



MUTINIOUS MILITIA.

Sacramento Soldiers Ordered to Disperse Riotous Railway Strikers March of the Ground.

Insurgents Supplied With Ammunition by Men in the United States Uniform.

SACRAMENTO, July 5.—Early yesterday morning 1,000 armed militia arrived from San Francisco and Stockton and proceeded to the Armory. As they marched down the street thousands of people lined the sidewalks and alternately cheered and hissed the troops. Shortly after 11 o'clock Gen. Dickinson ordered the troops to load their guns preparatory to going to the depot.

Acting under instructions from the U.S. marshal, Gen. Sheehan commanded the Sacramento companies to clear the depot of strikers. The men marched into the depot amid the wildest cheering, but when the order to disperse the mob was given they lowered their guns and marched from the depot. The street was filled with riotous strikers and one of their number climbed upon an engine and triumphantly waved an American flag. The Stockton companies were then called upon to clear the depot, but they likewise laid down their arms and returned to the barracks.

After the excitement had partially subsided, the strikers were addressed by Chairman Knox of the mediation committee, who counselled them not to commit any acts, and to carefully watch every movement of the railroad company. "We have the upper hand in this strike," he said, "and we don't intend to allow the railroad to beat us. Remain loyal to the cause, and victory must perch on our banner." When the troops had withdrawn a body of fifty strikers appeared on the streets, armed with rifles and shotguns. The Garibaldi guard band turned the contents of its arsenal over to the strikers. The sentiment of the soldiers seemed to favor the strikers. After they had reached the depot it was said by the leaders of the strikers that they would not attempt to oppose them.

NOTABLE EVENT.

Successful Laying of the Commercial Cable's Third Atlantic Cable.

Details of the Momentous Voyage of the Steamship "Faraday."

CAPE CANO, July 5.—The laying of the third Atlantic cable, belonging to the Commercial Cable Company, the heaviest and speediest for its length ever laid and having the largest copper conductor extant, was Tuesday afternoon successfully completed, the steamer Faraday anchoring off this port at four o'clock.

CLEVELAND'S PATRIOTISM.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At Tammany's celebration yesterday the following letter from President Cleveland was read: "Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., June 29, 1894. "Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem. Dear Sir:—I regret that it is impossible for me to accept the kind invitation I received to attend the celebration of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American independence by the Tammany Society.

"LIBERTY DEAD"

WASHINGTON CITY, July 5.—The Coxy Commemorative Society, a group of about 150 persons in front of the capitol at noon yesterday, held the funeral of the goddess of Liberty. It was the second of the annual obsequies of May 14, when, according to Coxy and Brown, liberty was morally wounded and lacerated with his sword.

SIR AUSTIN LAYARD.

LONDON, July 5.—Eight Hon. Sir Austin Henry Layard died at 8 o'clock this evening at his residence in London. He had been ill for weeks. Austin Henry Layard was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. After studying law for a while he set out in 1839 on a tour of travel and exploration.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A fire broke out at 6:30 this evening on the roof of the terminal station at the World's Fair grounds. A strong breeze was blowing and the flames spread quickly to the administration buildings and machinery hall. The fire had gained great headway before the fire department arrived, and it is almost certain that the terminal station, electrical building and the machinery hall will be totally destroyed.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—This afternoon Secretary Cox, of the Senate, appeared in the House and announced the passage with amendments of the Tariff bill by the Senate on Tuesday last, together with the request that the House would agree to a conference on those amendments. The message was greeted with applause by the Democrats, comment by Republicans being confined to the single remark "collars and cuffs," by ex-speaker Reed. The bill was laid on the speaker's table and will be before the House in regular course tomorrow.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

If it Continues All the Labor Unions Will Be Called Out.

Armed Strikers on the Way to Sacramento to Assist Their Brethren.

WEST OAKLAND, July 5.—Five companies of the Fifth Infantry, N.G.C., were ordered out by Gen. Dimond last evening. The men are from Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Tiburon. The troops were not landed at the pier, but were disembarked by the steamer Alameda at the foot of Broadway, and marched to the armory of Company A, corner of Franklin and Twelfth streets, to await orders. The object of this movement is to concentrate a force at a central point contiguous to the railroad yards.

DROWNING DISASTER.

BUDA PEST, July 4.—A shocking disaster occurred on the River Theiss, near Nyirgyhaza, Hungary, to-day, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives. A ferryboat with about 200 people on board was being drawn across the river by means of a chain, which parted, and its snapping caused a panic on board, in the midst of which the vessel capsized from being overweighted on one side.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

ROME, July 4.—As a result of recent negotiations between Italy and the U. S., it is announced that the Italian government will establish an office on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, for the purpose of getting information in regard to the employment, etc., of Italian immigrants. The office will be under the supervision of the state boards and federal authorities, and the expense of the office will be met by the U. S. Only two Italian officials will be attached to the office.

OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

An American Lady Missionary Scandalously Dealt With by Kooras.

Details of the Occurrence—The Matter One of International Gravity.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Miss Anna Melton, the young American missionary the victim of an unprovoked and murderous attack in the village of Dares, in the Koorish mountains last summer, and who barely escaped with her life, arrived in this city by the steamer Verano from Genoa, Italy. The assault from the time of its occurrence has been the subject of correspondence between the U. S. government and that of Turkey. Miss Melton says it being too warm to spend the summer in Mosul, so, with Rev. W. E. McDowell, she left last year to pass the heated term in the cooler regions of the mountains. Her destination was Amadia, formerly a fortress in the mountains, and being situated on a rocky hill, it was a difficult journey. According to the schedule we had arranged I started for Dares, one of the settlements of the old Nestorian Christians, a half-hour journey away, over a rough road. One day I was accompanied by a native pastor. The governor of Amadia offered us an escort of soldiers, but we declined their services. For the next few days everything was most agreeable and pleasant. My tent was pitched on the roof of the house in which I was stopping. A girl servant slept just without my tent, while the native pastor was on a roof a few feet away, and the old man whose guest I was being, in some way he lost his balance and fell off a roof a few feet above the level of the one in which I was.

WINNIEPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIEPEG, July 5.—(Special)—In Winnipeg the railway strikers are quiet. Trains started and departed yesterday, but there are no trains on the Northern Pacific to-day. John Barclay, of Carleton Place, was killed by lightning last night.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON, July 5.—It was announced in the Commons to-day that representations had been made to Japan and China by England, and which it was thought would result in an amicable adjustment between these nations.

WINNIEPEG WIRINGS.

Armed Strikers on the Way to Sacramento to Assist Their Brethren.

WEST OAKLAND, July 5.—Five companies of the Fifth Infantry, N.G.C., were ordered out by Gen. Dimond last evening. The men are from Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Tiburon.

DROWNING DISASTER.

BUDA PEST, July 4.—A shocking disaster occurred on the River Theiss, near Nyirgyhaza, Hungary, to-day, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives. A ferryboat with about 200 people on board was being drawn across the river by means of a chain, which parted, and its snapping caused a panic on board, in the midst of which the vessel capsized from being overweighted on one side.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

ROME, July 4.—As a result of recent negotiations between Italy and the U. S., it is announced that the Italian government will establish an office on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, for the purpose of getting information in regard to the employment, etc., of Italian immigrants. The office will be under the supervision of the state boards and federal authorities, and the expense of the office will be met by the U. S. Only two Italian officials will be attached to the office.

OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

An American Lady Missionary Scandalously Dealt With by Kooras.

Details of the Occurrence—The Matter One of International Gravity.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Miss Anna Melton, the young American missionary the victim of an unprovoked and murderous attack in the village of Dares, in the Koorish mountains last summer, and who barely escaped with her life, arrived in this city by the steamer Verano from Genoa, Italy. The assault from the time of its occurrence has been the subject of correspondence between the U. S. government and that of Turkey. Miss Melton says it being too warm to spend the summer in Mosul, so, with Rev. W. E. McDowell, she left last year to pass the heated term in the cooler regions of the mountains. Her destination was Amadia, formerly a fortress in the mountains, and being situated on a rocky hill, it was a difficult journey. According to the schedule we had arranged I started for Dares, one of the settlements of the old Nestorian Christians, a half-hour journey away, over a rough road. One day I was accompanied by a native pastor. The governor of Amadia offered us an escort of soldiers, but we declined their services. For the next few days everything was most agreeable and pleasant. My tent was pitched on the roof of the house in which I was stopping. A girl servant slept just without my tent, while the native pastor was on a roof a few feet away, and the old man whose guest I was being, in some way he lost his balance and fell off a roof a few feet above the level of the one in which I was.

WINNIEPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIEPEG, July 5.—(Special)—In Winnipeg the railway strikers are quiet. Trains started and departed yesterday, but there are no trains on the Northern Pacific to-day. John Barclay, of Carleton Place, was killed by lightning last night.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON, July 5.—It was announced in the Commons to-day that representations had been made to Japan and China by England, and which it was thought would result in an amicable adjustment between these nations.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

If it Continues All the Labor Unions Will Be Called Out.

Armed Strikers on the Way to Sacramento to Assist Their Brethren.

WEST OAKLAND, July 5.—Five companies of the Fifth Infantry, N.G.C., were ordered out by Gen. Dimond last evening. The men are from Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Tiburon. The troops were not landed at the pier, but were disembarked by the steamer Alameda at the foot of Broadway, and marched to the armory of Company A, corner of Franklin and Twelfth streets, to await orders. The object of this movement is to concentrate a force at a central point contiguous to the railroad yards.

DROWNING DISASTER.

BUDA PEST, July 4.—A shocking disaster occurred on the River Theiss, near Nyirgyhaza, Hungary, to-day, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives. A ferryboat with about 200 people on board was being drawn across the river by means of a chain, which parted, and its snapping caused a panic on board, in the midst of which the vessel capsized from being overweighted on one side.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

ROME, July 4.—As a result of recent negotiations between Italy and the U. S., it is announced that the Italian government will establish an office on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, for the purpose of getting information in regard to the employment, etc., of Italian immigrants. The office will be under the supervision of the state boards and federal authorities, and the expense of the office will be met by the U. S. Only two Italian officials will be attached to the office.

OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

An American Lady Missionary Scandalously Dealt With by Kooras.

Details of the Occurrence—The Matter One of International Gravity.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Miss Anna Melton, the young American missionary the victim of an unprovoked and murderous attack in the village of Dares, in the Koorish mountains last summer, and who barely escaped with her life, arrived in this city by the steamer Verano from Genoa, Italy. The assault from the time of its occurrence has been the subject of correspondence between the U. S. government and that of Turkey. Miss Melton says it being too warm to spend the summer in Mosul, so, with Rev. W. E. McDowell, she left last year to pass the heated term in the cooler regions of the mountains. Her destination was Amadia, formerly a fortress in the mountains, and being situated on a rocky hill, it was a difficult journey. According to the schedule we had arranged I started for Dares, one of the settlements of the old Nestorian Christians, a half-hour journey away, over a rough road. One day I was accompanied by a native pastor. The governor of Amadia offered us an escort of soldiers, but we declined their services. For the next few days everything was most agreeable and pleasant. My tent was pitched on the roof of the house in which I was stopping. A girl servant slept just without my tent, while the native pastor was on a roof a few feet away, and the old man whose guest I was being, in some way he lost his balance and fell off a roof a few feet above the level of the one in which I was.

WINNIEPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIEPEG, July 5.—(Special)—In Winnipeg the railway strikers are quiet. Trains started and departed yesterday, but there are no trains on the Northern Pacific to-day. John Barclay, of Carleton Place, was killed by lightning last night.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON, July 5.—It was announced in the Commons to-day that representations had been made to Japan and China by England, and which it was thought would result in an amicable adjustment between these nations.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, July 5.—(Special)—Two agents of the railway men on strike in the United States have been here for a couple of weeks interviewing the various classes of employes on the Grand Trunk railway. They have made no definite proposal, being here apparently to feel the ground. They are not getting much encouragement, and unless the head of the order commands a strike the Canadian railway employes will stand by their employers.

MONTREAL, July 6.—(Special)—Sir William Van Horne, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir John McNeill, and John W. Stirling of New York, left last evening on the cars Montreal and Saskatchewan for the Pacific coast, via Minneapolis. The party will be absent about fifteen days and will make a careful inspection of the road.

A FAITHLESS JURY.

PORTLAND, July 4.—Judge Bellinger in the United States court took occasion to refer to the destruction of documentary evidence by the jury in the smuggling cases: "I take this opportunity," he said, "to state publicly to the counsel for the defendants in the conspiracy to smuggle cases, that it has come to my knowledge that for the first time in the history of this court a conspiracy for the purpose of defeating justice has entered into the anxiety of the jury room. Several letters have been destroyed and some of the Mulkey letters have been carried away from the room in which the jury in the case just tried sat. I regret very much that such a precedent should have been set in this court. It shows disrespect for the dignity of the court, and I desire that a rigid investigation be made for the purpose of, if possible, bringing the guilty parties to justice. I am satisfied counsel for the defendants had no part in destroying these papers, and there is nothing to show that the defendants themselves did, but the manner in which the papers were mutilated indicates that more than one of the jurors took part in their mutilation and destruction."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, July 4.—(Special)—The colonial conference delegates have accepted the invitation extended by the board of trade and the party will arrive here on Wednesday, the 11th inst., remaining two days. The principal event will be a grand banquet the same evening.

TEN YEAR'S PENITENTIARY.

ASHCOFT, B.C., July 4.—(Special)—A man called "Sam Slick," who held up the Cariboo stage on the 29th ult., and who was captured at Allakali late a few days ago, was tried before Judge Cornwall at 150-Mile House to-day, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Brown, who held up the Forks Quannell stage a few weeks ago is still at large, but a good force are in hot pursuit with hopes of capturing him.

WILD SCENES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Wild scenes were enacted to-day on a stretch of railroad territory occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island, running south for some three miles from the Board of Trade structure in the heart of the business district. Within this strip, hardly more than a block in width, and fringed on either side with tenements or the humble homes of railroad men and other wage-workers, a mob that aggregated not less than 25,000 men, women and children, had complete control. Nearly a score of cars were overturned in the main track, others were fired, switches were unlocked and

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The result of the voting yesterday in the various ridings in which an election was held has proved satisfactory, and is a decided victory for the Government. Out of the twenty members possible to be returned, twelve Government supporters are elected, who, added to the four elected by acclamation, make sixteen in all, or a clear majority of eight on the first count.

Returns from the Lower Mainland are very incomplete as yet, but at least seven out of the eight representatives to be elected there will be Oppositionists.

The Island has gone solid Government, and while the victory all along the line has been complete, at the time of writing the counting of the ballots has not been completed, but the result so far shows that not one of the Opposition candidates will save his deposit. The **COLONIST** during the campaign which is now practically ended has not indulged in boastful predictions, and it will not now take advantage of the great success of the Government to "crow" over its defeated opponents. The victory in this city was won in a fair fight on the part of the friends of the Government, and they can now afford to accept the result without undue exultation. There are still nine representatives to be elected in as many ridings, and out of these the Government can confidently count upon a substantial majority in its favor.

As to the Lower Mainland, its attitude is to be attributed wholly to the sectional feeling which was aroused by the leaders of the Opposition, who depended upon that lever to defeat the Government, and they used every unscrupulous method known to political warfare to achieve their object. The Government has shown every disposition to treat that section of the Province fairly and liberally, and on a par with every other part of the Province, and we are sure, when the excitement of the election campaign has subsided and the electors of Westminister District as a whole calmly consider the situation, they will perceive how grossly they have been deceived, and will regret having taken the counsel of men who had only their own ends to serve.

We will in a future issue refer to some of the features of the campaign just closed, but in the meantime, regarding its issue, we think that the people of the Province as a whole have every reason to congratulate themselves.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.

The Labor situation in the United States is most serious. The question now seems to be in that country can business be carried on at all? If a dispute between a single firm and its employes can, in a short time, without reference to any of the regular courts of the country, develop to such an extent as to embarrass the business of many States, and perhaps the whole Union, how is business to be carried on? Furthermore, if when property is attacked the Government is both unwilling and unable to protect it, what security have the men who invest their money in the industries of the country? If a man who the other day was unknown to all but a limited circle of acquaintances, at a single bound, so to speak, can become so powerful as to set Governors and Legislatures at defiance, what confidence can men have in properly organized government? If the mob in a large city can without let or hindrance, openly destroy and endanger millions of dollars' worth of property, where are property owners, both high and humble, to look for protection.

A little farther development of the Pullman boycott and the people of the United States will be in the presence of bold and undignified anarchy. The man who is now more powerful over a large area of the United States than any king over his domains, threatens to extend his sway. If the owners of property, the men engaged in the various industries and the railway companies do not accede to his terms, he declares that other combinations will be called upon to aid those already engaged in carrying out the boycotts, and that he will bring about such a state of things that it will be impossible to carry on the business of the country.

