures show a Democratic gain of 5,647 and a Radical loss of 4,499.

Sixth division—Wilhelm Liebnecht, 51,694; Dr. Schmidt, Conservative, 15,338. Compared with the ballot of 1890 these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 9,295.

In five districts the Radicals lost 13,241.

LONDON, June 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Army bill will be passed with a good majority. The Standard's Berlin correspondent expresses the same opinion somewhat more emphatically.

BERLIN, June 19.—The election returns are virtually complete this afternoon. Their revision may necessitate a few alterations, but they will be trivial. Of the 215 candidates elected 101 will vote for the Army bill and 114 against it. In the following list by parties the anti-Semites are included with the Conservatives, and the Independents are treated as members of the parties with which they affiliate in the Reichstag:

Clericals	68
Social-Democrats	22
Conservatives and Agrarians	44
National Liberals	15
Radical Unionists, who favor Army Bill	1
Poles	12
Free Conservatives	10
Clericals, who favor Army Bill	11
Alsatians	7
South German Democrats	4
Anti-Semites	3
Bavarian Agrarians	2
Guelphs	7
Danes	1
Bavarian Separatists	1
Richterists	0
Total	215

[illegible] candidates for the 183 [illegible] ballots will be:

Poles	10
Conservatives	52
Agrarians	9
Free Conservatives	[illegible]
National Liberals	72
Clericals	30
Social-Democrats	77
Radical Unionists	11
Richterists	35
Anti-Semites	16
Guelphs	8

As expected the latest returns steadily increased the list of members upon whom the Government can rely. While the victories of the Social Democrats are regarded with alarm, their immediate effect upon the fate of the Army bill will be more than offset by the losses of the Richter Radicals. The Ministers have decided, in view of the returns, that it would be superfluous and inexpedient to issue an appeal to the country before the second ballots. A majority of the Ministers are confident that they can secure a large number of seats at the second ballots from the Richterists and Clericals. They depend upon the general alarm excited by the Social-Democratic victories to drive the Clericals and Opposition Clericals into the Government camp in constituencies where there are contests between the Conservatives or National Liberal candidates and the Socialists. If expectations are realized, not only will the Government open the Reichstag with almost half the members on its side, but also be enabled at the final poll to keep the Social-Democrats down to a total of forty or forty-five seats.

That the Ministerial expectations of a general combination against the Socialists is not entirely groundless is shown by the action of the Clerical leaders. The Socialists scare has become so general that the leaders have sent out letters calculated to solidify the Catholic vote against the Social-Democratic candidates even in cases where such a course will lead to the election of a Conservative or National Liberal. Herr Liebknecht, the well known Social-Democratic leader, in an interview, admitted that the Government would get a majority in the Reichstag for the Army Bill by effecting a compromise with certain political factions. The compromise would consist in increasing the numerical strength of the army by 60,000 and reducing the term of service to two years.

Eugen Richter, leader of the opposition Radicals, has agreed formally with August Bebel and William Liebknecht, leader of the Social-Democrats, to deliver to the Social-Democrats in the second ballots all the Radical votes he can control in the constituencies where contests will be between Social-Democrats and the candidates favoring the Army bill. In return Liebknecht and Bebel will order the Social-Democratic voters to support the Richterists in constituencies where the latter contest seats with representatives of the Government parties. Bitterness felt by the Government parties towards Richter is excessive. In Hagen, which Richter represented in the last Reichstag and in which a recount gives him the right to contest with Herr Breil, Social-Democrat, the National Liberals say they will vote with the Socialists so as to throw Richter out. In Blauderen a complimentary vote of 928 was cast for Prince Bismarck. Speculators on the bourse take a sanguine view of the Government prospects in the second ballots.

BERLIN, June 20.—The rioting that broke out in Breslau on Saturday night has been renewed. The anarchists and their friends and sympathizers who escaped injury or arrest during the fighting on Saturday night determined to wreak vengeance for the attacks made upon them by the police and soldiers. Last night a large mob made up of the very worst elements of the town started out from the low beer gardens, frequented by anarchists and loafers, and tried to loot some of the shops in the business part of the city. By this time the police and soldiers had been notified of the reappearance of trouble, and they arrived just in time to prevent the mob from carrying out their designs. A desperate fight followed. The rioters used any weapons they could obtain. Finally orders were given for the police and soldiers to charge them. Plying their sabres right and left, the guardians of the peace rushed in on the crowd, which was broken up for a short time. Then the rioters gathered again, and again the police and soldiers charged upon them. This was repeated several times, but finally the mob was driven off the streets. Many of the rioters were more or less seriously wounded, and some of the police and soldiers were also injured by stones or clubs. Stringent measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

BANK FAILURES.

ALBANY, Ore. June 19.—Linn County Bank closed its doors, this morning, with the following notice: "Owing to the stringency in the money market the bank hereby suspends payment. By order of the directors. Depositors will be paid dollar for dollar with a large surplus." J. L. Cowan, president of the bank, says the deposits amount to about $150,000, and that the assets will will exceed the liabilities by $80,000 to $100,000. J. A. Crawford, the wealthiest citizen in Albany, and one of the directors, says he will personally guarantee every depositor. Among the deposits is $33,000 of the county's money, $17,000 of which has been apportioned to the public schools. No official statement has been made. The branch of the Linn County Bank at Lebanon also closed its doors this morning. At noon the Bank of Oregon also closed its doors. Cashier Jay W. Blaine says the assets are fifty per cent. more than the liabilities. The amount of deposits is small. Both failures were caused by the steady withdrawal of deposits for several weeks. There were $11,000 in cash in the vaults of the bank. A telegram from Scio states that the Bank of Scio closed its doors upon hearing of the closing of the Linn County Bank, of which it is a branch.

CABLE NEWS.

More French Appeals to "The Code"—Labor Difficulties Between Swiss and Italians.

German Grain Crops Seriously Affected by Drouth—Pope Leo and U. S. Ecclesiastics.

BERNE, June 20.—About fifty Swiss workingmen yesterday attacked a gang of Italians who had been imported to work in the streets. The police arrested fifteen of the attacking party and locked them up. This evening a turbulent crowd gathered at the jail. When the police tried to disperse them the men made a rush for the jail to release the prisoners. The police fired upon the rioters, but were unable to drive them back until ten had been arrested and fourteen wounded. During a pause in the hostilities a company of soldiers were brought up to guard the approaches to the jail. By the crowd. Later 1,000 or more workingmen gathered near the jail. A detachment of artillery was brought to hold them back, and is now stationed before the jail.

PARIS, June 20.—As a result of a word altercation in the Deputies, during the debate on the Electoral Reform bill, between M. M. Clemenceau, Paul Deroulede and Lucien Millevoye, the former challenged each of the latter to a duel. Both refused to grant Clemenceau reparation, but Millevoye said he himself would challenge Clemenceau after the debate on the Herz extradition case.

BERLIN, June 20.—The recent drouth has caused such a scarcity of farm produce and so blighted young crops that Herr Von Berlepsch, minister of trade, will propose a suspension of the duties on corn and maize.

LONDON, June 20.—The bill concerning the Anglo-Russian agreement for the protection of seals in that part of the North Pacific ocean off the Russian coast, and for the punishment of poachers in those waters, passed second reading in the House of Commons yesterday without division.

ROME, June 20.—Pope Leo yesterday gave audience to the American bishops who were recently promoted. In the course of his remarks he advised them to work together to preserve the harmony of the American clergy. He also expressed the hope that the bishops would accept without discussion his encyclical on the school question in America.

ROME, June 20.—Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, archbishop of Bologna, has resigned the secretarial post held by him at the Vatican. The resignation is due to differances between the Pope and His Eminence regarding the policy of His Holiness. Mgr. Serafino Vanutelli was prefect of the Congregation Industrial.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 20.—There has been found in the archives of the Government an old document dated Austin, Tex., 1836, and signed by Gen. Santa Ana and Gen. Almonte, by which Santa Ana pledged himself to preserve the independence of Texas and use his influence with Congress towards having Texas recognized as an independent country. This document shows that the war against Texas as conducted by Santa Ana was treasonable on his part, as he had pledged his support to the movement for independence, and afterwards fought against it.

LONDON, June 20.—Several anti-Parnellite members of the Commons have received complaints from constituents for not opposing the Government concessions to Unionists in the debate on the Home Rule Bill.

BERLIN, June 19.—Thirty-five hundred Mecklenburgers and 5,000 Hamburgers went to Fredrichsruhe yesterday to pay homage to Prince Bismarck. The Prince made a long speech, alluding to the battle of Waterloo and the part Germany took in it. He appeared hale and hearty and was enthusiastically cheered.

LONDON, June 20.—A girl employed as servant in a boarding house in London has secured a summons against John Deasy, anti-Parnellite Home Rule member of the House of Commons for West Mayo, and who boarded at the house in which the girl was employed, charging him with common assault. Deasy acts as one of the Irish party whips.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Fatal Accident to a Train of People Returning From the Suburban Race.

The Cars Broke Loose and Dragged the Passengers to Mutilation and Death.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A train on the Long Island road, returning from the Sheepshead Bay races, was derailed this evening in a tunnel a short distance from Parkville, L.I. Two persons were killed outright, two died soon after being removed to the hospital, and about one hundred were injured so seriously that they will not recover. Many of the injured were taken in private conveyances or by their friends to New York hospitals or to their homes. The accident happened upon what is known as the Bay Ridge division of the Manhattan railway, and about half a mile from the little town of Parkville, which is at the junction of the roads running to Coney Island and Manhattan Beach and Sheepshead Bay. The Bay Ridge division, after leaving Parkville passes under a viaduct of the Coney Island boulevard. The fated train reached this point of the road at six o'clock. It had left Sheepshead track at 5:45. Crowded aboard were men, women and children who had been spending the day in witnessing New York's great race, the Suburban. The train consisted of six cars. The front and rear doors were closed; the others were open. Every seat was taken and the men stood in the aisles of the closed doors, shoulder to shoulder, and upon the platforms running along the sides of the open cars. The engine and the first two cars ran along upon the tracks, dragging behind them the other cars of the train, which kept along the ties to the very mouth of the tunnel. Then the engine and the two cars that remained on the track broke loose from the others and were carried by their own speed clear through the tunnel and twenty-five feet beyond. The other part of the train pulled apart the first section, dragging it half way through the tunnel. No one knew what had happened, so quickly had the affair occurred. There were shrieks of pain, women fainted and men became panic-stricken and trampled down the women and children under foot in their mad flight for safety. When the train finally stopped the cooler heads began to render assistance to the wounded who lay along the track. Policemen, who had arrived, immediately sent orders to the Brooklyn hospital for ambulances. In the meantime the wounded had been gathered up and stretched out upon the embankment. The physicians that were arriving attended to their wounds as best they could. One hundred persons, it is said, found upon this green plot a temporary hospital. The people who, in their carriages, had looked down upon this terrible scene, stopped and offered their assistance. Some of these found upon the grass-plot injured friends. They took them to their homes or to the hospitals, others cared for persons unknown to them, either by notifying the friends of the injured ones, or taking them into their own vehicles and conveying them away for treatment. The train was, without doubt, derailed by a misplaced switch. It stood there open after the accident in mute evidence. Whether it had been opened by the switchman, or whether through long use had become unsafe and was jarred open by the passing train, is not definitely known, as the first two remained on the track. It [illegible] shut when these passed over, but was jolted loose and allowed the other part of the train to be derailed.

A REGULAR ECCENTRIC.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—The body of Peter McCoy, sr., will be buried from his late residence to-morrow. He left his property, worth about $1,000,000, to the Roman Catholic church. McCoy, who could neither read nor write, came here from Cleveland in 1835, and began life as a day laborer. Eventually he became a contractor and made a fortune. Some time ago his wife died at St. Francis hospital, where he sent her for treatment. He gave her a royal funeral, but refused to attend it. The remains of Mrs. McCoy were taken from the hospital to her husband's house. He would not stay in the house while the corpse was there. When the body was placed in the hearse McCoy sat on the curbstone opposite and chaffed the mourners. He said he hoped they would have a pleasant time, and refused to go to the cemetery with them. For many years McCoy did not attend church. To Father Canevan, of St. Paul's cathedral, he said that when he went to church he was poor, and that when he quit going he became rich. Father Canevin convinced him his poverty had not been due to his attendance at church, and McCoy rejoined the fold. The funeral will be attended by McCoy's only child, Peter McCoy, jr., who will be in charge of a keeper. He is serving a three months' sentence in the workhouse for assault, and petitioned the court to be allowed to see his father buried. The young man, who was educated in the best colleges in the country, was greatly disappointed with his father, who cut him off in his will because he was unable to make anything of him.

A DYNAMITER IMMIGRANT.

NEW YORK, June 20.—James Gilbert, the Irish dynamiter, who was released from Portland prison on May 30th, arrived this morning from Southampton on the steamship Chester. He sailed as a second cabin passenger under the name of James Cunningham. Gilbert is very pale. He spent five years in Chatham prison, where he was employed as an iron worker. Gilbert frequently saw Dr. Gallagher, who is also confined in Portland prison, and says that the impression there is that Gallagher will be the next to be released and sent across the water. Daly and the other dynamiters are looking well, he says. Gilbert was taken by friends to the Vanderbilt hotel, where he will meet a number of Irish representatives this evening.

HAMILTON, June 17.—A meeting of representatives of the various temperance societies of the province, was held here yesterday, and it was decided to call a convention to be held on October 4, when plans for the prohibition plebiscite will be prepared.

IF you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

MANY of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BASS.

The Bass.

I had no thought where they were taking me; only looked here and there for the appearance of a ship. If I were to be exposed a second time to that same former danger of the plantations, I judged it must turn ill with me. There was no second Alan, and no second shipwreck and spare yard to be expected now, and I saw myself hoe tobacco under the whip's lash. The thought chilled me. The air was sharp upon the water, the stretchers of the boat drenched with a cold dew, and I shivered in my place beside the steersman. This was the dark man whom I have called hitherto the lowlander. His name was Dale, ordinarily called Black Andie. Feeling the thrill of my shiver, he very kindly handed me a rough jacket full of fish scales, with which I was glad to cover myself.

"I thank you for this kindness," said I, "and will make so free as to repay it with a warning. You take a high responsibility in this affair. You are not like these ignorant, barbarous highlanders, but know what the law is and the risks of those that break it."

"I am no just exactly what ye would ca' an extremist fo' the law," says he, "at the best of times, but in this business I act with a good warranty."

"What are you going to do with me?" I asked.

"Nae harm," said he, "nae harm, ava'. Ye'll hae strong freens, I'm thinking. Ye'll be richt eneuch yet."

There began to fall a grayness on the face of the sea. Little dabs of pink and like coals of slow fire came in, the east, and at the same time the geese awakened and began crying about the top of the Bass. It is just the one crag of rock, as everybody knows, but great enough to carve a city from. The sea was extremely little, but there went a hollow plowter round the base of it. With the growing of the dawn I could see it clearer and clearer. The stray crags painted with sea birds' droppings like a morning frost, the sloping top of it green with grass, the clan of white geese that cried about the sides, and the black, broken buildings of the prison sitting close on the sea's edge.

At the sight the truth came in upon me in a clap.

"It's no there you're taking me," I cried.

"Just to the Bass, mannie," said he. "Wham the auld saints were afore ye, and I misdoubt if ye have come so fairly by your preeson."

"But none dwells there now," I cried, "the place is long a ruin."

"It'll be the mair pleisant a change fur the solan geese, then," quoth Andie dryly.

The day coming slowly brighter, I observed on the bilge, among the big stones with which fisher folk ballast their boats, several kegs and baskets and a provision of fuel. All these were discharged upon the crag. Andie, myself and my three highlanders (I call them mine, although it was the other way about) landed along with them. The sun was not yet up when the boat moved away again. The noise of the oars on the tholepins echoed from the cliffs and left us in our singular reclusion.

Andie Dale was the prefect (as I would jocularly call him) of the Bass, being at once the shepherd and the gamekeeper of that small and rich estate. He had to mind the dozen or so sheep that fed and fattened on the grass of the sloping part of it, like beasts grazing the roof of a cathedral. He had charge besides of the solan geese that roosted in the crags, and from these an extraordinary income is derived. The young are dainty eating, as much as 2 shillings apiece being a common price and paid willingly by epicures; even the grown birds are valuable for their oil and feathers, and a part of the minister's stipend of North Berwick is paid to this day in solan geese, which makes it (in some folks' eyes) a parish to be coveted.

To perform these several businesses, as well as to protect the geese from poachers, Andie had frequent occasion to sleep and pass days together on the crag, and we found the man at home there like a farmer in his steading. Bidding us all shoulder some of the packages, a matter in which I made haste to bear a hand, he led us in by a locked gate, which was the only admission to the island, and through the ruins of the fortress to the governor's house. There we saw, by the ashes in the chimney and a standing bed place in one corner, that he made his usual occupation.

The bed he now offered me to use, saying he supposed I would set up to be gentry.

"My gentrice has nothing to do with where I lie," said I. "I bless God I have lain hard ere now and can do the same again with thankfulness. While I am here, Mr. Andie, if that be your name, I will do my part and take my place beside the rest of you, and I ask you, on the other hand, to spare me your mockery, which I own I like ill."

He grumbled a little at this speech, but seemed upon reflection to approve it. Indeed, he was a long headed, sensible man and a good Whig and Presbyterian, read daily in a pocket Bible and was both able and eager to converse seriously on religion, leaning more than a little toward the Cameronian extremes. His morals were of a more doubtful color. I found he was deep in the free trade and used the ruins of Tantallon for a magazine of smuggled merchandise.

All the time of my stay on the rock we lived well. We had small ale and brandy and oatmeal, of which we made our porridge night and morning. At times a boat came from the Castleton and brought us a quarter of mutton, for the sheep upon the rock we must not touch, these being specially fed to market. The geese were unfortunately out of season, and we let them be. We fished ourselves, and yet more often made the geese to fish for us, observing one when he had made a capture and scaring him from his prey ere he had swallowed it. A part of our fuel even was supplied us by these singular fowl, for in the building of their nests they employ all manner of material, and among others sticks of trees. In one old nest that I examined I found the rags of a man's red coat built in, about the color of a soldier's, but finer in the stuff. In another was the part of a face of a great 8-day clock, the figures of the dial still to be distinguished.

The strange nature of this place and the curiosities with which it abounded held me busy and amused. Escape being impossible, I was allowed my entire liberty and continually explored the surface of the isle wherever it might support the foot of man. The old garden of the prison was still to be observed, with flowers and pot herbs running wild and some ripe cherries on a bush. A little lower stood a chapel or a hermit's cell; who built or dwelt in it none may know, and the thought of its age made a ground of many meditations. The prison, too, where I now bivouacked with highland cattle thieves, was a place full of history, both human and divine.

I thought it strange so many saints and martyrs should have gone by there so recently and left not so much as a leaf out of their Bibles or a name carved upon the wall, while the rough soldier lads that mounted guard upon the battlements had filled the neighborhood with their mementos—broken tobacco pipes for the most part, and that in a surprising plenty, but also metal buttons from their coats. There were times when I thought I could have heard the pious sound of psalms out of the martyrs' dungeons and seen the soldiers tramp the ramparts with their glinting pipes and the dawn rising behind them out of the North sea.

No doubt it was a good deal Andie and his tales that put these fancies in my head. He was extraordinary well acquainted with the story of the rock in all particulars, down to the names of private soldiers, his father having served there in that same capacity. He was gifted besides with a natural genius for narration, so that the people seemed to speak and the things to be done before your face. This gift of his and my assiduity to listen brought us the more close together. I could not honestly deny but what I liked him. I soon saw that he liked me, and indeed from the first I had set myself out to capture his good will. An odd circumstance—to be told presently—effected this beyond my expectation, but even in earlier days we made a friendly pair to be a prisoner and his jailer.

I should trifle with my conscience if I pretended my stay upon the Bass was wholly disagreeable. It seemed to me a safe place, as though I was escaped there out of my troubles. No harm was to be offered me. A material impossibility, rock and deep sea, prevented me from fresh attempts. I felt I had my life safe and my honor safe, and there were times when I allowed myself to gloat on them like stolen waters. At other times my thoughts were very different. I recalled how strong I had expressed myself both to Rankeillar and to Stewart. I reflected that my captivity upon the Bass in view of a great part of the coasts of Fife and Lothian was a thing I should be thought more likely to have invented than endured, and in the eyes of these two gentlemen at least I must pass for a boaster and a coward.

Now, I would take this lightly enough; tell myself that so long as I stood well with Catriona Drummond the opinion of the rest of man was but moonshine and spilled water, and thence pass off into those meditations of a lover which are so delightful to himself and must always appear so surprisingly idle to a reader. But anon the fear would take me otherwise; I would be shaken with a panic of self esteem, and those supposed hard judgments appear an injustice impossible to be supported. With that another train of thought would be presented, and I had scarce begun to be concerned about men's judgments of myself than I was haunted with the remembrance of James Stewart in his dungeon and the lamentations of his wife. Then indeed passion began to work in me; I could not forgive myself to sit there idle; it seemed (if I were a man at all) that I could fly or swim out of my place of safety, and it was in such humors and to amuse my self reproaches that I would set the more particularly to win the good side of Andie Dale.

At last, when we two were alone on the summit of the rock on a bright morning, I put in some hint about a bribe. He looked at me, cast back his head and laughed out loud.

"Aye, you're funny, Mr. Dale," said I, "but perhaps if you'll glance an eye upon that paper you may change your note."

The stupid highlanders had taken from me at the time of my seizure nothing but hard money, and the paper I now showed Andie was an acknowledgment from the British Linen company for a considerable sum.

He read it. "Troth, and ye're nane sae ill aff," said he.

"I thought that would maybe vary your opinions," said I.

"Hout!" said he, "it shaws me ye can bribe, but I'm not to be bribit."

"We'll see about that yet awhile," said I. "And, first, I'll show you that I know what I am talking. You have orders to detain me here till after Thursday, 21st September."

"Ye're no altogether wrong either," says Andie. "I'm to let ye gang, bar orders contrair, on Saturday, the 23d."

I could not but feel there was something extremely insiduous in this arrangement. That I was to reappear precisely in time to be too late would cast the more discredit on my tale, if I were minded to tell one, and this screwed me to fighting point.

"Now, then, Andie, you that kens the world listen to me and think while ye listen," said I. "I know there are great folks in the business, and I make no doubt you have their names to go upon. I have seen some of them myself since this affair began and said my say into their faces too. But what kind of a crime would this be that I had committed, or what kind of a process is this that I have fallen under? To be apprehended by some ragged John Highwaymen on Aug. 30, carried to a rickle of old stones that is now neither fort nor goal (whatever it once was), but just the gamekeeper's lodge of the Bass rock, and set free again on Sept. 23 as secretly as I was first arrested—does that sound like law to you, or does it sound like justice, or does it not sound honestly like a piece of some low, dirty intrigue, of which the very folk that meddle with it are ashamed?"

"I cannae gainsay ye, Shaws. It looks unco underhand," says Andie. "And were nae the folk guid sound Whigs and true blue Presbyterians I would have seen them ayont Jordan and Jeroozlem or I would have set hand to it."

"The master of Lovat'll be a braw Whig," says I, "and a grand Presbyterian."

"I ken naething by him," said he. "I hae nae trokins wi' Lovats."

"No, it'll be Prestongrange that you'll be dealing with," said I.

"Ah, but I'll no tell ye that," said Andie.

"Little need when I ken," was my retort.

"There's just the sae thing ye can be fairly sure of, Shaws," says Andie. "And that is that (try as ye please) I'm no dealin wi' yoursel', nor yet I am nae goin to," he added.

"Well, Andie, I see I'll have to speak out plain with you," I replied. And I told him so much as I thought needful of the facts.

He heard me out with serious interest, and when I had done seemed to consider a little with himself.

"Shaws," said he at last, "I'll deal with the naked hand. It's a queer tale, and no very creditable the way you tell it. And I'm far frae minting that is other than the way that ye believe it. As for yoursel', ye seem to me rather a decentlike young man. But me, that's aulder and mair judeecious, see perhaps a wee bit forrit in the job than what ye can dae. And here is the matter clear and plain to ye. There'll be nae skaith to yoursel' if I keep ye here. For frae that, I think ye'll be a hantle better by it. There'll be nae skaith to the kintry—just ae mair hielantman hangit—gude kens, a guid riddance. On the ither hand, it would be considerable skaith to me if I would let you free. Sae, speakin as a good Whig, an honest freen to you, and an anxious freen to my ainsel', the plain fact is that I think ye'll just have to bide here wi' Andie and the solans."

"Andie," said I, laying my hand upon his knee, "this hielantman's innocent."

"Aye, it's a peety about that," said he. "But ye see, in this warld, the way God made it, we cannae just get a thing that we want."

CHAPTER XV.

THE MISSING WITNESS.

The ride to Inverary.

On the 17th, the day I was trysted with the writer, I had much rebellion against fate. The thought of him waiting in the King's Arms and of what he would think and what he would say when next we met tormented and oppressed me. The truth was unbelievable, so much I had to grant, and it seemed cruel, hard I should be posted as a liar and a coward and have never consciously omitted what it was possible that I should do. I repeated this form of words with a kind of bitter relish and re-examined in that light the steps of my behavior. It seemed that I had behaved to James Stewart as a brother might; all the past was a picture to be proud of, and there was only the present to consider. I could not swim the sea, nor yet fly the air, but there was always Andie. I had done him a service—he liked me. I had a lever there to work on; if it were just for decency, I must try once more with Andie.

It was late afternoon; there was no sound in all the Bass but the lap and bubble of a very quiet sea, and my four companions were all crept apart, the four Macgregors higher on the rock, and Andie with his Bible to a sunny place among the ruins. There I found him in deep sleep, and as soon as he was awake appealed to him with some fervor of manner and a good show of argument.

"If I thoucht it was to do guid to ye, Shaws!" said he, staring at me over his spectacles.

"It's to save another," said I, "and to redeem my word. What would be more good than that? Do ye no moind the Scripture, Andie? And you with the book upon your lap? 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world?'"

"Aye," said he, "that's grand for you. But where do I come in? I have my word to redeem the same's yoursel'. And what are ye asking me to do but just to sell it ye for siller."

"Andie, have I named the name of siller?" said I.

"Ou, the name's naething," said he; "the thing is there, whatever. It just comes to this: If I am to service ye the way that you propose, I'll lose my lifilihood. Then it's clear ye'll have to make it up to me, and a pickle mair, for your ain creditlike. And what's that but just a bribe? And if ever I was certain of the bribe! But by a' that I can learn it's far frae that, and if you were to hang where would I be? Na, the thing's no possible. And just awa' wi' ye, like a bonny lad, and let Andie read his chapter."

I remember I was at bottom a good deal gratified with this result, and the next humor I fell into was one (I had near said) of gratitude to Prestongrange, who had saved me, in his violent, illegal manner, out of the midst of my dangers, temptations and perplexities. But this was both too flimsy and too cowardly to last me long, and the remembrance of James began to succeed to the possession of my spirits. The 21st—the day set for the trial—I passed in such misery of mind as I can scarce recall to have endured. Much of the time I lay on a braeside betwixt sleep and waking, my body motionless, my mind full of violent thoughts. Sometimes I slept indeed, but the courthouse of Inverary and the prisoner glancing on all sides to find his missing witness followed me in slumber, and I would wake again with a start to darkness of spirit and distress of body. I thought Andie seemed to observe me, but I paid him little heed. Verily, my bread was bitter to me and my days a burthen.

Early the next morning (Friday, 22d) a boat came with provisions, and Andie placed a packet in my hand. The cover was without address, but sealed with a government seal. It inclosed two notes. "Mr. Balfour can now see for himself it is too late to meddle. His conduct will be observed and his discretion rewarded." So ran the first, which seemed to be laboriously writ with the left hand. There was certainly nothing in these expressions to compromise the writer, even if that person could be found. The seal, which formidably served instead of signature, was affixed to a separate sheet, on which there was no scratch of writing, and I had to confess that (so far) my adversaries knew what they were doing, and to digest as well as I was able the threat that peeped under the promise.

But the second inclosure was by far the more surprising. It was in a lady's hand of writ. "Maister Davit Balfour is informed a friend was speiring for him, and her eyes were of the gray," it ran, and seemed so extraordinary a piece to come to my hands at such a moment and under cover of a government seal that I stood stupid. Catriona's gray eyes shone in my remembrance. I thought, with a bound of pleasure, she must be the friend. But who should the writer be to have her billet thus inclosed with Prestongrange's? And of all wonders, why was it thought needful to give me this pleasing but most inconsequential intelligence upon the Bass? For the writer, I could hit upon none possible except Miss Grant.

Her family, I remembered, had remarked on Catriona's eyes, and even named her for their color, and she herself had been much in the habit to address me with a broad pronunciation, by way of a sniff, I suppose, at my rusticity. No doubt, besides, but she lived in the same house as this letter came from. So there remained but one step to be accounted for, and that was how Prestongrange should have permitted her at all in an affair so secret, or let her daftlike billet go in the same cover with his own.

But even here I had a glimmering. For first of all there was something rather alarming about the young lady, and papa might be more under her domination than I knew. And, second, there was the man's continual policy to be remembered, how his conduct had been continually mingled with caresses, and he had scarce even, in the midst of so much contention, laid aside a mask of friendship. He must conceive that my imprisonment had incensed me. Perhaps this little jesting, friendly message was intended to disarm my rancor.