It will naturally be asked, how is it that this man is permitted to lord it over the country and to terrorize millions of well-disposed citizens? It appears that, for the moment, he is as powerful as no State Government dare call him to account for the way in which he exercises his power. The only comfort that the friends of the United States, and the upholders of law and order generally, can extract from this dreadful state of things is contained in the old saying, "When things come to the worst they mend." When Dictator Debs exhausts the patience of the vast body of other loving people in the United States, they will rise in their might and sweep him out of existence. If it is found that a regularly constituted government is both unable and unwilling to protect life and property, and to maintain the supremacy of law, volunteer organizations will be formed which for a time will take the place and exercise the function of regular government. This, as our readers know, was done on a limited scale in California not very many years ago. Government by vigilance committees then proved a complete success. It put an end to the tyranny of the mob, and placed the affairs of the state in such a condition that the regular authorities were able to take their proper places again and perform their constitutional functions. But a resort to irregular methods to redress great grievances is always dan-

gerous. During the turmoil a strong man, who is also ambitious, may arise. The people who suffered from the tyranny of Debs and his like having lost confidence in republican institutions may gladly hail the Strong Man as a deliverer, and aid him in forming a powerful government, which may not be republican. They will be willing to exchange what is now regarded as freedom for security and peace and quiet. This will not be done without a force struggle. Are not the lawless doings of the boycotters and the tyrannical mandates of Debs the beginning of this struggle?

It is just possible that President Cleveland may be the Strong Man to whom other loving citizens may look for relief in the present crisis. There are indications that he is fully aware of what is needed to curb the turbulent and to instill into the lawless a wholesome dread of authority, and what he has said very lately leads them to believe that he is prepared to use the means which the nation has placed in his hands to protect property and to enforce the laws. It is to be hoped that he will be equal to the occasion and that he will deal with the disturbers of the country and the violators of law by constitutional means, and that he will find men in the United States firm enough, independent enough, and courageous enough to second his efforts to maintain law and order. Here is where the difficulty lies. The fear of the voter appears to have taken the back-bone out of the men in authority in many parts of the United States. Members of them, so far from withstanding the lawless and disorderly, are not only afraid to take the first step to check them, but actually trouble to them and play into their hands. It is no wonder that many American citizens, when they witness the pullmanian conduct of some men in office and the unscrupulous demagogues of others, despair of their country.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

The United States tariff having passed the ordeal of the Senate and come out of it completely transformed in form and again before the House of Representatives. Whether it will undergo retransformation in that body or whether it will be further improved in conference is hard to say. The bill when it left the Senate was very different both in detail and in principle to what it was when it was sent up to that body to be considered. It was, when it left the House of Representatives, to a very considerable extent a tariff for revenue. Most of the raw materials of manufactures were placed upon the free list and the duties on manufactured goods were considerably lowered and their classification simplified. The Senate did its utmost to bring it back as near as possible to the McKinley tariff, and in a great measure it succeeded. Coal, for instance, was on the free list in the original bill. The Senate lowered it to forty cents. Lumber was taken from the original measure. The Senators placed a duty on it and it afterwards went to forty cents. Lumber was taken from the original measure. The Senators placed a duty on it and it afterwards went to forty cents. Lumber was taken from the original measure. The Senators placed a duty on it and it afterwards went to forty cents.

PRENDERGAST'S FATE.

The assassin Prendergast is, we see, to be hanged on Friday next. It is now some months since he was sentenced to death. There was no doubt about his guilt. Mayor Harrison was murdered openly and the murderer did not try to escape. The only question to be considered was whether the man was responsible for his act when he fired the fatal shot. It might be supposed that the question of the man's sanity would be first inquired into. But it was not. The man was tried, and after a long trial he was found guilty and sentenced to death. Then came the usual delay, and at last it was decided to institute an inquiry to find out whether or not the courts of the United States had tried and condemned a madman. This is evidently reversing the government's order of things. As it is nothing more than a mockery to try a madman for committing murder or any other crime it is clear that the question of Prendergast's sanity should have been settled in the first place. But the Americans have a peculiar way of dealing with criminals, sane and insane.

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

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.
South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. B. Campbell.

RIOING AT CHICAGO.

The Night Occupied by the Strikers in Breaking Up Tracks and Cars.

Details of the Train-Wrecking Troops to Be Concentrated in the City.

CHICAGO, July 6.—This afternoon, while a gang of about twenty men were engaged in slipping a car on to the Illinois Central tracks at Kensington, they were fired into by Special Detective Stark, of the Michigan Central R. R. Two men were hurt, but not fatally. Stark was protected by the police and taken to the Hyde park station. The crowds have burned about 200 cars this afternoon at Kensington and Burnside. Company F, 13th Infantry, is now at Kensington and the 1st regiment, I. N. G., started at six p. m. from its armory for the scene of the trouble.

At a meeting of representatives of the local labor unions held this morning a resolution was passed asking every trades union in the city to send a committee of three, with power to attend a meeting which will next Saturday night and participate in such action as may seem best calculated to insure the success of the American Railway Union. The present struggle against the Pullman Car Company has taken at noon to-day everything is quiet. The stockyards railroad officials are waiting the arrival of more troops before resuming operations. The stockyards the company's heavily loaded train for the night is packed. The tracks are torn up and the cars broken into and their contents scattered along the tracks. On the Lake Shore tracks a number of box cars have been overturned and the road is completely blocked. All night long the mobs continued the work of destroying railroad property. During the night thirty-one fire alarms were sent to the fire department in the stockyards district, but the blaze was extinguished before serious damage was done. All the United States soldiers were astray at an early hour this morning. To-day a Western Indian wrecker train started under police protection to clear the tracks. At the crossing of the Lake Shore road at Twelfth street 1,000 men had gathered by 8 o'clock, and trouble is expected if the wrecker crew attempt to clear obstructions from the track and set up a milk train on the Fort Wayne track at Kensington to-day and stoned the engineer. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported to be injured.

The riotous demonstration of yesterday began shortly before noon at Thirty-third and the Lake Shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union transit lines. Word came that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshals a heavily loaded train for the N. Y. C. and Hudson river road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line. With a yell the mob, about 2,000 strong, moved west to Stewart street on the main track. The freight cars stood on the main track and the wrecker stood on the side of the main track and the wrecker stood on the side of the main track and the wrecker stood on the side of the main track.

The passengers concluded to disembark and trust to the cabmen to reach their destination. In the meantime the regular troops had left the first train and were drawn up on either side of the cars. The mob spread the train by stalling the engines and the regular troops were ordered to break through the mob and clear the tracks. The mob succeeded in rolling two cars of extra heavy build. The volunteers again went to work with a will, but over an hour elapsed before the forward train was unblocked. The engineers of the forward train were ordered to leave the tracks and the regular troops were ordered to break through the mob and clear the tracks.

A mob of strikers held up a train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne track at Fairview station and compelled the passengers to leave the cars. They then dragged the engine and fireman from the cab, derailing the engine and setting the train on fire. The regular troops were ordered to break through the mob and clear the tracks. The mob succeeded in rolling two cars of extra heavy build. The volunteers again went to work with a will, but over an hour elapsed before the forward train was unblocked. The engineers of the forward train were ordered to leave the tracks and the regular troops were ordered to break through the mob and clear the tracks.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Every effort of the administration in conjunction with the law General Schofield is being directed to arrange for the speedy concentration of troops at Chicago. The Federal Government is in the conflict to bring about a general compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court. An assistant officer is authority for this statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the Government is not to bring about a general compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court. An assistant officer is authority for this statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the Government is not to bring about a general compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court.

with inter-state commerce and to securing the free transmission of mails. The mob meeting resulted in a general understanding to destroy the policy indicated. One important condition developed at the meeting was that the militia organizations of one state could be called on to suppress disorder in another state where the local authorities had failed to enforce obedience to the law. Attorney-General Olney said this afternoon that there was ample constitutional authority for such action and it is unlikely that preparations for drawing on the State militia to enforce obedience to the law, although there is no armed force ready for carrying the policy into effect. The proper distribution of government troops is causing some concern, as the War department. A high official says to-day that 5,000 regulars were needed to suppress the rioting. The West. All the companies of infantry, batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry at intermediate points are now ready, resting on their arms.

The fall of the California state militia to preserve order at Sacramento has caused the government to consider the advisability of sending regulars there, and the Federal officials are confident that the Fifth regiment of Cavalry, the President of San Francisco, could restore order at Sacramento without great difficulty, but just there the difficulty comes in. It is not considered good policy to withdraw the Fifth regiment from the Presidio at this time, for the absence of the regiment might improve the opportunity for mob movements there. It is the same all over the West, and Major-General Schofield has this afternoon in reserve while he watches every indication of disorder which may call for action on the part of his soldiers. General Schofield says he will not order the Presidio troops from San Francisco unless on the urgent request of Brigadier-General Rogers, commanding the department of California. The War department has thirty-three companies of infantry, forty-four batteries of artillery and eight troops of cavalry in the East. Most of these could be drawn on for service in Chicago and elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—A general order for a strike on the St. Paul & Duluth road was issued at 11 o'clock to-day, and every switchman in the yards had quit his post by noon. Yesterday this road discharged a number of switchmen who refused to handle cars from the Midway road between St. Paul and Minneapolis. General Manager Plough was walked upon this morning and asked to reinstate the men but refused to do so, hence the strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—A cattle train on the Indiana Central road was stopped by the strikers at Eight o'clock to-day. They had the train on the Fort Wayne track at Kensington to-day and stoned the engineer. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported to be injured. The riotous demonstration of yesterday began shortly before noon at Thirty-third and the Lake Shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union transit lines. Word came that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshals a heavily loaded train for the N. Y. C. and Hudson river road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.
GEO. B. BAILEY, GOV.
BY HIS EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The sky is lighted up with the glare of the flames from the thousand or more of freight cars that are burning on the Grand Trunk at 51st street. A hundred of police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked. The loss to the Grand Trunk will be enormous. A mob began work on the Wisconsin road at midnight, burning many cars, in the yards at Hawthorne. It is thought that 500 cars have been destroyed on the Wisconsin roads during the day and up to midnight. Sixty freight cars on the Wisconsin road at the Fifty-first yards were destroyed by fire to-night. One million dollars worth of property belonging to the railroad and residents of the neighborhood is endangered. President Debs this afternoon said: "The situation is more promising for the railway union now than at any time since the Pullman strike. The trade unions in Chicago and the country over have given assurances of help. In California \$100,000 has been raised for use by popular subscription. A mass meeting will be held here on Sunday night to protest against the calling in of the National Guard. The police and militia will resist. Gen. Miles is quoted in morning papers as saying that he has defeated the mob. He said that he is a disbeliever in the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbance, but we cannot govern the lawless. The Knights of Labor have given assurances of help. In California \$100,000 has been raised for use by popular subscription. A mass meeting will be held here on Sunday night to protest against the calling in of the National Guard. The police and militia will resist. Gen. Miles is quoted in morning papers as saying that he has defeated the mob. He said that he is a disbeliever in the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbance, but we cannot govern the lawless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked to issue an injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers. Two hundred men were put to work in the rail yards this morning, and an effort is being made to resume operations. The strikers have not interfered.
NEW YORK, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday wrote to Congressman Amos J. Cummings, asking for a bill of government interference with strikers: "In the midst of the great industrial unrest of the country I am constrained to express the hope that the president will not lead a too impetuous and ill-considered course of action towards and too readily permit the use of the armed as well as civil forces of the government to overcome our indignant workingmen. All strikes labor men deplore violence, and all recognize that it is a patriotic motive, at least from practical, if not from its roots to the detriment of those who may be engaged in the labor dispute. I sincerely hope that the law under which the railroad companies are operating is a modern judicial injunction of Judge Wood and Greenup, were never contemplated by congress when the measures were under consideration. The interstate-commerce-law was enacted at the instance of the people, and is intended to protect them against the outrageous and unjust actions and injustices of the railroad companies. It was never intended that the law should be made an instrument of oppression and deprive working men of their right to cease work or strike to redress a grievance or improve their condition. These direct injunctions which are intended to prohibit workmen from exercising their rights conceded to them years ago and which are fully recognized even in non-striking countries cannot but produce baneful results to us. Oppression and repression never yet secured the desired ends. The law should be enforced against the oppressor and the wrong or perpetration of the law should be enforced against the oppressor. As one who intensely feels a sympathy for his fellows in their efforts for improved conditions, who loves the institutions under which we live, and who strives for the peaceful solution of the great problems of the day, I appeal to you to use your good offices upon the president to ally himself with right and justice even if it be against corporations."
WINNIPEG, July 6.—Strike matters remain quiet in Winnipeg, but the strikers have the sympathy of various labor organizations and are promised more substantial support. A large meeting was held last night.
CHICAGO, July 6.—Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle track, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, a distance of about one mile, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock to-night. Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards towards the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh

street. The mob was augmented every minute by a seemingly never-ending string of strikers and their sympathizers, and as it passed along the tracks from 45th street south. They were the stockyards crowd intent on a repetition of last night's destruction, and the few police who remained were doing nothing. A crowd of strikers, who were not notified by the officers, who went to work at once. "Down the tracks" was the cry and with a rush the mob started southward. A bunch of waste was stolen from the switchman's shanty and soaked "dope" used in oiling the cars, made an excellent torch. At Forty-seventh street, five cars standing on the Grand trunk line were the first to meet destruction. Some of the fringed crowd from their work on the tracks and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents. More than three minutes the fire cars were blazing fiercely, without waiting to see that the work was complete, the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle tracks, and at 49th street came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four trucks were full of freight cars, more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing it looked as if a switchman's tower, and this was first observed when the mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of the cars. A crowd of dressed men had been started out of the tower. They suddenly stopped their attention to tearing up the switches. After a number had been removed, the mob continued on its way southward. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames were quickly spread across three or four tracks which were filled with cars. The railroad people say that there were fifty cars, forty of which were loaded. All were soon massed with flames. About thirty of the cars were filled with coal and the heat was intense. Fifteen of the cars contained meat from the big packing houses of Armour, Swift and Nelson. By this time the fire department had been advised of fire, further north on the tracks and had sent their forces there. But on learning of the seriousness of the situation at 58th street they abandoned their fight further northward and came to the scene of the conflagration which promised to be serious. Upon the approach to the fire of the police department, the mob turned about and started southward. They set fire to all the cars they passed in their hurried trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield boulevard yards and the cars were slowly melted. It was noticed that the leaders of the mob were mostly foreigners, and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of the stock yards. There are 350 cars in the district now in the possession of the mob and it is probable all will be destroyed by midnight.

11:30 p.m.—A mob of three or four hundred is burning cars in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards at Hawthorne, seven miles from the city. Four have been destroyed up to this hour and it is reported that there are many other fires springing up in different parts of the yards. A mob of about three hundred people has held almost constant guard in the territory, including the towns of Kensington, Burnside, Fordham and Grand crossing on the outskirts of the city along the Illinois and Michigan roads. The mob was seen to be pulling the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who with difficulty pulled from the infuriated mob. Upwards of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These deprivations continued until midnight.
At midnight it is reported at the headquarters of the A. R. U. that the general workman workman had issued an order calling on the I. of L. in the state of New York to withdraw the order it said to have a membership of 25,000. Mr. U. in Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., were ordered to-night by the board of directors. President Debs, it was said, is en route to Buffalo, for the purpose of soliciting the general support and co-operation of the employees of all the roads entering at that point.

The sky is lighted up with the glare of the flames from the thousand or more of freight cars that are burning on the Grand Trunk at 51st street. A hundred of police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked. The loss to the Grand Trunk will be enormous. A mob began work on the Wisconsin road at midnight, burning many cars, in the yards at Hawthorne. It is thought that 500 cars have been destroyed on the Wisconsin roads during the day and up to midnight. Sixty freight cars on the Wisconsin road at the Fifty-first yards were destroyed by fire to-night. One million dollars worth of property belonging to the railroad and residents of the neighborhood is endangered. President Debs this afternoon said: "The situation is more promising for the railway union now than at any time since the Pullman strike. The trade unions in Chicago and the country over have given assurances of help. In California \$100,000 has been raised for use by popular subscription. A mass meeting will be held here on Sunday night to protest against the calling in of the National Guard. The police and militia will resist. Gen. Miles is quoted in morning papers as saying that he has defeated the mob. He said that he is a disbeliever in the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbance, but we cannot govern the lawless. The Knights of Labor have given assurances of help. In California \$100,000 has been raised for use by popular subscription. A mass meeting will be held here on Sunday night to protest against the calling in of the National Guard. The police and militia will resist. Gen. Miles is quoted in morning papers as saying that he has defeated the mob. He said that he is a disbeliever in the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbance, but we cannot govern the lawless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked to issue an injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers. Two hundred men were put to work in the rail yards this morning, and an effort is being made to resume operations. The strikers have not interfered.
NEW YORK, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday wrote to Congressman Amos J. Cummings, asking for a bill of government interference with strikers: "In the midst of the great industrial unrest of the country I am constrained to express the hope that the president will not lead a too impetuous and ill-considered course of action towards and too readily permit the use of the armed as well as civil forces of the government to overcome our indignant workingmen. All strikes labor men deplore violence, and all recognize that it is a patriotic motive, at least from practical, if not from its roots to the detriment of those who may be engaged in the labor dispute. I sincerely hope that the law under which the railroad companies are operating is a modern judicial injunction of Judge Wood and Greenup, were never contemplated by congress when the measures were under consideration. The interstate-commerce-law was enacted at the instance of the people, and is intended to protect them against the outrageous and unjust actions and injustices of the railroad companies. It was never intended that the law should be made an instrument of oppression and deprive working men of their right to cease work or strike to redress a grievance or improve their condition. These direct injunctions which are intended to prohibit workmen from exercising their rights conceded to them years ago and which are fully recognized even in non-striking countries cannot but produce baneful results to us. Oppression and repression never yet secured the desired ends. The law should be enforced against the oppressor and the wrong or perpetration of the law should be enforced against the oppressor. As one who intensely feels a sympathy for his fellows in their efforts for improved conditions, who loves the institutions under which we live, and who strives for the peaceful solution of the great problems of the day, I appeal to you to use your good offices upon the president to ally himself with right and justice even if it be against corporations."
WINNIPEG, July 6.—Strike matters remain quiet in Winnipeg, but the strikers have the sympathy of various labor organizations and are promised more substantial support. A large meeting was held last night.
CHICAGO, July 6.—Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle track, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, a distance of about one mile, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock to-night. Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards towards the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked to issue an injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers. Two hundred men were put to work in the rail yards this morning, and an effort is being made to resume operations. The strikers have not interfered.
NEW YORK, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday wrote to Congressman Amos J. Cummings, asking for a bill of government interference with strikers: "In the midst of the great industrial unrest of the country I am constrained to express the hope that the president will not lead a too impetuous and ill-considered course of action towards and too readily permit the use of the armed as well as civil forces of the government to overcome our indignant workingmen. All strikes labor men deplore violence, and all recognize that it is a patriotic motive, at least from practical, if not from its roots to the detriment of those who may be engaged in the labor dispute. I sincerely hope that the law under which the railroad companies are operating is a modern judicial injunction of Judge Wood and Greenup, were never contemplated by congress when the measures were under consideration. The interstate-commerce-law was enacted at the instance of the people, and is intended to protect them against the outrageous and unjust actions and injustices of the railroad companies. It was never intended that the law should be made an instrument of oppression and deprive working men of their right to cease work or strike to redress a grievance or improve their condition. These direct injunctions which are intended to prohibit workmen from exercising their rights conceded to them years ago and which are fully recognized even in non-striking countries cannot but produce baneful results to us. Oppression and repression never yet secured the desired ends. The law should be enforced against the oppressor and the wrong or perpetration of the law should be enforced against the oppressor. As one who intensely feels a sympathy for his fellows in their efforts for improved conditions, who loves the institutions under which we live, and who strives for the peaceful solution of the great problems of the day, I appeal to you to use your good offices upon the president to ally himself with right and justice even if it be against corporations."
WINNIPEG, July 6.—Strike matters remain quiet in Winnipeg, but the strikers have the sympathy of various labor organizations and are promised more substantial support. A large meeting was held last night.
CHICAGO, July 6.—Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle track, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, a distance of about one mile, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock to-night. Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards towards the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh

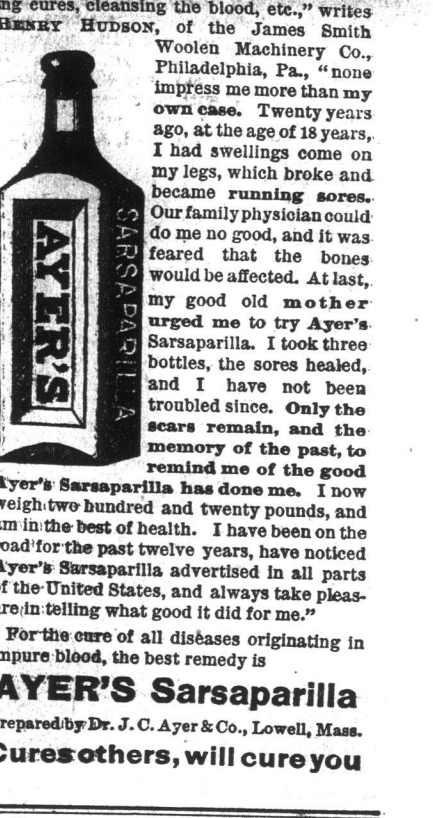
White House near the hour of midnight. It came over the private wire and its contents were carefully read. The President dictated the following reply: "While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency which confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public disaster, discussion may well give way to active efforts on the part of all in authority to restore obedience and protect life and property."
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The following telegram received from President Eugene V. Debs to-night by Chas. Naylor, an organizer of the A. R. U. now in this city, says: "We have assurance that within forty-eight hours every labor organization in the country will come to our rescue. The fight is on and our men are acquiring themselves like heroes. Here, as strengthened by a dozen going in his place, half way ground. The men must be for us or against us. Our cause is gaining ground daily and success is only a question of a few days."

Chicago, July 7.—A 49th and Loomee street and began setting fire to road property. The mob charged, but the blast. Then two companions of the State militia were killed, but six wounded, two probably. Late last night an ordnance officer of all police that all tracks must be closed within the order goes on to say the tracks must be kept clear. It is necessary to enforce a more conservative policy. They will keep away and send out trains if they can manage them. They also say the law. Battery E with its 200 men is at work at fighting the force in the numbers three thousand. The Mayor's proclamation recent events render it extraordinary measures by the public peace and safe the legal right to demand every able-bodied man upon the militia, if necessary. It is reported that will certainly exercise in him by law for the preservation of the public peace. The day Debs sent a large force of his own men to assemble of the American ordering them to stand twenty-four hours longer. The strike situation has become better. Mr. Debs will order labor all over the country and Trades Council of membership of 25,000, all organized labor through to strike. It is reported that Workman Sovereign, Labor, has called on all organization in the State of Illinois to join in a strike for Buffalo, also at headquarters. Present Debs issued a proclamation. "To all disturbances in employ of striking employees I am by my duty to maintain the peace and order in the State. The law is on our side. Those who engage in are our enemies."
"We have it upon reliable creeds and toughs have been trouble, so as to prevent any part of our violence in the every count should be made of the law. I appeal to order and law abiding. The public is with us, and to fear. Let it be borne in mind that the railroad companies own their trains they have taken away from the railroad yard congregated. A safe plan is to give the public a choice of the hood of there being an railroad managers have no appear that their trains do of the interference of the law. It is a question no one knows this better than themselves. They make their purpose of calling out the law, conduct yourselves as you see fit to be ordered."
WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—General Olney said yesterday his letter to the pre-hardly worth while to discuss the premises and a full hood's manifesto. As form it is a safe prediction will be the only person to the soil of Illinois is the States. The paramount duty of the United States laws of the United States and in the discharge is not hampered or on any other cases which error. Nothing has been ordered which criticism can condone of state rights. The general act is arranged made to send more Federal agents, if necessary, from these were inadequate the all the militia of New York, and the number 20,000 says that if necessary messaged in Chicago, sufficient strike. There will be no of the strikers. The railroad be permitted to conduct if molested if the entire brought to bear. Gen. Miles' with all necessary force, and if the force are removed will be given troops will be withdrawn it is able to control the mob. The report sent out of the morning is not true. The 8,500, in quiet. Four regiments are camped at Thirty-fifth avenue. The most efficient R. I. and Western Indiana divisions are that the emb

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I send in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleaning the blood, etc.," writes BENJAMIN HUBBARD, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. I was born in 1828, at the age of 13 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. An ordinary physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me." For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

20th June, 1894.

To be Justices of the Peace:
Charles Maclean, of the Village of Fort Steele, Esquire, M.R.C.M., within and for the East Kootenay Electoral District.
George Henry Raley, Kitimat, Skeena River; and George Robson, Skeena River; Esquires, within and for the Cassiar Electoral District.

[L.S.] E. DE WADNEY,
CANADA,
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c., &c., King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come: GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ARTHUR G. SMITH, Esquire, is by the Lieutenant-Governor in and for the Province of British Columbia, the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the Cassiar Electoral District, and whereas by the "Electoral Regulation Act" the Lieutenant-Governor in and for the Province of British Columbia is empowered from time to time to appoint by Proclamation the place for the nomination of Candidates in each Electoral District:

And whereas it is necessary to continue the Polling Place at Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the said Electoral District; and whereas it is advisable to appoint, in lieu thereof, a Polling Place at Whonnock, Skeena River, in the said Electoral District:

Whereas it is desirable to establish an additional Polling Place in the said Electoral District:

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the authority contained in the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities in that behalf enabling, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares, and it is hereby declared, that Whonnock is the place for nomination in the Cassiar Electoral District and shall be discontinued, and that Fort Simpson shall be, and is hereby established, as the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the said Electoral District:

And We do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Polling Place at Massett shall be discontinued, and further that Whonnock, Skeena River, shall be, and is hereby appointed, as the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the said Electoral District:

And We do hereby further declare and proclaim that an additional Polling Place at Crook Creek, in the said Electoral District, shall be and is hereby appointed and established.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Honourable EDGAR DEWIDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

POLICE AND Severe Fighting—No Killed and Wounded—Treated With Attempts to Burn the and Stock Chicago

CHICAGO, July 7.—A 49th and Loomee street and began setting fire to road property. The mob charged, but the blast. Then two companions of the State militia were killed, but six wounded, two probably. Late last night an ordnance officer of all police that all tracks must be closed within the order goes on to say the tracks must be kept clear. It is necessary to enforce a more conservative policy. They will keep away and send out trains if they can manage them. They also say the law. Battery E with its 200 men is at work at fighting the force in the numbers three thousand. The Mayor's proclamation recent events render it extraordinary measures by the public peace and safe the legal right to demand every able-bodied man upon the militia, if necessary. It is reported that will certainly exercise in him by law for the preservation of the public peace. The day Debs sent a large force of his own men to assemble of the American ordering them to stand twenty-four hours longer. The strike situation has become better. Mr. Debs will order labor all over the country and Trades Council of membership of 25,000, all organized labor through to strike. It is reported that Workman Sovereign, Labor, has called on all organization in the State of Illinois to join in a strike for Buffalo, also at headquarters. Present Debs issued a proclamation. "To all disturbances in employ of striking employees I am by my duty to maintain the peace and order in the State. The law is on our side. Those who engage in are our enemies."
"We have it upon reliable creeds and toughs have been trouble, so as to prevent any part of our violence in the every count should be made of the law. I appeal to order and law abiding. The public is with us, and to fear. Let it be borne in mind that the railroad companies own their trains they have taken away from the railroad yard congregated. A safe plan is to give the public a choice of the hood of there being an railroad managers have no appear that their trains do of the interference of the law. It is a question no one knows this better than themselves. They make their purpose of calling out the law, conduct yourselves as you see fit to be ordered."
WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—General Olney said yesterday his letter to the pre-hardly worth while to discuss the premises and a full hood's manifesto. As form it is a safe prediction will be the only person to the soil of Illinois is the States. The paramount duty of the United States laws of the United States and in the discharge is not hampered or on any other cases which error. Nothing has been ordered which criticism can condone of state rights. The general act is arranged made to send more Federal agents, if necessary, from these were inadequate the all the militia of New York, and the number 20,000 says that if necessary messaged in Chicago, sufficient strike. There will be no of the strikers. The railroad be permitted to conduct if molested if the entire brought to bear. Gen. Miles' with all necessary force, and if the force are removed will be given troops will be withdrawn it is able to control the mob. The report sent out of the morning is not true. The 8,500, in quiet. Four regiments are camped at Thirty-fifth avenue. The most efficient R. I. and Western Indiana divisions are that the emb

CHICAGO, July 7.—A 49th and Loomee street and began setting fire to road property. The mob charged, but the blast. Then two companions of the State militia were killed, but six wounded, two probably. Late last night an ordnance officer of all police that all tracks must be closed within the order goes on to say the tracks must be kept clear. It is necessary to enforce a more conservative policy. They will keep away and send out trains if they can manage them. They also say the law. Battery E with its 200 men is at work at fighting the force in the numbers three thousand. The Mayor's proclamation recent events render it extraordinary measures by the public peace and safe the legal right to demand every able-bodied man upon the militia, if necessary. It is reported that will certainly exercise in him by law for the preservation of the public peace. The day Debs sent a large force of his own men to assemble of the American ordering them to stand twenty-four hours longer. The strike situation has become better. Mr. Debs will order labor all over the country and Trades Council of membership of 25,000, all organized labor through to strike. It is reported that Workman Sovereign, Labor, has called on all organization in the State of Illinois to join in a strike for Buffalo, also at headquarters. Present Debs issued a proclamation. "To all disturbances in employ of striking employees I am by my duty to maintain the peace and order in the State. The law is on our side. Those who engage in are our enemies."
"We have it upon reliable creeds and toughs have been trouble, so as to prevent any part of our violence in the every count should be made of the law. I appeal to order and law abiding. The public is with us, and to fear. Let it be borne in mind that the railroad companies own their trains they have taken away from the railroad yard congregated. A safe plan is to give the public a choice of the hood of there being an railroad managers have no appear that their trains do of the interference of the law. It is a question no one knows this better than themselves. They make their purpose of calling out the law, conduct yourselves as you see fit to be ordered."
WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—General Olney said yesterday his letter to the pre-hardly worth while to discuss the premises and a full hood's manifesto. As form it is a safe prediction will be the only person to the soil of Illinois is the States. The paramount duty of the United States laws of the United States and in the discharge is not hampered or on any other cases which error. Nothing has been ordered which criticism can condone of state rights. The general act is arranged made to send more Federal agents, if necessary, from these were inadequate the all the militia of New York, and the number 20,000 says that if necessary messaged in Chicago, sufficient strike. There will be no

POLICE AND RIOTERS.

Severe Fighting—Numbers of Persons Killed and Wounded—Officers Treated With Contempt.

Attempts to Burn the Packing Houses and Stock Yards at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A mob gathered at 49th and Loemen streets about four o'clock and began setting fire to cars and other railroad property. The police under Inspector Hunt charged, but the mob would not desert. Then two companies of the 23rd regiment of the State militia opened fire. No one was killed, but six of the strikers were wounded, two probably fatally.

Late last night an order was sent to commanding officers of all police sections stating that all strikers must be guarded by police and soldiers within the city limits. The order goes on to say that all crossings and tracks must be kept clear and that if bullets are necessary to enforce a right of way to use them. The strikers were to be treated as rioters and any person who prevented them from their march was to be treated as a criminal.

The Mayor's proclamation sets forth that extraordinary measures be taken to preserve the public peace and safety. The mayor has the legal right to arm the police with every able-bodied man in the city and to call upon the militia, if necessary, to suppress riots or other disorderly conduct, and he will certainly exercise every power vested in him by law for the protection of property and the preservation of the public peace. He asks every citizen to do his duty in preserving the peace and avoiding crowds congregated; to attend to his own particular affairs; and to see that all women and children are kept from the railroad tracks. The police force further directed to disperse every assembly of persons in the public streets and on or near railroad tracks and to promptly arrest all persons who refuse to disperse on demand.

Six dead and an indefinite number injured is the record of the strike on Monday, when a determined effort will be made to send out several trains of dressed beef. At 2 o'clock everything was quiet in the stock yards district. Along the Lake Shore tracks on the 4th street gangs of strikers were gathered around discussing the situation. Twenty-one box cars between Halstead street and Westworth avenue are lying over on their sides blocking the main tracks of the stock yard railroad. The strike is being organized by the Knights of Labor, who have been stationed at this crossing and compel all persons to keep moving. No one is allowed on the tracks. It is reported that the stock yards railroad is being used to make an effort to clear the obstructions from its tracks to-morrow.

A desperate attempt was made early this morning by a howling mob of Bohemians, Poles and Italians to burn the big packing house of the stock yards and to set the mob massed on the Pan-Handle tracks in the rear of the packing houses and fires began to appear in all directions. The incendiaries captured several boxes of cotton and dipped it in oil which they threw in the cars. The fire department responded promptly and were greeted with a volley of stones from the mob. They went the hose as fast as it was laid and surrounded the firemen. Fire Marshal Fitzgerald sent a call for police, which was answered by Captain O'Neil and fifty men. The police, armed with clubs and scotch whistles, went over the yards by this time, and when the police started to clear a disturbance on Halstead street the mob retreated in a crowd of boys set fire to a car without making any attempt to arrest them.