I will be honest—and I think it did. I felt a sudden warmth toward that beautiful Miss Grant that she should stoop to so much interest in my affairs. The summoning up of Catriona moved me of itself to milder and more cowardly counsels. If the advocate knew of her and of our acquaintance—if I should please him by some of that "discretion" at which his letter pointed—to what might not this lead? In vain is the net spread in the sight of any fowl, the Scripture says. Well, fowls must be wiser than folk! For I thought I perceived the policy, and yet fell in with it.

I was in this frame, my heart beating, the gray eyes plain before me like two stars, when Andie broke in upon my musing.

"I see ye hae gotten guid news," said he.

I found him looking curiously in my face. With that there came before me like a vision of James Stewart and the court of Inverary, and my mind turned at once upon its hinges like a door. Trials, I reflected, sometimes draw out longer than is looked for. Even if I came to Inverary just too late, something might yet be attempted in the interests of James, and in those of my own character the best would be accomplished. In a moment—it seemed without thought—I had a plan devised.

"Andie," said I, "is it still to be tomorrow?"

He told me nothing was changed.

"Was anything said about the hour?" I asked.

He told me it was to be 2 o'clock afternoon.

"And about the place?" I pursued.

"Whatten place?" says Andie.

"The place I'm to be landed at," said I.

He owned there was nothing as to that.

"Very well, then," I said, "this shall be mine to arrange. The wind is in the east; my road lies westward; keep your boat, I hire it; let us work up the Forth all day and land me a 2 o'clock tomorrow at the westmost we'll can have reached."

"Ye daft callant!" he cried, "ye would try for Inverary after a'!"

"Just that, Andie," says I.

"Weel, ye're ill to beat!" says he. "And I was kind o' sorry for ye a' day yesterday," he added. "Ye see, I was never entirely sure till then which way of it ye really wantit."

Here was a spur to a lame horse!

"A word in your ear, Andie," said I. "This plan of mine has another advantage yet. We can leave these hielandmen behind us on the rock, and one of your boats from the Castleton can bring them off tomorrow. Yon Neil has a queer eye when he regards you. Maybe if I was once out of the gate there might be knives again. These redshanks are unco grudgeful, and if there should come to be any question here is your excuse: Our lives were in danger by these savages. Being answerable for my safety, you chose the part to bring me from their neighborhood and detain me the rest of the time on board your boat, and do you know, Andie," says I with a smile, "I think it was very wisely chosen?"

"The truth is I have nae goo for Neil," says Andie, "nor he for me, I'm thinking, and I would like ill to come to my hands wi' the man. Tam Austen will make a better hand of it with the cattle onyway." (For this man Austen came from Fife, where the Gaelic is still spoken.) "Aye, aye!" says Andie, "Tam'll can deal with them the best. And troth! the mair I think of it the less I see what way we would be required. The place—aye, feggs! they had forgot the place. Eh, Shaws, ye're a long haided chield when ye like," he added, with more solemnity, and offered me his hand upon the bargain.

Whereupon, with scarce more words, we stepped suddenly on board the boat, cast off and set the lug. The Gregara were then busy upon breakfast, for the cookery was their usual part. But one of them stepping to the battlements, our flight was observed before we were 20 fathoms from the rock, and the three of them ran about the ruins and the landing shelf for all the world like ants about a broken nest, hailing and crying on us to return. We were still in both the lee and the shadow of the rock, which last lay broad upon the waters, but presently came forth in almost the same moment into the wind and sunshine. The sail filled, the boat heeled to the gunwale, and we swept immediately beyond sound of the men's voices. To what terrors they endured upon the rock, where they were now deserted without the countenance of any civilized person, or so much as the protection of a Bible, no limit can be set, nor had they any brandy left to be their consolation, for even in the haste and secrecy of our departure Andie had managed to remove it.

It was our first care to set Austen ashore in a cove by the Glenteithy rocks, so that the deliverance of our maroons might be duly seen to the next day; thence we kept away up the firth. The breeze, which was then so spirited, swiftly declined, but never wholly failed us. All day we kept moving, though often not much more, and it was after dark ere we were up with the Queens Ferry. To keep the letter of Andie's engagement—or what was left of it—I must remain on board, but I thought no harm to communicate with the shore in writing. On Prestongrange's cover, where the government seal must have a good deal surprised my correspondent, I writ by the boat's lantern a few necessary words, and Andie carried them to Rankeillar. In about an hour he came aboard again, with a purse of money and the assurance that a good horse should be standing saddled for me by 2 tomorrow at Clackmannan pool. This done, and the boat riding by her stone anchor, we lay down to sleep under the sail.

We were in the pool the next day long ere 2, and there was nothing left for me but sit and wait. I felt little alacrity upon my errand. I would have been glad of any passable excuse to lay it down, but none being to be found my uneasiness was no less great than if I had been running to some desired pleasure. But shortly after 1 the horse was at the water side, and I could see a man walking it to and fro till I should land, which vastly swelled my impatience. Andie ran the moment of my liberation very fine, showing himself a man of his bare word, but scarce serving his employers with a heaped measure, and by about 50 seconds after 2 I was in the saddle and on the full stretch for Stirling. In a little more than an hour I had passed that town, and was already mounting Alan water side when the weather broke in a small tempest. The rain blinded me, the wind had nearly beat me from the saddle, and the first darkness of the night surprised me in a wilderness still some way east of Balwhidder, not very sure of my direction, and mounted on a horse that began already to be weary.

In the press of my hurry, and to be spared the delay and annoyance of a guide, I had followed (so far as it was possible for any horseman) the line of my journey with Alan. This I did with open eyes, foreseeing a great risk in it, which the tempest had now brought to a reality. The last that I knew of where I was I think it must have been about Uam Var. The hour perhaps 6 at night. I must still think it a great good fortune that I got about 11 to my destination, the house of Duncan Dhu. Where I had wandered in the interval perhaps the horse could tell. I know we were twice down, and once over the saddle, and for a moment carried away in a roaring burn. Steed and rider were bemired up to the eyes.

From Duncan I had news of the trial. It was followed in all these highland regions with religious interest; news of it spread from Inverary as swift as men could travel, and I was rejoiced to learn that up to a late hour that Saturday it was not yet concluded, and all men began to suppose it must spread over to the Monday. Under the spur of this intelligence I would not sit to eat, but Duncan having agreed to be my guide took the road again on foot, with the piece in my hand and munching as I went. Duncan brought with him a flask of usquebaugh and a hand lantern, which last enlightened us just so long as we could find houses where to rekindle it, for the thing leaked outrageously and blew out with every gust. The more part of the night we walked blindfold among sheets of rain, and day found us aimless on the mountains. Hard by we found a hut on a burn side, where we got a bite and a direction, and a little before the end of the sermon came to the kirk doors of Inverary.

The rain had somewhat washed the upper parts of me, but I was still bogged as high as to the knees. I streamed water. I was so weary I could hardly limp, and my face was like a ghost's. I stood certainly more in need of a change of raiment and a bed to lie on than of all the benefits in Christianity. For all which (being persuaded the chief point for me was to make myself immediately public) I set the door open, entered that church with the dirty Duncan at my tails, and finding a vacant place hard by sat down.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEMORIAL.

Drafting the memorial to the king.

The last word of the blessing was scarce out of the minister's mouth before Stewart had me by the arm. We were first to be forth of the church, and he made such extraordinary expedition that we were safe within the four walls of a house before the street had begun to be thronged with the home going congregation.

"Am I yet in time?" I asked.

"Aye and no," said he. "The case is over; the jury is inclosed and will be so kind as to let us ken their view of it tomorrow in the morning, the same as I could have told it my own self three days ago before the play began. The thing has been public from the start. The panel kent it, 'ye may do what ye will for me,' whispers he two days ago. 'I ken my fate by what the Duke of Argyll has just said to Mr. Macintosh.' Oh, it has been a scandal!

"'The great Argyll he gaed before;
He gart the cannons and guns to roar,

and the very macer cried 'Cruachan!' But now that I have got you again I'll never despair. The oak shall go over the myrtle yet. We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. Praise God that I should see the day!"

He was leaping with excitement, emptied out his mails upon the floor that I might have a change of clothes, and incommoded me with his assistance as I changed. What remained to be done, or how I was to do it, was what he never told me nor I believe so much as thought of. "We'll ding the Campbells yet!" that was still his overcome. And it was forced home upon my mind how this, that the externals of a sober process of law, was in its essence a clan battle between savage clans. I thought my friend the writer none of the least savage. Who that had only seen him at a counsel's back before the lord ordinary or following a golf ball and laying down his clubs on Bruntsfield links could have recognized for the same person this voluble and violent clansman?

James Stewart's counsel were four in number—Sheriff Brown of Colstoun and Miller, Mr. Robert Macintosh and Mr. Stewart of Stewart Hall. These were covenanted to dine with the writer after sermon, and I was very obligingly included in the party. No sooner the cloth lifted and the first bowl very artfully compounded by Sheriff Miller than we fell to the subject in hand. I made a short narration of my seizure and captivity and was then examined and re-examined upon the circumstance of the murder. It will be remembered this was the first time I had had my say out or the matter at all handled among lawyers, and the consequence was very dispiriting to the others and, I must own, disappointing to myself.

"To sum up," said Polton, "you prove that Alan was on the spot. You have heard him proffer menaces against Glenure, and though you assure us he was not the man who fired you leave a strong impression that he was in league with him and consenting, perhaps immediately assisting, in the act. You show him besides, at the risk of his own liberty, actively furthering the criminal's escape. And the rest of your testimony (so far as the least material) depends on the bare word of Alan or of James, the two accused. In short, you do not at all break, but only lengthen by one personage the chain that binds our client to the murderer, and I need scarcely say that the introduction of a third accomplice rather aggravates that appearance of a conspiracy which has been our stumbling block from the beginning."

"I am of the same opinion," said Sheriff Miller. "I think we may all be very much obliged to Prestongrange for taking a most uncomfortable witness out of our way. And chiefly, I think, Mr. Balfour himself might be obliged. For you talk of a third accomplice, but Mr. Balfour (in my view) has very much the appearance of a fourth."

"Allow me, sirs!" interposed Stewart the writer. "There is another view. Here we have a witness—never fash whether material or not—a witness in this cause, kidnapped by that old lawless bandit crew of the Glengyle Macgregors and sequestered for near upon a month in a bourock of old cold ruins on the Bass. Move that and see what dirt you fling on the proceedings. Sirs, this is a tale to make the world ring with! It would be strange, with such a grip as this, if we could nae squeeze out a pardon for my client."

"And suppose we took up Mr. Balfour's cause tomorrow?" said Stewart Hall. "I am much deceived or we should find so many impediments thrown in our path as that James should have been hanged before we had found a court to hear us. This is a great scandal, but I suppose we have none of us forgot a greater still. I mean the matter of the Lady Grange. The woman was still in durance. My friend Mr. Hope of Rankeillar did what was humanly possible, and how did he speed? He never got a warrant! Well, it'll be the same now; the same weapons will be used. This is a scene, gentlemen, of clan animosity. The hatred of the name which I have the honor to bear rages in high quarters. There is nothing here to be viewed but naked Campbell spite and scurvy Campbell intrigue."

You may be sure this was to touch a welcome topic, and I sat for some time in the midst of my learned counsel, almost deaned with their talk, but extremely little the wiser for its purport. The writer was led into some hot expressions. Polton must take him up and set him right. The rest joined in on different sides, but all pretty noisy. The Duke of Argyll was beaten like a blanket. King George came in for a few digs in the bygoing and a great deal of rather elaborate defense, and there was only one person that seemed to be forgotten, and that was James of the Glens.

It will be thought I was not very well pleased with all this, and I interposed accordingly with as much simplicity of manner as I could assume.

"I have to thank you, gentlemen," said I. "And now I would like, by your leave, to set you two or three questions. There is one thing that has fallen rather on one side, for instance, Will this cause do any good to our friend James of the Glens?"

They seemed all a hair set back and gave various answers, but concurring practically in one point—that James had now no hope but in the king's mercy.

"To proceed, then," said I, "will it do any good to Scotland?"

The nimble witted Miller had already smelt where I was traveling to and made haste to get on the same road. "Forcibly put, Mr. Balfour," says he. "A weighty observe, sir."

"We have next to ask ourselves if it will be good for King George," I pursued.

I gave them a chance to answer, but none volunteered.

They all sat and gazed into their glasses, and I could see they found my attitude on the affair unpalatable. But Miller was ready at all events.

"If I may be allowed to put our young friend's notion in more formal shape," says he, "I understand him to propose that we should embody the fact of his sequestration and perhaps some heads of the testimony he was prepared to offer in a memorial to the crown. This plan has elements of success. It is as likely as any other (and perhaps likelier) to help our client. Perhaps his majesty would have the goodness to feel a certain gratitude to all concerned in such a memorial which might be construed into an expression of a very delicate loyalty, and I think in the drafting of the same this view might be brought forward."

They all nodded to each other, not without sighs, for the former alternative was doubtless more after their inclination.

"Paper, then, Mr. Stewart, if you please," pursued Miller, "and I think it might very fittingly be signed by the five of us here present, as procuration and action for the 'condemned man.'"

"It can do none of us any harm at least," says Colstoun, heaving another sigh, for he had seen himself lord advocate the last 10 minutes.

Thereupon they set themselves, not very enthusiastically, to draft the memorial—a process in the course of which they soon caught fire, and I had no more ado but to sit looking on and answer an occasional question. The paper was very well expressed, beginning with a recitation of the facts about myself, the reward offered for my apprehension, my surrender, the pressure brought to bear upon me, my sequestration and my arrival at Inverary in time to be too late, going on to explain the reasons of loyalty and public interest for which it was agreed to waive any right of action, and winding up with a forcible appeal to the king's mercy on behalf of James.

Methought I was a good deal sacrificed and rather represented in the light of a firebrand of a fellow whom my cloud of lawyers had restrained with difficulty from extremes. But I let it pass and made but the one suggestion, that I should be described as ready to deliver my own evidence and adduce that of others before any commission of inquiry, and the one demand that I should be immediately furnished with a copy.

Colstoun hummed and hawed. "This is a very confidential document," said he.

"And my position toward Preston-

grange is highly peculiar," I replied. "No question but I must have touched his heart at our first interview, so that he has since stood my friend consistently. But for him, gentlemen, I must now be lying dead or awaiting my sentence alongside poor James. For which reason I choose to communicate to him the fact of this memorial as soon as it is copied. You are to consider also that this step will make for my protection. I have enemies here accustomed to drive hard. His grace is in his own country. Lovat by his side, and if they should hang any autiquity over our proceedings, I think I might very well awake in gaol."

Not finding any very ready answer to these considerations, my company of advisers were at the last persuaded to consent, and made only this condition, that I was to lay the paper before Prestongrange with the express compliments of all concerned.

The advocate was at the castle dining with his grace. By the hand of one of Colstoun's servants I sent him a billet asking for an interview and received a summons to meet him at once in a private house of the town. Here I found him alone in a chamber. From his face there was nothing to be gleaned, yet I was not so unobservant but what I spied some halberts in the hall, and not so stupid but what I could gather he was prepared to arrest me there and then should it appear advisable.

"So, Mr. David, this is you?" said he.

"Where, I fear, I am not overly welcome, my lord," said I, "and I would like before I go further to express my sense of your lordship's continued good offices, even should they now cease."

"I have heard of your gratitude before," he replied dryly, "and I think this can scarce be the matter you called me from my wine to listen to. I would remember also that you still stand on a very boggy foundation."

"Not now, my lord, I think," said I, "and if your lordship will but glance an eye along this you will perhaps think as I do."

He read it sedulously through, frowning heavily, then turned back to one part and another which he seemed to weigh and compare the effect of. His face a little lightened.

"This is not so bad but what it might be worse," said he, "though I am still likely to pay dear for my acquaintance with Mr. David Balfour."

"Rather for your indulgence to that unlucky young man, my lord," said I.

He still skimmed the paper, and all the while his spirits seemed to mend.

"And to whom am I indebted for this?" he asked presently. "Other counsels must have been discussed, I think. Who was it prepared this private method? Was it Miller?"

"My lord, it was myself," said I. "These gentlemen have shown me no such consideration as that I should deny myself any credit I can fairly claim or spare them any responsibility they should properly bear. And the mere truth is that they were all in favor of a process which should have remarkable consequences in the parliament house and prove for them (in one of their own expressions) a dripping roast. Before I intervened I think they were on the point of sharing out the different law appointments. Our friend Mr. Symon was to be taken in upon some composition."

Prestongrange smiled. "These are our friends!" said he. "And what were your reasons for dissenting, Mr. David?"

I told them without concealment, expressing, however, with more force and volume those which regarded Prestongrange himself.

"You do me no more than justice," said he. "I have fought as hard in your interest as you have fought against mine. And how came you here today?" he asked. "As the case drew out I began to grow uneasy that I had clipped the period so fine, and I was even expecting you tomorrow. But day—I never dreamed of it."

I was not, of course, going to betray Andie.

"I suspect there are some very weary cattle by the road," said I.

"If I had known you were such a mosstrooper, you should have tasted longer of the Bass," says he.

"Speaking of which, my lord, I return your letter." And I gave him the inclosure in the counterfeit hand.

"There was the cover also with the seal," said he.

"I have it not," said I. "It bore naught but the address and could not compromise a cat. The second inclosure I have, and with your permission I desire to keep it."

I thought he winced a little, but he said nothing to the point. "Tomorrow," he resumed, "our business here is to be finished, and I proceed by Glasgow. I would be very glad to have you of my party, Mr. David."

"My lord," I began.

"I do not deny it will be of service to me," he interrupted. "I desire even that when we shall come to Edinburgh you should alight at my house. You have very warm friends in the Misses Grant, who will be overjoyed to have you to themselves." All through my acquaintance with the man this picture that I was in high favor with his daughters was laboriously maintained. "If you think that I have been of use to you, you can thus easily repay me, and, so far from losing, may reap some advantage by the way. It is not every strange young man who is presented in society by the king's advocate."

"This is in the nature of a countercheck to the memorial?" said I.

"You are cunning, Mr. David," said he, "and you do not wholly guess wrong; the fact will be of use to me in my defense. Perhaps, however, you underrate my friendly sentiments, which are perfectly genuine. I have a respect for you, Mr. David, mingled with awe," says he, smiling.

"I am more than willing; I am earnestly desirous to meet your wishes," said I. "It is my design to be called to the bar, where your lordship's countenance would be invaluable, and I am besides sincerely grateful to yourself and family for different marks of interest and of indulgence. The difficulty is here: There is one point in which we pull two ways. You are trying to hang James Stewart. I am trying to save him. In so far as my riding with you would better your lordship's defense, I am at your lordship's orders, but in so far as it would help to hang James Stewart you see me at a stick."

I thought he swore to himself. "You should certainly be called. The bar is the true scene for your talents," says he bitterly, and then fell awhile silent. "I will tell you," he presently resumed, "there is no question of James Stewart, for or against. James is a dead man. His life is given and taken—bought, if you like it better, and sold. No memorial can help—no defalcation of a faithful Mr. David hurt him. Blow high, blow low, there will be no pardon for James Stewart, and take that for said! The question is now of myself. Am I to stand or fall? And I do not deny to you that I am in some danger. But will Mr. David Balfour consider why? It is not because I have pushed the case unduly against James, for that I am sure of consideration. And it is not because I have sequestered Mr. David on a rock, though it will pass under that color, but because I did not take the ready and plain path, to which I was pressed repeatedly, and send Mr. David to his grave or to the gallows. Hence the scandal—hence this damned memorial," striking the paper on his leg. "My tenderness for you has brought me in this difficulty. I wish to know if your tenderness to your own conscience is too great to let you help me out of it?"

"If you will name the time and place, I will be punctually ready to attend your lordship," said I.

He shook hands with me. "And I think my misses have some news for you," says he, dismissing me.

I came away vastly pleased to have my peace made, yet a little concerned in conscience, nor could I help wondering as I went back whether perhaps I had not been a scruple too good natured. But there was the fact, and this was the man that might have been my father, an able man, a great dignitary, and one that in the hour of my need had reached a hand to my assistance. I was in the better humor to enjoy the remainder of that evening, which I passed away with the advocates, in excellent company, no doubt, but perhaps with rather more than a sufficiency of punch; for, though I went early to bed, I have no clear mind of how I got there.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TEE'D BALL.

"Be so good as copy me these few pages."

On the morrow, from the justice's private room, where none could see me, I heard the verdict given in and the judgment rendered upon James. The duke's words I am quite sure I have correctly, and since that famous passage has been made a subject of dispute I may as well commemorate my version. Having referred to the year '45, the chief of the Campbells sitting as justice general upon the bench, thus addressed the unfortunate Stewart before him: "If you had been successful in that rebellion, you might have been giving the law where you have now received the judgment of it; we, who are this day your judges, might have been tried before one of your mock courts of judicature, and then you might have been satiated with the blood of any name or clan to which you had an aversion."

This is to let the cat out of the bag indeed, thought I. And that was the general impression.

James was as fairly murdered as though the duke had got a fowling piece and stalked him. So much of course I knew, but others knew not so much and were more affected by the items of scandal that come to light in the progress of the cause. One of the chief was certainly this sally of the justice's. It was run hard by another of a juryman, who had struck into the midst of Colstoun's speech for the defense with a "Pray, sir, cut it short; we are quite weary," which seemed the very excess of impudence and simplicity. But some of my new lawyer friends were still more staggered with an innovation that had disgraced and vitiated the proceedings.

One witness was never called. His name indeed was printed, where it may still be seen on the fourth page of the list: "James Drummond, alias Macgregor, alias James More, late tenant in Inveronachile." And his precognition had been taken, as the matter is, in writing. He had remembered and invented (God help him) matter which was lead in James Stewart's shoes, and I saw was like to prove wings to his own. This testimony it was highly desirable to bring to the notice of the jury without exposing the man himself to the perils of cross examination, and the way it was brought about was a matter of surprise to all. For the paper was handed round (like a curiosity) in court, passed through the jury box, where it did its work and disappeared again (as though by accident) before it reached the counsel for the prisoner. This was counted a most insidious device, and that the name of James More should be mingled up with it filled me with shame for Catriona and concern for myself.

The following day Prestongrange and I, with a considerable company, set out for Glasgow, where (to my impatience) we continued to linger some time in a mixture of pleasure and affairs. I lodged with my laird, with whom I was encouraged to familiarity; had my place at entertainments; was presented to the chief guests and altogether made more of than I thought accorded either with my parts or station, so that, on strangers being present, I would often blush for Prestongrange. It must be owned the view I had taken of the world in these last months was fit to cast a gloom upon my character. I had met many men—some of them leaders in Israel, whether by their birth or talents—and who among them all had shown clean hands?

As for the Brows and Millers, I had seen their self seeking. I could never again respect them. Prestongrange was the best yet. He had saved me, had spared me, rather, when others had it in their minds to murder me outright, but the blood of James lay at his door, and I thought his present dissimulation with myself a thing below pardon. That he should affect to find pleasure in my discourse almost surprised me out of my patience. I would sit and watch him with a kind of slow fire of anger in my bowels. "Ah, friend, friend," I would think to myself, "if you were but thorough in this affair of the memorial, would you not kick me in the streets?" Here I did him, as events have proved, the most foul injustice, and I think he was at once far more sincere and a far more artful performer than I had supposed.

But I had some warrant for my incredulity in the behavior of that court of young advocates that hung about him in the hope of patronage. The sudden favor of a lad not previously heard of troubled them at first out of measure, but two days were not gone by before I found myself surrounded with flattery and attention. I was the same young man and neither better nor bonnier that they had rejected a month before, and now there was no civility too fine for me. The same, do I say? It was not so, and the byname by which I went behind my back confirmed it. Seeing me so firm with the advocate and persuaded that I was to fly high and far, they had taken a word from the golfing green and called me the Tee'd Ball [a ball placed upon a little mound for convenience of striking].

On the morning of Oct. 1 I was awakened by the clattering in of an express, and getting to my window almost before he had dismounted I saw the messenger had ridden hard. Some while after I was called to Prestongrange, where he was sitting in his bedgown and nightcap with his letters round him.

"Mr. David," said he, "I have a piece of news for you. It concerns some friends of yours, of whom I sometimes think you are a little ashamed, for you have never referred to their existence."

I suppose I blushed.

"I see you understand, since you make the answering signal," said he, "and I must compliment you on your excellent taste in beauty. But do you know, Mr. David, this seems to me a very enterprising lass? She crops up from every side. The government of Scotland appears unable to proceed for Mistress Katrine Drummond, which was somewhat the case, no great while back, with a certain Mr. David Balfour. Should not these make a good match? Her first intromission in politics—but I must not tell you that story. The authorities have decided you are to hear it otherwise and from a livelier narrator. This new example is more serious, however, and I am afraid I must alarm you with the intelligence that she is now in prison."

I cried out.

"Yes," said he, "the little lady is in prison. But I would not have you to despair. Unless you (with your friends and memorials) shall procure my downfall, she is to suffer nothing."

"But what has she done? What is her offense?" I cried.

"It might be almost construed a high treason," he returned, "for she has broke the king's castle of Edinburgh."

"The lady is much my friend," I said. "I know you would not work me if the thing were serious."

"And yet it is serious in a sense," said he, "for this rogue of a Katrine—or Cateran, as we may call her—has set adrift again upon the world that very doubtful character, her papa."

"I saw the consequences and was instantly reassured for Catriona. "Ah!" said I, "I was expecting that!"

"You have at times a great deal of discretion, too!" says Prestongrange.

"And what is my lord pleased to mean by that?" I asked.

"I was just marveling," he replied. "that being so clever as to draw these inferences, you should not be clever enough to keep them to yourself. But I think you would like to hear the details of the affair. I have received two versions, and the least official is the more full and far the more entertaining, being from the lively pen of my eldest daughter. 'Here is all the town bizzing with a fine piece of work,' she writes, 'and, what would make the thing more noted (if it were only known), the malefactor is a protege of his lordship, my papa.

"'I am sure your heart is too much in your duty (if it were nothing else) to have forgotten Gray Eyes. What does she do but get a broad hat with the flaps open, a long, hairylike man's greatcoat and a big gravatt, kilt her couts up to Gude kens whaur, clap two pair of boot hose upon her legs, take a pair of clouted brogues [patched shoes] in her hand and off to the castle! Here she gives herself out to be a soutar [shoemaker] in the employ of James More, and gets admitted to his cell, the lieutenant (who seems to be full of pleasantry) making sport among his soldiers of the soutar's greatcoat. Presently they hear disputation and the sound of blows inside. Out flies the cobbler, his coat flying, the flaps of his hat beat about his face, and the lieutenant and his soldiers mirk at him as he runs off. They laughed not so hearty the next time they had occasion to visit the cell and found nobody but a tall, pretty, gray eyed lass in the female habit. As for the cobbler, he was "over the hills ayont Dumblane," and it's thought that poor Scotland will have to console herself without him.

"'I drank Catriona's health this night in public. Indeed the whole town admires her, and I think the beaux would wear bits of her garters in their buttonholes if they could only get them. I would have gone to visit her in prison, too, only I remembered in time I was papa's daughter; so I wrote her a billet instead which I intrusted to the faithful Doig and I hope you will admit I can be political when I please. The same faithful gomeral is to dispatch this letter by the express along with those of the wiseacres, so that you may hear Tom Fool in company with Solomon. Talking of gomerals, do tell Dauvit Balfour. I would I could see the face of him at the thought of a long legged lass in such a predicament, to say nothing of the levities of your affectionate daughter and his respectful friend.' So my rascal signs herself!" continued Prestongrange. "And you see, Mr. David, it is quite true what I tell you, and my daughters regard you with the most affectionate playfulness."

"The gomeral is much obliged," said I.

"And was not this prettily done?" he went on. "Is not this highland maid a piece of a heroine?"

"I was always sure she had a great heart," said I. "And I wager she grieved nothing. But I beg your pardon; this is to tread upon forbidden subjects."

"I will go bail she did not," he returned quite openly. "I will go bail she thought she was flying straight into King George's face."

Remembrance of Catriona, and the thought of her lying in captivity, moved me strangely. I could see that even Prestongrange admired and could not withhold his lips from smiling when he considered her behavior. As for Miss Grant, for all her ill habit of mockery, her admiration shone out plain. A kind of a heat came on me.

"I am not your lordship's daughter," I began.

"That I know of!" he put in, smiling.

"I speak like a fool," said I, "or rather I began wrong. It would doubtless be unwise in Mistress Grant to go to her in prison; but for me, I think I would look like a half hearted friend if I did not fly there instantly."

"So-ho, Mr. David," says he. "I thought that you and I were in a bargain."

"My lord," I said, "when I made that bargain I was a good deal affected by your goodness, but I never can deny that I was moved besides by my own interest. There was self seeking in my heart, and I think shame of it now. It may be for your lordship's safety to say this fashious Davie Balfour is your friend and housemate. Say it then. I'll never contradict you. But as for your patronage, I give it all back. I ask but the one thing—let me go and give me a pass to see her in her prison."

He looked at me with a hard eye. "You put the cart before the horse, I think," says he. "That which I had given was a portion of my liking, which your thankless nature does not seem to have remarked. But for my patronage, it is not given, nor, to be exact, is it yet offered." He paused a bit. "And I warn you, you do not know yourself," he added. "Youth is a hasty season. You will think better of all this before a year."

"Well, and I would like to be that kind of youth!" I cried. "I have seen too much of the other party in these young advocates that fawn upon your lordship and are even at the pains to fawn on me. And I have seen it in the old ones also. They are all for by-ends, the whole clan of them! It's this that makes me seem to misdoubt your lordship's liking. Why would I think that you would like me? But ye told me yourself ye had an interest."