There was a little friction in the session of the building trades council last night. It was practically unanimous in favor of a strike. All the varied interests were represented. The more conservative officials prevailed, and these declarations were agreed upon: "The building trades council of Chicago, representing 25,000 organized workmen in the building trades, in regular meeting assembled, Friday evening, July 6, 1894, passed the following resolutions, existing Whereas the present condition existing between the railroad employes and their employers is such as calls for the earnest consideration of all classes of organized labor; and Whereas it is apparent that capital is organized in conjunction with the said railroad corporations and the Pullman company, backed by the state and federal militia to defeat the just demands for arbitration; and Therefore

Resolved that the building trades council call upon the American Federation of Labor and all executive officers of the national and international labor organizations to take steps to centralize and strengthen such a movement to go into effect as soon as possible. President Debs and Vice-president Howard of the A. R. U. have been called upon to answer one more injunction from the U. S. Court. This morning papers were served upon them by deputy U. S. Marshal Jones, commanding them to appear at Indianapolis on July 18 to answer the charges. They may be preferred against them, and enjoining them from destroying property or from interfering with mail trains or the interstate commerce act. President Debs simply replied: "I saw the papers, and the regular troops, soon after 7 o'clock, charged a crowd in the yards west of Halstead street, which had congregated in the vicinity of a beef train. The yards were quickly cleared out and a dead line was established two hundred feet from the cars. The mob then went along the Lake Shore tracks towards the Fort Wayne crossing. The buildings trades council met at a meeting last night

ation within the city limits will be raised this morning.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Seven persons were seriously injured in a riot that occurred at 49th and Loemen streets shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon. A wrecking train, guarded by U.S. troops, was standing on the Grand Trunk tracks at Loemen street, clearing the obstruction from the rails that had been placed there by the mob last night. A mob of about 2,000 men and boys surrounded the cars and commenced throwing stones at the troops. The captain in command, after telling the crowd that if they did not disperse he would fire upon them, ordered a volley to be fired with the above result. The volley was answered by several pistol shots from the mob, and the troops sent another shower of lead into the crowd, which scattered them in all directions. The troops pursued the rioters, giving several shots to their bayonets. Louis Keller, of Company F of the State militia, who was on duty three blocks west, succeeded in arresting three of the rioters. At 7 p.m. Company F was patrolling the tracks and scattering the mob that continued to congregate along the side track. The people in the vicinity were greatly excited, and when the news reached the stock yards district threats were heard on all sides of vengeance.

The police guarding the Northwest tracks at 15th street and Ashland avenue at 8:30 p.m. had a conflict with the mob attempting to drive them away the police shot over their heads, and a young lady named Martha Bach, who was watching the affair from the roof of a nearby house, was killed. A little boy was shot and a policeman injured by a rock. Several freight cars were fired.

A mob which gathered at 48th and Loomis street at 8:30 set fire to a box car and gave other evidences of being in a mood to continue their riotous demonstrations which ended so suddenly in the battle at 4:30 this afternoon, just one block away. The department was late in arriving at the scene and were jered by the strikers. Another large mob is reported at the corner of Ashland and avenue at 59th street. The Knights of Labor, of the Pullman company, has signified his willingness to meet a committee of the Pullman employes.

During the past three or four days the big packing houses have been sending out hams, bacon and beef, and other products in large boxes by the American, Adams and U. S. Express companies. This morning six cars of the American company loaded with provisions consigned to points in Michigan and Wisconsin were coming out of the yards of Swift & Co. They were attacked by a crowd of strikers and the driver compelled to return and unload the wagons. The managers of the packing houses have decided not to attempt to send out any more beef or pork products on Monday, when a determined effort will be made to send out several trains of dressed beef. At 2 o'clock everything was quiet in the stock yards district. Along the Lake Shore tracks on the 4th street gangs of strikers were gathered around discussing the situation. Twenty-one box cars between Halstead street and Westworth avenue are lying over on their sides blocking the main tracks of the stock yard railroad. The strike is being organized by the Knights of Labor, who have been stationed at this crossing and compel all persons to keep moving. No one is allowed on the tracks. It is reported that the stock yards railroad is being used to make an effort to clear the obstructions from its tracks to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is said that the situations along the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific is giving the administration more concern than the Michigan army. On June 28 several companies of infantry were ordered from Moot, to Fort Keogh and Fort Custer. Since that time all communication has been suspended. The men can be reached by telegraph, but no supplies can be sent to the soldiers in their condition. It is said to be a precarious one. How to relieve them and how to open up communication along the line of the road is the problem that vexes the President and Secretary of War.

Along the Lake Shore tracks on the 4th street gangs of strikers were gathered around discussing the situation. Twenty-one box cars between Halstead street and Westworth avenue are lying over on their sides blocking the main tracks of the stock yard railroad. The strike is being organized by the Knights of Labor, who have been stationed at this crossing and compel all persons to keep moving. No one is allowed on the tracks. It is reported that the stock yards railroad is being used to make an effort to clear the obstructions from its tracks to-morrow.

A desperate attempt was made early this morning by a howling mob of Bohemians, Poles and Italians to burn the big packing house of the stock yards and to set the mob massed on the Pan-Handle tracks in the rear of the packing houses and fires began to appear in all directions. The incendiaries captured several boxes of cotton and dipped it in oil which they threw in the cars. The fire department responded promptly and were greeted with a volley of stones from the mob. They went the hose as fast as it was laid and surrounded the firemen. Fire Marshal Fitzgerald sent a call for police, which was answered by Captain O'Neil and fifty men. The police, armed with clubs and scotch whistles, went over the yards by this time, and when the police started to clear a disturbance on Halstead street the mob retreated in a crowd of boys set fire to a car without making any attempt to arrest them.

There was a little friction in the session of the building trades council last night. It was practically unanimous in favor of a strike. All the varied interests were represented. The more conservative officials prevailed, and these declarations were agreed upon: "The building trades council of Chicago, representing 25,000 organized workmen in the building trades, in regular meeting assembled, Friday evening, July 6, 1894, passed the following resolutions, existing Whereas the present condition existing between the railroad employes and their employers is such as calls for the earnest consideration of all classes of organized labor; and Whereas it is apparent that capital is organized in conjunction with the said railroad corporations and the Pullman company, backed by the state and federal militia to defeat the just demands for arbitration; and Therefore

Resolved that the building trades council call upon the American Federation of Labor and all executive officers of the national and international labor organizations to take steps to centralize and strengthen such a movement to go into effect as soon as possible. President Debs and Vice-president Howard of the A. R. U. have been called upon to answer one more injunction from the U. S. Court. This morning papers were served upon them by deputy U. S. Marshal Jones, commanding them to appear at Indianapolis on July 18 to answer the charges. They may be preferred against them, and enjoining them from destroying property or from interfering with mail trains or the interstate commerce act. President Debs simply replied: "I saw the papers, and the regular troops, soon after 7 o'clock, charged a crowd in the yards west of Halstead street, which had congregated in the vicinity of a beef train. The yards were quickly cleared out and a dead line was established two hundred feet from the cars. The mob then went along the Lake Shore tracks towards the Fort Wayne crossing. The buildings trades council met at a meeting last night

all meetings to-day are also warning our members not to indulge in intemperance."

At noon to-day President Debs sent a message to General Master Workman Sovereign, asking him to come to headquarters at once on important business. Mr. Sovereign was found about an hour later and immediately left for the North side.

The hay and feed barn at Broadway and Centre avenue, in the heart of the stock-yard district, was fired at 9:30. Nelson Morris' packing house is in danger and an alarm has been sent in. Alarms are also coming in from different parts of the yard.

UTICA, July 7.—Geo. M. Pullman reached here from New York at 3:10 p.m. to-day, on his way to his cottage on the St. Lawrence river. He was met by a reporter who asked him if he was on his way to Chicago, and he replied that he was simply going to his cottage, "Claire Rest," to remain over Sunday. When asked if he should go to Chicago soon, he replied that he should not, but was returning to New York on Monday or Tuesday, at the latest. He was very anxious for news from the strike, and bought the latest editions of the newspapers. He would say nothing about the strike, but buried his face in the newspaper deeply absorbed in its contents.

KENNESBET, July 7.—Owing to the influence of the troops some of the delayed trains have passed through northward, notably the Diamond special 28 hours late.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 7.—Though the employees had not announced publicly the result of its deliberations, it is known that it has decided not to order a strike. This decision, however, is not binding upon the Knights of Labor, and the Knights will be asked to do so by Master Workman Sovereign.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The strike will be extended into Eastern territory to-morrow and embrace the entire railroad system of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad companies. It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio officials, who were in their offices at midnight.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is said that the situations along the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific is giving the administration more concern than the Michigan army. On June 28 several companies of infantry were ordered from Moot, to Fort Keogh and Fort Custer. Since that time all communication has been suspended. The men can be reached by telegraph, but no supplies can be sent to the soldiers in their condition. It is said to be a precarious one. How to relieve them and how to open up communication along the line of the road is the problem that vexes the President and Secretary of War.

Along the Lake Shore tracks on the 4th street gangs of strikers were gathered around discussing the situation. Twenty-one box cars between Halstead street and Westworth avenue are lying over on their sides blocking the main tracks of the stock yard railroad. The strike is being organized by the Knights of Labor, who have been stationed at this crossing and compel all persons to keep moving. No one is allowed on the tracks. It is reported that the stock yards railroad is being used to make an effort to clear the obstructions from its tracks to-morrow.

A desperate attempt was made early this morning by a howling mob of Bohemians, Poles and Italians to burn the big packing house of the stock yards and to set the mob massed on the Pan-Handle tracks in the rear of the packing houses and fires began to appear in all directions. The incendiaries captured several boxes of cotton and dipped it in oil which they threw in the cars. The fire department responded promptly and were greeted with a volley of stones from the mob. They went the hose as fast as it was laid and surrounded the firemen. Fire Marshal Fitzgerald sent a call for police, which was answered by Captain O'Neil and fifty men. The police, armed with clubs and scotch whistles, went over the yards by this time, and when the police started to clear a disturbance on Halstead street the mob retreated in a crowd of boys set fire to a car without making any attempt to arrest them.

There was a little friction in the session of the building trades council last night. It was practically unanimous in favor of a strike. All the varied interests were represented. The more conservative officials prevailed, and these declarations were agreed upon: "The building trades council of Chicago, representing 25,000 organized workmen in the building trades, in regular meeting assembled, Friday evening, July 6, 1894, passed the following resolutions, existing Whereas the present condition existing between the railroad employes and their employers is such as calls for the earnest consideration of all classes of organized labor; and Whereas it is apparent that capital is organized in conjunction with the said railroad corporations and the Pullman company, backed by the state and federal militia to defeat the just demands for arbitration; and Therefore

Resolved that the building trades council call upon the American Federation of Labor and all executive officers of the national and international labor organizations to take steps to centralize and strengthen such a movement to go into effect as soon as possible. President Debs and Vice-president Howard of the A. R. U. have been called upon to answer one more injunction from the U. S. Court. This morning papers were served upon them by deputy U. S. Marshal Jones, commanding them to appear at Indianapolis on July 18 to answer the charges. They may be preferred against them, and enjoining them from destroying property or from interfering with mail trains or the interstate commerce act. President Debs simply replied: "I saw the papers, and the regular troops, soon after 7 o'clock, charged a crowd in the yards west of Halstead street, which had congregated in the vicinity of a beef train. The yards were quickly cleared out and a dead line was established two hundred feet from the cars. The mob then went along the Lake Shore tracks towards the Fort Wayne crossing. The buildings trades council met at a meeting last night

adopted a resolution in favor of a general strike.

Word was received from the stock yards shortly before 10 o'clock to-day that a mob of 3,000 were destroying the Grand Trunk roundhouse at 49th street. Troops were at once ordered to the scene. After a running fight, in which a number of shots were fired, the police captured one of the party of men engaged in tearing up the Fort Wayne tracks early this morning near 47th street. No one is allowed on the tracks without authority. The large number of the rolling stock on the Panhandle road were extinguished at 1 o'clock this morning. Fully 1,000 cars were burned.

OAKLAND, July 7.—The executive committee of the board of trade held a meeting this morning at which was adopted the suggestion of arbitration as a feasible means of ending the pending strike. Master Mechanic McKenna, of the Southern Pacific, indulged in a heated altercation yesterday afternoon with some of the Oakland police officers stationed near the roundhouse during which he accused them of dereliction of duty. He insisted that a number of strikers had invaded the yards, pulled the safety valves from the engines, and otherwise inflicted railway property. The policemen emphatically refused anything of the kind and had occurred during their watch. McKenna contended that his complaint was true and that he had driven the strikers out himself.

It is reported that large accessions are being made to the membership and the A. R. U. are organizing themselves over the application and admission to membership in their order of the second assistant engineer of the U. S. coast defense vessel Monterey, named Vancouver. The persistence which marked the strike at the outset has brought in a number of strikers who have either given or expected. The U. P. has directed that nothing be done until the federal authorities prevent any interference on the part of the strikers. The latter maintain a perfect system of surveillance and have at all times a large number of their spies isolated watching points at which there is any likelihood of a move. Their pickets extend to the remotest of railroad territory and by constant vigilance detect the slightest efforts to regain lost ground. Watches are changed morning and night. A large squad sent out to First and Webster streets, where the narrow gauge line cars lie stalled, had an exciting time. About 2:30 this morning pickets brought information that an effort was being made at the Alameda mole to get up a train. They rushed immediately across the tracks at the foot of Webster for the mole. A fireman claims that one of the railroad men was trying to fill a boiler with water in one of the killed engines. The engine was captured, water run out and precautions taken against a repetition. It appears the round house, hotel, and some private houses at this point are supplied with water from the same pump.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—John W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, left Philadelphia this morning for Elberon, N. J., where in company with a delegation of Chicago business men he will endeavor to bring the matter to a settlement. Prior to his departure Mr. Hayes said that counsel for the Knights of Labor have in preparation papers looking to the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney for calling the U. S. troops without the authority of law. These papers, however, a secretary-treasurer declared, will be presented to Congress in a few days.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of June 29, per steamship Monowai, which arrived this morning, says: The constitutional convention on June 26 adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that this constitutional convention arrange to close its labors on or before Tuesday, July 3, and that a public proclamation of the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii be made on the fourth day of July at such time and place as may be approved. It is further resolved, that the Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole then and there take the oath of office as president of the Republic of Hawaii and announce the names of his cabinet. It is further resolved, that a committee of five members of this convention be appointed to make all necessary arrangements. Col. V. V. Ashford said this week to the chief of police that his services were totally unavailable for making a report to the government, and any inscription or revolution which depended on him was hopeless. Ashford, with Bob Wilcox, headed such an inscription in 1892, hoping to make a republic and secure annexation, but they were arrested by Wilson before they could get their forces into action.

The Japanese commissioner has asked and received permission for the men of the Congo to go ashore drill. This accoustances the recent decision made against the British forces.

FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 7.—U. S. marshals tried to arrest Alford Roodo at Tracy City last night, where he was found in a shanty operating a wild cat still. A bloody fight ensued. J. T. Smith, a deputy marshal, was killed instantly, three balls of .41 caliber entering his head. Roodo was severely wounded in the hip. A warrant was issued for Roodo. Roodo was sent to the penitentiary a short time ago for three years for sending obscene matter through the mails. He was released on a promise of good behavior. Roodo and his brother last Sunday had a fight with a deputy marshal named Phillips, whom they dangerously wounded with shotguns. Roodo is under arrest, several citizens guarding him.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE. LONDON, July 7.—Sir John Pender, in speaking to-day of the Ottawa conference, said: "I have carefully followed the proceedings of the Ottawa conference, and observe that the discussion has resulted as I expected. The delegates in arriving at the conclusion reported have, in my opinion, showed great judgment. One point, however, calls for special remark, namely: the recognition by the conference of the principle of compensating the Province of British Columbia. This is only just under the circumstances, and naturally implies that the existing cable service will receive similar treatment."

BURROSBY AYES, July 8.—Advice from Bolivia report that ex-President Oroa has been assassinated and his body horribly mutilated. Anicio Oroa, of Sucre, was the richest man in Bolivia, being the owner of the richest silver mines. He was president from 1888 to 1892 and retired from politics when he left office.

USE IT QUICKLY CURS

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

OTTAWA LETTER.

A Red-Hot Week—Disqualification of Mr. Corby, M.P.—To Be Indemnified.

Provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act—Mr. Turcotte's Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—In more senses than one this has been a red-hot week. The temperature has been in the nineties, both inside the house and out. The members have sweated over the estimates in the cockpit, which is an apology for House of Commons chamber, while a fairly large contingent of members have been in the forest heat of the Ontario battle. British Columbians know what a provincial fight means just now, but they have little conception of the bitterness of the struggle which is now approaching a conclusion in the Province of Ontario. The contest has been a very complicated one. What with strict Conservatives, straight Liberals, Independents of all kinds, P. P. A. candidates and Patrons, the

GOVERNMENT OF SIR OLIVER MOWAT may well ask themselves where they stand? The saying has passed into a proverb, "Don't prophesy unless you know," and in view of the fact that the elections will be held on the 18th inst. the question which one is disposed to adhere to that maxim.

The sudden resignation of Mr. Corby, M.P., one of the most popular representatives in the house, came as a bolt out of a clear sky. An innocent little question by Mr. Edgar led to the vacating of the seat for West Hastings. When the house is in supply it is the custom of the Opposition members to keep before them the report of the Auditor-General in reference to the expenditure of the different departments in order that they may understand how the government money is being utilized. If the information thus forthcoming is not sufficient for them it is the custom to interrogate ministers in the house. The appropriations for the inland Revenue Department were being voted. Under the item of "methylated spirits," a commodity the sole manufacture of which is carried on by the government, Mr. Woodcock inquired if the Canadian "H. Corby," as having received some \$4,000 on the department. He asked who the individual was, and for the moment the controller of inland revenue could not reply. Mr. Woodcock then inquired if he would be dropped Mr. Edgar, and before the matter dropped Mr. Edgar remarked that if it was the member for West Hastings who was referred to, clearly there had been a breach of the

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT. Mr. Corby had gone down to Montreal that evening and knew nothing of what had occurred in the house affecting himself until he took up next morning's paper. He soon returned to Ottawa, and in the house the next afternoon explained that the manager of his distillery had sold coarse spirits to the government without his knowledge, and that he had not been consulted in a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act he would at once resign his seat. The esteem in which Mr. Corby is held is evidenced by the fact that there was "a considerable opinion on the part of members on both sides that Mr. Corby should be indemnified from the penalties resulting from his unwitting violation of the statute.

For many years it has been one of the laws of the land that there should be the most perfect independence on the part of members of parliament. As long ago as 1843, the legislature of the United Provinces of Canada took up this question and endeavored as far as possible, to follow the example which had long before been given it by the parent state in this matter. In 1844, "an act for better securing the independence of the legislative assembly of this province," became law, and has formed the basis of all subsequent legislation in this country. Judges and other public officers, as well as contractors with the government (in which category Mr. Corby would be classed), were specifically

DISQUALIFIED FROM SITTING AND VOTING in the assembly, and were liable to a heavy penalty should they violate the law. This penalty at the present time is the sum of \$200 for every day on which a member sits and votes. The act of 1844 was amended in 1857 the latest of which was the act of 1877 which was amended by several amendments rendered necessary by the changed condition of affairs, but the great principle involved in such legislation—preserving the independence of parliament—was steadily kept in view. There have been innumerable instances of members charged with having infringed the statute, and during the present session the conduct of Mr. Turcotte, M.P., is being scrutinized in this same connection. The case of the Hon. Charles Inglis, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1877 and who had to resign because he was party to a contract with the government, is well known to old parliamentarians. Similarly Mr. J. M. Currier, who represented the city of Ottawa, was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1877 and who had to resign because he was party to a contract with the government, is well known to old parliamentarians. Similarly Mr. J. M. Currier, who represented the city of Ottawa, was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1877 and who had to resign because he was party to a contract with the government, is well known to old parliamentarians. Similarly Mr. J. M. Currier, who represented the city of Ottawa, was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1877 and who had to resign because he was party to a contract with the government, is well known to old parliamentarians. Similarly Mr. J. M. Currier, who represented the city of Ottawa, was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1877 and who had to resign because he was party to a contract with the government, is well known to old parliamentarians.

for the purpose as set forth in the preamble, of RELIEVING FROM THE PENALTY UNDER the statute, such persons as might have unwittingly rendered themselves liable to the same. The act applied, however, only to those persons who had sat or voted at any time up to the end of that session of parliament. In Mr. Corby's case, as it will be necessary, therefore, to pass a special measure on his behalf. So far as the Opposition are concerned they will facilitate its passage, but the same friendly disposition is not manifested by the Government. Mr. Turcotte as they evidence for Mr. Corby. Mr. Turcotte is holding on to his seat and from present appearances he is going to have pretty hard work to do in demonstrating that he has not violated the statute. In 1878 the independence of Parliament act was further amended, making the measure still more stringent. As previously stated, any person disqualified as a contractor or otherwise under the act, is liable to forfeit the sum of \$200, whether he be a Senator or a member of the Commons, for every day on which he sits and votes. Any person admitting a member to a share in a contract shall forfeit the sum of \$2,000 for every such offence. Proceeding against the recovery of a penalty must be taken within twelve months after it has been incurred. There seems to be no question that Mr. Corby will pull through the ordeal of re-election without any difficulty.

RETURNED INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information from the acting Indian agent at Fort Berthold agency, in North Dakota, of the arrival of the last remnant of the followers of Sitting Bull, who fled into British possessions after the Custer massacre in 1876. The return of these Indians completes a work that the government had on its hands since the day of the killing of General Custer. In 1887 the Privy Council of Canada, with the approval of the Governor-General, officially notified the United States of the presence of Sioux Indians within British possessions, and that owing to their destitute condition permits for the purchase of limited quantities of ammunition had been granted them, but that their presence was a source of grave apprehension on the part of the Canadian and white population of that part of Canada and requesting the United States without delay to take such steps as would induce the Indians and any others who might cross the boundary line to return to their reservations in the United States.

In accordance with the request, a commission, consisting of General Terry and A. J. Lawrence, was appointed by the president to proceed to Fort Walsh to negotiate with Sitting Bull for his peaceful return to the United States and settle at some agency. At the council Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined all proposals made by the commission and announced their desire and intention to remain in British possessions. After the close of the council the Canadian authorities conferred with the Indians, warning them that no help whatever, beyond protection, could be expected from the Canadian government, and that the crossing of the line by any of their young men with hostile intent would be considered an act of hostility by both governments. With this full understanding the Indians adhered to their former decision and the commission returned, and Sitting Bull and his followers were no longer wards of the government. The Indian bureau continued to make overtures for the big chief's return. Sitting Bull at last consented to return and so, followed by a large number of his band, was assigned to the different reservations. Now the last who remained stubborn in their refusal to return to the United States have come back. There are 42 in this party now on their way to Fort Berthold and in a pitiful condition, without provisions or suitable clothing. Many even of the old men, Capt. Clapp says, are on foot and progress will be slow. Two or three are seriously ill from exposure and fatigue, and one of them is likely to die on the road. The captain intends to put them in camp for necessary rest and feed them while at Fort Berthold and ration those who continue to other reservations.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COURTESIES.

CANSO, N.S., July 7.—The Commercial Cable Company's new cable banquet took place on the steamships Mackay-Bennett and Faraday. The Mackay-Bennett reached here on Monday to await the arrival of the Faraday, which has just completed the Commercial Cable Company's third Atlantic cable. The Faraday arrived on Wednesday and on Thursday both vessels came to an anchorage in Fox Bay, the landing place of the new cable. The same day Mr. G. G. Ward, the vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, banqueted the Commercial Cable Company's officials on board the Faraday. The staff of the Faraday were heartily complimented and congratulated upon the magnificent completion of their great work, and the friendly relations which from its commencement have existed between the Commercial Cable Co. and the Faraday. The staff of the Faraday were heartily complimented and congratulated upon the magnificent completion of their great work, and the friendly relations which from its commencement have existed between the Commercial Cable Co. and the Faraday. The staff of the Faraday were heartily complimented and congratulated upon the magnificent completion of their great work, and the friendly relations which from its commencement have existed between the Commercial Cable Co. and the Faraday.

The properties of Eschaj's Liver Lozenges are tonic as well as laxative. These remedies that are violently purgative weaken instead of strengthen the body. Eschaj's Liver Lozenges are pleasant, harmless and effective. 25 cents.

hour of midnight. It was well as to give way to all in gaining ground by a question of a few

6.—The following President Eugene Chase N. Yorl, an U. now in total, assurance that within labor organization in me to our recone. like heroes. Here us, but our case is going in his place. work; there can be no men must be found us is gaining ground by a question of a few

rs Remain.

estimonials which I medicines perform blood, etc.," writes the James Smith Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none ss more than my case. Twenty years of the age of 18 years, swellings come on which broke and on running sore. My physician could no good, and it was affected. At last, good old mother me to try Ayer's. I took three of the sores healed, have not been seen since. Only the of the past, it done me. I now twenty pounds, and I have been on the years, have noticed sed in all parts always take pleast dig in me."

Sarsaparilla Co., Lowell, Mass. will cure you

TARY'S OFFICE. tment-Governor has the following ap 20th June, 1894.

the Village of Fort within and for the District. of Kitamao, Skeema son, of Kimsquit, within and for the 21st-11w

ISH COLUMBIA. of God, of the United itain and Ireland, the Faith, &c., &c. ecents shall come-

WHERAS it is be the place for the election to the the Cassiar Elec- by the "Elec- the Lieutenant-governor from time explanation the place dates in each Elec-

essary to continue Queen Charlotte District; and to appoint, in lieu Whonook Cannery, District; and to establish an ad- District;

by virtue of the said Act, and of all in that behalf enor in Council declared, that Meta- in the Cas- be discontinued, all, be and hereby of the nomination of the Legislative As- District;

do declare and pro- at Masset shall be and is hereby ap- a Folling Place in District;

do declare and pro- ling Place at Tele- District; and do declare and pro- ling Place at Tele- District; and do declare and pro- ling Place at Tele- District;

We have caused and made out and said Province to WATKINS, Lieutenant said Province of City of Victoria, this twenty-ninth of our Lord one and ninety-four, near of our Reign,

BAKER. tional Secretary.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Mining Activity in the Kootenays—Recent Rich Finds in the Slocan.

The Penitentiary Investigation—Fatal Accident at the "Mountain Chief."

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 5.—The World-to-night has excellent photos and biographies of Messrs. Tattow, Anderson, the Cabinet and Vancouver's graving dock.

The big government man meeting in the main hall to-night has been cancelled owing to the requirements of committee work.

There are 160 candidates writing in the public school teachers' examinations. Mr. Chas. Wilson, barrister, and Mrs. Henry Mary Twiford were married yesterday.

The United States citizens of Vancouver celebrated the 4th of July by a picnic yesterday.

The Chrity minstrels of H.M.S. Royal Arthur gave a concert in the Imperial opera house, in aid of the sufferers by flood, to-night.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—H.M.S. Royal Arthur and Phensant sailed to-day for Esquimaux. The officers and crews of the warships added very materially to the success of the celebration, and the holiday committee feel grateful to them.

Yesterday the first freight train came through from Montreal to this city.

The election of officers of the Trades and Labor Council takes place at the next regular meeting.

Premier Davie made a magnificent impression at Etanaw and Mr. Stoddard's placidude were as tedious as a twice told tale.

At Golden Hill, Col. Baker carried everything before him at his meeting on the 3rd instant.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 6.—The hop yards at Agassiz are in a flourishing condition. The vines are well above the top of the poles and promise an abundant yield.

The Royal Commission to investigate the affair of the penitentiary, past and present, Judge Drake, presiding, closed to-day. A great deal of evidence corroborative of previous charges of irregularities was taken.

Absolutely nothing is talked of to-night but the elections, and never before in the Royal City has the excitement over an electoral contest been so great. Both sides are confident of victory and are organized to fight a duels. It will be the closest struggle whichever wins.

Captain Jennett returned from Agassiz and reports that the second crop of potatoes, planted since the flood, are above ground and looking well. The farmers are busy sowing grain and making hay. Later there will be a very good crop. Some cherry trees in the neighborhood of Agassiz were killed by the flood, but no other fruit trees were injured seriously.

The run of spring salmon continues good and fishermen are making fair average catches. The canneries have stopped packing these fish and the surplus, after the local demand is supplied, is being sailed.

A few stragglers of the sockeye run are in the river, but there is no sign of a big run yet.

GORDON HEAD, July 3.—The midsummer examination took place June 29 in the presence of a large number of parents and friends, and was very creditable to teacher and pupils.

A pleasant feature of the gathering was the address of Mr. Wm. Dean, to whose generosity the school is indebted for the spacious and well laid out playgrounds. The old gentleman grew quite eloquent in expatiating on the excellent educational facilities enjoyed by the district, on the numerous well kept roads, and evoked great enthusiasm by declaring the past and present prosperity to be due to the policy of the present government. Mr. John Butters was elected trustee for the ensuing term.

QUEENSLAND MOUTH.

QUEENSLAND MOUTH, July 1.—All traces of the recent flood have entirely disappeared, and the roads are good all the way from Ashcroft up. Gross exaggerations and lies have been told some of the people who have arrived here lately, and they were induced to buy their supplies and pack them up here in the belief that they had no stores on hand owing to the flood. It ought to be widely known that Queensland is an old established Hudson's Bay post, with a large store and warehouses carrying a stock of many thousand dollars, and that Senator Reid has also a large store here and a flour mill and sawmill, also that the Occidental Hotel is first-class and fitted up with great comfort and under excellent management.

Queensland Mouth is the centre of the great agricultural district, and a large business is done all the year round.

NELSON.

Dr. W. A. Hendry has left for Los Angeles, California, by way of Bonner's Ferry. He will probably not return to Kootenay until September. It is expected that parties interested in the Elbow Bay matter will be at Nelson this week.

There is no truth in the report that the company of which Mr. Alexander is manager intended to abandon the work of reclaiming the land on Kootenay river. Mr. Alexander returned to Nelson from the scene of operations on Friday, and reports little damage done to the dikes.

A fatal accident took place at the Mountain Chief mine, in Slocan district, on Tuesday last. Walter Hunt, when a landslide came down, carrying him almost to the bed of Carpenter Creek. When discovered the body was so mangled and crushed as to be almost beyond recognition. Hunt had been in George Hughes' employ as foreman on railway construction before coming to British Columbia. He had only been at work around the mine a short time. He leaves a wife and four children at Seattle.

Novo Scotians are not averse to taking a look at anything that shows up like a gold mine. D. W. McVicar, of Walton, N.S., accompanied by Leander Shaw, of Hantsport, were in Nelson on their way home. They are reported as purchasing three claims in Anisworth district, all three carrying gold.

While at Nelson Mr. McVicar took a look at Neeland's claim on the south side of Givon creek. He said he intended returning to Anisworth at once, and would probably bring the family back with him.

The Hall Mines Company is calling for tenders for the erection of two buildings at the Silver King.

The Hall Mines Company has 400 tons of

ore at the Silver King ready for shipment and is calling for tenders for the transportation of the same to Nelson. The company is also calling for tenders for the haulage of fifty tons of machinery from Nelson to the mine.

NEW DENVER. (From the Nelson Tribune.) A good deal of excitement has been caused at New Denver and Silverton by the discovery on a tributary of Four-Mile creek of what is supposed to be the continuation of the vein of milling ore found on the Silverton and Fisher Maiden. Ben Fennell and the Thompson brothers have located five claims. Mr. J. A. Finch, after visiting his Four-Mile properties and several other prominent claims on Four-Mile creek, has left to inspect some claims on the Kaslo side of the divide. All the properties are reported looking well.

The railroad will be finished to the head of the lake by July 15. Several placer claims have been located on Trout creek, situated twenty miles south of Nakusp. Mr. Ridd, who has made the first location reports that about 5,000 feet of ground have already been taken up.

There is every evidence to show that Carpenter creek is going to follow the lead of Four-mile creek. The near approach of the railway is causing a general revival of mining all over the country. First-class additional men have been put to work on the Alamo, bringing the total at work on that property to seventeen. The Slocan Star is about to double its force. Byron White expects to have a hundred men at work during the coming winter. A force of two miles and a half at the Blue Bird, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, who has a large interest in the property. The Idaho and the Dardanelles will both start up again within the week. Excavations for the foundation of the Alamo concentrator will be begun in a day or two. Chief Hughes has connected the Mountain Guide by trail with New Denver on the south side of Carpenter creek, and will ship ore as soon as the railway touches the head of Slocan lake. He says he believes the Idaho is going to be one of the biggest producers in the country.

A strike has been made on Four-mile which reminds one of the tales that came down from the Slocan when the belt was first discovered. It is just fourteen days since Ben Fennell and the three Thompson boys started out on a trip in the granite south of Four-mile. At the second main fork of Four-mile to the south they had not prospected for more than two days before they found the lead, about two miles and a half south of the Fisher Maiden. They have succeeded in locating the ledge on five claims, tracing it across the gulch and right to the Fisher Maiden. The cropage of this vein is almost beyond a doubt that the exactly similar to those on the Fisher Maiden. It is almost beyond a doubt that the vein which has now been traced and located for three miles is the biggest thing in West Kootenay.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, July 7.