I stopped at this, confounded that I had run so far. He was observing me with an unfathomable face.

"My lord, I ask your pardon," I resumed. "I have nothing in my chafts but a rough country tongue. I think it would be only decentlike if I broke go to see my friend in her captivity, but I am owing you my life; I'll never forget that, and if it's for your lordship's good here I'll stay. That's barely gratitude."

"This might have been reached in fewer words," says Prestongrange grimly. "It is easy, and it is at times gracious, to say a plain Scot's 'aye.'"

"Ah, but, my lord, I think ye take me not yet entirely!" cried I. "For your sake, for my lifesake and the kindness that ye say ye bear to me—for these, I'll consent, but not for any good that might be coming to myself. If I stand aside when this young maid is in her trial, it's a thing I will be noways advantaged by; I will lose by it; I will never gain. I would rather make a shipwreck wholly than to build on that foundation."

He was a minute serious, then smiled. "You mind me of the man with the long nose," said he. "Was you to look at the moon by telescope you would see David Balfour there. But you shall have your way of it. I will ask at you one service and then set you free. My clerks are overdriven. Be so good as copy me these few pages," says he, visibly swithering away some huge rolls of manuscripts. "and when that is done I shall bid you godspeed. I would never charge myself with Mr. David's conscience, and if you cast some part of it, as you went by, in a moss hag you would find yourself to ride much easier without it."

"Perhaps not just entirely in the same direction though, my lord," says I.

"And you shall have the last word, too," cries he gayly.

Indeed he had some cause for gayety, having now found the means to gain his purpose. To lessen the weight of the memorial, or to have a readier answer at his hand, he desired I should appear publicly in the character of his intimate. But if I were to appear with the same publicity as a visitor to Catriona in her prison the world would scarce stint to draw conclusions, and the true nature of James More's escape must become evident to all. This was the little problem I had set him of a sudden, and to which he had so briskly found an answer. I was to be tethered in Glasgow by that job of copying, which in mere outward decency I could not well refuse, and during these hours of my employment Catriona was privately got rid of.

(To be Continued.)

Carpenter tools at Cheapside. ‡

VERAGUA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Descendant of Columbus Expresses His Appreciation of the Honors Done Him.

U. S. Secretary of State Gresham's Acknowledgment of the Duke's Letter.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW YORK, June 12.

SIR,—In taking leave of the Government, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will convey to the Congress and the people of the United States the profound and sincere gratitude of my family and myself for the honor that has been conferred upon us, and the hospitality that has been extended to us during our visit to Your Excellency's country. I am not ignorant of the fact that only once before in the history of the United States has Your Excellency's Government so honored a citizen of another nation, and I feel the more grateful because my name in this way will be linked with that of La Fayette. I cannot adequately express my admiration for the grandeur of the press and the hospitality of the United States, and of the intelligence, the enterprise and patriotism of the people, and no words that I can command could describe the majesty of the occasion that commemorates the discovery of America. As that was the greatest triumph of civilization in the fourteenth century, so is the Exposition at Chicago the greatest triumph of civilization in the nineteenth century. To the officers of the Exposition my family and myself tender our heartiest congratulations, and to them, as well as to the officers and citizens of the several places we have visited, we can only offer the greatest praise for the attentions we have everywhere received. I may ask, also, that Your Excellency will express to the President of the U. S. the regret I feel because, on account of conditions over which I have no control, I am denied the privilege of again visiting him and of offering my thanks in person to him and to pay my farewell respects to the chief magistrate of a people who have done so much to honor the descendants of Christopher Columbus.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary, to be,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

To the hon Secretary of State of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 13, 1893.

To His Excellency the Duke of Veragua:

SIR:—Your letter of the 12th inst., expressing your high appreciation of your reception in this country, and tendering to the Congress and the people of the United States your thanks therefor, has been handed to me by Commander Dickens, to whom, upon his return to New York, I entrust this reply. The gratification which the Government and the people of the United States have justly felt at thus being enabled to welcome as the guest of the nation, one whose name and blood to-day represents the great discoverer, to whose perseverance and dauntless faith the discovery of our New World is due, has found its expression in the cordial welcome extended to you, and your visit to her shores will ever remain prominently associated with the Columbian commemoration now in progress. I am glad to believe your coming hither, coupled with the conspicuous part your countrymen have taken in the Chicago Exposition, will have a due share in strengthening the good will and sincere friendship existing between the United States and Spain. Commander Dickens has been ordered to make the necessary arrangements for your voyage back to Spain, which I trust will prove to be agreeable to you. Wishing you a safe return to your own country,

I am, with the highest esteem,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GRESHAM.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Stock market was irregular in the early trading, and as a rule lower quotations prevailed. The reduction in the posted rates of sterling exchange, however, induced some covering of shorts, and there was a partial recovery. When it became known that Baring, Magoun & Co. had ordered $500,000 in gold for shipment from London to this country, the complexion of affairs at the Stock Exchange underwent a complete change. The improvement was stimulated by a let up in the stringency in money. As a rule the advance was well maintained at the close. Total sales 197,286 shares. The market closed firm. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 6c, 76½; Central Pacific, 26½; Denver and Rio Grande, 14½; Wells Fargo, 145; Great Northern, preferred, 120; Missouri Pacific, 34; Northern Pacific, 14; Northern Pacific preferred, 35½; Northwest, 105½; Oregon Navigation, 70; Oregon Improvement, 18; Pacific Mail, 18½; Texas Pacific, 8; Union Pacific, 29; Western Union, 63½.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A man dressed in cowboy costume, bestrode a buckskin colored broncho in front of the city hall yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and started, he said, on a trip around the world. He was R. J. Tanner, a cowboy from Lincoln, Neb., twenty-three years of whose life have been passed mostly on horseback. The route he has laid out is from this city to Reading, Pa., through Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Marion, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Joliet, Davenport, Omaha, Lincoln, Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, Ogden, and from thence to San Francisco, by steamer to Japan, through China, India, Persia, Arabia, the Holy Land, Switzerland, Spain, France, England, Ireland, and by steamer from Queenstown to New York. Tanner expects to make the trip in two years. He takes no equipment, but a revolver, a rubber coat and a kodak. He says he will write a book when he comes back.

TROY, N. Y., June 21.—The Columbian liberty bell will be cast to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Cleveland has consented to set the machinery in motion and the arrangements have been completed for her to press the button at Gray's Gables at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

OMAHA, June 21.—White Swan, a granddaughter of Sitting Bull, accuses her lover, Harry Gordon, of running away with two trotting horses, a wagon, $400 and some valuable land titles belonging to her. She followed him to this city and applied to the police for assistance in recovering her property. It is thought Gordon has crossed the river to Iowa. White Swan said that she and Gordon had been travelling together for several years. He drove her horses in races throughout the Western circuit, and won considerable money. When she was down in Oklahoma looking after some land, Gordon, whom she had left in Lincoln, Neb., disappeared with her outfit. The woman says she is worth $100,000. She declares that if it is necessary she will spend the rest of her life looking for her recreant lover, and when she finds him she will kill him. White Swan is known in Nebraska as Marguerite Melliocn. She is about 40 years old and is not handsome.

NEW YORK, June 20.—By a rear end collision on the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad this evening, seven person were injured, but none fatally.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MOOSEJAW, June 17.—Alexander McBride, mail clerk and school trustee for Calgary, was committed for trial at Regina to-day, for stealing a letter on the train. McBride is supposed to be temporarily insane.

TORONTO, June 17.—The Evening Star, started as a rival to the Evening News, when the compositors of the latter paper went out on strike, because of the introduction of typesetting machines some time ago, suspended publication to-day. It owes a salary bill of $1,500.

BRANTFORD, June 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly delegates visited the Mohawk institute, the Mohawk church, and the celebrated Bow Park stock farm on Saturday. On Sunday special assembly services were preached in Zion church. In the morning the pulpit was occupied by Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Halifax. Holy communion was served in the afternoon, when Rev. Principal Cavin and the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, officiated. At night the church was crowded, when Rev. J. G. Paton, the veteran and venerable New Hebrides missionary, told his early experiences in South Sea mission work.

QUEBEC, June 21.—The Army worm has made its appearance at Ste. Sophie, county of Megantic, and is said to be doing enormous damage to the crops.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., June 21.—A boy playing with a toy pistol in a barn in Gibson, opposite this city, started a fire last evening that burned eighty dwellings, two churches, the Canadian Pacific station, six stores and two public halls. The fire practically burned itself out, and 125 families are homeless.

TORONTO, June 21.—A general despatch to the Globe says a Montreal broker has received a private dispatch stating that the Great Northern Railway has refused to accept Canadian Pacific Railway tickets as a result of a breach in the friendly relations between the two roads. This intelligence tends to confirm the sensational report in the Chicago Mail of Saturday last to the effect that a complete rupture had taken place between the two companies.

GUELPH, June 21.—William C. Reid, a Fergus man, has been arrested on a charge of negotiating for the purchase of $7,000 worth of counterfeit money. He has been committed here for trial. Reid is about fifty years of age, is worth $30,000, and has hitherto been a prominent and respected resident of Fergus.

HAMILTON, June 21.—An inquest into the death of Mrs Hayden, which occurred a few days ago under suspicious circumstances, resulted in a verdict of death from poison administered by some person unknown.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria is en route from Balmoral to Windsor for the purpose of superintending the preparations for the marriage two weeks hence, of the Princess Victoria May of Teck and the Duke of York. Lord Carrington, official of the lord chamberlain's department, is engaged in outlining the arrangements for the event; he will have an audience with the Queen on Thursday, at which she will express her views concerning the preparations. The apartments in St. James' palace, in which the couple will live, are being entirely refurnished, and no expense is being spared to give them a luxurious appearance.

ST PETERSBURG, June 21.—Cholera is decreasing rapidly throughout Russia. In Bessarabia, Podolia, Kursk and Oree only an occasional death and a few fresh cases are now reported.

MONTREAL, June 21.—(Special.)—The Spanish caravels Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina left this afternoon at four o'clock, in tow of several tugs, en route for Chicago. The caravels were given a hearty send off by a number of people. Commander Concas and officers were highly delighted with their stay in Montreal.

E. S Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has declined to accept the presidency of the Dominion Bankers' Association, to which he was elected.

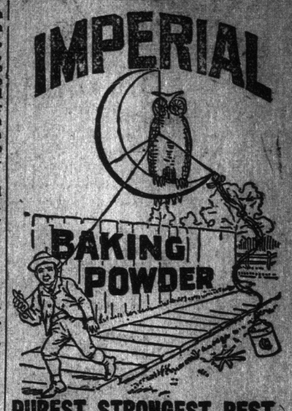
Four students, Edward Kelly, J. N. Cloutier, Edouard Rivard and Camille Magnan were drowned at Joliette, Que., to-day, by the upsetting of their boat while they were enjoying a pleasure trip.

TORONTO, June 21. — (Special) — The Ancient Order of United Workmen, in convention here, resumed business this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Supreme Master Workman Burl presided. The first business was the fixing of the maximum life rate, which was placed at forty-five years. A petition is being circulated to exclude from the order all who are engaged in the liquor business. During the afternoon the delegates were treated to a carriage ride around the city as guests of the Mayor. To-morrow morning they will be given a trip to Niagara Falls.

AMHERST, N. S., June 21.—Five out of eight prisoners confined in the county jail here escaped early this morning by cutting through and removing the half-inch iron bars and forcing down the cross bars. The whole of the bars show marks of several days' work with a fine saw. The escaped prisoners are Roderick McDonald, Patrick Lynch, Charles Havill, and John Lightye, of Halifax, with Robert Ackles, of Northport.

THE MADRID EXPLOSION.

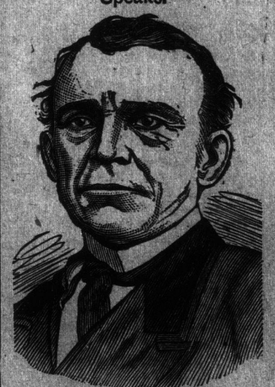
MADRID, June 21. — The wounded accomplice of the dead bomb-thrower has made a partial confession under pressure from the police. The man, whose name is Suarez, admitted that the dead man was an Anarchist named Ruiz, and that he carried, at the time of the explosion, a bottle containing gunpowder and shot. Five more Anarchists have been arrested in this city and 17 in Barcelona, for participating in the bomb throwing. The Government has appointed special magistrate to investigate the bomb outrage. It appears that Ruiz was seen daily prowling around the Cortes while the Republicans were carrying out their recent policy of obstruction in that body.



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.



MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cummes, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMMES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 4th August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way, between Abbottsford and Otter, Alberni and Nanaimo and Langley and Langley Prairie, from the 1st September next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the post offices of Abbottsford, Aldergrove, Shortreed, Otter, Langley, Langley Prairie, Alberni, Errington, Parksville, Nanoose Bay, and Nanaimo and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspectors office, Victoria, 2nd June 1893. je13-3t-w

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or overexertion. Six packages GUARANTEED to CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B. C. jly11-d&w-eod.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The Liberal convention meets to-day in Ottawa. There is to be, it is said, a great gathering. Liberals from the east and the west and the centre are either in Ottawa or are on their way to that city. It is reported that all, or nearly all, the leading lights of the party are to be present.

The Liberals seem to be duly impressed with the work they have to do. It is an exceedingly difficult work, whether important or not. They will have to organize a thoroughly disorganized party, and to give strength and courage to a body that has become completely demoralized.

The Liberals have been without a settled policy for some years. They have tried one device after another to recover the ground they had lost, but they have never succeeded in getting the confidence of the country. They have not, in fact, been able to bring about anything like solidity in their own ranks. Since the deposition of Mr. Mackenzie there has never been the proper degree of cohesion in the party to enable its members to work heartily together for any object. The truth is, there has not in the opinion of many Liberals, been anything worth contending for.

Will Mr. Laurier be able to unite and inspirit the divided and disheartened Liberal party? We very much doubt his ability to do this. What has he to offer them? He and his colleagues have found that a policy which consists of nothing but negatives will neither unite the Liberal party nor win the confidence of the men who are not attached to any party. He must have something positive to offer them. What has he got of that nature to lay before the convention? Nothing that has yet come to light. It is said that Mr. Laurier favors tariff reform and that he is desirous to obtain reciprocity with the United States. But his talk about tariff reform and reciprocity has degenerated into a string of generalities that may mean anything or nothing. It is understood that he has abandoned his scheme of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union, but what has he to offer in place of it? Some vague talk about a tariff for revenue, which means, if it means anything, reducing the duties on some manufactures and reimposing duties on tea, sugar and some other articles that are now on the free list. As for reciprocity, Mr. Laurier can say nothing definite about that, as its extent and scope depend upon what the United States is prepared to do, and so far its Government and leading men have not shown the slightest disposition to meet the views of Canadians in this matter.

It must not be forgotten that any proposals for revenue reform which Mr. Laurier may submit to the convention, must show how a revenue sufficient to carry on the Government, in a progressive manner, can be raised. If he does this honestly and intelligently we are pretty sure his policy will not meet with the approval of the loud-voiced free traders of his party.

It is not to be supposed that the Liberals are more able or willing to settle the School question, or the Language question, or any other question in which the people of the Dominion take an interest, than the party now in power. Mr. Laurier, in the settlement of those questions will have precisely the same elements in the country, and within the ranks of his own party, to deal with as has Sir John Thompson. And there are not many in the country who believe that he can deal with them more firmly or more fairly than can the present Premier and his colleagues in the Government When the difficulties the Liberal leader has to meet and the material he has to work with are considered, he will be a bold man indeed who will predict that the Liberal party will be more solid, more coherent, and more vigorous after the convention disperses than before it met.

CANADA'S QUARANTINE.

The people of both Canada and the United States require at this particular time that the quarantine of both countries be efficient, watchful and in good hands. The countries are so closely connected in many ways, that inefficiency and neglect in the matter of quarantine on the part of one may do irreparable injury to both. It follows, therefore, that persons whose word is supposed to have weight should be particularly careful what they publish about the quarantine of either country. The public should not be made over-confident by rose-colored pictures of the quarantine arrangements and assurances that all reasonable precautions against the introduction of contagious diseases have been made. Neither should they be needlessly alarmed and made distrustful by false reports of the equipment of the quarantine stations in the two countries.

At this time, when it is necessary that the public mind should be at ease about the measures taken by the Government to keep infectious disease out of the country, Dr. Edward Playter, an Ottawa physician, who spent some time last fall at Grosse Isle in an official capacity, has published a letter, in which he states that the quarantine is not to be relied upon to prevent the invasion of the Dominion by cholera and smallpox. This, he says, in face of the representations made to the contrary by the delegates at the quarantine conference held in New York a short time ago. The American newspapers make Dr. Playter's statements the text of articles reflecting upon the Dominion authorities. They more than hint that the assurances made by the Canadian delegates at the conference were false and misleading.

The Toronto Mail, wishing, no doubt, to get at the truth of the matter, interviewed the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Angers. That gentleman spoke very plainly indeed about Dr. Playter and his statements.

"Dr. Playter is an old fool," he said with a great deal of emphasis, "and he has pestered the life out of me ever since I have been here. He has always been an annoyance to the Government. He pestered Mr. Carling, my predecessor. He became an intolerable pest to Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Foster had to turn him out of his office to get rid of him."

"What is the trouble with the doctor?"

"Well, he cannot make a living apparently at his profession, and he wants to live on the Government. He formerly enjoyed an annual subsidy for his health journal, but since that has been stopped he has been a persistent applicant for Government subventions. It seems that he has written a pamphlet on diseases in animals. He has left human beings and gone at other animals, and he wants the Government to publish it or pay him for it. His demands are very modest. He thinks that half a million copies at least would be required to meet the public demand. The sum the doctor wanted placed in the estimates for this purpose was $6,250."

"Was he not in the employ of the Government last fall?"

"To get rid of him we sent him down to Grosse Isle for a couple of weeks, but his services were of no use. I have a report from Dr. Montizambert giving an account of the doctor's incapacity for the work to which he was appointed. The Government would gladly employ him if his services were of any value to the country, but they are not. As to the disclosures he offers the press, I had them all submitted to me already in the shape of one of his regular bulky documents, which he is always bringing around to frighten us. The last time he was here he made threats of what he would do. If he had been a younger man and said what he did I would have—I would have helped him out."

"As for the Grosse Isle quarantine station," said Mr. Angers in conclusion, "it is the best equipped and most efficient on the continent of North America. I have letters from the United States authorities declaring that our quarantine arrangements are almost ideally perfect."

If our memory serves us the Grosse Isle quarantine station was examined by a commission composed of American and Canadian medical men, who reported favorably upon it. At any rate the station is still open to all comers, and if our neighbors have any doubts as to its efficiency it can easily be examined. This will be both an easier and a cheaper way of arriving at the truth regarding it, and of removing all doubts as to its efficiency, than keeping "a sharp lookout for cholera in the direction of the Canadian borders as well as our own ports."

ANOTHER HERESY TRIAL.

Canadian Presbyterians are to have their heresy trial. The gentleman arraigned for heterodoxy is not only a minister, but a teacher in a theological college. He is the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, professor of Church History and Apologetics in the Montreal Presbyterian College. The alleged heretical utterances are contained in an address which the revefend gentleman delivered not long ago in the Convocation Hall of Queen's College, Kingston. In that discourse Dr. Campbell drew a contrast between the representations made of the nature and character of Deity in the Old Testament and in the New. He evidently finds it difficult to reconcile the views of God as set forth in the Old Testament with His character and attributes as depicted in the New Testament. He says:

The prevailing Old Testament notion concerning God was that of an Oriental monarch, subject to no law, ruling absolutely, sitting upon the circle of the earth and looking down upon its grasshoppers beneath. A warrior king. He goes forth to fight for Israel against the rest of His children. A judge. He sits upon His throne and the malefactors tremble before Him, yes, and even the saints and holy angels by hyperbole. . . . . .

I do not find the imperator in the New Testament, nor the judge, nor the warrior, nor the avenger.

The difficulty which Dr. Campbell raises, others have found formidable, and some, in despair of reconciling such apparently opposite views of Deity, have rejected Christianity altogether. It is evident that Dr. Campbell sympathizes with these doubters for he says:

The moral difficulties of the Old Testament, in view of Christ's teaching, are insurmountable, whether that teaching is found in our Lord's moral precepts, in His actions, or in His portraiture of His Father's character. God, even the Father, is a being whose moral perfections are not only imitable by men, but constitute the standard of His children's morality. The children are to bear the Father's image in promoting peace and forgiving injury, in blessing him who curses and in refusing to resist evil.

Dr. Campbell does not attempt to reconcile these seemingly conflicting views of the nature of Deity. He says: "I used to try, as an apologist, to explain the moral difficulties away, wounding the Father in the house of his friends." His explanation, if it is an explanation, is ingenious; but we do not see how it can be made to accord with the generally received idea of the inspiration of Scripture. He seems to think that in the early days of the world men spoke of its Ruler and Maker, not as He is, but according to their ideas of Him. It is, perhaps, best to let him speak for himself. He says:

When I was a child I spoke as a child, I thought as a child. There was a child-world, and thus it spoke and thought. The child-world had a Father, and it had a goblin. The Father was real, and the goblin, though a liar, was very real, too, as he still is. The child-world lived in the interval between the darkness and the dawn, when things are indistinct and men walk as shadows. Sometimes they knew the Father and loved Him as they only could, but at others they took the goblin for the Father or the Father for the goblin, and were sore afraid and terribly perplexed. These interviews the child-world wrote down in their diaries, which the Father saw with grief.

This seems to be the full extent of Dr. Campbell's alleged heresy. People will no doubt be, as they are in the case of Dr. Briggs, divided in opinion as to whether or not the views enunciated are heretical, and it is not likely that the decision of the Church Courts will convince those who have come to a different conclusion that they are wrong. It is surprising to see how few are induced to change their minds by the discussions on such subjects by deliberative bodies and controversial publications. It is needless to say that Dr. Campbell is a most estimable man in every relation of life, and has hitherto been an exceedingly useful one.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which opened its annual session in Brantford, Ontario, on the 14th inst., represents one of the largest and most influential religious denominations in the Dominion. According to the last census the number of Presbyterians in Canada is 755,199. This is a very large proportion of a population of 4,832,679. The increase of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has more than kept pace with the growth of the population of the country. A century ago there were in the whole of British North America only 20,000 persons professing the Presbyterian faith. These were ministered to by twenty-two clergymen. In 1876, a year after the last union was consummated, the number of communicants was 88,228, and of ministers 672. Since then the number of communicants has very nearly doubled, there now being 173,904. The contributions to the schemes of the Church have during that time nearly trebled, and the contributions for all purposes more than doubled. This shows that the Presbyterian Church is in a flourishing condition, and there is reason to believe that in the future its growth will be quite as rapid and as vigorous as it has been in the past. Presbyterians exercise a powerful influence in every province of the Dominion. Members of the denomination are to be found taking a leading part in every movement that has for its object the improvement of society or the advancement of religion.

ENLIGHTENED.

We are very glad to see that the New Westminster Columbian has discovered that the Dominion Government has no power, if it had the will, to discriminate against the Japanese in the matter of granting fishing licenses. Would not our contemporary have shown more courage and more real independence if it had pointed out this fact to its readers some time ago? If the Columbian, when it published the fishermen's petition, had honestly told the men who were getting it up that they were asking the Dominion Government to do what was both contrary to its principles and beyond its power, would it not have proved itself the fishermen's friend? But it did nothing of the kind. It allowed the men to go on with their agitation, knowing that it must be fruitless. We, for our part, do not think that the journal which encourages men to do what it knows is foolish and contrary to the principles of British rule, is doing its duty. What does the Columbian think about it? When the leaders of the movement against the Japanese find out that the Columbian encouraged them to pursue a course which could not possibly lead to any good result, they cannot look upon that paper as friendly to their interests. And they must feel a contempt for the demagogues who had neither the honesty nor the courage to tell them that they were asking for what could not be granted. There is some excuse for the fishermen, for it is possible that they believed that the Government could give them what they wanted, but no such allowance can be made for the Columbian, which must have known a great deal better.

The Columbian, in its comments on our article, does not keep to the truth as closely as it might. It says that we devoted our remarks to one clause of the petition, and reproaches us with "picking holes in the manner of the petition." If that petition had not been published in the Columbian we would have been tempted to believe that its editor had never read the document. Anyone who is not a downright fool must see that the exclusion of the Japanese is the principal object of that petition. Nine-tenths of its text is nothing more or better than a protest against employing Japanese and other Asiatics in the salmon packing industry. If the prayer to exclude the Japanese is the "manner" of the petition, we should like to know what is its matter. The abuse of the Naturalization Act, which our contemporary now wishes the public to believe, was "one of the main pressing questions" of the petition, is mentioned incidentally, as it were. The very first prayer of the petition, and apparently the only one the petitioners care anything about, is that no Japanese be allowed a license. This request naturally and logically follows the statements of the preamble. The petitioners evidently want the Japanese excluded, no matter whether they are legally naturalized or not.

Besides, it did not require a petition to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to have the naturalization law honestly enforced. The law is on the statute book like any other law and the machinery to enforce it has been provided. If it is evaded or if naturalization is procured by fraud there is a way of proceeding against those who get the benefits which the law confers, dishonestly. It may happen that such a mode of procedure will be productive of inconvenient results to some white men who are loudest in their denunciation of the "Japs." Is this the case? Are there among the indignant petitioners United States citizens and other foreigners who wish to make themselves British subjects for salmon fishing purposes only, and who, when the fishing season is over, intend to return to their allegiance to their own country? If our information is correct the Japanese—who are, we see, after all, only seven per cent. of the licensed fishermen—are not the only persons who "abuse" the naturalization law in order to obtain what they consider a temporary advantage. We do not think that it would be very difficult to put an effectual check to the abuse of the Naturalization Act. But all offenders of all complexions must be treated alike. Why does not the Columbian insist upon a rigid and an impartial administration of the law?

We have opened the eyes of our contemporary with respect to the power of the Government to discriminate against men on account of the color of their skin, and we trust that we have enlightened it with regard to the operation of the "Naturalization Act." If it will benefit by the instruction and pursue a straightforward and friendly course towards the salmon packing industry, with which the welfare of New Westminster is so closely connected, our labor will not be lost.

We are sorry to see that the Victoria Times has fallen so low as to be nothing better than the echo of the foolishness of the New Westminster Columbian.

A BLUE LOOKOUT.

The prospects of the Home Rulers are becoming more and more gloomy. Not only is the opposition to their cause becoming more vigorous and more aggressive, but there are serious dissensions in their own ranks. Some of Mr. Gladstone's English supporters follow him with great reluctance. There are features of the Bill which they do not like, and which, unless considerably modified, they will refuse to support. The Irish section of his party are not pleased with the way in which the Bill is being dragged through the House. They consider that Mr. Gladstone is entirely too moderate and too forbearing. They would have him pursue a more arbitrary course and use his majority to put a stop to debate and to defeat the obstructive tactics of the Opposition. Their discontent finds expression in loud murmurs, and the indications are that open insurrection is not far off.

Then the Irish members are very far from being a happy family. They are quarrelling bitterly among themselves. Mr. Sexton, who is one of the ablest men among them, and whose knowledge of Parliamentary usage and skill in Parliamentary tactics was of the greatest use to the Home Rulers, has resigned his position as a member of the party. Great exertions have been made to have him back again, but there has been too much said to make reconciliation easy.

The Home Rule bill makes but little progress through the House, and those who predict that it will never be carried through all its stages are now listened to with respect. Mr. Gladstone still keeps up the fight with extraordinary vigor, but it is not hard to see that many of his followers are losing heart. What the result will be no one can foresee, but the conviction is strong and general that, if the bill gets through the House of Commons and is thrown out by the Lords, it will be rejected on an appeal to the people at the polls.

WINE PRODUCTION.

The extent to which wine is produced in Australia is not generally known. The vine flourishes in Southern Australia. It is cultivated extensively there, and the production of Australian wine can only be limited by the demand. There are already from 15,000 to 16,000 acres under vines, and the wine produced last year amounted to 1,048,170 gallons. Of this 325,041 gallons were exported. In Victoria the total production was last year 1,997,593 gallons, with a total export of 222,324 gallons.

The vineyards of Australia are exceedingly productive. We are told that "The average yield of an acre will vary rom one to three tons of grapes according to the kind of vine and the nature of the soil, and a ton of grapes will give from 110 to 150 gallons of juice. It is easy to see that the million of gallons (of South Australia) of the year will not take long to double and treble itself under the present extension of planting."

New South Wales is also a wine-producing colony. The question with Australians is, just now, what are they to do with the wine after it is made. The country being new, and the products of its vineyards little known, its wines will have to gain a character for themselves in the markets of the world. It does not seem easy to make good wine in Australia. The reason of this appears to be that the climate is so hot that fermentation is too rapid, and when not carefully attended to is apt to generate substances that are not by any means favorable to the production of good wine. The warm climate tends to make the Australian grapes rather sweet, and the superfluous sugar becomes, in the process of manufacture, alcohol. So Australian wines incline to sweetness and strength, qualities, which, to those who are not connoisseurs, are not altogether undesirable. One of the advantages of a regular trade with Australia will be to place sound and cheap wines within the reach of all who have a taste for such beverages. The general use of good wine would have a tendency to lessen the consumption of fiery whisky and of strong beer. It has been remarked that in countries where wine is cheap and abundant, drunkenness is rare. Australian wine of a fair quality, two years old, can be sold in England for from 1s 9d to 3s per gallon. It can, of course, be sold as cheap here as in the Old Country.

In response to a message from Barclay Sound the tug Lorne left yesterday morning to tow in the Barkentine Kensington, which is supposed to have either lost her bearings or been driven in that locality by a storm. While passing Barclay Sound last week the Mystery sighted the vessel lying at anchor there.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B., and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N.S.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 20.

THE CITY.

RESIDENTS of Strawberry Vale school district will meet on the 27th inst., to approve the site on the Wilkinson road selected for their school.

A DOZEN bright red strawberries from the garden of Mrs. Peter Wilson just filled the platter on which they were sent into the COLONIST office yesterday.

THERE was a parade and inspection of the headquarter batteries B.C.B.G.A. yesterday evening, the men turning out well and making a most creditable showing in their marching.

A FINE fat bear, now hanging outside the Queen's market, corner of Government and Johnson streets, was captured when approaching Mr. Jones' hen roost, on the cross road between the Burnside and Saanich roads.

CONTRACTOR J. G. BROWN commenced the work preliminary to the erection of the new isolation hospital on Thursday last, and now has twenty men employed in the excavation. Weather proving favorable, he will complete the building well within the time limit.

FIVE lady members of the Salvation Army assembled in front of a number of disorderly houses last night and conducted services until the early hours of morning. The services, although not largely attended, attracted many of the occupants to the doors and gates.

TO MRS. Deacon, of Village Bay, belongs the honor of shipping to Victoria the first box of strawberries that has left Mayne Island this season. The fruit is firm, large, full colored and full flavored—just the kind that equally commends itself to the sight, smell and taste.

MR. A. L. POUDRIER and Miss Beegan were united in marriage at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral at an early hour Sunday morning, and left by the Islander shortly after the ceremony on their wedding tour. Mr. Poudrier has just been appointed superintendent of the surveys for the Province.

MR. R. H. MATSON, general manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance company of New York, who arrived in Victoria Friday evening, is a guest of Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P. He gives a cheerful account of the crop prospects for 1893 from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also expresses astonishment and satisfaction with the progress Victoria has made since his last visit, four years ago.

IT having been suggested to the management of the Agricultural Association that a ball held during the fall exhibition would prove very attractive to the public, the subject was brought forward at last evening's meeting and referred to a committee, who will report next Monday evening. The Agricultural hall on a summer evening presents an ideal ball-room, and with the lofty galleries and cool verandahs for the promenaders, no doubt everyone would greatly enjoy a dance there should one be arranged.

IN THE County Court yesterday, before Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, sitting as a County Court judge, the appeal in the case of Regina v. Marsters was heard. This was an appeal from a conviction of the defendant by Police Magistrate Macrae for selling liquor to Indians, the penalty imposed being two months' hard labor. Mr. J. P. Walls appeared for the appeal, raising the point that the prosecution should have proved that the liquor was given without the sanction of a medical man, or of a minister of the Gospel. Mr. C. J. Prior, in support of the conviction, argued that the procedure was established by Provincial statute, of 1889. Judgment was reserved.

AT the regular meeting of Seghers' Council, No. 85, Y.M.L., held last evening, the following officers were elected: Rev. J. A. Van Nevel, president; M. Steele, first vice-president; H. J. O'Leary, second vice-president; F. J. Sehl, recording secretary; F. H. Lang, financial secretary; D. Murphy, corresponding secretary; D. McDougall, treasurer; J. Swain, marshal; J. Lawless, inside sentinel; G. Beckingham, outside sentinel. Executive committee—T. Deasy, W. H. Harris, J. Scanlon, Rev. F. X. J. Laterme and John Leonard. The Institute decided to hold a requiem mass and decorate the graves of their deceased members on July 9.

GEORGE WINDSOR, an Englishman, of middle age, was lodged in the city lockup last evening, charged with having fired a revolver within the city limits, in defiance of the Streets by-law. Windsor explains that he had been drinking heavily of late, endeavoring to drown thoughts of a woman whom he had known in England, and met again here in a house on View street. This woman, Flo Stanley, says that Windsor has persistently visited her, importuning her to run away and marry him, and threatening, in the event of her refusing, to shoot himself. He called yesterday afternoon, and being refused admittance, fired two shots into the coal bin, whereat the occupants of the house became alarmed and called in Officer Smith.

SHERIFF WOOLERY, of Seattle, has received a telegram dated at Spokane from his brother, W. B. Woolery, who has for the past week been in British Columbia searching for missing witnesses in the Boyd murder case, in which he says that Mrs. Mary B. Reed and her husband, who are important witnesses, have been located. Mrs. Reed is in England and, of course, it is out of question to bring her back. Reed was found working as steward on a Lake Kootenay steamer. He refused the deputy's kind invitation to Seattle. The deputy could not take him across the line with the subpœna, and there the matter stands. The sheriff himself returned home but a short time ago from a trip to British Columbia on the same kind of a chase after the witnesses, during which trip he was successful in obtaining a clue to the whereabouts of Reed. Another important witness, Mrs. Lizzie J. Kennedy, is reported as being in Southern California. She was not served with a subpœna at the time the other witnesses were, and as she gave no notice of her intention to leave the city she had been gone for some time when her absence was discovered. The defendant in the case really seems to be the only party whose presence may be depended on next Monday. She can be seen almost any day at the home of one of her bondsmen on Ninth street, Seattle.

THE following item, which is of local interest, appears in the Western Weekly News of June 3, of Plymouth, England: "Probably the best timber ever imported into Plymouth arrived last week in Cattewater from Vancouver, British Columbia, by the Barkentine Mark Curry, which brought 1,500 loads of Oregon pine for Messrs. R. and R. Bayly. The arrival of the Mark Curry is worthy of notice, because it is the first vessel that has carried timber for a private firm from the Western shores of Canada to Plymouth. The timber varies in length from 30 to 90 feet, is sawn all four sides, and is perfectly straight and even. It is admirably adapted for the construction of ships and yachts and building purposes. The vast forests which fringe the western coast of North America produce the finest timber in the world, and they are "worked" by companies with as much energy as Cornish mines. At Vancouver there are numerous mills, where the timber is not only sawn into lengths, but also converted into every kind of woodwork requisite for house and shipbuilding. When the Mark Curry left Vancouver there were ten vessels loading for all parts of the world, and others were daily expected to have orders to ship cargoes. The Mark Curry, which hails from Nova Scotia and is commanded by Captain Lissel, sailed on December 31st last, via Cape Horn, for England, and was 159 days out when she arrived at Falmouth. She is discharging her cargo off Turnchapel."

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 21.

THE July sitting of the County court will begin on the 6th prox.

THE sixty-seventh appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be drawn for on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

VICTORIA WEST Methodists are arranging for a thoroughly good time at their Dominion Day picnic a Corfield Park. Sports and games will be provided in abundance.

AMONG the prize winners at Hillside ward school yesterday were James Mackay, Clarence McConnell and Percy Hookway, each of whom has the distinction of not having missed one day during the year. Such a record is one to be proud of.

A HANDSOME two-story public hall in brick is being erected by Mr. Fairall on the Esquimalt road, near Russell station. The hall will be thoroughly modern in equipment, and will give opposition to the Temperance hall, heretofore the only suitable building available in Victoria West for public entertainments.

THE brass band of the Royal Arthur will be a welcome addition to the musical talent of Victoria. When the flagship came in on Monday the band was on deck playing, and those who heard the music say it is equally as good as the Warspite's. Citizens will await with pleasure their first opportunity of hearing it in the city.

A MEETING of the creditors of Samuel Clay was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Belyea & Gregory, solicitors for the assignee. After a general discussion the meeting adjourned for one month, in order to enable Mr. Clay to obtain security for fifty cents on the dollar in the event of the creditors agreeing to accept this in full settlement.

MR. W. A. RUCKER, whose daughter Lucy came here a fortnight ago in company with Rev. A. R. Reams, arrived last evening from Merced, Cal., prepared to establish Miss Lucy's age as under sixteen years when the abduction case is called in the Supreme Court to-morrow. Mr. Rucker was met at the dock by his daughter, who has determined to return home with him, and whose welcome was most cordial and affectionate.

MR. D. G. WALDRON, representing the Standard Time Schedules of the Southern Pacific railway and its connecting lines, is in Victoria. He will compile a one page article on Victoria and its surroundings, to stand for one year, in this railway and travellers' monthly publication. Mr. Waldron is an old newspaper man and pioneer on the Pacific Coast, having worked in San Francisco with Hon. D. W. Higgins when that gentleman established the Call.

COMMANDANT HERBERT BOOTH, who is to be here on July 8, 9, and 10, will receive a hearty welcome from the officers and members of the local corps of the Salvation Army. He is accompanied on his journey to the Coast by Ensign Sneeton, his private secretary, and in passing through the Northwest Territories, where he conducts services in the principal towns along the line, they will be joined by Brigadier and Mrs. Margaretts. Before coming to Victoria, the party will hold services at Vancouver and Nanaimo. A big banquet will be held in the Salvation Army barracks on the day of their arrival, and each evening, while the party remain in this city, meetings will be held in the theatre, special services being conducted on Sunday, the 9th.

OF ALL the commission of the new flagship of the Pacific squadron, the Royal Arthur, there was not one more pleased to reach port on Monday than one of the naval cadets, George Desborough Ward, who three years ago went away from here to begin his education as one of the officers of Her Majesty's navy. He is a son of Mr. W. C. Ward, general manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and is naturally happy at being home again if only for a short time. Few of the youngsters are so fortunate as to be drafted on ships that are to serve right at home. Lieut. Hon. Victor Stanley, of the Royal Arthur, is a son of the present Earl Derby, Governor-General of Canada, and he, too, is considered a lucky mortal, for by the death of his uncle, the late Earl Derby, he has been left a legacy of twenty thousand pounds.

MR. A. TISSANDIER, the French aeronaut, who has been staying at the Driard for several days past, and who goes to Alaska by the Queen to-morrow, has many and strange adventures to relate of his and his brother's experiences "up in the sky." It was the brother whose dramatic experience in 1876 will always have a conspicuous place in ballooning history. He ascended from Paris with two companions one bright sunny morning on a voyage in the clouds, whose scientific object was so demonstrate the greatest elevation at which it was possible for human beings to breathe. A height of 24,000 feet was recorded, but before this elevation was reached M. Tissandier had become insane for the time and burning with the ballooning fever, while his two companions lay senseless in the cage. By some means the balloon descended of its own accord, and, as the air became denser, M. Tissandier's senses returned. He called to his companions to lend him their aid in the management of the air-ship,, but called in vain; he stooped to examine the bodies, which rolled from side to side with the lurching of the balloon—they were the corpses of his comrades. Then the fever seized him again and his reason for the time deserted him. The balloon continued its descent and was ultimately made captive by a party of peasants working in the fields. They took M. Tissandier to the home of one of one of their number, and having placed the bodies of the dead in a convenient granary, sent word of the affair to Paris. A few days later the funeral of the two was held, and a week or so later M. Tissandier was himself again. The elevation which he reached on that memorable trip has never been accomplished by any other aeronaut, but the tragic termination of the voyage causes grief to take the place of pride in the mind of the successful navigator of the air. "Neither I nor my brother go into the balloon any more," said M. A. Tissanier, last evening, "we have had enough of travelling in the clouds—it is all the same thing, and it is very expensive. Now we travel upon the land and the water."

MRS. THOMAS ROBERTS and daughter returned from the East a few days ago, where the remains of the former's father were interred. Before returning to Victoria Mrs. Roberts visited Dr. David Wishart, an eye and ear specialist, and had a very successful operation performed on her child, whose sickness had caused a great amount of anxiety to her parents. After locating the trouble, the doctor worked for nearly five hours in endeavoring to remove a piece of bark, fully half an inch square, which had gradually worked its way up the child's nostril until lodged between the eyes, a short distance from the brain. The bark, although quite hard and smooth, was becoming decayed, and had it not been removed Dr. Wishart says it would have reached the youngster's brain and killed her inside of a few months. The child is now in perfect health.

WITH the aid of stereopticon apparatus, Rev. J. E. Coombs yesterday afternoon and evening took a large and enthusiastic audience at the Victoria theatre over the preliminary part of the great World's Fair at Chicago, explaining as he went along, the chief points of interest and the history of the sights which attracted his attention. The lecture was one of the most interesting ever listened to in Victoria, and the views being especially good, those whose pleasure it was to attend were able to form a very fair conception of the wonders of the Exposition. The second of the series of lectures will be delivered on Friday evening, and the other two at dates to be announced later on. So far, the audience was delighted, and none more so than those who originated the idea of sending Mr. Coombs away to see the sights for them and report. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Coombs says he did not meet with any extortion. He thinks the prices were fair and not higher, as a rule, than exist in Victoria.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The suburban handicap of 1893, the tenth in the history of the event, was a most grievous disappointment to the turf loving public. Lamplighter, their idol, who was looked upon as a sure winner in the great race, was made to fall from the high pedestal upon which he had been placed, and the halo of victory gathered about him because of his numerous successes, was completely dispelled. He was vanquished strictly on his merits, as the race was a true one from beginning to end. There was no crowding or jostling, as was the case in the Brooklyn handicap, the field was comparatively small, and every jockey rode to win in as fair a manner as possible. Lowlander—by Lowland Chief, dam Restless—a horse that has had rather an erratic career, won the race from end to end. He went out at the fall of the flag at the pace to suit himself, and won almost as he pleased in the time of 2:08¾. Terrifier, Father Bill Daly's candidate, was second, three-quarters of a length away; while Lamplighter, the even money favorite that shrewd turfmen said could not lose, was third, four lengths behind. Lowlander was at ten to one against in the betting, and all kinds of fancy prices could be obtained about the chances of Terrifier. The race was worth $8,000 to the winner, $5,000 to the second horse, and $2,000 to the third.

[The Suburban Handicap is for all ages, a mile and a quarter; run at the spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, L.I. The history of the race is is in brief as below:]

Year.	Winner.	Rider.	Time.
1884	General Monroe	Donohue	2:11¾
1885	Pontiac	O'Leary	2:09¾
1886	Troubador	Fitzpatrick	2:12¼
1887	Eurus	Davis	2:12
1888	Elkwood	Martin	2:07¾
1889	Raceland	Garrison	2:09 4-5
1890	Salvator	Murphy	2:06 4-5
1891	Loantaka	Bergen	2:07
1892	Montana	Garrison	2:07 2-5
1893	Lowlander	Rogers	2:08¾

CRICKET.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recently received the appended communication from the honorary secretary of the Ottawa Cricket club. It tells its own story:

OTTAWA CRICKET CLUB,
Ottawa, June 10, 1893.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of this club on the 9th inst., which I need hardly add was carried unanimously:

"Moved by Dr. Powell seconded by Mr. W. A. Allan, that a vote of thanks be tendered by this club to the Hon. E. Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, for the uniform kindness and interest always manifested by him in its welfare during his residence in this city, and that the secretary be instructed to place on record an expression of our appreciation of the same. The club also begs to offer their congratulations to the Hon. Mr. Dewdney on his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to that gentleman."

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) CHARLES T. COX,
Hon. Secretary Ottawa Cricket Club.

LARDEAU-DUNCAN MINES.

As the snow is rapidly disappearing the miners are making preparations for prospecting this rich gold-bearing district. The Duncan river quartz is chiefly gold-bearing and running enormously rich. The most famous discovery so far is the Golden Eagle, on the East Fork of the Duncan River, beyond Houser Lake. Assays upon this ore run $125, $800, $1,000 and $1,350 to $4,000 per ton. This mine was located by Messrs. Forbes and Hazleton late last season, and the more than favorable results of the assays and the fact that the news of the richness of the locality had caused many to head in that direction, induced the discoverers to undertake, in spite of the inclement weather, another trip to their mine, so as to more thoroughly examine their bonanza and define properly its limits. Fortunate it was for them that they did so, as they found their first impressions, as to the trend of the vein, were wrong, and they were on time to re-locate and obtain a claim of surpassing richness.

This venture nearly cost them their lives, they being overwhelmed by snow slides which carried away all their effects. Happily, however, no lives were lost; but starvation and frozen feet taxed all their power of endurance. The vein of the Golden Eagle is four feet thick, the walls being perfect, regular and smooth, giving indications of great permanency. With machinery on the ground they can be worked all the year round. A practical proof of the estimated value of the Golden Eagle is the fact that the assayer of the ore gave $1,000 for a seventh share, and a chemist in Kaslo $1,750 for a quarter share. Nor does the Golden Eagle stand alone in its fabulous richness, as many other claims are located on the same ledge showing ore of the same quality, notably the Eastern Star, which is the secured eastern extension of the Golden Eagle. The ledges in the Lardeau country are of great width and consist of galena carrying gold.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Drowned in a Port Guichon Slough—Fears of Fraser River Floods Allayed.

Coal Miner Badly Injured in Protection Island Shaft—Interior News.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 19.—The first section of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railway will be cleared by G. W. Thomas, the work commencing on Wednesday.

A number of petitions were presented to the License Board to-day not to grant a license for the park. They were laid over. There were fifty hotel licenses, twelve saloon, five shop and seven wholesale applications. The petitions of G B. Sciutto, the Inlet View hotel, W. J. Pyper and A. S. R. Blackwood were laid over.

Eighty seven per cent. of the pupils passed the promotion examination at Mt. Pleasant school.

VANCOUVER, June 20.—The numerous improvements to Stanley Park will be completed on Dominion Day. A safe landing stage near the point is being made, and the bridge across Coal harbor repaired.

A concert was held at Lytton on the 15th, Bishop Sillitoe in the chair, in aid of the railroad benefit fund. There was excellent local talent forthcoming, and the affair was a success.

In future street car tickets will be five cents each straight, and not six for twenty-five cents.

The second quarterly meeting of the local Union of Christian Endeavor takes place at St. Andrew's church on the 30th June.

Mr. H. Newman won the first prize, a $100 gun, at Sunnyside Thompson's raffle—twenty-five cent tickets.

Miss Langlands has come out from Scotland to marry Mr. Finley MacFarlane, steward of the Delmonico, the marriage takes place this week.

Miss Newman, graduate of the training school for nurses of the Toronto General Hospital, has taken charge of the nursing department of the Alexandra Hospital.

Messrs N. Thompson, S. K. Twigge, E J. Fader and H. W. Edwards (mining expert) returned from a trip to Triangle Island, yesterday. They report having found rich copper deposits. They will go ahead with development work.

H. B. Walker has returned from England.

His Lordship Bishop Sillitoe will have a confirmation service in St. James' Church Sunday morning.

Seventeen canneries are operated from this city.

Governor Moresby was in the city yesterday. He has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

W. L. Fagan says that the fruit is nearly all spoilt by rain and hail at Aggassiz.

To-day is fine. It is the 30th fine day without rain since the 18th of September, according to Westminster weather statistics.

The wharf at North Vancouver is about completed. Steamers are calling there.

A mass meeting of the different temperance societies in the city was held in the Market hall on Sunday afternoon. The societies were urged by the speakers to oppose granting a license for the park in every possible way.

Rev. Mr. Cleaver, of St. Catharines, arrives in Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon, and will be a guest of Mr. J. R. Seymour.

Mr. Albert Chestnut, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., another ex-member of the former St. Catharines Athletic Lacrosse club, now extinct, left here for Nanaimo today.

The contract for clearing the right-of-way for the C.P.R. branch line from Revelstoke to the head of Arrow Lake has been awarded to Mr. J. J. Nickson.

M. W. Grand Master Bro. Downie paid an official visit to Cascade lodge A. F. & A. M. last night.

The Free Library Board have decided to move into the Y. M. C. A. building, concessions being made on both sides in regard to a final agreement.

W. H. Mackie leaves to-day for the Old Country, after an absence of twenty-three years.

The Islander ran into the Empress on leaving the dock yesterday, tearing away some of her rigging and breaking away her foretopmast. There were twenty passengers standing below when the mast fell, but none of them were seriously injured.

A committee has been appointed by the members of the three local Orange lodges to arrange for a celebration on the 12th July, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. A big day is expected.

The North Vancouver Council have called the old Government road, along Capilano, the McKay road, in memory of the late G. G. McKay.

Captain Bridgman, of the steamer Mermaid, picked up a man on Kinghorne Island, a hundred miles up the coast, who claims to have been deserted by his mate, who had taken away provisions, boat and gun. The man said he had been without food five days. He gave his name as William Thomas.

The Columbia carriage factory business has been revived, and is being carried on by Messrs. James Duke & Co.

While removing a cracked pane of glass from the window the Palmer House restaurant, yesterday, the glass slipped and fell, cutting D. Buchanan, H. Rose and W. Cornell more or less severely. When the new pane was being put in position Mr. G. Allan did not notice it and walked into it, smashing it to pieces and cutting himself badly.

Steamer Boscowitz has gone north. S.S. Umatilla has arrived with eighty tons of freight. The Coquitlam leaves for the north to-morrow.

The committee appointed by the Epworth League to look into the matter of aiding the missionary steamer Glad Tidings recommended that no action be taken owing to the numerous responsibilities of the league. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the License Commissioners in granting a liquor license for the Park. The Religious Work committee reported for publication a memorial paper on Sister Minnie Robb, Bro. Langdale, Bro. B. H. Spring, and Mrs. Tiffan. A resolution of sympathy was also passed for Bro. C. H. M. Sutherland and his little ones in their recent and sad bereavement. Miss Dunnington then read a paper on the "Relation our Epworth League Members bear to the Social, Commercial and State Life of our Country." Mr. Haslam, Revs. C. Watson and Bailey, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Siddall, and Messrs. Beckett, Tufts, Grant and Cline took part in the discussion on the paper. A resolution was passed recommending the Sunday School committee of the Epworth League of British Columbia to co-operate with the officers and teachers of the Sunday schools in placing before scholars at least once a month a temperance pledge for signature, and that each League hold temperance meetings as often as possible. A motion was passed condemning the action of the World's Fair Commissioners in opening the Fair on Sunday, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Provincial Secretary, re closing the exhibit on that day.

The city is going to buy a tug and scow for the purposes of scavenger work.

The Council will pay $150 to the Railway and Marine Gazette for a write up of the city on Dominion Day, with fifteen cuts.

The Council say that in charging insurance companies $200 to do business here they are taxing them $100 less than Victoria. The insurance companies say the city is not taxing them at all, as they will charge higher premiums to correspond, and that they are simply increasing the taxes of the ratepayers.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 20.—New electric light plant has been ordered by the city to the value of about $25,000. This additional machinery will yield an annual income to the city of $20,000.

The Hyacks have organized a hose reel team and had their first practice this evening. The team will take part in the Vancouver races on July 1, and at Whatcom on July 4.

Nineteen out of thirty of the public school pupils who went up for the entrance examination for the High school were successful in passing.

The spring salmon catch, last night, was the largest average of the season.

The water is still falling with remarkable rapidity, and all the lands overflooded, a week ago, are now free of water.

Public meetings were held at Stave Valley on Friday, and at Matsqui on Saturday, at which the Parliament Building's bill and the failure of the Government to bring down a redistribution measure were condemned.

There promises to be an interesting divorce case filed within a few days, in which it is reported a citizen will have an action brought against him by his wife for alleged unfaithfulness.

The Westminster and Port Haney Freezing Co. received yesterday from England a complete new chemical process fish-curing plant, by which fish can be so treated that they will remain in a perfectly fresh condition for sixty days without freezing or icing. The plant consists of two large steel drums, furnished with tubing, water gauges, etc. The fish are placed in drums, certain chemicals added and then very high water pressure is pumped in, the effect of which is to saturate the flesh of the fish with a compound which, it is claimed, does absolutely no injury to the fish. This process has produced very successful and satisfactory results in England, where it first came into use last winter. The machinery will be placed in position to-morrow, and Manager Mowat will put the first batch of salmon through the process as soon as all is ready. During the last visit of E. E Rand, real estate agent, to England he heard of this new process, and, after seeing it work and ascertaining that it was a success, he acquired the patent right of the machines for Canada. If the process will do all that is claimed for it, it will revolutionize the salmon export trade.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 19.—The water fell five inches last night opposite the city, and eight inches in all since Saturday. The fall at Chilliwack has been about five feet, and the land flooded last week at various points along the river is now free.

E. Stride was elected councillor in Burnaby Municipality on Saturday in place of W. E Brenchley, resigned.

Ald. Keary and W. A. Duncan, of this city, are candidates for the vacancy in the Coquitlam Council caused by the resignation of S. W. Lehman.

Burnaby municipality is now completely free of diptheria, and the quarantine has been raised.

Edward Harlock, unmarried, aged forty, employed for many years as watchman at his brother's (H. E. Harlock) cannery, Ladner's, disappeared ten days ago, and it was feared he had been drowned. Yesterday his body was found in the ditch at the side of the road near Port Guichon. There were no marks of violence. Harlock was subject to fits, and is supposed to have fallen into the ditch and been drowned when attacked by one of them. At the inquest it was proved that the death was the result of accident, and the body was interred this afternoon.

The Westminster Slate company shipped 14 cars of slate, during the last three days, East and South, and will send as much more by the end of the week.

Captain Jemmett has left on a Government exploratory survey expedition to the upper Squamish. He is accompanied by William Clark, brother of a young man of that name who left Victoria with Braden, the artist, last summer, and of whose fate nothing is known. Clark hopes to find traces of the missing men, which will relieve the present uneasiness.

Cubbins, of Langley, who is accused of assaulting W. Rutter with intent to murder, elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 19.—Over two hundred pleasure seekers left on the excursion to Sechelt yesterday morning on the steamship City of Nanaimo, and in spite of occasional showers spent a very enjoyable day, returning home at 7 p.m.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin preached in St. Alban's yesterday morning and at St. Paul's in the evening. At both churches the attendance was exceptionally large, everyone being favorably impressed with the new Bishop. At St. Paul's, after the sermon, His Lordship was presented with an address of welcome, signed by the Rector and churchwardens on behalf of the congregation. In a brief reply His Lordship alluded to the long period during which Rev. Canon Good had had charge of the parish, and other good work he had done here and in the interior previously. The Bishop hoped that the Rector would be spared to the parish for many years to come.

Bishop Perrin was present at a largely attended reception in St. Paul's Institute, this evening. The gathering was nonsectarian, members of all the churches in town being present. This afternoon His Lordship was tendered a reception in St. Alban's hall, where he was presented with an address of welcome. The Bishop returns to Victoria in the morning.

The anniversary of Centennial lodge, I. O. O. F., was commemorated this evening, in the shape of an "at home." An excellent musical programme, with refreshments, was provided. The affair was well attended.

Another of C. Dempster's dogs has been poisoned in the same manner as the others. The police, so far, have been unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain a clue to the miscreants.

George Pierce, a miner, employed in the Protection Island shaft, was seriously injured this evening. He is now in a critical condition.

Sailed: Ship Tacoma.

NANAIMO, June 20.—The E. & N. Railway will in future run an extra train on Saturday and Sunday evenings between Nanaimo and Wellington, leaving Nanaimo for Wellington at 10 p.m.

The annual Sunday school picnic of the Wallace street Methodist church will be held on Dominion Day, probably at Chemainus.

The city schools close for the summer holidays this week. The girls' and ward schools break up to-morrow, the boys' school closes on Thursday and the High school on Friday.

Messrs. Hermon & Burwell, of Vancouver, have been awarded the contract for the re-survey of the city. Their tender was the lowest but one, $3,800.

Bishop Perrin's visit to Nanaimo was greatly appreciated by the members of both St. Paul's and St. Alban's churches, and it is believed that the Bishop, too, was well satisfied with the state of affairs here, except for the slight dissension still existing between the two parishes. It is hoped, and generally expected, that the Bishop will be instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation. In his brief address, at the reception in St. Paul's Institute, His Lordship alluded to the present state of affairs and expressed a wish that all quarrelling would cease, and that both parishes would unite in their efforts to forward the cause of the Church in Nanaimo.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Crops at Dog Creek are looking better than ever before, as also the wild fodder on the hills. Cattle are already fattening, and will be fit for market in the course of a week or so.

J. Simister has been making explorations of the head waters of the Chilcotin river. He reports the spring backward in the mountains, and thinks there is room for a large contingent of settlers in that unknown portion of the Chilcotin.

An inquest was held at Ashcroft on Thursday, on the body of an unknown Chinaman, which had been found the previous day in the river. Nothing could be learned concerning the dead man, and the body had been in the water so long that it was impossible to tell whether his death had been by drowning or he had met with foul play. An open verdict was rendered.

John G. Myers, a prospector, who represents a number of capitalists in Tacoma, states that he has located a mineral district at Adams Lake, and that, although he has been prospecting for years, and has seen some good claims, it is the best he has ever come in contact with. It is a ledge of galena, six feet wide, and can be seen for miles across the country. He has shipped 451 lbs. to Tacoma for assay. Mr. Myers has located four claims, one for himself and three for his company.

CLINTON.

CLINTON, June 16.—Before Judge Walkem, in the Supreme Court, a man named Ross, arrested in Chilcotin for cattle stealing, was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He and an accomplice, also by the name of Ross, who has escaped to the mountains and is not likely to be captured, were charged with having stolen and re-branded a large number of cattle on the ranges. Many of them belonged to the Harper estate, whose brand was partially obliterated, the remainder being converted into an entirely new mark. They started five years ago with less than fifty head of young stock which since have increased to more than 300, having, as the judge remarked, bred faster than the Australian rabbit.

PLUMPER PASS.

PLUMPER PASS, June 19.—The Public school examinations on both Mayne and Galiano Islands will be held on Friday afternoon, the 23rd inst.

Large beef shipments have been made to Victoria lately, the meat being stall-fed and of excellent quality. F. G. Powell, of Mayne Island, and W. J. Wessell, of Saturna, were two of the principal shippers.