THE CITY.

REPORT has it that the troop of South Sea Islanders now attracting attention on the Sound will shortly visit Victoria.

The Hudson's Bay Company are already forwarding this season's sealskins to the London market, and from this outcropping will go forward regularly.

INLAND REVENUE returns for the month of June are comparatively very small, the collections being as follows:—spirits, \$2,816.78; salt, \$2,297.77; tobacco, \$170; cigars, \$807.90; excise on spirits, \$1,450.50; inspection petroleum, \$14 95; rest of duties, \$21,341.96.

The interpleader in the case of Capt. E. McCallum plaintiff and Weller Bros., defendants, came up before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday afternoon. The question to be tried was whether a chattel mortgage given by the late Mrs. Conway of the Four Mile house was valid as against execution levied by Weller Bros., upon the goods described in the mortgage. The objections to the mortgage were of a technical character and had reference to the form of the deed and the statements set out in the affidavit of execution. The judge overruled all objections to the validity of the mortgage and gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs. Mr. H. V. Redwell for the plaintiff; Mr. S. Perry Mills and Mr. Robertson for the defendants.

The congregation generally known as East Enders has decided to name their new church building "St. Columba Church," in memory of the celebrated presbyter of Iona, to whom the Scots took back with reverence and affection. St. Columba, although not a Scotsman by birth, devoted his life to Scotland, and throughout the greater part of the land of the ancients Scottish National or Culdee Church, a church to which the greater part of England owes its first permanent church, and by which many parts of the continent were evangelized. As this mission was organized and long carried on by the young people of St. Andrew's Church, it is fitting that the name of one so inseparably connected with the history of the Scottish Church should be used here. St. Columba and St. Andrew being names dear to every student of Scottish Church history.

The entire community will learn with genuine sorrow of the death of Mrs. E. E. Crow Baker, which occurred last evening under peculiar and circumstances. The deceased lady, who for years past has been prominent in almost every charitable movement inaugurated in Victoria, was on her way to St. James' church, where the other members of the choir of which she had long been a leading spirit were awaiting her arrival before commencing the usual Friday night practice. Mrs. Baker had been in excellent health, and had even enjoyed a drive out to Saanich but the day before she had, however, been troubled for some time with an affection of the heart, and this it was that on the way to the church laid hold upon her, soon afterwards terminating a life that was full of good deeds and kindly consideration. She had turned back, not feeling well, and died at her own door. The late Mrs. Baker was a native of Halifax, N. S., a daughter of Mrs. C. Jones, of this city, with whom she well as a brother, Mr. E. Jones, and sisters, Mrs. Blairlock and Mrs. Rome, also came to Victoria almost twenty years ago. Besides these near relatives, numerous others more distantly connected, and very many sympathizing friends lament the loss in Mrs. Baker of a companionable, genial spirit, whom nothing more heartily pleased than doing good to those about her.

Don't Delay. It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foot accumulation in your foot this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. It is a great feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

"Daisy Bell's" Hard Luck at Whatcom Regatta—Spokane's Defeat of Stanford.

Cricket the Attraction To-day—Will Hyslop Takes a Partner.

WHATHROOM, July 5.—The regatta of the International Yachting Association was combined with the regatta of the Bellingham Bay Yacht Club and sailed to-day in a stiff breeze, strong enough to afford an excellent test of the sailing qualities of the yachts and of the seamanship of the yachtmen. The wind was particularly fine for the deep draught boats with large sail area and yet not too strong to enable most of the centerboard racing machines to run profitably close up to the wind under main and jib.

In the A class there were five entries, the Rainier, Xora and Gracie Feliz, of Seattle, the Josephine, of Everett and Volage, of Victoria. In the B class, shifting ballast, only two went out, the Myth and Lulu, both of this city. In B, standing ballast class, there were eight entries, the Progress and Hornet, of Whatcom; Eddie McKay, of Fairhaven; Ty-Robinson, of Saanich; Irene, of Victoria; O. K., of Stuart Island (Fairhaven club). The O. K., however, which was a winner at Victoria, was ruled out because of the mistake of starting in the wrong class and not discovering the error until too late. In C class there were four competitors, the Garland and Defiance, of Fairhaven; Daisy Bell, the Victoria skimming dish, with only four inches draught, and the Isabel, of Whatcom.

The race was remarkably close in each class, and some corrected measurements have yet to be made before the results in classes A and B, stationary ballast classes, can be officially announced. The actual sailing time over the eighteen-mile course by the leading yachts of the four classes is as follows:—A class—Josephine first, 3:21:10; Xora second, 3:28:34; Gracie Feliz third, 3:31:25; Volage fourth, 3:34:31; Tolyge, 3:41:50. B class—Myth first, 3:53:11; Lulu second, 4:03:57; Hornet, 3:44:44. The Hornet wins by time allowance, with the McLaran second.

C class—The Garland won in 3:59; Daisy Bell second in 3:41:45. The race was won by "Daisy Bell" the turtling buoy carrying away and the Garland picking it up quite by accident while the Daisy Bell was searching for it. The next regatta is to be held at Seattle on July 4th, 1894.

At the annual meeting of the association officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Fred E. Sander, Seattle; vice president, Roland G. Gamwell, Fairhaven; secretary, Frank P. Dow, Fairhaven; treasurer, H. R. Foot, Victoria; admiral, J. A. Hatfield, Seattle; and a number of other officers. The committee on the regatta, which was headed by G. A. Kirk, Victoria; vice-presidents, A. D. Muir, Victoria; fleet captain, Cecil Bacon, New Whatcom.

THE "VIGILANT'S" PROSPECTS. GLASGOW, July 6.—The Vigilant will race to-morrow for the Queen's cup, Captain Henderson being elected for the ensign.

The interpleader in the case of Capt. E. McCallum plaintiff and Weller Bros., defendants, came up before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday afternoon. The question to be tried was whether a chattel mortgage given by the late Mrs. Conway of the Four Mile house was valid as against execution levied by Weller Bros., upon the goods described in the mortgage.

The congregation generally known as East Enders has decided to name their new church building "St. Columba Church," in memory of the celebrated presbyter of Iona, to whom the Scots took back with reverence and affection.

The entire community will learn with genuine sorrow of the death of Mrs. E. E. Crow Baker, which occurred last evening under peculiar and circumstances.

Don't Delay. It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foot accumulation in your foot this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Great Railroad Strike and Local Steamship Companies' Arrangements.

Heavy Sealskin Shipments—The "Shelby's" New Commander—Wharf Chat.

THE GALE.

LONDON, July 6.—The pair-oared race for the silver goblet was given the brothers Guy and Vivian Nickalls, who rowed over the course. J. J. Ryan and Wright, of the Toronto Club, did not start. The Thames challenge cup was won by Trinity Club, the Oxford eight beating the London Rowing Club by three-quarters of a length.

The final heat for the grand challenge plate was won by the Leander Club eight, beating the Thames Rowing Club by half a length. The final heat in the pair-oared race for the silver goblets was won by Nickalls Brothers, who beat Crisp and Smith, of the Kingston Rowing Club, easily. The Wyfold challenge cup, four-oared, was won by the Thames Rowing Club, beating Balliol College, Oxford. The diamond sculls was won by Guy Nickalls, who beat Vivian Nickalls by a length and a half. The first heat for the ladies' challenge plate was won by Eton College.

CAUSEWAY PLANS.

Various Designs For Replacing the Present James Bay Bridge.

Twenty-one Competitors Enter For The City Council's Prizes For Plans.

The City Hall had the appearance yesterday of a huge architect's office. All around, the walls were adorned with big plans and little plans of the proposed James Bay subway, sent in by twenty-one different competitors for the prizes offered by the City Council. A very creditable lot of plans they are as far as the ordinary observer can make out. The detailed information sent in by the plans is not made public but is kept safely locked up in the custody of the City Clerk till it is decided which of the plans are the most meritorious to outward appearance.

Only mottoes mark the plans, for the names are not to be known until the competition is decided. The general ideas common to all the plans is the placing of a roadway with spacious sidewalks on either side, the whole having the view of Government street.

"Per mare per terras" is the motto of a very meritorious set of plans, showing a causeway, the solid stone wall being relieved by graceful sculptured arches of cut stone. The abutments are beautifully carved pillars, the walls above broadening out into bays over each. Ornamental lamps surround the bridge.

"Bonnie Canada" shows a planer plan—the wall being broken by five abutments supporting bays. Cut stone parapets and balustrades give an elegant appearance to the solidity of the plan.

"Permanency" is apparently a roughed stone wall with cut stone lining relieving it. At each end is a novelty in the shape of a rounded parterre with flowers and ornamental shrubbery. The centre has a staircase running down to a landing stage between rounded stonework. The effect is wonderfully good.

"Horatius" is an eight-arched bridge of stone with iron railings along the roadway, a simple but effective treatment.

"Cairn Ridelé" is a solid bridge structure, with three arches of cut stone relieving it. Curved approaches and ornamental plantings with ornamental lamps on top, the present flats being treated as ornamental grounds of an acre in extent. The effect is very pleasing.

"Nativa" shows a wall of solid masonry broken at every 35 feet by handsome, ornamental buttresses of cut stone. An asphalt roadway is provided for.

"Espanade" shows very unique treatment. It is apparently filled in ground with a breastwork of masonry, over the water, the lower part faced with concrete and the upper, outside the roadway, covered with turf gently sloping toward the water. The design is very effective and novel, looking wonderfully well from the water.

"British Railways" is another unique plan. A solid stone causeway surmounted the land side by magnificent structures with warehouses underneath.

"Victoria" shows a many-arched bridge mostly of brick with stone parapet and bossed, the effect being good.

"Omnia vincit labor" is a very solid stone causeway with six warehouses below the roadway and opening on a wharf.

"Scandinavicum" shows a bridge with eight cut stone pillars, the roadway being a wall. An open railing lines the way.

In addition to plans, "B 68" shows an elaborate sketch of how the flats would look if they were built up handsomely, a wooden causeway carried across with an archway in the centre giving access to the water.

"Par oer" has seven elliptical stone arches, plain but extremely neat and substantial.

"B. C." is of stone above the water line and brick superstructure above 80 feet wide is provided in the centre.

"Ultility" has the solid wall relieved by arches, and wharves provided for.

"Nodo Firme" is a nine-arched bridge of stone, with the land behind treated as garden.

"87" is somewhat hard for the layman to understand, but apparently the ground is filled above the water line and above it a wooden bridge rests on iron pillars. A wharf extends across the entire length in front, a long ramp giving access to it from Belleville street.

"Triangle" has a solid structure with three rounded buttresses relieving it. In the centre stairs lead down to the water.

"Simplex" is a bridge of stone pillars apparently with iron spans. Something like a closely grain sack marks the last set of plans but no motto. It shows an eight-arched stone bridge with wooden handrails as far as can be seen. The cost of the plan gets \$350, while second money is \$150.

THE GALE.

HEAVY SEALSKIN SHIPMENTS.

MARINA ADDS FLEET AND LOUIS WILLIE, MANAGER OF THE STEAM SEALING SCHOONER "SHELBY," NOW AT SITKA, HAVE APPOINTED CAPT. BURNS AS THE LATE CAPT. JONES' SUCCESSOR IN COMMAND.

The schooner is now in Sitka making preparations for her Behring Sea expedition. In order that she should comply with the sealing regulations, her propeller has been removed, and is now under E.M.S. Phensant's seal at Sitka, where it will remain until the vessel is ready to start for home in the fall. Little has yet been heard of any of the sealing fleet which started from here for the Behring Sea a few weeks ago, but so far as can be learned none have yet arrived at Unalakleet, this being accounted for by the delay on route which will necessarily have to experience to get their Indian hunters. It is said that six schooners have not been notified this season of the new sealing law, they having avoided a meeting at sea with any of the patrol fleet and being thus in the prohibited territorial waters. It is generally believed they have good catches.

RE-ENTRY OF SEALS. An exceptionally large shipment of seal skins, filling in all 87 casks, is to be forwarded via the Premier and the C.P.R. to London, this morning. Of the shipment Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., are sending 17 casks, E. B. Martin & Co., 39 casks, and Capt. Grant and Andrew J. Becher, 31 casks, of which fifteen belong to the former. The skins are all this year's catch, and of excellent quality should command a good price when the market opens.

From a rough estimate the haul will average about 45 skins apiece. The shipment is by far the largest made this season.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Colonial Conference—Reciprocal Trade Between the Empire and the Colonies.

At Home to the Australian Delegates—Suspension of Col. Powell.

(From our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 5.—The Colonial Conference was engaged all day discussing the trade issue on a motion submitted by Hon. G. E. Foster. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, of Cape Colony, was present for the first time and took part in the discussion. He greatly impressed the other members of the conference with his breadth of judgment and statesmanlike views. The proposal under discussion has reference to reciprocal arrangements between England and the Colonies on a preferential basis.

At the privileges and elections committee to-day. Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. G. E. Foster, of Cape Colony, was present for the first time and took part in the discussion. He greatly impressed the other members of the conference with his breadth of judgment and statesmanlike views. The proposal under discussion has reference to reciprocal arrangements between England and the Colonies on a preferential basis.

The Canadian Pacific managing officers have informed the department of customs, that in order to assist in giving effect to this important precautionary measure, as well for preventing the introduction of the disease of smallpox on the Pacific Coast as for modifying any case which may be embarked.

As cognate with this question may take the opportunity to repeat the personal information already given to you, to the effect that a telegraphic order has been sent to Dr. Macdonough Jones, the government's medical officer in charge of the Pacific coast, to disinfect, by the most perfect appliances at William Head, the luggage of Chinese and Japanese immigrants from Hongkong as a protection against black plague, reported by the newspapers to be prevalent. Your obedient servant, J. LOWE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

ASHCROFT, July 6.

F. F. Heisterman & Co., Victoria: Forks of Quenselle stage robber also captured. (Signed) B. C. EXPRESS CO.

Messrs. Heisterman & Co. insure all gold dust passing over the roads, and are especially pleased with the two captures. In both cases the dust is reported as having been recaptured. Some \$1,300 or \$1,400, being the amount of the robbery, was picked up by Brown, the Quenselle Forks robber.

From Superintendent Hume comes the word that the case against Brown is a good one. He will be tried on Monday before the magistrate at 150-Mile House, and the ten years just passed to the account of Sam Blankly, the Cariboo robber, shows that the authorities are resolved to make examples of these cases.

The work has been quick and sharp, and if it is so assumed that a hard gang had come in to rob this country they must be feeling discouraged by this time.

THE WHEEL.

GUY BROWN AT COLPAX.

COLPAX, July 5.—Yesterday afternoon's bicycle meet was attended by 5,000 people. Summaries: Mile, novice—George Rusk, Spokane, won, 2:38; two mile, handicapped—Guy C. Brown, Spokane, 5:10; mile, Whitman county championship—Fred Walte, Colfax, 2:49; quarter mile, J. M. Campbell, Spokane, 34; three miles, Guy C. Brown, 8:07:15; half mile, Whitman county championship—Ray Hart, 1:22; mile, club championship—A. E. King, Colfax, 3:40; mile, state championship—Guy C. Brown, 2:29 2/5; ten mile handi-cap—L. C. Reed, 3:40.

WILLIE TRY THE TANDEM.

WOODSTOCK, July 6.—Will Hyslop, of Toronto, ex-champion of Canada, was married to-day to Miss Madge McLeod, daughter of Woodstock's well known millionaire.

BASKETBALL.

SPokane PLAYS BALL WITH STANFORD.

SPokane, July 5.—Never before have such crowds been seen on the ball grounds as witnessed the double defeat of the Stanfords yesterday. In the forenoon Spokane won by 6 to 5. In the afternoon it was a tie, 8 to 8, up to the eleventh inning.

Then Spokane was at bat and Patton hit a fly to centre field. Lewis made a splendid run for it. He fell, was helped to his feet and hit up the ball. The umpire decided that it had been picked from the ground

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Great Railroad Strike and Local Steamship Companies' Arrangements.

Heavy Sealskin Shipments—The "Shelby's" New Commander—Wharf Chat.

The great railroad strike now on in the United States is evidently more far reaching than would appear on the surface. Attempts are evidently not lacking to tie up the water as well as land transportation. There was a rumor last night that the Northern Pacific steamer City of Kingston would be detained on her return trip from the Sound, but if any such move is on foot those most likely to know have not yet received an inkling of it. There was some talk of putting the steamer City of Seattle on to make trips from the Sound around to Portland in order to break the blockade in that direction. This, however, has been rendered unnecessary by the fact that trains are again running on that section. There is little fear of the Kingston being interfered with as she is outside the limits of the fight proper.