Professor Macoun, of the Geological Survey, and party are expected to arrive here shortly.

Ripe strawberries are becoming plentiful and are being shipped to market. On the average, they are a better crop than last year's, and a much larger demand is being made for them. Mr. James Bennett expects to ship some three or four tons to Victoria during the season.

Wm. Robson, of Mayne Island, is making arrangements to board and accommodate the men working in the Tumbo Island coal shaft, and will open up a branch store in connection with it. Work is going ahead day and night in the mine, and the new pump is doing its work effectively.

Alex Morrison, foreman of the men working on the drill in search of coal on Saturna, paid a visit to Mayne island on Sunday. He reports everything working favorably, rapid progress being made with the boring. Mr. John Patterson of New Westminster, the original promoter of this enterprise, is delighted with the prospect which presents itself, and seems perfectly satisfied that ere long coal will be reached. A number of capitalists interested in developments will arrive during the week to overlook the place.

Dominion Day is drawing near, and the people are once again discussing the best way of celebrating it. It is understood that a few of the young men on Tumbo are getting up a picnic at that place, and that delicate but newly printed invitation cards are being issued. The shooting match between members of the Rifle association will take place at the usual time on the afternoon of that day.

Haymaking has commenced.

A large portion of the Government grant appropriated to Mayne Island will go towards repairing the public wharf.

Mr. T. Collinson, postmaster and storekeeper here, is making extensive alterations in and around his building, and is replenishing his season's stock of goods.

In rounding up sheep on a local ranch during the past week, a newly made bullet hole was found on the flank of one of the animals, evidently the work of a miscreant who, firing at its head, missed.

Though little has been said of Galiano Island lately, it must not be surmised that the state of things there has become dull. With the ever increasing activity displayed on the part of Mayne Islanders in promoting the welfare of their place, so it is with the Galiano people, who are not to be left behind. Buildings here and there are still being erected, and new settlers are gradually coming in. Speculators have lately been on the alert overlooking the place with a view to investing in property on account of the coal prospects and the contemplated Government roads which will be made this summer.

The root crops are looking well, though there is not so large an acreage as last year, but a good haying season is expected.

Harry Sturdy, of Victoria, who came up on Monday week last to paint on the new hotel, had the misfortune to lose $35 in notes on the trail leading from the hotel to the public wharf.

The assessments and other taxes for the year 1893 are now due, and are payable by the end of the month.

Tug Kildonan, of Vancouver, made another trip to Bennett's Landing on Wednesday for a load of cordwood.

Alexander McCloud, of the H.B. Company, Victoria, and one of the pioneer settlers of this Province, is spending a few days on the Island recruiting his health.

J. H. Deacon, of Village Bay, is making a prolonged stay in Westminster. C. Mitchell, of Victoria, who has been working on the plastering of the new hotel, returned home by the Rithet Thursday.

John Bennett of Mayne Island is away on a visit to Ladner's Landing. This is the first time he has been off the Island since coming to live on it when but a child eighteen years ago.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, June 19.—A licensing court for Cowichan district, without the Municipality, was held at the Government court house on Thursday last by H. O. Wellburn and F. H Maitland-Dougall, J.'s P. Applications by C. E. Lee for a license for the Elkhorn hotel (Halfway house) on the Cowichan Lake road, and by H. N. Rogers for a license for the "Travellers' Rest," Fulford harbor, Salt Spring island, was granted.

A boom of logs containing 2,500,000 feet from McIntyre & Parks' logging camp at Cowichan lake, was towed down the lake on Friday last, and on the following day a boom of 1,500,000 feet from A. A. McDonald & Co.'s camp, was taken by Fraser & McIntyre's steamer; the whole were immediately sluiced and are being run down the Cowichan river.

Douglas Dick and Government Agent Wellburn returned from Cowichan lake by the stage yesterday (Sunday.) The former left by the afternoon train for Nanaimo en route for Vancouver.

Mr. Joseph Tarlton entered into the bonds of matrimony with Miss Elise Prigge on Friday last, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. A. Leakey at St. Peter's church, Quamichan.

G. B. Ordano and Mrs. Ordano left last week for an extended visit to Northern Italy.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)

Nearly $700 towards the amount wanted have already been promised for the proposed hospital in the district of Golden, without any canvas, so it is to be seen that there will be no difficulty in raising the funds. In a few days a personal call will be made on every friend in East Kootenay. The meeting last Monday considered that the best site would be Government ground on the other side of the bridge which crosses the Kicking Horse river. A request will at once be made for it.

Now that the "Bobbie Burns" has changed hands, we expect to see things boom, and in consequence a rush into the McMurdo basin.

REVELSTOKE.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

Hugh Ross, foreman, and the men employed on Government work on Fish creek, arrived up on Monday, having finished one of the bridges over Fish creek, but a ferry is being used at Lardeau City, where eventually a bridge of large proportions and fine appearance will be built.

A section hand on the C. P. R., named Cosby, was run over on the track near Revelstoke a few days ago and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Donald hospital.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. will shortly proceed with the construction of a telegraph line from Revelstoke to Kaslo, via Nakusp and New Denver, and from Kaslo to Nelson, following the shore of Kootenay Lake. This line is much needed, and will bring the Kootenay country into closer touch with the Coast cities.

B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the directorate of the B. C. Agricultural Association was held last evening in the Secretary's office, at which were present W. H. Ellis, president; S. F. Tolmie, vice-president; Messrs. C. E. Renouf, W. J. Pendray, R. Seabrook, J. M. Okell, J. Holland and W. H. Bainbridge. After the minutes of previous meetings had been read and adopted, the Secretary was instructed to push the publication of the prize lists.

A statement was submitted by the Secretary, showing that liabilities to the amount of $4,500 were due. This included some $800 just due for premiums on the endowment insurance policies taken out by the society on several of its members to meet the $20,000 loan at maturity. The accounts were referred to the Finance committee, to be paid when funds were in hand.

The Sports committee were requested to report at the next meeting; the Advertising and Band committees were also asked to submit reports at the same meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to write the management of the tramway, asking if concessions would be made and additional service given the public during the exhibition.

A letter was read from Mr. H. K. Prior, passenger agent of the E & N. railway, stating that his company would grant twenty-five cents per head for all passengers carried on excursion trains, provided other companies gave a similar concession. The Northern Pacific steamer line and the C.P.N. Co. advised that the matter of making a similar arrangement was under consideration.

The Secretary was authorized to call for tenders for restaurant and refreshment privileges.

It was decided that manufacturers exhibiting be accorded the privilege of disposing of their wares, providing the value of the exhibits was not lessened.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, on the part of the United States, and Commissioner King, on the part of Great Britain, will shortly determine the vexed question as to the legal owner of Posed Folly Island, off the coast of Maine, near the international boundary. In view of Mendenhall's claimed discovery that the island, according to the first chart of Great Britain, was ceded to the United States, he believes he will have no trouble in settling the question in favor of this country. When this is settled, the only other important matter between the two countries is the determination of the boundary line between Alaska and British possessions. The party which left here in March last has been unable to accomplish much, and it is not believed that the boundary line can be marked for a year because of unfavorable weather.

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 55 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

FROM KASLO.

Valuable Discovery of Yellow Ochre—Another Political Parson—Important Regulations.

New Telegraph Line—Waiter on a Steamboat Drowned—Mining Matters—General Development.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

KASLO, June 12.—Early last week three young fellows named Gillis, Adams and Anderson, made a valuable discovery of yellow ochre on the north shore of the lake, about seven miles from town. The vein is fully six feet wide and of unknown depth, and it can be traced for several hundred feet. A peculiarity of the vein is that running parallel with it and connected thereto is a foot vein of rock bearing gold and silver in equal quantities and of high grade. The ochre is the pure article, and can be taken out in immense blocks. Some idea of its value may be gleaned from the fact that an offer has been made to the owners of six cents per pound for all that can be produced, the buyer guaranteeing to erect a mill at the site for pulverizing the rock. The ochre, or mineral paint, when mixed with oil, makes a beautiful yellow substance that would delight the heart of any knight of the brush. This is the only discovery of the article in quantities in the Province, though croppings may be seen in various places on the lake shore; also near Kemp's mineral springs. There is a mine of the article in the Cœur d'Alenes, but it is so impregnated with sand that it does not pay to work. The trio of fortunate prospectors some weeks ago located a ledge bearing ruby silver to the value of $750 to the ton, which, with the last strike, makes a group of four valuable locations in that neighborhood.

A big mass meeting of the citizens was held in the Comique concert hall on Tuesday. C. A. McAim, barrister, acted as chairman, and, after calling the meeting to order, invited R. Green to address the audience, which he did at some length upon the question of the Government making Kaslo a port of entry, offering, at the same time, a set of resolutions in support. These were adopted and a petition circulated and numerously signed. W. M. Bucke then offered a resolution asking the local Government to erect a court house here, which was also adopted. Rev. D. M. Martin followed in a lively speech, denouncing the railway company, the Government and the member for West Kootenay in particular. This speech called forth loud-voiced remarks for and against, creating much merriment. W. Baillie replied at length to Mr. Martin, denying what had been said against his concern, stating that his company were prepared to redeem all the promises made by them to the public. The meeting then adjourned.

Barrister Bucke has a notice in this week's issue of a local paper announcing that a company for which he is acting will apply to the Legislature next session for a charter to construct a railway to the mines in opposition to the Kaslo-Slocan company. It is believed the Great Northern are at the back of the movement, as a number of their leading officials have been here looking over the ground.

The latest move in mining circles here is the approachment to the Bastion & Montana Mining Co. by another influential combination from the States regarding the sampling work. Should the negotiations terminate satisfactorily, the former will construct their works at New Denver, while the latter organization will erect powerful smelting works here. From present appearances, it is believed the plan as stated will be carried out.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the announcement that the C.P.R. will construct a telegraph line to Kaslo from Revelstoke, via New Denver, and thence to Nelson.

A number of leading citizens presented Freddie Wilson with a handsome silver medal the other night for saving the life of R. McMillan on the lake on May 24.

Tenders are being asked for the new Presbyterian church, to be in by Monday next. On Friday night the Episcopalians meet to discuss church matters and to arrange for the erection of an edifice. The Methodists are moving slowly with their building scheme, while the Catholics have dropped theirs for the present. However, the latter are endeavoring to erect a hospital here, having received the offer of a free site.

Last Friday was unlucky to two of the citizens. D. Cameron slipped off the sidewalk on Third street and broke the bones of his ankle. At first it was feared the leg would have to be amputated, but fortunately the break is healing gradually and satisfactorily. W. A. Bauer, surveyor, while working on the South Kaslo townsite, was unfortunate enough to cut his right shoulder with an axe. Dr. Bruner attended to both cases.

A couple of Vancouverites, named Douglas and Liernay, rescued a fisherman from drowning on Tuesday on the opposite side of the lake. The latter had taken a fit and was being held in the boat by a small boy. He was brought back to the city and soon recovered.

One hundred feet of a tunnel is to be run on the Mammoth mine at once.

The "Nelson" lost her favorite waiter, Charles Marlow, on Friday, on her down trip. While the boat was taking on wood at the Boundary, Charlie and another waiter went for a ride in the river in a small canoe. They had only gone about fifty feet when the frail craft was caught in an eddy and overturned. By means of a log the companion of the doomed man made good his escape to the shore, but Charlie immediately sank, only coming to the surface once, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to save him. An attempt was made to recover the body, but without avail, the current having carried it away. The fatality happened before the eyes of the passengers and crew on the steamer only a few feet away. Marlow was but 23 years of age, hailing from Spokane. The Nelson carried her flags at half-mast for several days.

Messrs. Middaugh and Humphreys, representatives of the powerful Minneapolis syndicate which recently invested heavily in this district, have been in town these last few days. In conversation they stated that the company would shortly press the sale of their property in Four Mile City and New Denver. They had 100 men now at work on their mines near Bear City, and their number would be largely increased so as to thoroughly develop the properties for the shipment of ore. The syndicate were here to make money, and they would endeavor to advance the interests of the district as well as their own. What ore was taken out would be probaply sent to Pilot Bay for treatment, if possible; and if not, to their own works in Montana.

Jim Winchester took a party of friends out to see the Solo mine, on Sunday. When they arrived there, Jim stopped outside for a time, permitting the others to enter the tunnel. When in about twenty feet they disturbed a large bear, which made a rush for the opening, overturning the whole party. Winchester, hearing and understanding the row, secured a pick, and, when the bear appeared, sunk the point into its skull, killing it instantly, much to the relief of his friends.

Last Wednesday, a two-foot ledge of galena was discovered in the gulch opposite the city.

Great headway is being made with the clearing of the right of way for the railroad, which will soon be completed.—The new jail and Government offices will be finished in a few days.—Work on the citizens' wharf is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.—The Byers Hardware Company have had a floating wharf and warehouse erected for their own use.—Nothing is being done towards building the road and wharf for the sampling works.—Several new buildings have gone up.

High water has forced the sawmill to discontinue operations. The water is eighteen inches higher than last year and still going up. It will be at least six weeks before the mill is running again.

Word comes from New Denver that the owners of the Grady group have refused an offer off $175,000 for the property, they wanting $250,000. The ledge in the principal mine is sixteen feet wide.

Rich strikes are reported from the Solo and Mountain Chief mines, the latter assaying as high as 2,500 ounces.

An old miner, recently from the Duncan, reports a location of gold-bearing quartz, the vein being ten and a half feet wide and traceable for 400 feet. It assays $158 to the ton.

Forty thousand dollars has been offered R. H. Kemp and J. Harding for the Gem City mine, by Spokane parties. It will doubtless be accepted.

From Duncan City comes word of another strike of paying galena near there, this time on Grizzly creek, by two men named Davidson and Evans. Gray copper runs thickly through the ledge.

The electric light company are canvassing for orders preparatory to putting in a plant to cost $25,000.

Dr. Kilbourne, of Seattle, is inspecting his properties on Jackson creek, the chief of which is the Northern Belle. He will commence shipping ore as soon as the road is in shape. Last Sunday the Idaho took out several tons belonging to the Doctor, which he is shipping to Aurora, Ill.

The wagon road is in good condition for fifteen miles, as far as Sproule's; but the progress made is very slow. Two stages are running daily now both ways.

Litigation is likely to ensue shortly as to the ownership of a portion of the townsite; also for the control of a well known mining property.

M. F. White and E. S. Savage have located two paying ledges of galena fifteen miles up the South fork. They assay 150 ounces.

GARDEN PARTY AT ST. JOHN'S.

What was voted by all to be one of the most delightful afternoon outings of the season, was the garden party held yesterday afternoon at the rectory of St. John's Church, where a formal reception was tendered Bishop Perrin and Miss Perrin, and an address of welcome presented on behalf of the congregation.

The lawn where the social was held was gay with bright colors, decorated with flags and bunting, shaded by numerous large Japanese parasols, and so arranged with seating accommodation that it was delightfully pleasant for all. Rev. Mr. Jenns, Mrs. Jenns and Miss Jenns, assisted by members of the congregation, received the guests, who were all introduced to the Bishop, and thus had an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the new head of the church in the Province. An orchestra of five pieces stationed on the verandah supplied music at intervals, while from a booth at the lower part of the lawn delicate refreshments were served. The weather was all that could be desired—a clear, bright, sunshiny day, with just breeze enough to keep everyone cool and comfortable. The attendance must have been gratifying to those who had the affair in charge.

Before the pleasing event came to a close, Mr. Henry Saunders, the people's warden, on behalf of the congregation, presented the Bishop with a handsomely illuminated address, which read as follows:

VICTORIA, June 21, 1893.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Columbia:

We, the Rector and Church Wardens, on behalf of the parishioners, beg to extend to your Lordship a cordial welcome to St. John's Church, the first Church consecrated on Vancouver Island.

In the thirty-three years that have passed since that consecration, many and great have been the changes; but through all the Church has grown and prospered, and in welcoming your Lordship we feel that a new era of earnest work and broad achievement has come to the Church in this Diocese.

We believe that the time has come when this Church should unite in Synod with the other Churches of this Diocese, and we look forward with pleasure to the time when your Lordship shall sit in the House of Bishops in the Synod of Canada, and the Church in this Province form a part of that vigorous daughter of our Mother Country, the Church of England, in Canada.

We assure you of our earnest desire to loyally support your Lordship in all your labors for the Church, knowing well that in all our difficulties and trials, successes and failures, we shall have your advice, encouragement and sympathy.

(Signed.) PERCIVAL JENNS, Rector.
A. L. BELYEA, } Church
H. SAUNDERS, } Wardens.

Bishop Perrin, in replying to the address, expressed his gratification at the sincere, hearty way in which he had been received in his new field of labor, both in Victoria and Nanaimo. When first he had been chosen for the diocese, the Bishop of Winchester, England, had told him that one of the great difficulties of a Bishop's life was that when he assumed the arduous duties of his office he would be apt to become removed from personal contact with those for whom he would have to work. Happily this experience he had not now to fear, for he was glad to be able to meet members of all the congregations in his diocese as he did here, and he hoped they would accept his personal ministrations, as he did not wish to be simply the executive head. As to the question of St. John's joining the Synod of Columbia, he had to say that he was extremely pleased at the voluntary expression of such a wish, recognizing as he did that St. Johns, as the first established church in the province, should add her strength to that of the synod and have an important voice in the conduct of its affairs. Whether or not it should be decided that the Synod of Columbia should join the Synod of Canada, he did not say, but he was confident, if such were the decision, representatives would be sent from this diocese well able and competent to discuss and deal with the various matters of importance that would be brought up. He wished to tender his earnest thanks to the rector and congregation of John's for their hearty reception and for the address, which he would value highly, along with the others he had received in the Province.

TARIFF REFORM.

TARIFF Reform is in the air. The praises of B.B.B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Ample Accommodation for Visitors in Chicago at Very Reasonable Rates.

Railway Transportation Charges in the Way of the Success of the Show.

(Special correspondence of the COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, June 10.—A visit to the World's Fair is, to the minds of a great many Victorians, an undertaking requiring considerable experience as well as a similar measure of cash. While the latter is correct enough in a relative sense certainly the former is wide of the mark. With ordinary prudence and a map of the city no one need fear not being able to come and go in Chicago with perfect ease. Whatever may be the case later on, the long expected crowd of visitors, who were to fill the city "chock-a-block," has not yet materialized, and hotel accommodation is only too plentiful, and that at all prices. Visitors coming in from Montreal via the C. P. R. are landed at Dearborn street station, in the heart of the city, and to illustrate the facility with which Chicago handles travellers I might say that although absolute strangers, and without even the street address of the hotel to which we were going, still, in less than an hour from the time we reached the depot, we got off the street cars within one block of where we wished to go, although the distance from the station to our hotel is nine miles. Everybody seems glad to be able to help the stranger in finding his way about. Thus I had only to ask the agent of the baggage transfer company for the address of the hotel to which I wished to have him send the baggage, when he gave me the necessary information as to which lines of street cars to take in order to reach our destination. It cost $1.25 to tranship our trunk, etc., while car fares for two cost exactly ten cents for the entire distance. Moral—don't bring trunks. All that should be necessary is *hand-baggage*, and the street cars, of course, carry that free for passengers. This is the great lesson that the various transportation companies are trying to impress on intending visitors to the World's Fair. The accumulation of trunks, etc., is already quite large and a very short delay in claiming baggage is rewarded by finding that it has been sent to a warehouse for storage. Clothing of all kinds is cheap, and rather than trouble with baggage and laundries, it would be more convenient to purchase goods here.

As to hotels—there is, at present, a most plentiful lack of boarders at every one of the so-called World's Fair hotels, i. e., hotels whose *raison d'être* is the wonderful "White City," and, consequently, rooms are cheap. A neatly furnished bedroom on the first floor, overlooking a green field, and nice shady trees, yet within five minutes' ride of the grounds, can be had for $1.50 per day, and plenty of vacant rooms at that. To show how the hotel business has been overdone, take the following instance, that of a company which erected a very large wooden structure, of quite tasty appearance; and to make sure of being able to cope with the anticipated rush of guests, engaged fifteen cooks to attend to the culinary department of the caravansary. The longed-for rush never came, and the number of cooks has dwindled down to two or three, and not more than twelve or fifteen boarders in the whole establishment. It is, up to the present time at least, an unnecessary precaution to engage rooms in advance; and, besides, already more than one hotel keeper has "gone to the wall," carrying with him the various "deposits in advance," made by those who wished to be dead sure of rooms when they arrived! Almost every one of the thousand and one "guides" contains lists of hotels with their rates, etc., and you can come to Chicago in perfect safety and try for yourselves before making a final selection. Failing a "guide" there are agents of the various "Information Bureaus," who board all inward trains some distance outside of Chicago, and everything, even to the smallest detail, can be arranged with them. Not only are these agents veritable walking directories, but they are absolutely reliable, the transportation companies guaranteeing their integrity. Thus the responsibility of solving the problem, "what shall I do" on entering a strange city of such vast proportions as Chicago and at such a time as the present, is almost entirely removed from one's shoulders.

The question of cheap and good living need not trouble anyone—of course one must expect a somewhat higher price for meals on the fair grounds; nor are these expectations disappointed. Ten cents for a cup of tea or coffee and ten cents each for sandwiches; cold roast beef, thirty-five cents per plate, with two or three slices of bread and butter, are prices that make even a British Columbian wince. Still, just outside the fair grounds, for seventy-five cents one may enjoy a first-rate meal of four courses, and very nicely cooked, too.

Whether or not the World's Fair is to be a success seems at present to depend entirely on the transportation companies. The hotel men have, willingly or unwillingly, adopted a very reasonable scale of charges, and should the next few months see even ten times the number of visitors now in Chicago, it is doubtful if the hotels could succeed in exacting anything like the prices that they are reported to have asked a month or so ago. To all appearances the railroad companies could well afford to cut their rates at least thirty per cent., for, as a rule, trains running into Chicago present the spectacle of cars only taxed to half their capacity. At all events, every hotel man in the city, as well as everybody who has an interest in the wonderful "white city," devoutly prays that railroads will come to the rescue of that institution which at present is tending towards classification as a huge white elephant.

A. G. S.

PARIS, June 20.—The Comte D'Haussonville, leader of the Monarchist party, and general representative of the Comte de Paris, delivered a long speech at a Royalist banquet in this city to-day. He bitterly criticised the doings of the recent French cabinet, especially in connection with the Panama construction scandal. The chamber of deputies had attempted, he said, to rehabilitate political corruption. He appealed to all Conservative factions to unite in the general election in support of a programme of public honesty, social defence and religious liberty.

To Get at the Facts

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893

INDEFINITE AND UNSATISFACTORY.

It sometimes happens that a strongly marked outline of a speech will give the reader quite as good an idea of its scope and significance as a full and carefully written report. In the outline the reader sees all its salient points without his attention being distracted by details which are of little consequence, even when they are not altogether irrelevant.

It strikes us very forcibly that the reader who has seen the sketch of Mr. Laurier's speech at the Ottawa convention, telegraphed by our correspondent, knows as much about the new Liberal policy as those who heard the speech from the first sentence to the last. He learns from that sketch that Mr. Laurier's ideal fiscal policy is free trade. He also learns that he despairs of reaching his ideal—that he is obliged to admit that free trade for Canada is at present an impossibility. So the Liberal leader is under the necessity of paring down his free trade policy until his tariff becomes a tariff for revenue. What this means neither he nor anyone else can tell. "A tariff for revenue" is one of those convenient phrases which sound nice and liberal, but which are so charmingly indefinite that they may signify just as much or as little as the speaker finds it convenient to admit. It can be said with much truth that the present tariff of the United States is a tariff for revenue, although it is, like the one which Mr. Laurier proposes to devise, not for revenue alone. A customs tariff, if it includes a considerable number of commodities, is of necessity protective—incidentally protective if you choose, but still protective. So on the trade question the new Liberal policy is not by any means clear or definite.

Prohibition is becoming a burning question in the country, but the Liberal leader is not prepared to tell the people what action he proposes to take on that very important subject. He knows his own mind with respect to it, but he does not deem it expedient to take the people of Canada into his confidence just now. He proposes to wait until the report of the commission is brought down—or until he sees more clearly in what direction the cat is going to jump. Is this satisfactory to the prohibitionists? They are, as a class, exceedingly outspoken, and their experience has taught them to distrust politicians who get on the fence and show a disposition to remain perched upon it as long as it is safe to do so. Then with regard to the Manitoba School Question, Mr. Laurier takes a non-committal stand. The matter is before the Courts and he is not the man to pronounce upon a question, even though it is a political one, which is *sub judice*. One would suppose that a Quebec politician would have a word to say on the right of each province to settle the question for itself. But when the school question is the topic of discussion Mr. Laurier finds it expedient to be silent on the very important subject of provincial rights. He must wait until a more convenient season arrives before he says what he thinks about the school question.

This, then, is the attitude of the leader of the Dominion Liberals on the leading questions of the day. On the trade question he is indefinite. He cannot do what he would but he will do what he can. But what that will be neither he nor any one else can tell. On the Prohibition question he declines to commit himself and his party, and on the Manitoba school question the exigencies of party require him to be non-committal. Of course Mr. Laurier said this very large amount of nothing in the most charming manner possible. His eloquence delighted his hearers, but we are greatly mistaken if the country or even the Liberal party will be satisfied with the very meagre bill of fare he sets before them.

SEALING IN THE SOUTH.

The London Times of the 2nd inst., contains an account of the expedition sent out to the Antarctic Ocean from Dundee in September last. The object of the expedition was to search for whales described by Sir James Ross as "greatly resembling, and by some said to be identical with, the Greenland whale." It consisted of four ships, the Balæna, the Diana, the Active, and the Polar Star.

After a short stay at the Falkland Islands the vessels sailed for the South Polar Sea. They did not find the whales they went in search of but they found seals in such abundance that at least one of the ships was loaded with their skins and blubber. The seal, however, was not the fur seal. The writer of the account, who styles himself "a member of the expedition," says that there are still fur seals in the waters near the Falkland Islands, but their numbers are greatly diminished. The seals which were killed were much further south, and were found on the ice. The seals were of several species; "the large seal, the white Antarctic seal, and sea leopard." "All hands and the cook" on board the vessel were busily employed in killing the seals when the weather permitted. The narrator says:

The seals are very foolish beasts. The present generation have never seen a man, and they survey him open-mouthed and fearful, during which process they are laid low with club or bullet. Sometimes they are so lazy with sleep that a man may dig them in the ribs with the muzzle of his gun, and, wondering what is disturbing their slumbers, they raise their head, which quickly falls pierced with a bullet. There may be only one seal on a piece of ice, which is usually the case with the larger kind; but the smaller kinds lie in half-dozens and tens, and as many as forty-seven were seen on one piece. Seldom do any escape—one cartridge means one seal. Besides the three seals mentioned, we came across a fourth, a large kind, with small head, small fore-flippers, very thickly blubbered, and a more woolly skin.

These seals were found in latitude 64 13' S., and long. 55°52' W. The seal hunting was done in January and February. The sea was smooth, being sheltered by the land, and, altogether, the seal hunters had not, by any means, a bad time of it. They saw numbers of whales, but not of the kind they were in search of, although they sailed over that part of the ocean in which Sir James Ross said he saw "great numbers of the largest sized black whales lying upon the water in all directions; their enormous breadth quite astonished us." It appears that search for the fur seal in the Southern hemisphere would be quite as unsuccessful as search for Greenland whales. The seals that are to be found there are, it appears, well worth the killing. From the tone of the narrative it may be gathered that the crews of the Dundee ships were well satisfied with the result of the voyage; and if it would pay the Scotch whalers to hunt seals in the Antarctic Ocean, would not British Columbia sealers find the business equally profitable?

UGANDA OCCUPIED.

The Uganda question has for a time, at any rate, settled itself. Sir Gerald Portal, the British Commissioner, arrived there in time to take possession as soon as the British East Africa Company surrendered its authority and evacuated the country. There was, therefore, no interregnum in which the contending factions which have disturbed the country could make mischief. Sir Gerald Portal took the management of affairs into his own hands at once and promptly did what he considered necessary to secure the peace and good government of the country.

It is, no doubt, fortunate that he had everything his own way. Central Africa is too far from Downing street and communication is too difficult to permit of officials who know nothing about the state of the country or the kind of men with whom he has to deal, hampering him with well-intentioned but impracticable instructions. He is in a position in which the one-man power is a necessity, and he is evidently not at all backward in doing what he believes to be right. There were a number of Soundanese soldiers in the country with their families. These men had given Emin Pasha trouble, and they would no doubt have been found a disturbing element under British occupation. Sir G. Portal soon disposed of them, and made them useful by enlisting them all in the service of the Government. The whole Soudanese colony, with women and slaves, when visited by Captain Lugard, numbered eight thousand. The Soudanese soldiers, with the armed men who crossed the country with the Commissioner, will be quite sufficient to maintain the peace and to assert the supremacy of Great Britain. Sir Gerald Portal has with him Major Owen and Captain MacDonald, capable men, who will carry out his instructions faithfully and fearlessly. So Uganda will not be a source of anxiety to the British Government for some time to come.

It was absolutely necessary to maintain British prestige in Central Africa. If Uganda had been abandoned, as the Liberals demanded, some time ago, British authority would be undermined over a very large area of the continent of Africa, and the labor, missionary and other, and the expenditure of years would have been lost—most likely irretrievably. That the British have not fallen in the estimation of the native races of Central Africa, and have not incurred the contempt of the Arabs, who exercise a great and by no means wholesome influence in that part of the world, is no doubt owing to the firmness and the courage of Lord Rosebery. A large number of Liberals, the chief of whom is Mr. Labouchere, were loud in their demand for the abandonment of Uganda and other parts of Africa. Mr. Gladstone seemed disposed to succumb to their influence, but Lord Rosebery saw that such a policy would be suicidal and he opposed it vigorously. He was master of the situation. The Liberal party could not do without him, so he had his own way. In course of time a railroad will be constructed between the coast and Lake Nyanza, and Uganda will be as securely a part of the British Empire as is Cape Colony.

THE BORDEN CASE.

The Borden case is one of the most singular that was ever before a court of justice. It presents, under the most unlikely circumstances, an apparently impenetrable mystery. A most atrocious murder was committed in a dwelling house, in a busy city in the open day, without any apparent attempt at secrecy, and yet no one is able to tell who the murderer is. After a long and a searching trial, in which skilled counsel, on the part of the commonwealth, did all that they could to find out who committed the horrible crime, still it is to-day as much a mystery as it was the day after it was committed. The officers of justice have taken eight months to investigate the crime, yet they have not been able to discover evidence enough to fasten even a well-grounded suspicion upon any one. Those who have read the evidence must see that the jury could do nothing but acquit Miss Borden. Further than that she was in or near the house when the murders were committed, there was nothing to lead any rational person to believe that she committed the crime.

The fact that there was no one else except the servant girl and Miss Borden known to be near the scene of the murder was a strong presumption that one of the two must have been the murderess, but inquiry showed that there was no evidence to support this presumption. Yet there are people so unreasonable as to hold that, in spite of the absence of incriminating testimony, Lizzie Borden must have killed her father and her stepmother. This amounts to making what may have been the woman's misfortune a proof of her guilt. For it is a great misfortune for an innocent person to be in a position when a crime is committed that suspicion will naturally first fall upon him. There have been cases in which persons so situated have found it impossible to prove to the satisfaction of a jury that they had taken no part in the commission of the crime—that they were as free from any participation in it as the judge on the bench. There is really nothing in the evidence given at the trial that conflicts with the theory that Lizzie Borden was a person in this unfortunate position. Acts of hers which were at first regarded as suspicious are perfectly consistent with her complete innocence.

NOT SETTLED.

As we anticipated, the result of the election in Germany is still in doubt. It is not certain whether the Government is sustained or not. But the elections, uncertain in most other things, have made it abundantly clear that the Socialist Party has increased greatly in strength. This is a fact that has alarmed men of conservative tendencies of all parties, and it may have the effect of making an alliance against them a matter of absolute necessity. When the second elections are all held, it will be seen how the Government stands. There are many who confidently predict that a large majority will be opposed to the policy of the Government. But it may be that the success of the Social Democrats will have an effect on the elections favorable to the Emperor's policy.

The German factions are so numerous and so bitterly opposed to each other that it is quite possible that when the Reichstag meets, Chancellor Caprivi will be able to organize a party which will be prepared to carry out the Government's scheme of army reform. Just now matters in Germany are in confusion, but it is quite possible that, before very long, order will be evolved out of the present chaos.

The attitude of the Emperor and his Government throughout the election campaign, has been admirable. He has not interfered in the elections in the slightest degree. The people have been left free to choose whom they approved to represent them. What effect this constitutional neutrality will have on the new House and on the country remains to be seen. The attitude of the Government must have been a surprise to the members of all parties.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 22.

THE CITY.

LEON W. WASHBURN's railroad shows and two ring circus is billed for two days in Victoria, July 4 and 5.

Two cases are set down for trial next Wednesday: They are Croft v. Bourchier, Hamlin *et al.* and Croft v. Bourchier, Hamlin & Co.

THE picnic of the Victoria West public school teachers and schools was held at the Gorge yesterday, and proved as thoroughly delightful as anticipated.

WHISKEY cases occupied the attention of the city police magistrate yesterday morning and will again to-day. "Russian Mary" is once more in the toils for "supplying."

CHARLES MURRISET, who recently assumed the proprietorship of the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill park, has already commenced the work of improvement. He proposed to run the house on first-class lines.

A COURT OF REVISION for the City of Victoria meets on Tuesday next, to hear complaints against assessments. There are sixty complaints in all, but as some of them include a large number of properties, the session will probably be a heavy one, lasting a number of days.

THE strange "dog-snake-parrot fish" recently caught in the North and landed at Vancouver, is now being exhibited at 115 Government street. The specimen is extremely interesting to students of natural history, as it is claimed to be the only masticating fish ever caught.

ABOUT the only business transacted at the meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon was in the discussion on the preparations for the tenth annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Associations to be held here during the last week of August. At the convention will be representative delegates from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.

A SPACIOUS room in the Old Folks' Home on Collinson street, was well filled last evening, when an entertainment was given under the management of Pride of the West lodge, No. 37, C.O.O.F., M.U. A short but interesting programme was rendered, and the event was made a pleasurable one to all present. It is the intention of the C.O.O.F., M.U., to hold similar entertainments at the same place every month.

THE Indians living near the scene of the Michigan wreck evidently made a good thing out of other people's misfortunes, as a gentleman who was lately in the vicinity of Nitinat Lake says the siwashes have their houses fitted up quite grandly with fine carpets and furniture stolen from the wreck. He also found the Indians in possession of quantities of cigars and cigarettes, besides barrels of whiskey, obtained from the same source.

THE case of John Gilmore v. H. W. Ternan was to have been tried yesterday by a judge without a jury, but did not come on, an order having been obtained that the amount endorsed on the writ should be paid into court within two weeks, otherwise judgment to be entered for the plaintiff. The trial was postponed accordingly. Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff; Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for defendant.

HON. J. H. TURNER, Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the Province, met an old friend when he was at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was the powerful English railway locomotive known as "the Lord of the Isles," which was in its time the fastest locomotive ever built. It was exhibited brand new at the first great exhibition, the opening of the Crystal Palace in England, in 1851, and since that time has been constantly on the tracks, making its sixty miles an hour. Mr. Turner, who was present at the Crystal Palace exhibition, saw this powerful locomotive then, and when he went into the Machinery Hall at Chicago it was one of the first things he noticed. The driving wheel is eight feet in diameter, and this, with the general build of the engine, gives it a most peculiar appearance, more especially in contrast with the Canadian built modern engine at the head of the C.P.R. exhibition train. The "Lord of the Isles" is in first-class repair and is still able on the old guage tracks to keep its record.

WILLIAM STEADMAN, a deck hand on the steamer Maude, gives currency to the report that two Indians were recently found dead on the Euculet trail with marks upon their bodies showing that they had been shot. He was told the story by the Indians, who said that the men were seen the night before the finding of their bodies with considerable money in their possession, the inference being that the murder was for the purpose of robbery.

A PARTY of treasury officials, including Special Agents Cullom, of Washington, and Wood, Special Inspector Lewis, and District Attorney Brinker, are here for the purpose of holding an informal examination of the smuggling methods practiced by the steamer Haytian Republic. The officers have a large number of certificates upon which Chinese were allowed to land at Portland. Attorney W. H. Gorham accompanies the party to legally represent the vessel.

THE matter of De Cosmos *v.* The Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, will be heard before the City Council on Tuesday next. This is a final peremptory appointment at which the aldermen are determined to hear the end of this business. Already four appointments have been made and two whole afternoons have been wasted without any more information being given than the Council already had. The lawyers have been doing all the talking, and naturally enough the Board of Aldermen being an active and not a passive body, wants to get its oar in too.

ALL the school trustees were present at last evening's special meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Charles Hayward, presiding. A number of letters were read from various parties offering cheaper property than that heretofore put forward for the new ward schools, and these offers were tabled, to be considered when the purchase is being made. The plans for the new school buildings were then opened. There were sixteen competitive designs in all, and after they had been opened the Board went into committee to consider them with closed doors, but no decision was come to.

ABOUT as cheeky a piece of business as has been reported for a long time was perpetrated on Sunday evening last, when someone with little regard for the laws of meum and tuum broke into Mr. Austin's stable on Rae street and took out his handsome stallion, Bryan O'Lynn, for a gallop around the city. The horse was returned very much the worse for the hard riding, the saddle being cut and injured also. On inquiries being made it was reported that the horse had been seen down near Oak Bay, but in the darkness it was impossible to say who was riding. If the culprit can be located he will be vigorously prosecuted.

FREQUENT COMPLAINTS are made of the slow and irregular way in which letters and newspapers are delivered by the Post Office, but it will have to be admitted that the following, given by the St. John, N.B., Telegraph is an instance of unusual delay: "The Telegraph from time to time receives Ontario and other Western Canadian newspapers, apparently direct from the offices of publication, from two to four weeks after the date of publication. The other day a copy of the BRITISH COLONIST newspaper, published in Victoria, B.C., and bearing date 6th August, 1885, nearly eight years past, came to hand in this way. This is quite unaccountable to those not versed in the intricacies of the mail service. The frequency with which numbers of regular and valuable exchanges are missed, coupled with like frequency in receiving newspapers at this office addressed to other city newspaper offices or private persons, leads to the conclusion that greater care is necessary than is exercised in handling the mails."

A LARGE number of invitations have been issued by the committee of management of the Protestant Orphan's Home for the laying of the corner stone of the new building on Saturday afternoon next with Masonic honors. A platform has been erected for the accommodation of ladies and from all indications the ceremony will be largely attended. A collection will be taken up in aid of the fitting and furnishing of the Home and the excellent band from C battery will furnish music at intervals during the afternoon.

A GENTLEMAN recently from London, Eng., and himself a mining broker, states that the Silver King deal was completed on the following basis: The mine was floated for £300,000, of which amount the present owners secured £200,000 in paid up stock. The remaining £100,000 is to be subscribed in cash, and of this £70,000 had been subscribed when the COLONIST's informant left London. The original owners are to receive back from this the amount so far expended, the balance being utilized in the development of the property.

IN CONNECTION with the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Protestant Orphans' Home on Saturday afternoon, there will be singing by the united choirs of the city Protestant churches, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown. A practice meeting of members of all choirs will be held on Friday evening at the school room of the First Presbyterian church on Pandora avenue, when all arrangements as to seating, position, and so on, will be made. It is requested that as many of the various choir members as can make it convenient will be present and assist.

THE entertainment given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening for the benefit of Instructor St. Clair, in recognition of his services to the society's gymnasium, was well attended. The programme rendered was as follows: Piano solo, Mr. Burnett; glee, quartette party; song, Lieutenant Munro; recitation, Instructor St. Clair; glee, quartette party; cornet solo, Mr. Thompson (C Battery); club swinging, Misses Walker, King and Murray; song, Miss Duffy; song, Mr. Booth; song, Corporal Twiss; selection, Glee club. One of the principal features of the programme was the club swinging by three young ladies (Mr. St. Clair's pupils), whose clever actions drew the admiration of the audience. The Glee club, which is composed of six members of the Arion club, also contributed largely to the evening's enjoyment, their last vocal selection, entitled the "Three Chaffers," being especially worthy of notice.

A MEETING of the committee to which the tenders for construction of surface drains were referred, was held yesterday at the City Engineer's office, when the various tenders were examined and the awards made. The brick drains will be built by F. Adams, at a cost of $28,574 55, and the surface drains by Harrison & Walkley, for $3,586 75. Work is to commence as soon as the contracts are signed. The main work is on View street, from Cook to Johnson, an 18-inch vitrified pipe, and from View to Southgate street, a 3 2x4 9 brick pipe, with a tributary drain from Vancouver to Cook, 2 6x3 9 brick, and a drain on View, between Quadra and Vancouver, 20-inch brick. The lowest tender for the work was more than $11,000 below the highest, the latter being $39,893 95, which was greatly in excess of the engineer's estimate. The smaller contract is for a drain through the school reserve and along View to Cook, 9x12 vitrified pipe; from North Pandora, Comosen street, South Pandora street, through Mr. Dooley's property to Johnson street, thence along Johnson street to Cook. This latter work, when completed, will enable the present obnoxious open drain through the Central school grounds to be closed up, and will remove the nuisance of which the School Trustees have been complaining so long. The work at present contracted for will drain the large basin in the neighborhood mentioned into the Cook street sewer with an outlet at Clover Point, which will be sufficient for some years, as the Cook street outlet was built to accommodate the sewerage from a population of from 80,000 to 100,000 people. Tenders for other surface drain work, to be carried on with the balance of the money now in hand out of the $150,000 loan, will be called for within the next ten days or two weeks, as soon as plans and specifications can be got ready by the city engineer.

MANAGER JAMIESON has completed arrangements for the first of the series of Sunday evening sacred concerts, to take place at the Victoria theatre next Sunday evening, at which will be presented a programme of unusual excellence. He has been fortunate in securing for the opening an artist of such well-known ability as Mme. Zipporа Monteith-Fischel, the celebrated soprano, upon whose singing such favorable comments have been made during the last three years by papers of the standing of the London Morning Post, London Times, the Queen, the Athenæum, the Academy, the Musical Times, and many others. A great many Victorians had the pleasure of hearing her at a concert given here some months ago, and the unanimous opinion expressed then was that she is far and away ahead of nine-tenths of the travelling sopranos who have been heard in this city. Miss Monteith will be ably assisted by Miss Agnes Dawson, the celebrated solo pianist; Mr. F. Victor Austin, the well-known violinist, whose wonderful playing some have heard, and an orchestra of eleven string and reed instruments under the leadership of Prof. Pferdner. Mme. Fischel's numbers on Sunday evening will be "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod, with violin obligato by Mr. Austin; "The Lost Chord," Sullivan, and "O Rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn. Miss Dawson's piano solos will be Chopin's Prelude and "Der Erl Konig," Schubert Liszt. Mr. Austin will play "Souvenir de Haydn," Leonard, and Violin Concerto, E Minor, Mendelssohn-Amdante Allegreto Ma Non Troppo—Allegro Vivace. The concert will commence at 8:30, after all the churches are out, and will close about 10 o'clock, and as the price of admission is nominal, being fifty cents and twenty-five cents in the gallery, a packed house is assured.

CONGREGATIONAL RECEPTION.

The Bishop of Columbia having taken up his residence at Bishop's-close yesterday, the occasion was pleasantly marked by a reception given to him in Christ Church cathedral school last evening by the congregation. Lighted by Chinese lanterns, and decorated with evergreens, bunting and flowers, the room presented a very pretty appearance, while a well-trained orchestra helped to make the time pass enjoyably. Many members of the congregation were present to pay their respects to the Bishop, to whom, in the early part of the evening, the following address was presented:

To the Right Rev. W. Wilcox Perrin, Lord Bishop of Columbia.

We the clergy, churchwardens, church committee and parishioners of Christ Church cathedral heartily welcome your Lordship upon entering into residence at Bishops-close.

Your connection with this parish as Dean of the cathedral gives you a special claim upon our affections and allegiance, and these we cordially tender you, trusting that the connection may be long continued to the glory of God and the happiness of each one of us.

Signed A. BEANLANDS, Rector
THOS. B. HEWETSON
THOS. R. SMITH } churchwardens
J. H. GORDON,
JOHN WOOD
E. HISCOCKS } church committee
S. ASPLAND

Bishop Perrin made a felicitious reply, expressing the pleasure he felt at the cordial sentiments expressed by the congregation, and trusting that before long they would see the present building superseded by the new one, the plans of which he had been looking over.

The choir boys, through Master Darrell Kent, presented the Bishop with a large photograph of themselves, and were thanked in a pleasant little speech by the recipient. Refreshments were afterwards served and the remainder of the evening was spent in listening to the music and in conversation.

DECORATION DAY.

The joint committee of Far West and Sunset lodges, and Victoria Division No. 2, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, met last evening to make arrangements for the decoration of the graves of deceased Knights on the 25th inst. The band of "C" Battery was engaged and a committee was appointed to meet the visiting Knights. The procession will start from Pythian hall at 2·30 o'clock on Sunday in the following order:

Band.
Victoria Division No. 2, Uniform Rank.
Nanaimo Division Uniform Rank.
Northfield Lodge.
Wellington Lodge.
Nanaimo Lodge.
Visiting Knights.
Sunset Lodge, No. 10.
Far West Lodge, No. 1.

At the cemetery the Knights will decorate the graves of the following deceased members: George E. Frye, R. Hunter, F. Campbell, D. F. Fee, J. T. Fee, W. Slater, F. Randolph, A. A. Green and P. Wilson. Appropriate ceremonies will be held at each grave, and the Knights will reform and march back to their hall. A special train will arrive on Sunday morning from Nanaimo, and will return at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

WASHINGTON'S DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The coroner's jury investigating the Fords' theatre disaster, has brought in a verdict holding Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Contractor Dant, Superintendent Covert and Engineer Asser responsible for the deaths of the victims, by reason of criminal negligence on their parts.

LONDON, June 21.—The Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople has presented to the Porte a formal request for a detailed report of the proceedings and the evidence given at the trial at Angora of the Armenians charged with seditious rioting, which resulted in the sentencing to death of seventeen of the accused persons.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Miss Maude Higgins and Mr. Thomas Corsan United in Marriage by Bishop Cridge.

Reception at the Residence of the Bride's Parents—List of the Wedding Gifts.

Under auspices so favorable that it seemed as if there were nothing more to ask for, surrounded by friends and well-wishers innumerable, and with hosts of happy hearts to speed them on the life voyage, Miss Maude Higgins and Mr. Thomas Corsan were yesterday afternoon united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge at the Reformed Episcopal church, the little edifice being most tastily decorated with suitable emblems of the joyous event. The bride is the youngest daughter of Hon. D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, a young lady very highly thought of indeed in a wide circle of friends. The groom is the youngest son of the late Dr. Corsan of Woodstock, Ont., who, since he has been in Victoria, has made many and fast friends. The bride was attended by Miss Loewen as maid of honor, with Miss Nonie Powell and Miss C. Macnaughton-Jones as bridesmaids, assisted by two pretty children, Miss Agnes Claxton and Miss Jessie Galletly. The honors for the groom were borne by Mr. Allan Cameron, a little nephew of the bride, Master Arnold Raymur, acting as page. The ushers at the church were Messrs. Chas. Loewen, Frank Higgins, George Powell, E. E. Wootton, J. E. Wilson and H. B. Rogers. The church was crowded to the doors some time before the ceremony commenced and when the wedding party arrived the organist, Mr. H. Hookway, greeted them with the Wedding March. The bride was given away by her father, and when the Bishop had pronounced his blessing the choir sang a most appropriate anthem, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The Wedding March was also played as the party were leaving the church.

The bride was attired in a becoming costume of white brocade, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. She carried a very pretty shower bouquet, the gift of Mrs. P. T. Johnston. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink crepon, their hats being trimmed with pink roses, while they carried large shower bouquets of white and pink roses, which, with pearl and gold brooches, were presents from the groom. The bride's travelling dress is of fawn colored cloth, with crepe trimming, pink silk bows and gold buckles. The whole trousseau was made by W. A. Murray & Co., of Toronto, and is a most suitable and elaborate one.

After the wedding at the church, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Regents Park, where from four to six o'clock there were very numerous callers to wish Mr. and Mrs. Corsan a long and happy marriage life, amongst them being the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. When the reception was over a wedding dinner was partaken of, those sitting down being only the relatives of the bride and groom, and those who had assisted at the wedding. Felicitions and happy wishes were again extended and when the newly married couple were escorted to the Islander this morning to start away on the honeymoon trip to Banff, it was with such an avalanche of joyous, hearty congratulations and endearments as will not likely be ever forgotten.

The wedding presents made a most magnificent display and were greatly admired by all those whose good fortune it was to see them. They were apt tokens of esteem, showing with what feelings of friendship both Mr. and Mrs. Corsan were known in Victoria. Amongst the gifts were these:

A—Mrs. J. J. Austin, souvenir spoon; Mr. E. G. Anderson, cane arm chair and cane rocking chair; Miss L. Atkinson, fan; Mr. J. A. Aikman, piano lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Aikman, table; Misses Armstrong and Arrowsmith, game carvers; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander, china pitcher; Mr. F. V. Austin, carvers.

B—Mrs Burns, silver five o'clock tea spoons; Mrs. Berkeley, sugar ladle; Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker, candelabra; Mr. Harry Barnard, silver entree dish; Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Doulton ware vase; the Misses Barker, silver fern bowls; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Belyea, silver ice cream knife; Mr. Brammer, etching; Mr. F. Bakeman, pie lifter.

C—Mrs. and the Misses Christie, Japanese flower bowl; Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, Bible; Mrs. Clausen, nut crackers; Mrs. Croft, silver picture frame; Mrs. Chesley, Ottawa, drawn work tea cloth; Miss Claxton, silver shoe horn; Miss Corson, Eider down quilt; Mr. Carne, cut glass flower stand with roses; Mr. Cuppage, silver tablet; Mr. and Mrs. Connan, silver cheese hoop; Mr. J. W. Church, ebony table; Mrs. Cauldwell, glass salt cellars; Mr. Allan Cameron, cut glass pitcher and tumblers.

D—Drs. Duncan, fruit knives and forks; Mrs. J. Dunsmuir, silver picture frame; Miss Devereux, silver jewel holder; Mrs. Dunsmuir, salt cellars.

E—The Misses Erb, sterling silver sugar tongs sugar spoon and butter knife; Miss Ella, yellow painted silk doylies; Mr. and Mrs. T. Earle, silver crumb scraper; Mr. and Mrs. Erb, sterling silver fish knife and fork and dozen teaspoons.

F.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Floyd, cake knife; Mrs. Flumerfelt, white ostrich fan.

G.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, bamboo tea table; Mr. A. Goward, Japanese bric-a-brac; Miss Gaudin, embroidered table cover; Messrs. Galpin, Kirk and Webber, silver-mounted biscuit jar; Mr. and Mrs. Graveley, pudding dish; Mr. Tom. Gore, carvers; Mr. and Mrs. Gore, teaspoons.

H—Mrs. Hanington, silver hair brush; Mrs. Hibben, bric-a-brac stand and vase; Mr. C. W. Higgins, opera glasses; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hall, silver stand with sugar bowl and cream jug; Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, silver pudding dish; Mr. J. P. Hibben, etching; Mr. Frank Higgins, Gladstone bag; Hon. D. W. Higgins, check; Hon. J. S. Helmcken, hand-painted china and engraving; Miss Harvey, china tea set; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Higgins, china tea set.

J—Mrs. D. Jones, silver bon-bon basket; Captain Jones, oak and silver biscuit jar; "Aunt Jessie," salt cellars; Miss MacNaughton Jones, silver bon bon holder and tongs; Mrs. MacNaughton Jones, pearl and cat's eyes butterfly; Mrs. Johnson, water pitcher.

K.—Miss A. Keast, hand painted silk doylies; Mr. and Mrs. Kent, half dozen gold lined silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Keith-Wilson, Japanese vases; Colonel and Mrs. Kane, silver salt cellars.

L.—Mr. and Mrs. Laundy, china jar; Miss Loewen, silver flower pot; C. J. Loewen, silver brushes; Miss Lawson tea cozy; Mrs. Loewen, bamboo inlaid table.

M.—Misses McDonald, silver sugar shaker; Mrs. Mouatt, Doulton ware chocolate pot; Mrs. A. Munro, biscuit jar; Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Japanese gong; Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, cups and saucers; Mr. W. McEwen, travelling bag; Mrs. A. McBean, white velvet opera cloak; Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, napkin rings; Mr. Miles, cut glass flower stand with roses; Mr and Mrs. W. Marvin, after dinner coffee cups; Mrs. Morkill, tea cosey.

N.—Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall, two silver fruit spoons.

P.—Capt. and Mrs. Power, sterling silver, complete set; Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, solid silver sugar tongs; Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton, silver fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pemberton, silver desert spoons; Col. and Mrs. Prior, silver salt cellars; Dr. and Mrs. Powell, engraving; Mr. George Powell silver bon bon holders.

R.—Mr. and Mrs. Rithet, silver tray and tea set; Mr. and Mrs. E Baynes Reed, bronze ornament; Capt. Rooke, large South Sea Island shells; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Raymur, silver tea urn; tea cups, spoons and cloth, Mrs. Raymur; Arnold, Kenneth and David A. Raymur, silver backed comb.

S—Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, tea table and East Indian table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, China flower bowl; Capt. Smallfield, silver dessert set.

T.—Mr. Tiarks, salad knife and spoon; Mr. A. Turner, silver ink stand; Miss E. Thomson, vase; Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Turner, claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Thain, vase.

V.—Mr. Vowell, silver salt cellars and pepper box; Hon. F. G. Vernon, soup ladle and crumb knife.

W.—Mr. E. E. Wootton, silver cream jug, sugar bowl and stand; Mrs. Wootton, silver fruit spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Worlock, five o'clock silver tea spoons; Mr. J. E. Wilson, silver coffee pot, sugar bowl and cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ward, dozen silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, clock and bronze; Mr. and Mrs. R. Ward, egg set; Col. and Mrs. Wolfenden, album.

The grooms' present to the bride was a handsome piano.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Business with retail dealers has been brisker this week than for many months past. The market is well stocked, but not glutted. Butchers are now importing their fatted cattle from the interior, instead of outside, as heretofore. This change, however, is not uncommon; for during the summer it is customary for butchers to buy home fed cattle. In the winter, however, the rule is reversed, the stall fed cattle imported from the other provinces being preferable. The prices of beef, mutton and pork have decreased from two to three cents per pound, as will be seen by the appended quotations. It is expected that within the next few months a few small shipments of Australian frozen mutton will be placed on the market, as an experiment. Speaking about the matter yesterday one of the leading local butchers said he did not think the Australian mutton, although costing just the same on account of the duty, would prove as good as the home product, losing considerable of its flavor in thawing out.

Hay is coming in plentifully, and there is a good showing of fruits and fish in the market.

The standing retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00@40.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00@3.25
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	2
" new, California, per lb	2½
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	8@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20 00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	.04
" Silver, per lb	0.4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	.25
" Packed, per dozen	15@18
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	.50 @ 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef "	8@15
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh "	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	30
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	12@15
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	40@50
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cherries, per lb	15@25
Strawberries, per lb	
Apricots, per lb	20@25

KILLED WITH A LACROSSE STICK.

MONTREAL, June 20.—James Howden, the boy who was struck some days since in Cote St. Antoine with a lacrosse stick, is dead. The lad who delivered the blow is under arrest.

MARRIED.

POUDRIER-BEEGAN—On June 18, in the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Nicolai, Alcide Lemay Poudrier, D.L.S., to Katherine, fourth daughter of the late Mrs. Francis Beegan.

STONE-PAYNE—At Vancouver, on the 13th inst., at 11 a.m., by the Rev. E. P. Flewelling, Martin Stone, of Victoria, B.C., to Ada Carter, fourth daughter of Mr. Peter Payne, of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Chicago, Montreal and Newfoundland papers please copy.

AUCTION SALE

—OF HERD OF THOROUGHBRED—

JERSEY CATTLE

Auctioneer Trapp has been favored with instructions from W. J. Moggridge, Esq., of Belle Meade Farm, near Blaine, B. C., to sell by Public Auction, his entire herd of Jersey Cattle; all of which are Pedigreed Animals and duly registered. The Sale will be held at

WESTMINSTER MARKET, FRIDAY, JUNLY 6, AT 2 P.M.

This will give an opportunity seldom offered to the public to secure first class animals for the improvement of Dairy Stock or of getting a really good Family Cow. Full particulars of pedigrees, &c. can be had of the Auctioneer, at New Westminster, or of the owner, on farm.

Terms of payment, six and twelve months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash

See Posters and Remember Date.

je22-14t-d&w

STAMINAL

is a valuable food and tonic for the warm weather.

IT SUPPLIES

the vital principles of

Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O., or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mcl0-S-tfw

FOR SALE—One improved farm of 300 acres 60 acres under cultivation; good dwelling house, barns and stables; place all under fence; three-quarter mile lake frontage; one-and-a-half miles from wharf; one mile from school, post-office and church; with or without stock. For price and further particulars apply to T. W. Mouat, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island. m14-1m-w

LADIES—Ransom's Female pills never fail. Always safe and reliable. The only genuine. Beware of dangerous imitations. Used successfully in thousands of cases. $1 per box, sealed. Full particulars 2c. Positively remove all irregularities. Try them after failing with Tansy, Pennyroyal and all other similar medicines. Ransom Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

je15-6t-w

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Street Paving—Packing of Spring Salmon Begun on the Fraser.

Fisherman Stabs a Companion—Dangerous Sunken Rocks Discovered by the "Quadra."

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 21.—Mr. Mahon has received returns from the Tacoma smelting works for fifteen tons of ore from the Vancouver Four-Mile creek claim in Slocan district. The returns were 233 ounces of silver to the ton, 46 per cent. lead; value per ton, $227.53.

S. J. Todd, formerly U.S. Customs officer here, now of Port Townsend, is renewing acquaintances in Vancouver.

Wilson McKinnon left yesterday for a three-months trip in Nova Scotia.

The Celebration committee has made an appropriation of $100 towards the firemen's sports. The firemen will endeavor to increase it by trying their luck with the merchants. If they succeed, four or five brigades will be here to compete.

Steamer Mermaid left for the north yesterday and steamer Coquitlam this morning.

SS. Haytian Republic arrived last evening with 792 tons of freight, including 24,000 sacks of flour.

The bituminous rock pavement being laid upon Cordova and Hastings streets improves by wear. All the holes and depressions were partially filled up on the first warm day, and a day's repair, it is claimed, will put the work in order for a year to come. The COLONIST representative had an interesting conversation with Mr. Armstrong, Contractor McGillivray's manager, on the bituminous rock used for paving purposes in Vancouver. It is not a preparation, as many think, but mined from the earth in the same composite condition as when it is laid upon its cement bed on the streets of Vancouver, coming in duty free on that account. The following is the chemical analysis of what is nothing more nor less than petroleum sodden earth and vegetable matter, but what is claimed to be the finest paving material in the world: Sand, 65 917; bitumen, 16.255; iron and aluminum, 8 405; calcium carbonate, 8.212; magnesia carbonate, 1.003; undetermined, .203. The bituminous rock mine is situated at San Louis Obispo, ninety miles down the coast from San Francisco, from which the material is taken.