THE "SHELBY'S" NEW SKIPPER. Martha Ads Flesh and Louis Willie, manager of the steam sealing schooner "Shelby," now at Sitka, have appointed Capt. Burns as the late Capt. Jones' successor in command. The schooner is now in Sitka making preparations for her Behring Sea expedition. In order that she should comply with the sealing regulations, her propeller has been removed, and is now under E.M.S. Phensant's seal at Sitka, where it will remain until the vessel is ready to start for home in the fall. Little has yet been heard of any of the sealing fleet which started from here for the Behring Sea a few weeks ago, but so far as can be learned none have yet arrived at Unalakleet, this being accounted for by the delay on route which will necessarily have to experience to get their Indian hunters. It is said that six schooners have not been notified this season of the new sealing law, they having avoided a meeting at sea with any of the patrol fleet and being thus in the prohibited territorial waters. It is generally believed they have good catches.

RE-ENTRY OF SEALS. An exceptionally large shipment of seal skins, filling in all 87 casks, is to be forwarded via the Premier and the C.P.R. to London, this morning. Of the shipment Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., are sending 17 casks, E. B. Martin & Co., 39 casks, and Capt. Grant and Andrew J. Becher, 31 casks, of which fifteen belong to the former. The skins are all this year's catch, and of excellent quality should command a good price when the market opens.

From a rough estimate the haul will average about 45 skins apiece. The shipment is by far the largest made this season.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Colonial Conference—Reciprocal Trade Between the Empire and the Colonies.

At Home to the Australian Delegates—Suspension of Col. Powell.

(From our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 5.—The Colonial Conference was engaged all day discussing the trade issue on a motion submitted by Hon. G. E. Foster. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, of Cape Colony, was present for the first time and took part in the discussion. He greatly impressed the other members of the conference with his breadth of judgment and statesmanlike views. The proposal under discussion has reference to reciprocal arrangements between England and the Colonies on a preferential basis.

At the privileges and elections committee to-day. Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. G. E. Foster, of Cape Colony, was present for the first time and took part in the discussion. He greatly impressed the other members of the conference with his breadth of judgment and statesmanlike views. The proposal under discussion has reference to reciprocal arrangements between England and the Colonies on a preferential basis.

The Canadian Pacific managing officers have informed the department of customs, that in order to assist in giving effect to this important precautionary measure, as well for preventing the introduction of the disease of smallpox on the Pacific Coast as for modifying any case which may be embarked.

As cognate with this question may take the opportunity to repeat the personal information already given to you, to the effect that a telegraphic order has been sent to Dr. Macdonough Jones, the government's medical officer in charge of the Pacific coast, to disinfect, by the most perfect appliances at William Head, the luggage of Chinese and Japanese immigrants from Hongkong as a protection against black plague, reported by the newspapers to be prevalent. Your obedient servant, J. LOWE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

ASHCROFT, July 6.

F. F. Heisterman & Co., Victoria: Forks of Quenselle stage robber also captured. (Signed) B. C. EXPRESS CO.

Messrs. Heisterman & Co. insure all gold dust passing over the roads, and are especially pleased with the two captures. In both cases the dust is reported as having been recaptured. Some \$1,300 or \$1,400, being the amount of the robbery, was picked up by Brown, the Quenselle Forks robber.

From Superintendent Hume comes the word that the case against Brown is a good one. He will be tried on Monday before the magistrate at 150-Mile House, and the ten years just passed to the account of Sam Blankly, the Cariboo robber, shows that the authorities are resolved to make examples of these cases.

The work has been quick and sharp, and if it is so assumed that a hard gang had come in to rob this country they must be feeling discouraged by this time.

THE WHEEL.

GUY BROWN AT COLPAX.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Colonial Conference a Distinguished Assembly—The Dinner in Their Honor.

Haggart's Economical Railway Administration—Ontario Elections Reviewed.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, June 30.—Now that the colonial visitors are actually in session at Ottawa, people begin to realize the importance of the gathering which has assembled here upon the invitation of the Dominion government.

CONFERENCE CLOSING TOGETHER. In this respect, as Mr. Bowell pointed out in his able opening address, the time has arrived when the commercial relations existing between the different members of the Empire should be reviewed and amended.

Many distinguished men were expected to be gathered together, representatives of government, colonial statesmen from Australia, New Zealand and the Cape, statesmen and commercial men from all parts of Canada.

The second item on the agenda was "Refuse to Generate Electricity." In a leading article in the Times of July 3 a statement is made that the jobbing in the selection of that site attaches discredit only to the aldermen who made the job possible.

TO AVOID LABOR TROUBLES. WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced in the senate today a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators, not more than two of whom shall be of one party, to consider the advisability or necessity of government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT IS SAFE for another four years. Ontario Conservatives, who take more interest in federal politics than they do in provincial, are evidently disappointed at the result of the election.

interest in federal politics than they do in provincial, are evidently disappointed at the result of the election. Thousands of electors in Ontario vote Conservative in the federal elections and Reform in the provincial.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SITE—BURNING REFUSE TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.

TO THE EDITOR:—We did not intend to go into print again on this matter, but if you will kindly grant the space I would like to clear the mind of the public by a few ideas which do not originate with myself, but are in the mind of a majority of the council, and by such they have been actuated in the selection of a site for electric light purposes.

The second item on the agenda was "Refuse to Generate Electricity." In a leading article in the Times of July 3 a statement is made that the jobbing in the selection of that site attaches discredit only to the aldermen who made the job possible.

TO AVOID LABOR TROUBLES. WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced in the senate today a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators, not more than two of whom shall be of one party, to consider the advisability or necessity of government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

TO AVOID LABOR TROUBLES. WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced in the senate today a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators, not more than two of whom shall be of one party, to consider the advisability or necessity of government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

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

FOR SALE—A 1388-ACRE FARM

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

- 120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 8 years.
7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Broomhouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralis, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market.

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Colonial Conference—Australian Line and East Atlantic Service Discussed.

Adjutant-General Powell's Reinstatement—Senator Glazier Dead—An Australian Entertainment.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The conference was engaged to-day discussing the steamship subventions, the increase of the Australian service and the proposed fast Atlantic service.

Adjutant-General Powell was reinstated to-day. It is reported to-night that General Herbert had resigned.

Senator Glazier died to-day aged 84. He was present at the opening of the Colonial conference.

Simon Fraser, one of the Victorian delegates, entertained a large company, principally Nova Scotians, at dinner to-night. Mr. Fraser is a Nova Scotian. Sir John Thompson responded for the Ministry.

A BOTTLE OF BREVETTES.—One bottle of English Brevettes Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft, or calloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, sideburns, etc.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware.

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies.

Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Good Shocks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools.

All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons.

Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts.

Dump, Road and Speeding Carts.

Carriages.

Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons.

Farm Machinery and Implements.

Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.

Pumps.

In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

Pipe.

Water and Gas (galvanized and black). Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

Iron and Steel.

Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

CARBOO NECHAGO. QUESNELLE JAMES REID, QUESNELLE MOUTH.

A full stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part, of the best brands of Flour, Bacon and Beans. Also Mining Outfits, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, etc.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Most Encouraging Returns—The Government Supported.

Victoria and Vancouver endorse the Administration—Satisfactory Outcome.

A Contest Over Which Have Reasonable Prospects.

The results of the election heard from, are of a most encouraging nature for the government, in carrying every county in the province, and in every county, the Liberal Government has obtained a majority of seats, and in every county, the Liberal Government has obtained a majority of seats.

IN THE CITY

Never before did Victoria interest in an election. The very air seemed to be electric, and the one apparent in people's minds was how it was going to go.

Bright and early the government men were abroad, at the time the polls opened at 8 o'clock, a stream of electors poured in, and the counting began.

The greater part of the votes by 7 o'clock and from that time on a little and then a little more in the Government count.

There was a great difference in the way the different sides were supported. While the government supporters were in the majority, the opposition was not so well supported.

This was taken as a pretty strong indication of how the vote had gone, and the opposition dropped all pretence and acknowledged that they were "swept under."

As soon as the counting of the votes in progress sufficiently long, the fact that there was no "big four" was the Government's victory.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Most Encouraging Returns from the Polls—The Government Well Supported.

Victoria and Vancouver Island Endorse the Administration—A Most Satisfactory Outcome.

A Contest Over Which the Ministry Have Reason to Be Proud.

The results of the elections, so far as heard from, are of a most encouraging character for the government, which has succeeded in carrying every constituency on the Island, from which complete returns have been obtained.

IN THE CITY.

Never before did Victoria take such interest in an election as yesterday. The very air seemed to fall with politics, and the one apparent thought in people's minds was how the result was going to be.

Bright and early the government committee men were abroad, and from the time the polls opened at 8 o'clock, a steady stream of electors poured in, each their votes quickly and gave.

The greater part of the votes were polled by 1 o'clock and from that on things slackened up a little and the busy tally keepers in the government committee rooms had not quite as big a rush trying to mark off the names as they were sent over by the men who were keeping check at the entrance to the Market hall.

When the polls closed at four o'clock the opposition practically had come to the conclusion that they were defeated, and when the counting began it was seen after a very short while that they were clear out of the running.

There was a great difference noticeable in the way the different sides had voted. While the government supporters had voted in the great majority of cases in straight tickets in favor of Messrs. Turner, Rithet, Helmecken and Braden, the opposition seemed to split their votes in a way that showed that very few approved of the four candidates on their side.

As soon as the counting of the ballots had been in progress sufficiently long to determine the fact that there was no hope for any but the "big four"—the Government party—the enthusiastic young blood of the Victoria party looked about for a method of giving expression to their general joy.

band was secured—the band of the battalion having a prominent concert to attend to—and the conquering cohorts were quickly pointed into line.

Breaking the long line of carriages, midway came a second infantry corps—sturdy Scotsmen in the kilts and the less picturesque garments of more common use, accompanied, of course by their pipers.

The crowd quite agreed with Mr. Turner, and cheered and cheered again. Then Mr. Rithet was forced to his feet, and made one of his concise business-like speeches, that are characteristic of the man.

Mr. Braden also made a capital though brief, post-election speech, and Mr. Helmecken, in obedience to the call, thanked the electors for having voted the straight tickets—the ticket of progress and prosperity.

The counting of the ballots was not concluded until 3:35 o'clock this morning, the suit being:

Table with columns for Government and Opposition candidates and their respective vote counts.

NANAIMO SOLD. NANAIMO, July 7.—(Special)—The elections in the city and districts passed off very quietly though both sides worked hard up to the time the polls closed.

Wellington's Rejoicing. WELLINGTON, July 7.—(Special)—Wellington is rejoicing. Mr. Bryden was elected by an overwhelming majority.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Victoria Cricket Club Defeats the Navy—'Britannia' Wins From 'Vigilant.'

Great Lacrosse For Saturday Next—Stanbury Issues a Challenge.

The great match between Victoria and the Navy cricketers was played on the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a win for Victoria by 85 runs on the first innings.

The Navy captain won the toss and went to bat. The wicket was too fiery for Walls, and Wolley took his place, and he showed disposing of the ship eleven for the score of 74, to which Mr. Napier and Lashley contributed 11 and 24 respectively.

Table showing cricket scores for various teams and players, including runs and wickets.

These teams met for the first time this season yesterday afternoon on the ground of the latter, the match resulting in the first of its kind. The Albions batted first, and for them H. J. Martin compiled 54 in his usual free style, being particularly chiefly by Schwengers, who gave an exhibition of a rather slow order considering the state of the game.

Table showing bowling statistics for various players, including overs, runs, and wickets.

Islanders vs. H.M.S. Hyacinth. This match, played yesterday at the Caledonia ground, was in win for the Islanders by 34 runs. The Islanders batted first, and for them G. Ward and Moore scored in free style, making 34 and 15 respectively.

Table showing scores for various teams in the Islanders vs. H.M.S. Hyacinth match.

THE CHAMPION AS A CHALLENGER. New York, July 7.—James Stanbury, of Australia, the champion sculler of the world, writes that if he is to meet any man would like to see the men come together on equal terms to finally determine the question of superiority.

THE CITY.

The following are the principal winners of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's tombola prizes...

The award of gold medals at St. Ann's convent was as follows: Gold medal for Christian doctrine awarded to Miss Maggie McNeill; gold medal for literature and prose composition, awarded to Miss Alberta Gerrie; gold medal for application and success (presented by Hon. T. Davis), awarded to Miss Rita McTavish; medal for application and success, awarded to Miss V. Ina Kenyon; medal for order and neatness (presented by Mr. E. M. Johnson) awarded to Miss Mollie Patton.

A YOUNG Indian woman who with her husband, has been living on the Comack ranch, Cowichan, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by hanging herself with a sunnerton to a beam in the ranch-erie. She had prepared herself for burial, having buried her husband's body in a shallow grave in the river, and was lying in her bed when she was found hanging from the beam.

A NOTICEABLE characteristic of The Engineering Magazine (New York) is the absence of any technical quality which would fit it for engineering purposes. In preparing the July number the editor has been exceptionally fortunate in the selection of matter appealing strongly to the interest of the general reader.

Until Oscar Wilde achieved fame and comparative fortune with "Lady Windermere's Fan," the wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

THE CITY.

The following are the principal winners of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's tombola prizes...

The award of gold medals at St. Ann's convent was as follows: Gold medal for Christian doctrine awarded to Miss Maggie McNeill; gold medal for literature and prose composition, awarded to Miss Alberta Gerrie; gold medal for application and success (presented by Hon. T. Davis), awarded to Miss Rita McTavish; medal for application and success, awarded to Miss V. Ina Kenyon; medal for order and neatness (presented by Mr. E. M. Johnson) awarded to Miss Mollie Patton.

A YOUNG Indian woman who with her husband, has been living on the Comack ranch, Cowichan, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by hanging herself with a sunnerton to a beam in the ranch-erie. She had prepared herself for burial, having buried her husband's body in a shallow grave in the river, and was lying in her bed when she was found hanging from the beam.

A NOTICEABLE characteristic of The Engineering Magazine (New York) is the absence of any technical quality which would fit it for engineering purposes. In preparing the July number the editor has been exceptionally fortunate in the selection of matter appealing strongly to the interest of the general reader.

Until Oscar Wilde achieved fame and comparative fortune with "Lady Windermere's Fan," the wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

THE CITY.

The following are the principal winners of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's tombola prizes...

The award of gold medals at St. Ann's convent was as follows: Gold medal for Christian doctrine awarded to Miss Maggie McNeill; gold medal for literature and prose composition, awarded to Miss Alberta Gerrie; gold medal for application and success (presented by Hon. T. Davis), awarded to Miss Rita McTavish; medal for application and success, awarded to Miss V. Ina Kenyon; medal for order and neatness (presented by Mr. E. M. Johnson) awarded to Miss Mollie Patton.

A YOUNG Indian woman who with her husband, has been living on the Comack ranch, Cowichan, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by hanging herself with a sunnerton to a beam in the ranch-erie. She had prepared herself for burial, having buried her husband's body in a shallow grave in the river, and was lying in her bed when she was found hanging from the beam.

A NOTICEABLE characteristic of The Engineering Magazine (New York) is the absence of any technical quality which would fit it for engineering purposes. In preparing the July number the editor has been exceptionally fortunate in the selection of matter appealing strongly to the interest of the general reader.

Until Oscar Wilde achieved fame and comparative fortune with "Lady Windermere's Fan," the wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

"Lady Windermere's Fan." The wit of the London press were quite content to treat him with good-natured toleration. With his advent as an unquestioned success he had to bear the shafts that may always be expected with success.

Advertisement for 'Public' and 'ARM' products, including text like 'be farmed with the vicinity covers', '100 feet above sea', 'British Columbia', 'A store, hotel', 'D. 74.', 'CO.', 'MLOOPS.', 'ery and', 'Rakes, Plows, Drills, Cultivators, etc.', 'including SPRAYING MACHINES', 'divanized and black', 'Brass Goods.', 'Hoops.', 'PURCHASING.', 'ELLE', 'D.'

Advertisement for 'WORTH A GUINEA A BOX' BEECHAM'S PILLS, including text like '(Tasteless—Effective.)', 'For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments.', 'Renowned all over the World.', 'Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.', 'Ask for Beecham's and take no others.', 'Made at St. Helens, England.', 'Wholesale Agents: Messrs. J. & S. B. Williams, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Flour For the Fraser River Farmers - Twelfth of July Arrangements.

Odd Fellows' Memorial Service - Fire at Salmon Arm - Latest From the Mining Sections.

(Special to the Colonist).

VANCOUVER, July 9. - J. W. Scott shot himself in the leg while cleaning a revolver. His wound is rather serious.

The Attorney General's department has sent word to the council to-day that the German bar Guttenberg's claim against the city of Vancouver for \$150 damages for being detained was a just claim.

The strikes on the U. S. railroads are driving a very large passenger traffic over the C.P.R.