A visit to the cooking sheds at the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets was made. Hundreds of bags of bitumen, of the consistency and stickiness of gingerbread were piled in the yard. This was being lifted by an elevator to the top of an immense iron heater with steam pockets, the steam being kept at a pressure of 60 degrees. When the bitumen had been heated for 30 minutes the door was opened below and in three seconds the large vat of boiled bitumen was full, spluttering, fuming and throwing off clouds of strong smelling smoke that entirely obstructed the vision. Hot shovels were seized by the workmen and while the bitumen was changing from a liquid to a mushy substance in the cool air it was dumped into carts, to be hauled away to be laid on the concrete and rolled level and hard with ponderous hot rollers. Some of the cities where bitumenous rock is in use and giving satisfaction are Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Fresno, California, Washington, D.C., Portland and Tacoma.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 21.—Yesterday, D. McGillivray & Co. closed a contract with the owners of the Horse Fly mine in Cariboo to supply them with 500 tons of thirty-inch steel pipes for hydraulic purposes. This will keep the works running at their fullest capacity for seven months. Immediately after the contract had been signed, McGillivray & Co. cabled to Glasgow an order for the immediate shipment of the necessary steel, which will be carried by steamer to Montreal and from there to this city by the C. P. R. Forty cars will be required to bring the steel across the continent. The first consignment is expected to arrive in two months, when the works will be immediately started. The pipes will be shipped to Ashcroft and carried from there by wagon 150 miles to their destination. It is reported that a number of large capitalists have secured the Horse Fly mine and will employ a very considerable force of men in connection with its operations.

Two fishermen, named Garripe and Plante, quarrelled at the Richmond cannery, last night, while intoxicated. Plante drew a knife and seriously stabbed Garripe in the breast, arms and shoulder. Plante was arrested to-day in Vancouver.

The first salmon canning of this season began yesterday, when Ewen's cannery was got into operation to pack Spring salmon. Mr. Ewen makes a small pack of Spring salmon every year.

A fresh case of diphtheria was reported to the health authorities last night, the patient being Mrs. Day, residing on Tenth street. The house has been quarantined. As it is quite possible some of the public library books have been in the houses where there have been cases of diphtheria, the commissioners have decided to call all the books in and issue no more until they have been thoroughly disinfected.

McLean Bros., contractors for the Delta dyke, are making excellent progress with their work, a large section of which is finished. A move is on foot to dyke that portion of the municipality fronting on the Fraser River above Ladner's Landing.

A man named Wellington had his left leg broken, this afternoon, at the Caledonia hotel, while wrestling with a friend. Dr. Boggs set the injured limb and Wellington was removed to the Royal Columbian hospital.

Information was laid, this morning, on behalf of Mary Elizabeth Branchflower, charging William S. Branchflower, of Chilliwhack, with neglecting to provide food, clothing, lodging and support for his wife, without lawful excuse. A summons was issued to be served on Branchflower, who is ordered to appear at the District Court in this city on Monday next for the hearing of the charges against him.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 21.—Two gold watches and a sum of money were stolen yesterday from Rogers's boarding house at Northfield. There is no clue to the thief.

Caroline Maude Edwards, who passed at the head of the High school, receives the Governor-General's bronze medal.

The South Ward and Girls' school closed to-day. The Boys' school closes to-morrow, the High and District schools on Friday.

Steamer Quadra is here. She brought the fog alarm for Entrance Island. It will be erected there to-morrow. Yesterday, the Quadra lay at anchor off Portier Pass, where search was made for the rock on which the Romulus struck. Two dangers were located, one an extensive reef south of Canoe Rock, the other an isolated rock south of Virago Rock. The whole south side of the Eastern entrance to the Pass is beset with a dangerous reef, extending about a quarter of a mile from shore.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Tribune.

Captain Gore, of the steamer Columbia, is confined to the house at Nelson with a severe attack of erysipelas in the face. Captain Short was transferred from the Nelson to the Columbia.

McPhee & Whiteside, of Kaslo, were the lowest bidders for the court house at Nelson, and have been notified to that effect.

In a week's time the trail built by the Duncan City townsite owners will be completed through to the mouth of Healey creek, a distance of eighteen miles. The first twelve miles out from Duncan is so level that a horse can be galloped over it.

James Wilson, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific's telegraph lines on the Coast, is in Nelson looking over the route for the proposed extension of his company's lines. The new line will start at Revelstoke and run south to Nakusp, thence to Nelson by way of New Denver, Kaslo, Ainsworth, and Balfour. The line will be about 190 miles in length, and will take about four months to build. The material is now ordered and work will be commenced in three weeks. When in operation, the rate from Nelson or Kaslo to the coast will be 75 cents for a ten-word message. The local rate between points on Kootenay lake will be 25 cents.

(From the Miner.

Information was received in town during the week that a new and rich strike had been made up on Grizzly Creek. The owners are keeping very mum and refuse to disclose the result of the assay, but it has leaked out at Kaslo that the result was over 200 ounces.

Next week will probably see some development work on the Toad Mountain mineral properties. The respective owners of the Dandy and Goldendale will set the fashion.

A recent experimental clean-up of 160 cubic yards of dirt on the Kootenay Hydraulic Company's property produced $60.

McLaughlin & Hillyer have been awarded the contract to build one wing of the Nelson hospital and have already commenced work.

THE LARDEAU MINES.

Thomas Hamilton, formerly of Bridge Creek, has just returned from a trip to Trout Lake City and the Lardeau mines He states that it has been impossible for prospecting and developing to be carried on up to date, several feet of snow yet remaining on some of the mines. What are now famous as the Lardeau mines are all situated on either shore of Trout Lake. The Great Northern group is but a few miles from Trout Lake City, at the northern end and on the east side. The Hastings group is at the southern end of the lake on the same side. The "Silver Cup" is on the western shore, about the centre. For this mine $37,000 has been offered and will be accepted if terms of payment are made to suit.

Many prospectors have been misled into making the trip from Kootenay Lake to Trout Lake, which by canoe and pack occupied about four days. Mr. Hamilton says they were angry indeed when they learned they could have gone in by way of Lardeau City and reached the mines in almost as many hours as it had occupied days by the way they had taken. They had carried canoes from the head of canoeing on Lardeau river to Trout Lake, a distance of about twenty miles. Trout Lake itself is eighteen miles in length. At Trout Lake City there are many canoes, and the prospector can get to any of the known mines in a few hours.

Gold has been discovered in the gravel on Lardeau creek, a small stream flowing through Trout Lake City into the lake. A number of men, now working on it, are taking out wages, although the water is high. When low water comes big returns are expected, for nuggets the size of small beans have been washed out. The fact of this gold being in the gravel is taken as a good indication that the quartz ledges carry it in considerable quantity.

Mr. Hamilton states that a number of prospectors who went into the Lardeau have returned again to the outside to work, finding the snow too deep, and he fears the late season will seriously retard prospecting and development. In another fortnight it is hoped that the snow will have disappeared.

In Mr. Hamilton's opinion, a wagon road from Lardeau City to Trout Lake would greatly aid in the development of the mines. This would also bring all the trade of that rich section towards the C.P.R. and enable the coast towns to supply it. An easy grade over a natural roadbed exists nearly all the way, and being built by this route would make the distance between Lardeau City and Trout Lake City about twelve miles. This road would permit of passengers and freight being forwarded to Trout Lake City cheaply and quickly. The people interested are anxious that the road should be undertaken at once, and the owners of the two townsites have offered to contribute towards its construction. The present trail is a very circuitous one, built altogether too far up the mountain side.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—While the ancient Church of Rono, at Borisoglebsk, on the Volga, was crowded with pilgrims from all parts of Coroslav, who had come to take part in the annual church procession, a panic was caused by a false alarm of fire, which had been raised by thieves in order to facilitate their operations. When the firemen arrived in answer to the tolling of an alarm by the sexton of the church they found the door locked. Breaking it in they witnessed a fearful sight. In the mad rush for the exits hundreds had been knocked down and trampled upon, while others had been suffocated by the pressure of the great throng of terror-stricken people. The bodies of 126 women and 10 men were taken from the church; nor was this the total number of victims, as several other persons had been killed and twenty fatally injured by leaping from windows thirty feet from the ground.

QUEENSLAND FRUIT.

OTTAWA, June 21.—(Special.)—The Queensland fruit sent to the Department of Agriculture was opened to-day. The oranges were in very good shape, but the pineapples were no good, having evidently been shipped in too ripe a condition.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—Owing to steady withdrawals the Consolidated National Bank to-day suspended, as did also the Savings Bank of San Diego county. Runs were made on the other banks, which were successfully met until closing time.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago's Gala Day—Misunderstandings With the Imperial Commission—Californian Children.

Canada's Magnificent Exhibit of Cheese—Important Congresses Holding Their Sessions.

CHICAGO, June 21.—In pursuance of resolutions introduced in the City Council about six weeks ago, Chicago will have a gala day at the World's fair. The event will be known as "Liberty Bell day," and the time fixed for the celebration is July 4. In a general way the arrangements for the celebration are nearly completed. They include a military parade, the votive offerings of the city school children, speeches by leading orators, music and so on. From present indications "Liberty Bell day" will exceed in interest any observance thus far held in the city. Arrangements are now in progress by which the public bells in all the principal cities in the United States will ring at 12 o'clock, Chicago time. The key note will be 100 pitch in Chicago and the music will be taken up the country over.

Trouble is said to be brewing in the World's Fair Imperial Commission from Great Britain, and this has something to do with the departure for home of Sir Augustus Harris and John Dredge, the two commissioners. According to official report cordial relations have not existed between the commissioners and Sir Henry Truman Wood, secretary of the Royal Commission, for some time. Sir Henry Wood is in high favor at home, and when the British commissioners threatened to ignore the system of judging adopted by the World's Fair authorities, the secretary sent a telegram to London that brought a reply displeasing to Harris and Dredge. It is said that the object of their visit abroad is to set themselves properly before the Imperial Council, but it is seriously questioned whether they will return here in their official capacity.

The second day's session of the Railway Commerce Congress was opened in the Art Palace to-day with the reading of a paper by Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. G. Veazey upon the protection of public rights and interests in connection with railway operation. This subject was discussed by several of those present and as a set-off Vice-President Ripley, of the Milwaukee and St Paul road, spoke upon the protection of private rights and interests as concerns the management and operation of railroads. Something upon the effects of competition upon railway construction and operation was told the congress by Hon. Aldace S. Walker, chairman of the joint committee, and Kirkland H. Wade, general manager of the California Southern railway, delivered an interesting address regarding what railroads should do for the protection and improvement of their employees. William E Curtis, of the Pan-American congress, general manager of the Mexican International Railway, and others spoke upon international and interstate railway relations, and Joseph Nimmo, the eminent statistician, read an interesting paper upon the evolution of the American railway system. Addresses were also delivered by representatives of railways in England and other countries.

The World's Congress on Commerce and Finance was better attended to-day, notwithstanding the weather. R. F. Buller, of Idaho, brought into his report the silver question, but the warmth of the Assembly hall prevented any discussion. He declared warmly in favor of free silver, and said that the recent panic was caused by the gold basis, which, he insisted, precipitated financial crisis. Mr. Buller advocated that both gold and paper money of less denomination than $5 be withdrawn. This, he said, would force the circulation of silver and would virtually mean free coinage.

Canada outstripped its competitors in the June exhibit of cheese. There were 667 exhibits, mostly of factory cheese. Of these 135 scored high enough to win medals or diplomas, 126 of them being of Canadian manufacture. Thirty-one Canadian lots scored higher than any from the United States, ranging in excellence from 98 per cent. down.

A party of 21 children, sent here from California as a reward for fine scholarship in the public schools, were given a reception in the children's building by the board of lady managers. They arrived early on the ground and went directly to the Golden Gate building, where they were met by the ladies in charge and shown over the building. They were entertained at lunch, after which they went sight seeing in the midway plaisance.

SENATOR STANFORD DEAD.

MENLO PARK, Cal., June 21.—Senator Leland Stanford died about midnight last night. He passed away peacefully in his sleep at his residence at Palo Alto. It has been evident for some time that his demise was a question of but a short time. His symptoms were apoplectic and his weight was increasing alarmingly. About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severely plain diet upon the senator. Since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meats, with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment. It seemed for a time that its results were most beneficial, but his strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it and he passed quietly away to-night. Gov. Stanford was in the best of spirits. On Tuesday he took a drive around his stock farm and seemed as well as ever. He retired shortly after 10 o'clock, but about midnight his valet, going into the governor's bedroom, discovered that he was dead.

Latest particulars of the death of Senator Stanford are that last night on retiring he felt better than usual. About midnight his valet, on entering the room, heard a gasp, and seeing there was something wrong gave the alarm, first to Mrs. Stanford and then to Private Secretary Nash. When Mrs. Stanford had reached the room her husband had breathed his last. The remains have been embalmed and will to-night be placed in one of the spacious parlors of the mansion, where they will remain until Saturday, when the funeral will take place. The body will be finally laid at rest in the vault near the university in which the remains of his son, Leland Stanford, jr., now repose. Mr. Stanford's paramount ambition was to live long enough to perpetuate the University, and it is certain that the bulk of his property has been devoted to that project. His estate will run anywhere from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000. A few days ago, in talking with Mrs. Stanford, the Senator requested that, when his pall-bearers were selected, a number of engineers should be chosen from among the men who have been longest in the employ of the Southern Pacific Co. It has been decided to have twenty pall-bearers, eight of whom will be engineers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator and Mrs. Stanford's life in this city was naturally a very prominent one. They came here eight years ago when the shadow of their great grief over the loss of their only child, Leland Stanford, jr., whose death occured two years previously at Florence, Italy, was still over them. After Mrs. Stanford had laid aside mourning, they entertained every winter in the most sumptuous way. Their dinners were always notable events, and perhaps no banquet in this city has ever exceeded in elegance the dinner given in honor of President and Mrs. Harrison. The ladies were much attached, while nothing was spared in these special occasions to do honor to the distinguished guests. The preparations made for Mrs. Stanford's afternoon receptions each winter were no less marked. The humblest visitor was made as welcome as the most favored, and the resources of the entire establishment were at the pleasure of the great throngs of people who always came. Senator Stanford always made it a rule to get home from the Senate early on these days, and took the same interest in having crowds of strangers enjoying what he had to offer as if he had a personal acquaintance with each. Last winter Senator and Mrs. Stanford being in mourning did not entertain.

THE C. P. R. CUT.

Reported Reductions to Compete Against the Southern Pacific Rates.

C. P. Huntington Says Relations Between the Companies Are Most Amicable.

NEW YORK, June 21. — On Friday the Canadian Pacific railway made a reduction of 10 per cent. on freight between New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and San Francisco, the Southern Pacific meeting it on the following day. The Canadian Pacific has since issued a new tariff, cutting 10 per cent. further, under the Southern Pacific. This makes all the class rates $1 except the first three classes which are respectively $1.82, $1 61 and $1.29 per hundred pounds. It is done for the alleged purpose of maintaining the differential that it claims to be entitled to. The Canadian Pacific announces this rate over nearly all the trunk lines, and it has been suggested that this is in direct violation of the trunk line association agreements, which specify that none but initial railroads shall issue tariffs. The Canadian Pacific, it is understood, carries little or no freight at these figures. The Southern Pacific is taking the bulk of the business, and it has everything its own way.

C. P. Huntington says, regarding the report that the Canadian Pacific had begun a war rate against the Southern Pacific: "Our relations with the Canadian Pacific have been pleasant and we expect them to continue so. I have no information that it has cut under our rates to San Francisco, and it would not pay it to compete for that business. Its line ends way up the coast at Vancouver, and it would have to trans-ship from there to San Francisco. I guess you will find there is no trouble. Our folks certainly know of none."

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—A mob has run riot in the streets of Columbia since noon. The trouble was with a negro, and then the crowd wanted Cashier Childress, who caused the failure of the Columbia bank some weeks ago. Dr. J. R. Thompson, a colored dentist, was arrested this morning. He had entered the home of W. H. Watson, with the evident intention of criminally assaulting his daughter, Mrs. Laura Scribner, aged 25. Thompson first entered Mrs. Scribner's room last Friday night, but was frightened away by her screams. The father and son laid in wait for the negro on Saturday night, exchanging rooms with Mrs. Scribner. He failed to appear, however. Yesterday morning, at about 1:30, the son was awakened by some one in the room, and recognized Thompson. The man seeing that he was discovered, tried to escape. The father seized him, and both tumbled out of the window together, Thompson dropping a bottle of chloroform. The negro was clad in his night clothes only. He was arrested and lodged in jail. All the afternoon angry crowds thronged the streets. Sheriff Ramsdale put twenty deputies, armed with Winchester rifles, inside of the jail and telegraphed to Nashville for a detachment of militia. Threats against Cashier Childress were freely made. He was out on bond, however, and not to be seen. At 11 o'clock last night the crowd about the jail had increased and a fight seemed imminent. No militia have been sent because the Governor and Adjutant-General are out of the city, and cannot be found by telegraph.

THE VIRGINIA FIRE.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—The first train bearing refugees from the Range, carrying 250 people, mostly women and children, arrived in Duluth at 1:30 a.m. Tuesday and the wearied, hungry passengers hurried from the coaches to the baggage rooms, where lunches were spread. Of all the crowd, the greater portion were penniless, dependent absolutely upon what charity might be offered. But few had saved anything beyond the most meagre effects, and for the whole train load there was not a single trunk.

A graphic description of the fire at Virginia was given by James McCarthy, an actor, who had been playing at the Star theatre. He said that at about 2 o'clock the wind, which had been raging all the morning, blew a perfect gale, and houses on the edge of the town began to burn. The people were mad. They attempted at first to save everything, and began moving furniture. Then they tried to save lighter articles, but as the fire grew fiercer, they were glad to save anything and escape with their lives. The town burned like tinder. The light frame buildings were like so much paper. The whole town was in ruins in less than an hour. The terrified people gathered about the Escanaba depot, where the officers of the road were doing everything for their safety. A train of ore cars was backed into the depot loaded with passengers. All the way they came through a lane of fire.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

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REFORM CONVENTION.

Fierce French Fighting—Planks in the Reform Platform—Greenway's Government Assailed.

A Prohibition Plebiscite Favored—The Senate Denounced—Laurier's Leadership Approved.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—It was nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon that the Liberal convention got down to real business, the morning session being devoted to speeches in French. Mr. Tarte made a fierce speech on the Manitoba school question. He blamed the Dominion Government for depriving the Roman Catholic minority of their rights. He diligently failed to say anything about the responsibility of the Greenway Government.

At the afternoon session, after speeches from Messrs. Fraser and Landerkin, M.P.'s, the Committee on resolutions reported resolutions in favor of Tariff Reform and Reciprocity with the United States; the repeal of the Dominion franchise act; reform in the disposition of the Dominion lands; in denunciation of gerrymandering, the gross corruption of the Government, the increase of public school expenses. They favored a plebiscite on the prohibition question, and condemned the reference to Royal Commissions of charges preferred against members.

At yesterday's session, Mr. Devlin, M.P., protested against Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, being appointed vice-president, as he detested the principles of which the Greenway Government was the incarnation—the principle of oppression.

At the evening session, the resolutions submitted by the committee were severally adopted. A great dispute took place about the prohibition plebiscite, but the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The last resolution declared the constitution of the Senate inconsistent with Federal principles and ought to be amended in order to harmonize with the principles of popular government.

A motion declaring confidence in Mr. Laurier's leadership was submitted and carried amidst enthusiasm, after which the convention adjourned.

THOSE ARMENIAN TRIALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The trial of Armenians accused of being concerned in the rioting at Cæsarea and Marsovan, last spring, have just been concluded at Angora. Seventeen of the prisoners, including Prof. Thoumyan and Prof. Kayayan, have been condemned to death; six, including a Protestant pastor, A. T. Gimeric, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; eighteen have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from seven to ten years, and fifteen were acquitted.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city it is learned that the outcome of the trial conducted in Angora against the Armenians charged with rioting in Cæsarea and Marsovan last spring greatly surprised the board. Rev. C H. Daniels, district secretary of the board, says that all the prisoners are natives. Two professors who were sentenced to death, Mr. Thoumyan, senior professor of the college, and Prof. Kayayan, are innocent. They were arrested and imprisoned on January 28, and every request to see them or to give bail for them was refused. Rev. Dr. O. C. Tracey, president of the college, who has just arrived here, stated that there is no evidence connecting them with the issuing of seditious placards. Yet the two native professors were not released. If they are now declared guilty it must have been done by forgery of the alleged documents and by perjured witnesses.

A Washington City special says: Secretary Gresham being shown the cable dispatch from Constantinople regarding the matter, said: "This is the first news I have received of the result of the trials. No official information on the subject has yet come to me, and I am therefore unprepared to say what, if anything, will be done about it by our Government. While our Government, as a government, had no authority to interfere in the matter of the two professors condemned to death, neither of them being American citizens, it has placed every facility at the disposal of the American friends of the accused. The American Consul General at Constantinople saw to the retaining of the ablest counsel who could be procured."

LONDON, June 20.—The question of the Americans sentenced to death at Angora by the Turkish authorities came up in the Commons to-day. Sir Edward Gray, of the Parliamentary foreign office, said the English charge d'affaires at Constantinople had been instructed to use every effort to prevent the sentences from being carried out pending full consideration of all the circumstances involved.

MURDERED AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The jury in the United States court yesterday afternoon found Thomas St. Clair guilty of the murder of Mate M. Fitzgerald, of the bark Hesper, on January 15, on the voyage from Sydney, New South Wales, to Honolulu. The crime was most brutal. St. Clair, who was a sailor, had planned with other sailors to kill the officers, including the captain, to seize the vessel and go to the Orient for the purpose of preying upon Chinese merchants The plot was well laid, and one night when Mate Fitzgerald appeared on the deck St. Clair seized an axe, literally chopped him to pieces and threw the body overboard. The atrociousness of the deed so shocked his fellow-conspirators that they refused to carry out the scheme further. The captain was warned, and St. Clair and his companions placed in irons, landed at Tahiti and brought to this port for trial, being guarded by three French soldiers during the voyage. Much speculation is indulged in as to the place where the death sentence, if imposed, would be carried out. The State law fixing the spot at the State prison does not govern the Federal courts. The United States marshal can select any county jail or other locality in his district for hanging.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 20.—(Special.)—The discovery that a party of immigrants from Russian Poland, which arrived in the city yesterday, were without certificates of disinfection from the health officer at Grosse Isle quarantine station, has created a great sensation here. It appears the immigrants were without passports to cross the lines into the United States, and that it was on their applying to the United States consul for the necessary permit the startling information was elicited. Only three of the party were provided with certificates of disinfection from the officers in charge of the station. City Medical Health Officer Sheard was at once communicated with, and he decided to confine the whole party in the Isolation hospital until the authorities at Grosse Isle could be communicated with. All of the immigrants had passed through Hamburg, which port is the shipping centre of a cholera infected district.

The following special London cable appears in this morning's Globe: "Much interest has been aroused in this city in Grand Trunk railway affairs in consequence of reports that Messrs. McIntyre and George Gould are engineering a movement to purchase a controlling interest in the road and transfer its headquarters to Montreal. It is doubted whether the movement is *bona fide* or only speculative. Inquiry at the Grand Trunk Railway office here elicts a denial, from Secretary Renton, of any knowledge of such a project."

A petition favoring the running of Sunday street cars was presented to the City Council to-night, signed by over 3,000 ratepayers, including Goldwin Smith, Archbishop Walsh and many prominent citizens. The Council will decide on Friday what action to take.

J. J. Keslo has been appointed Superintendent of neglected children for Ontario, an office recently created by the Provincial Government.

BRIDGEWATER, N.S., June 21.—Mrs. Cameron, charged with the murder of her husband in February last, and who subsequently tried to commit suicide, was discharged by the grand jury this afternoon.

SEALING REGULATIONS.

Sir Richard Webster Submits Eight Suggestions on the Part of Great Britain.

Close Season for Pelagic Sealing—Licenses to Be Obtained at Certain Places.

PARIS, June 21.—At yesterday's session of the Behring Sea tribunal Sir Richard Webster submitted a series of regulations, comprising eight clauses, which Great Britain asks the tribunal to adopt. The chief points of the proposed regulations are that vessels engaged in pelagic sealing must obtain licenses at either Victoria, Vancouver, Port Townsend or San Francisco. Licenses shall only be granted to sailing vessels. Sealing shall always be absolutely prohibited within two miles of Pribyloff islands. A close season for pelagic sealing shall be established, and it shall extend from Sept. 16th to July 1st. No rifles or shells shall be used by the pelagic hunters. All vessels engaged in pelagic sealing shall carry a distinguishing flag. All masters of such vessels shall record in their log book the time of their hunting, the places where they hunt, the number of seals caught and the sex of each animal captured. The licenses shall be liable to forfeiture in the event of a breach of any of the foregoing regulations.

FORM B.

CATTLE FARMED ON SHARES

NOTICE OF AGREEMENT.

PARTIES.				CATTLE.	FARMER.
NAME.	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	DATE	NO. OF EACH, DESCRIPTION.	NAME OF.
Alfred Wellington Smith	Lillooet British Columbia	Trader	15th June 1893	27 Cows. 7 Two year old Heifers 21 Yearling Heifers and Steers. 4 Calves. 1 Aberdeen Bull.	Joseph Edward Smith
Joseph Edward Smith	Clinton British Columbia	Farmer and Hotelkeeper			

A. W. SMITH,
JOSEPH EDWARD SMITH.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine
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bears the Signature, thus:—
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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

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More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

[illegible] allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the thunder of the Custom house and quarantine officers of Portland, the steamship Danube, which returned to port on Sunday morning, is little damaged, and her general appearance is much the same, except, perhaps, where the fumigation received while on the Columbia has affected the paint on the vessel's sides. Captain Myers, the steamship's commander, has also borne his troubles well, and his vaccination mark is no doubt in recognition of the great services rendered by him to the American authorities. In speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday, he said that he was successful in landing the five hundred odd Chinamen taken from Vancouver at Portland. This was done almost in spite of the Custom house official and Health officer of Portland, who went to considerable unnecessary trouble in order to detain the vessel unnecessarily. Captain Myers says his success in landing his human cargo is due to a great extent to the fact that the vessel had not been chartered for any specified number of days, but was to convey the Chinese to Portland.

MISHAP TO THE ISLANDER.

In backing out from the wharf at Vancouver on Sunday, the Islander's foretopmast got foul of the ss. Empress' bow-sprit rigging, and as the tide was running strong the vessel could not be brought to a standstill quick enough to avoid breaking the wooden spar. The mast sprang so much before breaking that the top piece came with a terrific crash on the deck, penetrating it and injuring a man underneath.

STAWBERRIES FROM ST. JOHN.

A small sloop from St. John's Island yesterday brought in a big load of strawberries, which found ready sale on account of their fine quality at twenty cents a box, George Vienna being the sole buyer. Those in charge of the sloop state there is an abundance of strawberries on the island, and that they will make frequent trips to Victoria, with similar cargoes, during the next month.

NEWS OF THE SEALERS.

A letter from Capt. Dillon, to his brother George, contains the appended list of schooners, reported to the South Bend, and their catches: South Bend, 124 skins; Henry Dennis, 1,600; C. D. Rand, 900; Minnie, 400; Beatrice, 420; Walter A. Earle, 1,200; Venture, 46; Oscar and Hattie, 900; Triumph, 800; Wanderer, 140; Ainoka, 900.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was quiet again to-day, the total sales of stocks footing up only 126,931 shares, while the trading in railway and miscellaneous bonds amounted to about $885,000. Soon after the opening London sold a little Erie, Atchison, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and at the same time money on call advanced to 25 per cent. This gave the room traders, who are bearish, an opportunity. Very little support was given the market, but for that matter the pressure to sell was not large. The Bank of Commerce applied to the Clearing House loan committee for $1,000,000 in certificates. Now that the Bank of Commerce has shown the way, smaller institutions not in as good shape financially, will probably follow suit and money should ease up, particularly in mercantile circles. The market closed weak. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 86; Denver and Rio Grande, 12¾; Wells, Fargo, 135; Great Northern 110; Missouri Pacific, 33⅝; Northern Pacific, 12⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 64⅝; Northwest, 103½; Oregon Navigation, 60; Oregon Improvement, 12; Southern Pacific, 27¼; Union Pacific, 28⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 62¼.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—Monsignor Satolli and party arrived in Omaha yesterday morning and will hear the charges preferred by the priests against Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln. They say that he lacks executive and financial ability, and that he has been guilty of gross misconduct. Four of the priests of the Lincoln diocese are now in the city. Six others will arrive to-morrow. Monsignor Satolli received this afternoon a copy of the Pope's pronunciamento regarding the school controversy in the United States. When asked his opinion respecting its contents, he said: "It is unequivocally an endorsement of Archbishop Ireland, and there can be no quibbling about it."

CHINESE-MADE MATERIAL.

The Council Will Have No More of it After Three Months from Date.

Tenders for Surface Drains and for the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

At 8:5 last evening the City Council came to order with a huge batch of business before it and prospects of a heavy session. Realizing this, the aldermen got down to work at once. Mayor Beaven was in the chair, the others present being Aldermen McKillican, Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Miller, Henderson, Munn and Baker.

On the motion to finally pass the Estimates by-law,

ALD. BAKER moved to reduce the amount to be granted to the B. C. Agricultural Society from $3,000 to $1,000, but there was no seconder, and the by-law was then finally read and passed.

ALD. BAKER said he must enter a protest against that vote of $3,000 for the Agricultural Association. When this matter was up before the Council last week he had courteously and politely asked for some information, and the only reply he got was a dirty, mean, contemptible letter which appeared in the COLONIST signed by a man named W. H. Ellis, who had considerable of a swelled head and a big head, or he would never have written that letter he wrote in the COLONIST. When he (Ald. Baker) had asked for the information he had not said there was any dishonesty in the dealings of the Association at all, but just that he wanted to know what was going to be done with the money, and how much the Association was in debt. If he had known more about the affairs of the Association he might have voted for the $3,000 grant, but as he didn't know anything about it he was not going to do so.

The Council went into committee on the Streets By-law, when a clause was inserted to place discretionary power as to the discharge of firearms within the city limits in the Mayor or Chief of Police.

ALD. HENDERSON thought the Council should have the power to grant permission, and not the Mayor or Chief of Police, or anyone else.

ALD. STYLES thought that all rifle shooting at Clover Point should be stopped, as the practice was a dangerous one, more particularly as there were innumerable places around the city much more suitable than Clover Point. Certainly there had not been anyone killed so far, but any day there might be a serious accident.

ALD. MUNN did not see where the danger came in. The place was clear on both sides, so that anyone approaching could be seen and the danger was minimized.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments, thus giving the riflemen permission to shoot at Clover Point, and the Council to grant permission by motion for the discharge of firearms in the city limits.

ALD. BRAGG, rising to a question of privilege, wanted the clerk to read the procedure by-law so that the Aldermen might know how they were to go about the business of the Council. He objected to the Mayor "dishing up" the business any way he liked. For instance, what business had the Mayor to bring up the by-laws first.

THE MAYOR explained that the by-laws were taken up so as to have them in time for this week's Gazette.

The Council went into committee on the Revenue by-law, which was reported complete.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved that the collector of taxes do continue the collection of taxes according to the law. This motion was simply a formal one to comply with the statute, which requires a renewal of power.

ALD. BELYEA moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, that the Mayor be authorized to make arrangements with the Bank of B.N.A. for a temporary loan of $10,788 to carry on the Local Improvement work of extending Broad street. Carried.

ALD. BELYEA moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, that a clause be inserted in all contracts entered into by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, prohibiting the employment of Chinese in connection with the work, or of material in the manufacture of which Chinese are employed.

ALD. BELYEA explained that in looking through specifications he had found that there was a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese directly or indirectly, but it would be difficult to say what indirect employment was. This motion was to place the Council in a consistent position, for there was nothing now to prevent the contractor buying all his raw material from people who had only Chinese employed in its manufacture.

ALD. BAKER wanted to know when this would take effect.

THE MAYOR—If it passes to-night it will take place immediately.

ALD. MILLER thought there was scarcely a lumber yard in the city where Chinese were not employed, the same being the case with the brickyards. If Ald. Belyea would fix a date at which this should come into force he would support it, but otherwise he would have to vote against it.

ALD. BRAGG had the idea that this was a motion which would bear scrutiny. He claimed he had been a consistent opponent of Chinese. If he had to vote against this by-law it would not be because he was not in harmony with the principle, but because he did not like to see the spirit in which it was moved. He insinuated that the Mayor had something to do with the motion, as he had heard that the Mayor had Ald. Belyea in training for a seat in the next Legislature—possibly for the position of Attorney-General. (Laughter.) The men who owned brickyards, Ald. Baker, ex-Ald. Humber and others, always paid good wages, or tried to, even if they did employ Chinese. He would not vote for the resolution unless Ald. Belyea would start a brickyard and run it with white labor. In conclusion he would say he thought this was one of the best moves Ald. Belyea had made, and he was in favor of the spirit of it but he could not vote for it, as it would embarrass some people who had to use Chinese labor unless a time limit were put in.

THE MAYOR declined the honor Ald. Bragg would have thrust upon him of having anything to do with the present resolution, and did not wish to detract from the credit due Ald. Belyea for it.

ALD. BAKER announced that he was going to vote against the motion. He employed Chinese labor in his brickyard, and he was sure Ald. Belyea had a Chinaman working in his house.

ALD. BELYEA—No, I haven't.

ALD. BAKER continued that if this motion carried it would be impossible to get either brick or lumber which were not manufactured by Chinese.

ALD. MCKILLICAN suggested that, after listening to the remarks that had been made by the so-called "labor candidates" in the Council, one would think that the workingmen wanted the Chinese to stay in the country and do all the work of manufacturing. Let this resolution pass and the white workingmen would get employment not only in the handling of the material but in the manufacture of it, and the Chinese would be driven out.

ALD. MUNN was afraid the resolution, if carried without a time limit, might do some injustice to those who had material on hand, otherwise he did not object to it. So long as such a principle could be made workable, he would assist in carrying it out. He moved in amendment that the material clause do not come into operation for three months.

ALD. HENDERSON agreed with the principle, but did not think it should be put into operation immediately. He seconded Ald. Munn's amendment, but agreed with the principle of the motion, which if carried out in all respects would have the effect of driving out the Chinese.

ALD. STYLES favored the principle of the motion, which he considered struck at the very root of the Chinese question, and was the first practical move that had been made to drive the Chinese out. But there were difficulties in the way, and some time should be given before it came into force.

ALD. BRAGG again ttlked. He said this question had many sides. For instance, it had a "unitarian side." He suggested that Ald. Belyea consider the motion a little more; at any rate he would not vote for it, and he did not care who knew it.

ALD. BELYEA congratulated Ald. Bragg, "the friend of the working-man," on the peculiar stand he had taken. He would first say that the motion had been written a month ago, and would have been moved when the motion to let a certain contract came up, but tenders were called for without the matter coming before the Council. The fact was he had thought of this early in the year when the election campaign was on, and had then thought it was a funny thing that the Council should say to a contractor "you shall not employ six men to lay those bricks on that house," but at the same time would allow him to employ 150 men making the bricks. He denied emphatically that he was pretending to be a friend of the working men. He had not made any such pretences, but was a consistent friend of the working men at all times, and when he wanted to disagree with them he did not hesitate to tell them so and that plainly and without humbug. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he had no desire to work any hardship on any man, and would have accepted the amendment but for the remarks which had been made by members of the board, compelling him to stand by his motion as introduced.

ALD. BAKER wanted the motion held over for six months.

The motion was carried unanimously with Ald. Munn's amendment, that the clause relating to material do not affect contracts entered into within the next ninety days, added.

The Finance committee's report recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $629.99; it was adopted.

Tenders for repairs to the Home for the Aged and Infirm were opened. The highest was Freeman & Campbell, $1,975; the lowest, $1,370, Eli Bean, with $25 extra for clearing land. The next lowest was Fullerton & McDonald, $1,367, and $45 extra for clearing land. The tenders were referred to the committee and City Surveyor, to award the contract to the lowest tenderer complying with the conditions.

Tenders for surface drains were then ordered to be opened.

ALD. STYLES wanted to know by whose authority these tenders were asked for. The Council had heard nothing about it.

The following tenders were then opened:

For surface drains: Harrison & Walkay, $3,586 75; George Snider & H. H. McDonald, $3,346; M. C. Milne, $4,230.50; Fred R Adams, $4,119.05.

For brick drain: Thomas & Glover, $39,893 95; George Snider & H. H. McDonald, $32,141 80; Coghlan & Mayo, $31,546.16; Fred R. Adams, $28,574.30.

The tenders were received and referred to the Sewerage committee and the City Engineer to let the contract to the lowest tenderer who has complied with the conditions.

THE MAYOR mentioned that Ald. Belyea had resigned the chairmanship of the Sewerage committee. He hoped that that gentleman, who had been such a valuable worker on the Sewerage committee, would reconsider his determination and consent to act until the end of the year.

To get over the difficulty the tenders were referred to Ald. Belyea, Henderson and Baker.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

DYNAMITE IN MADRID.

MADRID, June 21.—A large dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight a few feet from the house of Canovas del Castillo, ex-Premier. The explosion was heard throughout the city. The immediate district round the house was shaken as if by an earthquake. Three olicemen ran to the spot. They found the dismembered body of a man in the street, and caught a man crawling down the street on his hands and knees. When arrested, the man refused to say what he knew of the explosion, but complained that he was severely wounded. One of his legs were broken, his scalp was torn, and his face was covered with blood. He was taken to a police station and was there identified by a servant employed in a house opposite the ex-Premier's, as one of the three men whom she had seen standing on the other side of the street just before the explosion. After the explosion, she said she heard a man run away. A surgeon was called and the prisoner's wounds were dressed. He will be examined later in the morning. Many houses in the neighborhood where the explosion occurred were badly damaged. Windows were shattered but none of the occupants were injured. While the police were looking over the ground just after the explosion Senor Canovas opened the door and ordered out all his servants to help search for the limbs of the man who had been blown to pieces by the bomb. One leg, the head and a hand were found seventy feet from the place where the bomb was set. News of the explosion spread through the city before 1 o'clock. All the cabinet ministers and many conspicuous deputies called upon Senor Canovas at once to congratulate him on his escape. The report is current that at 12:30 a.m. a man with a petard under his coat was arrested near the Bank of Spain.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 20.—A party of hunters found a splendidly preserved specimen of a mastodon tusk embedded in a bluff near Point Wilson, to-day. The skeleton of the mastodon, embedded in the beach, visible at low tide, has been found and will be exhumed in a few days, and if sufficiently preserved will be shipped to the Smithsonian institution.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

B. C. EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

What Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, Thinks of the Provincial Display.

The Minerals Shown Attracting a Great Deal of Attention—More Fruit to Go Later On.

Taking advantage of the first opportunity afforded since the return of Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance and agriculture, from Chicago and the East, a COLONIST reporter waited on him yesterday morning to ascertain what he thought of the British Columbia display at the great World's Fair, and whether it was up to expectations or not. Mr. Turner is certainly pleased with what has been done so far, and thinks that good use has been made of the money voted by the Legislature for this important advertising work. More particularly is this the case with regard to the exhibits of fruit, minerals and lumber, while the agricultural show is one of the most attractive in the whole of the immense building set apart for the display of cereals and vegetables.

In discussing the matter, Mr. Turner dealt with the fruit exhibit first. This is in what is known as the horticultural department, and has a most advantageous station where it can be readily seen by all comers. There was some delay in getting this exhibit in position. A portion of it arrived early but the balance of it only got to Chicago while Mr. Turner was there. There was some trouble with the customs authorities about that part which was shipped in "cold storage," but this was settled amicably after some delay, and the fruit was got into possession of the B. C. Commissioner, Mr. Charles F. Law. Mr. Turner spent two days with the exhibit, which was found to be in fairly good order, the only mishaps being damage to two or three of the glass jars in which the fruit was packed.

In some of the jars the fluid used for preserving was getting very thick, so that it did not show the fruit to advantage, and arrangements were at once made to have this renewed. The cold storage fruit was turning out very well indeed. It was to have all been in place two days after Mr. Turner was there, June 2, and would then compare very favorably with the exhibits of any other province or state. It is suggested that it would be a good idea to send a carload of fresh fruit to Chicago on towards the fall, as that is the time there will be the most important exhibits made, and as the fruit can be sent there in perfectly good order, it will do much to advertise the province as a fruit growing country.

The next branch of the exhibit Mr. Turner spoke of was the cereal show. The position this occupied in Agricultural hall was one of the most prominent in the whole building, a place where it was sure to attract attention, and more especially so as the arrangement of the different products was very attractive. The way Mr. Turner tells it is this:

"I was walking through the Agricultural hall with Mr. Law, and as we were going down the big centre aisle or walk I pointed ahead to a very striking exhibit, which was located on one of the corners of the intersecting walks. 'There,' said I to Mr. Law, 'there is a very attractive showing,' to which Mr. Law responded: 'I am glad you think so, for that is ours.' When we got up a little closer I saw that it was marked British Columbia, and the fact that it struck me at once will show you that it is far more than ordinarily remarkable. The grain is very prettily arranged, and in the intervening places between the cereals there are a number of heads of wild animals very artistically arranged, the cariboo, elk and wapiti being shown. Everybody who came into the building saw and admired that, and there was to my mind just one thing wanting to make it complete—that was the pamphlets telling about the Province, but these we now have had prepared and they have gone forward."

In Forestry hall the allotted space for the timber exhibit was seen, but this exhibit was still in an unfinished state, owing to the fact that some of the pieces sent from here had not yet arrived, and of course it was impossible to arrange any of it until the whole was on the ground. However, in this respect the province was not a bit worse off than other places, for there had been a general delay in getting timber forward. To those who are looking for a beautiful display the British Columbia exhibit will, in all probability, be more or less of a disappointment. One reason of this is, that it is directly alongside one of the most magnificent exhibits at the Fair, that of New South Wales. This latter country voted £80,000 for the Fair, and has spared no expense in getting up its exhibits. They have a miniature house built of the most attractive woods, all highly polished and varnished, so that the B. C. display is more or less overshadowed, but notwithstanding this fact there is one class of people who are paying, and will continue to pay, more attention to British Columbia's showing than to any of the others—these are the builders and contractors, who admire the Provincial woods for their value for building and general construction purposes, and that is where the advantage will come in. Those are really the people whose good opinions are most to be valued, and with whom a good advertisement in this respect is going to do most good.

"The Mineral exhibit," said Mr. Turner, "was almost completed when I left. Here, too, British Columbia has been to a greater or less extent thrown in the shade by the gigantic exhibit of the colony of New South Wales; but there again we have an advantage over them which I think only needs to be mentioned to be appreciated. New South Wales people are showing the products of mines that are owned by corporations, and which are not available for any one but those who are now holding them or others that have a great deal of money to invest. Our specimens show actually whatis in the ground and can be had throughout the whole Province by miners who are willing to come and look for them. That is the difference. On one hand you have the mines all owned, and on the other hand you have the prospects held out of wealth that is to be had yet—mines that are open to those who come to work them. One feature of our mining exhibit is the pyramid, showing the amount of gold taken out of the country since gold mining was first begun, giving the visitor an accurate idea of the quantity, while attached to it is a table showing the yield in the various years. The entrance to our section in the mineral hall is guarded by two immense lumps of coal taken from the Wellington and New Vancouver mines. They are very fine specimens indeed, and attract a good deal of attention. The specimens of gold ores in the big glass show cases were being placed in position while I was there, and as an indication of what great benefit all this will be, I may say that during the short time I was there, there were crowds of visitors all the time, and many inquiries were being made about the country. This shows the importance of having a competent man there to look after our interests, and I think Mr. Law is just the right man in the right place, being so thoroughly well conversant with the mineral wealth of the Province, and with the other industries as well."

Speaking of the Fair generally, Mr. Turner thinks it is a great success, even though it has been considerably delayed, but the fact was that skilled workmen were hard to get at the time they were most needed, and there was, of course, some inconvenience as a result. The Canadian building is a handsome little structure, finished inside with British Columbia woods. This is the building where the various commissioners from Canada have their headquarters and where visitors from this country can go to sit down and write letters if they want to and read the papers, etc. In the room set apart for the especial use of British Columbia there is a very handsome mantel, the work of the Sehl, Hastie, Erskine Co., which was attracting a good deal of notice and was much admired by all.

The Fishery exhibit is in the hands of the Dominion Government. In this respect Quebec is best represented, there being not too excellent a showing from this Province. The Fine Arts building was a great centre of attraction, a notable fact being that Canada compares most favorably, both as to number of pictures and quality, with the older countries—England, France and Germany. One of the handsomest paintings there is owned by an old British Columbian, Mr. Dole, who was formerly in Cariboo but is now living in England enjoying a good sized fortune. This painting is entitled "The Sons of the Brave," and was bought some years ago for $10,000. Perhaps the most interesting building in the whole grounds is that known as the United States building, where are showing the models of the progress of the republic in art, education, science and everything else. It is a whole museum in itself, a most wonderful showing that cannot fail to please as well as instruct.

WELCOME ROYAL ARTHUR!

The New Flagship of the Squadron Arrives in Esquimalt 34 Days from Portsmouth.

Uneventful but Pleasant Voyage—The Fastest Trip of the Kind on Record.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur, the new flagship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Esquimalt Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage from England, in which she broke all records and established herself as the flyer of the fleet, by making the quickest time ever made by a warship from the Old Country to British Columbia.

The Royal Arthur left Portsmouth on the 18th of March, and arriving here on the 19th of June, was just eighty-four days out. The actual steaming time was sixty-four days, the balance being taken up in stoppages at the various ports of call on the Pacific Coast, principally in South America. The Warspite on her way home was passed in the straits of Magellan, all well on board, the Melpomene was spoken further up, off the Chilian coast, and the Pheasant was in Coquimbo. The Melpomene will not, in all probability, be back here until she comes to pay off, but the Pheasant will be up this fall. The voyage was an uneventful one, except for its quickness. No heavy weather was encountered, and everything went along smoothly, with a sea like glass most of the way and a good deal of very warm weather. This being the first voyage of the Royal Arthur, great interest was manifested in the test of her sea-going qualities and speed. The absence of heavy weather gave no opportunity to ascertain how she would stand it, but so far as speed is concerned, all are delighted, more especially as a record has been established.

In appearance the new flagship is very different from the Warspite. She sits lower in the water, is a little narrower and looks less heavy. In general appearance the Royal Arthur is not unlike the Melpomene, though, of course, very much larger in all respects. Her armament is all of the latest class, quick-firing guns, longer and smaller than those of the Warspite, the other equipment about the same. The admiral's quarters are aft, very handsomely fitted up, and with an enclosed doorway opening on a stern walk,—a small balcony right around the stern. The ward room is not on the side of the ship like that on the Warspite, but runs right across the centre. It is a large, commodious room, finished in light woods, and very long. Amongst its appointments is a piano, the property of the ward room officers, and a great source of entertainment. Besides her officers, the Royal Arthur carries some 400 men. Following are the officers:

Rear Admiral—Henry F. Stephenson, C.B.
Flag Lieutenant—Bryan G. Godfrey Faussett.
Secretary—Francis E. G. Lient.
Clerk to Secretary—Vernon H. Alton.
Captain—Frederick P. French.
Commander—Robert H. S. Stokes.
Lieutenants—Arthur Y. Moggridge, William H. Nicholson, Robert S. P. Hornby, Hon. Victor A. Stanley, Edward G. W. Davy, Ernest K. Loring, and Algernon W. Henage.
Major Marine Artillery—Alexander L. S. Burrowes.
Lieutenant Marines—Charles E. Collard.
Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. George H. Marwood, M.A.
Fleet Surgeon—Henry T. Cox.
Staff Paymaster—William C. S. Heyne.
Staff Engineer—James M. C. Bennett.
Sub-Lieutenants—Frank Pierce and Frank C. Grover.
Surgeons—Geo. H. H. Symonds, M.D., and Thomas E. Honey, M.D.
Assistant Paymaster—Percy L. Campbell.
Engineer—William C. Burnett.
Assistant Engineers—Chas. W. P. S. Bartwell, William H. Beckett and William G. Lawrence.
Midshipmen—Richard M. T. Stephens, Humphrey H. Smith, Arthur Pringle, William R. Napier, Thos. H. N. Maurice and Geo. H. deP. Chatoe.
Naval Cadets—James A. Shuter, William W. Wilson, William G. Howard, Argentine H. Alington, George D. Ward and Norman H. Carter.

The Royal Arthur will not need to go into dry dock here, for, having been only recently launched, she is yet clean and needs no repairs. She will remain in port for four or five months, during which time the men will be allowed to come ashore frequently. The officers have the material amongst them for a first-class cricket team, but have never played together yet, and will have to organize. They will find some matches open for them on the cards of local clubs. One and all, they are looking forward to a pleasant summer here.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers or their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

M d&wly

INTERCHANGE OF PRODUCTS.

Mr. F. W. Ward Discusses With the Board of Trade Means of Developing Commerce.

Business Might be Worked Up in Fish, Lumber, Mutton, Ales, and Other Articles.

Mr. F. W. Ward, of Sydney, New South Wales, representative of the owners of the new Canadian-Australian line of steamships, held a second conference with the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday morning, and discussed with President T. B. Hall and members present the possibilities of trade between the Dominion, and especially the Province, and the great Australian colonies. The meeting was opened by an informal talk about tariffs, etc., in the course of which Mr. Robert Ward drew attention to a statement which he had heard, that the general agents of the Australian colonies in England did not devote so much consideration as they might to the question of interchange of products between the various colonies of the Empire in different parts of the world.

Mr. F. W. Ward, to whom the statement was credited, wished it understood that he had no fault to find with the men who filled the positions. It was the system that was to blame for the omission, but he hoped as time went on this would be remedied. Continuing, he took up the prospective advantages of the new line, dealing first with the question of postal service. Possibly before very long, he thought, there might be a movement to give even a quicker service in the present form. Just now the great English mail from Australia goes home by way of the Suez Canal, but the contract under which this is carried will expire at the end of next year, by which time it might be possible to have arrangements made to carry it via Canada. At present South Queensland might send her mail via Canada, but under present arrangements it was too much to expect the whole of it would come this way. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia could be served quicker by the Suez route than by the Canadian as it was now operated. These colonies have a reliable service once a week which they are not likely to abandon unless a better one were assured. In dealing with this matter he compared the time in which mails are now carried with that made by the Miowera. From New South Wales to London via. San Francisco was forty days or five days slower than the time made by the Miowera. From Queensland to London via. San Francisco was forty-two days, or seven days slower than the Miowera's time. From South Australia to London via. San Francisco forty-three days, or eight days slower than the Miowera. From Victoria (Australia) the time to London was 41 days, or six slower than by the Miowera, so that the new service, starting with all its disadvantages, had an unquestionably better record than the San Francisco line, which had been running for years. The great mail service from Australia to London was, however, from Adelaide via the Suez Canal, the time from New South Wales being 36½ days, so that the mail by the Miowera beat even this by a day and a half. From Queensland via Suez was 38 days, and from Victoria (Australia) 35 days, the latter being one day quicker than by the Miowera, as there would be a day lost in transit between Victoria and Sydney by train. The time from Tasmania via Suez was 37 days, which would be the same practically as by the Miowera. The only portion of Australia with which it would be hard to compete would be South Australia, which was 1,000 miles away from Sydney. The San Francisco service was thus, by the first trip of the new Canadian line, put right out of the question so far as mail carrying possibilities were concerned. If, however, there were a regular weekly line, through sympathetic territory, and pushed by Canadians and everyone else interested, there was no reason why a much faster service could not be had, regularly once a week, between Sydney and London, with which the old Suez canal route could not compete at all. He thought it quite likely that Canada would take every opportunity to push her claims in this respect, and had no doubt British Columbia would do the same. The San Francisco service was now working under an agreement that would expire in November of this year, but for various reasons he did not think New Zealand and the United States would consent to let this line drop, so that it might be considered still a competitor so far as freight was concerned. If a weekly mail service were given between Sydney and Canada, he did not see any reason why there should not be a weekly mail express from Vancouver to New York or the Atlantic terminus, so that with fast time from Vancouver to London, mails might be landed at home ten days from Vancouver, and in this event the Suez Canal route would stand no show at all in competition, no matter how fast the steamers they should put on would be.

Then, as to the Pacific cable. At the annual conference of the postmasters-general of the Australian colonies, held at Brisbane this year, the project of a cable had been discussed and approved of. At present there was a French company building a cable line to the French settlement of New Caledonia, but he did not think there was the smallest chance of this line, or any other, being built to Honolulu and San Francisco unless the United States Government put up all the money and took all the risk. The Australian idea was a British cable touching on no points save those controlled by the British, and landing only on British soil, so that it could always be assured to them as an alternative route. As at present situated, Australia was always in a great funk when anything should happen the cable, for the people down in the South sea colonies did not know whether some nation had declared war against England and the enemy had cut the cable, or what was the matter. The result was that, at enormous expense, the cities of Sydney, Brisbane, etc., had been fortified so that for a time, at least, they could stand off the enemy. But with a cable to Canada, all fears would be removed, and the convenience and safety would be immense.

Another matter Mr. Ward discussed was the new line as a tourist route. At present the general impression was that for only several months in the year was it safe or pleasant for Australians to travel this way, but he hoped the B. C. Board of Trade and other similar organizations would assist in disabusing their minds of this idea. For his own part, he would do all in his power to induce travel here at all seasons of the year, particularly in the winter. The Canadian scenery, climate and everything else was so different from that to which Australians were accustomed, that once this fact became known it would be appreciated. The sport to be had here was also different, and he would endeavor to get Australians coming by this line not merely to just land here and go away again, but to stay over and enjoy the delights of the Province for a little while.

Taking up commercial matters he expressed the hope that the Canadian Government might see its way clear to appoint a commercial agent to go to Australia to assist in the development of the trade. The statistics now published in Australia as to the trade between the various colonies and Canada did not seem to be in accordance with the returns he had seen since coming here, the cause doubtless being that the United States was getting credit for trade which properly came from Canada, but as San Francisco was the shipping point, had been credited to the United States. He quoted from the New South Wales Year book and comparisons with the Canadian Year book, the irresistable conclusion being that there must be a mistake somewhere, as the figures were quite irreconcilable. In fact there should be a good trade between Canada and Australia, and he hoped that the quality of the salmon sent out hereafter would be more like what he had eaten here, which was greatly superior to anything he had ever tasted in Australia. Lumber was another article in which trade could be increased. British Columbia now had the contract for supplying the largest mine in Australia with lumber, but there were other large mines which could also be sold timber. He read from a letter, received the day the Miowera sailed, from one of the extensive Australian meat and produce dealers, quoting mutton at 2½ cents per lb. f.o.b., apples, oranges, and lemons in cases of 10 dozen at 5s. per case, and choice creamery butter at 5d., or 10 cents, per lb. If there were the slightest encouragement for it, the company operating this new line would put in cold storage, so as to bring mutton, butter, etc., here, and take back frozen fish. The fish trade could also be developed with Hawaii, where there was large consumption, and something might also be done in ales and light beers.

Mr. Ward was listened to attentively throughout, and Mr. Hall promised at the conclusion to use his best endeavors to have the various trades suggested developed by those in Victoria and British Columbia dealing in the various lines.

NO NEW LICENSES.

The Board of Trade Building Association's Application Refused by the Commissioners.

Regarding Transfer of Licensed Premises—The Osborne House Case Further Adjourned.

An adjourned session of the Licensing Commissioners for Victoria City was held Monday afternoon, Mayor Beaven and Police Magistrate Macrae on the bench. Neither of the applications for new licenses was granted, that of Mr. F. Elworthy, on behalf of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association, being refused, and that of Mr. Carlo Bossi, owner of the Osborne House, adjourned by request of the applicant's counsel until Dr. Powell, the third Commissioner, should be present.

After disposing of half a dozen transfers which had been temporarily sanctioned, the Board took up the application of Steve O'Brien for a transfer of the Senate saloon license from premises at 91 Government street to the adjoining premises, No. 93. It will be remembered that when this application was before the Board a few days ago, Police Magistrate Macrae raised the point of the Board's power to grant the application under Section 218 (a) of the Act.

Mr. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) had looked into the matter carefully since the adjournment of the application, and yesterday argued that section 218 (a) did not apply to transfers but to the use of the original license under the extraordinary circumstances enumerated, so that if the court had the general power to grant transfers, that power was not interfered with or cancelled by Section 218 (a). He contended that the Commissioners had authority under the old Act, and that Section 218 (a) simply gave additional powers, enabling the owner of premises, in the event of their being rebuilt, to control the original license instead of the lessee.

Mr. H. G. Hall opposed the application, holding that the granting of a transfer was only allowable in the event of fire or some other of the extraordinary circumstances recited—in other words, that the point was well taken.

After consultation, the Board announced that the application was refused, and Mr. Gregory then asked if the Board would inform him whether they were acting in their discretion in so deciding, or did they not consider that they had power to deal with the request?

"We are acting in our discretion," the Mayor replied with a smile.

The remainder of the licenses was quickly disposed of, and the Board adjourned shortly after 4:30, the record of the day's proceedings being as below:

TRANSFERS.

Trustees of the Stevens' Estate to M. J. Conlin—License held for the Omineca saloon, Government street. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Joseph H. Brown to Joseph Meunier—License held for the Prince of Wales saloon, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, and issued to Meunier and Brown. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Joseph Meunier to Brown & Fox—License held for the Caledonian saloon, corner of Store and Cormorant streets, and issued to Meunier, Brown and Fox. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Executor of Catharine Hotz (deceased) to Charles Murriset—License held for the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill park and Simcoe street. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Executors of the estate of William McCliff (deceased) to Steve O'Brien—License held for the Grotto saloon, Trounce avenue. Temporary permission for transfer ratified and extended to the September sitting of the court.

Steve O'Brien—Transfer of license held for the Senate saloon from 91 to 93 Government street. Refused.

NEW LICENSES.

F. Elworthy, for the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association—License for the Board of Trade building, Bastion square. Refused.

Carlo Bossi—License for the Osborne house, corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street. Adjourned by request.

LONDON, June 19.—Richard M. Hunt, of New York, received at the Royal Institute of architects to-day the Queen's gold medal. This distinction was conferred upon him in view of his work at the World's Fair in Chicago. Mr. Hunt is the first American whose name is inscribed on the institution's roll of honor.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B.B.B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.