VANCOUVER, July 10. - The council now require both parties to the Tracy-Franklin investigation, in which Col Tracy is charged by Ald. Franklin with incompetency in certain city work, to put up bonds.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the New Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company was held this afternoon in the company's head office in the city.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 9. - The Orange-men of the province will have a great celebration in Chilliwack on the 12th. Over a dozen lodges will take part.

A carload of flour arrived this morning for the flood relief committee from the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Portage la Prairie.

The C.P.R. service over the Mission branch to Whistler was resumed this morning and trains will run on the old schedule in the future.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the New Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company was held this afternoon in the company's head office in the city.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 10. - Thirteen hundred cases of canned salmon were brought from the Richmond cannery last evening to be shipped out by the C.P.R. to-day.

THE first shipments of lumber to the East since the floods interfered with traffic on the C. P. R. were made yesterday, four carloads being sent out.

NANAIMO, July 9. - Yesterday the Independent Odd Fellows of this city and Wellington united in the celebration of a memorial service at the cemetery.

NANAIMO, July 10. - Mr. Alexander Sharp, formerly underground boss of the Wellington colliery, has been appointed manager in place of Mr. John Bryden, who has resigned the position to take over the management of the Albion Iron Works in Victoria.

DUNCAN, July 7. - Fine, hot, hay-making weather with plenty of grass is the order here. Some fine bags of trout have been made in the river lately, principally at Saltham.

DUNCAN, July 10. - General Hay returned to Victoria after a few days excellent sailing at Cowichan. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Prevost and family took their summer quarters as usual on Quamichan lake on Saturday last.

SALMON ARM. SALMON ARM, July 9. - An extensive brush fire started at the south end of Salmon Arm valley on the 7th inst. For a distance of five miles a half not a fence is left standing, making nearly a clean sweep of everything. F. McGregory lost four acres

ALARMING SITUATION.

Soldiers and Marines Ordered Out Against the Strikers - Vigorous Action Promised.

The Pullman Not Disposed to Conciliation - Strikers Correspondingly Defiant.

(Special to the Colonist).

OAKLAND, July 8. - Four strikers had an interview with Master Mechanic Mackenzie yesterday. Mackenzie said to them: "We will make no attempt to start dead engines until the government gives us protection."

SAKIA. SAKIA, July 9. - The situation remains unchanged this morning. It is understood no effort will be made to move trains to-day.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 9. - Capt. H. L. Howison, commanding Mare Island naval yard, is in receipt of orders from the Secretary of the Navy to hold marines in readiness for immediate service.

DENVER, July 7. - The Union Pacific train which left Omaha last Sunday arrived here this morning. From a most hand-picked crew, the number has increased to a hundred, which will be still more increased from day to day.

DENVER, July 7. - The Union Pacific train which left Omaha last Sunday arrived here this morning. From a most hand-picked crew, the number has increased to a hundred, which will be still more increased from day to day.

BEYOND HIS CONTROL. ALEXANDRIA BAY, July 9. - G. M. Pullman, who is at his summer home, Castle Rest, on Pullman's island, in response to a request for an interview, sent the reply: "I am so worn and tired that I don't feel able, nor can I say anything. The strike has gone beyond me, and I could say little of interest anyway."

MONTEREAL MATTERS. MONTEREAL, July 9. - (Special) - Mr. Stevens, of the Montreal Exposition Co., has written to Hon. Mr. Bowell, making a suggestion for holding a series of exhibitions alternately in Canada, Australia and Africa.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, July 9. - Crop reports from all parts of Ontario are most encouraging, except from low lying lands where the rain did a good deal of damage last month.

FINEST AT THE FAIR. WINNIPEG, July 4. - (Special) - The exhibits of grain from Manitoba and the North West territories at the San Francisco Mid-West Fair secured the gold medal, being the finest samples on exhibition.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, July 9. - (Special) - A report is published here that Geologist Tyrrell's party has met with a mishap north of Lake Winnipeg. Advice received from the North, however, do not confirm the report.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 9. - General Miles has dispatched troops to disperse all gatherings of rioters. Grand Master Workman Sovereign said to-day that he had determined to delay ordering a strike of his order until Wednesday.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

The Executive of the United States Issues An Order to Disperse the Mob.

Official Discussion of the Situation Caused by the Failure of Arbitration.

(Special to the Colonist).

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8. - The statement was telegraphed to all parts of the country on Thursday night that the Canadian Pacific had abandoned the use of Pullman cars and had thus yielded to the demands of the American Railway Union.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

RAILWAY INDEBTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9. - The discussion at yesterday's session of the house committee on Pacific roads showed the wide divergence of opinion that exists among members as to the better plan of securing a settlement of the Central and Union Pacific companies' indebtedness to the government.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

WASHINGTON, July 9. - The President this evening followed up his late proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application.

SHOOTING AND LYNCHING.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8. - Shortly before midnight Friday night at Catterburg, Ky., eight miles from this city, a terrible shooting affray occurred and much excitement prevailed and lynching is threatened.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Members to Be Granted Twelve Days' Holidays During the Parliamentary Session.

General Herbert Has Not Resigned - Lord Jersey Sails for England.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Prorogation Tuesday - Cost of Prohibition Commission - End of Colonial Conference.

Advertisement for 'ALL'S CURE' medicine, listing various ailments it treats and providing contact information for the manufacturer.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

THE BRIBERY CHARGE.

We see that the Opposition in order to account for their want of success at the polls have raised the cry of "bribery." The constitutions, they allege, have been bribed, not with cash on the sly, but with promises of roads, bridges, trails, schoolhouses and other public works. The Government bribes them with their own money. This accusation has become stale, but that fact does not prevent the Opposition from firing it whenever they address the people through the press or from the platform. As it is the duty of the Government in this Province to do much that in the older Provinces is done by municipalities, it is a charge very easily made. The roads, bridges, trails, schoolhouses and many other public works are built, made and maintained by the Government of the Province. A very considerable part of the revenue is appropriated by the Legislature for the construction and maintenance of public works of one kind and another. Naturally every district is desirous to get as large an appropriation as it can for these purposes and it is just as natural that there should be a good deal of jealousy about the matter. If one district gets more money than a neighboring district thinks it ought to have, no one need be surprised to hear the small politicians of the locality that believes itself to be slighted complain that the former district was favored with a political intent—that its inhabitants were bribed with their own money. For instance it was the fashion in the District of Westminster to complain that the Government in the matter of public works favored the Island at the expense of the Mainland; that the principal part of the revenue was spent among the Government's supporters on the Island, while its opponents on the Mainland were neglected. So confirmed had this conviction become that when the Leader of the Government proved to a Mainland audience that the inhabitants of the Mainland received *pro rata* considerably more for public works than the inhabitants of the Island, the Mainlanders were greatly surprised. They could hardly believe that their own calculations, made from figures taken from the public accounts, were correct. They had always believed that the Island had been getting the cream of everything, and it was very difficult for figures, whose accuracy could not be questioned, to convince them to the contrary. Mr. Davis showed that not only did the Mainland get more in proportion to its population than the Island but that it received more than its contribution to the revenue, according to the rules of arithmetic, warranted. Though their reason must have been convinced that they had been doing the Government an injustice, there is good ground for believing that the old prejudice was not uprooted. The Opposition press had been so long dining into their ears that the Government had been bribing the people with their own money, and that people in this case meant Islanders, that they could not get it into their heads that if the population of any part of the Province had been bribed, it must have been the dwellers on the Mainland.

But the truth was that there had been no bribery about the matter. The money had been distributed according to the needs of the different sections, and in great part on the representation of the inhabitants of the various localities. The Mainland being the larger area and needing the greater number of improvements, naturally and properly obtained proportionately the larger share. No one on the Island complained of this. And not a word would have been said about it had it not been that an attempt was made to form a Mainland party on the ground that the inhabitants of that section of the Province were not fairly treated by the Government.

The impartial reader sees that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Province it is exceedingly easy to raise the cry that the inhabitants of certain sections of it were being bribed with their own money. He will also see that the representative of the people when giving an account of his stewardship must necessarily speak of the way he attended to the wants of the district with respect to public works. He will also see how easily an ingenious and unprincipled opponent could distort anything he could possibly say on the subject, and make it appear that he was bestowing his success in obtaining bribes for them. In the same way the candidate for legislative honors could not speak of the way he proposed to perform his part of his duty without laying himself open to the charge of attempting to bribe the electors with their own money. But there was no thought of bribery on either side. It is the business of the Legislature to aid in the development of the country, and each of its members is expected to do his best to see that the district which he represents is not neglected in the distribution of the appropriations for public works. The Government in doing this work, like every other large business concern, may now and then make a mistake, but we do not believe that it ever intentionally misappropriates a single dollar of the people's money. Every work undertaken is needed. The greater number of them are asked for again and again by the inhabitants of the various districts through their representatives, and they are asked for because they are badly needed. It is the easiest thing in the world to say that a road or a bridge or a schoolhouse is a bribe to a settlement or a district, but if it is required and the Government has the money to build it, it is its duty to make the money to build it without giving a thought as to what its enemies may say about the matter, and it is the duty of the representative to see to it that the Government does not overlook the pressing wants of that part of his constituency. If the Government and the

representative get credit for doing their duty, it is a credit honorably earned. But the worst of it is, it often happens that neither gets the least credit. A jealous locality exclaims against the Government for showing favoritism and a carping Opposition organ declares that the district accommodated has been bribed.

THE POSTMASTER-POLITICIAN.

It seems that Postmaster Brown's retirement from politics has been more apparent than real. We find that he bobs up in the political current every now and then, but not serenely by any means. The last time he appeared above the surface was at the meeting held to celebrate the return of Mr. Kennedy, who, by the way, narrowly escaped the death of a mill as a mill. Mr. Brown, in a speech which he made on that auspicious occasion, commented feelingly on the smallness of Mr. Kennedy's majority, commending himself and his hearers, we presume, with the old saying that "a mile is as good as a mile." His congratulations were not all, however, as sensible or as innocent as this. He is reported as saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to congratulate you on your victory, though I am astonished at the smallness of the majority. We did not win very much (which is not very complimentary to Mr. Kennedy), but for every \$100 it cost us to win the fight it cost the other side \$2,000 to lose." Mr. Brown, we believe, wishes to be considered a religious man. Now, the very first virtue in a God-fearing person is truthfulness. If Postmaster Brown were required to prove that the Government spent \$2,000 in the city of Westminster election for every \$100 spent by the Opposition we have a notion that he would be in an uncomfortable position as the accusers of the Government were when they were called upon to make good their charges in the Naksup and Sloona business. He would not be able to prove that there is the shadow of a foundation for the statement which he so confidently made in order to get a cheer from the excited crowd. Not satisfied with making this direct charge he preferred, before he sat down, another equally malicious. After speaking of Nainaimo, which he and his fellow missionaries thought they had secured, he went on to say: "Apparently the Government have bought largely as they are trying to keep their places by every means." Here was another instance of bearing false witness against his neighbor in a speech of only a few short sentences. There is nothing to show that the Government have bought largely in Nainaimo anywhere else. It may be that the perfectly gratuitous charge of bribery was the only thing he could think of at the moment to account for the singular want of success of himself and his associates both in Nainaimo and New Westminster and his principles were not sufficiently strong to prevent his inventing a pretext which he could not possibly know to be true and which may be as false as it is malicious.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

The best filled by Mr. Punon is one of the few lost to the Government. Mr. Punon deserves a better fate. He served his constituents faithfully. He had the interests of those he represented always in his mind, and he never let an opportunity of advancing them slip. He was as unpretentious as he was zealous and industrious. He was not given to blowing his own trumpet. He was not in the habit of telling everyone he met how much he had done for New Westminster District, and he never boasted about what he intended to do. The consequence was that when he met the hitherto unknown Mr. Forster at the House of Assembly, where he was not required to prove his words and to substantiate his statements, he was the boldest of the Government's accusers. He had the apparent pluck to say plainly and definitively what he only hinted at and suggested. Both when the opportunity was afforded him of making good his charges before the Royal Commission he had either the manliness or the audacity even to attempt to prove his statements. This, when he falls to accomplish his constituents what they may reasonably expect from their representative, will be remembered against him. The electors of the Delta will be sure to find that there is a great deal of difference between a working member and a talk-lugger. They will discover when it is too late that it was an act of both folly and ingratitude to dismiss an honest and faithful servant for an untried man.

THE LATEST TYRANT.

Despots of all kinds abominate a free press. They are intolerant of criticism. They hate to see their acts and their measures commented upon by able men who do not regard them with a friendly eye. They want to hear nothing but praise, and the only comment they wish to see made on themselves and their doings is the most fulsome flattery. President Debs is no exception to the tribe of tyrants. The press of Chicago has spoken of him and his movement in very plain English, and he has proclaimed a boycott against all the newspapers of the city except one, "which has long since lost all the character, business or circulation it ever had." This is what the St. Paul Pioneer Press says about Debs' boycott of the press of Chicago:

No wonder he wishes to boycott the newspapers; for they never performed a more

valuable service to the cause of free institutions or to the laboring classes of this country than when they raised their united voices against the remorseless despotism of Dictator Debs. For it has been mainly in behalf of the laboring classes that they have exposed the senseless wickedness of this strike. It is in their behalf that they have pleaded for peace and they have been despised as traitors who would surrender them at this time. In all the denunciations of this mad proceeding by the newspapers they have been pleading, more than all other causes combined, the cause of labor. It is because it strikes down the cause that they are moved with indignation against it; because it deprives many thousands of workmen, without the prospect of any relief to be rendered, of an indirect or ultimate benefit that they are so derived from it, of the means of living; because it closes hundreds of factories, mills, offices, stores and business houses, and adds to the thousands of unemployed who are compelled to starve; because it stops all the wheels of traffic which would enable the producers of the country to send their goods to the market, and because it forbids the farmer to sell his wheat, his corn, his poultry, butter, eggs, the product of his fields or of his orchards; because it raises the cost of all necessities of life to the poor; because it obliges and paralyzes all industry and darkness and despair are sweeping over the industrial depression has thrown every poor man's head.

WHAT THE PRINTERS SAY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Considerable stress is laid here upon the resolutions regarding the present railway strike which were adopted by the typographical unions of New York, No. 6, and of Chicago, No. 16. The former expressed their hearty sympathy with the Pullman strikers and the sympathetic strike of the American Railway Union, urged President Debs to stand firm until the Pullman company agree to arbitrate, and demanded of the government to assume control of all railways as a means of preventing further strikes. The Chicago printers adopted an address to President Cleveland as follows:

"President of the United States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in special meeting assembled, appeals to you and your cabinet to cease upholding by general arms the corporations, drunken to intolerable excess, that you are with the wine of special privilege; that you prove yourself worthy to be the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and be the second chief executive of this republic to throw about the neck and oppress the strong arm of that government which should be their guide and strength.

"The cause of liberty and patriotism is dying. The only hope of a free government, a working people, are having the chains of poverty fastened upon them, and stronger about them by the oligarchy of the industrial slave drivers that has replaced the oligarchy of slave owners. We appeal to the ballot and won the victory. We have been robbed of the fruits of that victory by the party of the east, and the company who have become drunk with the wine of special privilege, drank from the golden goblets of the corporations. We appeal to you, Sir, to act, and to stand firm against the oligarchy of the industrial slave drivers that has replaced the oligarchy of slave owners. We appeal to you to point us to the one star of hope in the political firmament, that our government will be able to stand firm against the rule without the arbitration of corporations.

"We appeal to you to refuse longer to aid in the poisoning of the cup of corruption to you, Sir, who are now in position to stand firm against the oligarchy of the industrial slave drivers that has replaced the oligarchy of slave owners. We appeal to you to point us to the one star of hope in the political firmament, that our government will be able to stand firm against the rule without the arbitration of corporations.

"Yours respectfully,

"JAMES GRIFPIN,"

"President of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16."

The subject was discussed by the members and the attitude of newspaper that approved the position opposing arbitration in the Pullman difficulty after themselves assembled in a special meeting, that principle condemned, and a resolution member of the union being requested to wear a white ribbon during the continuance of the strike. A committee of three was appointed to act, and the committee from other trades organizations, to create an organization to give every aid and encouragement to the American Railway Union consistent with the existing laws and contracts of the typographical union. These delegates were also instructed to urge upon the consideration of the general conference of representatives of the trade organizations, the creation of a board of conciliation to be headed by the mayor of the city and to be composed of seven citizens, three members of the board of railway managers and five members of the labor organizations, the duty of such board being to make an earnest and energetic effort toward a peaceful settlement of the unfortunate and dangerous conditions that now confront the peace of the city and the well-being of the citizens and country generally. The sum of \$5,000 was stipulated for the purpose of the strikers' relief committee, and a formal declaration made that the position taken by the Pullman company against the regular employees was a criminal conspiracy against the liberty of the people and the members of the typographical union would not sit idly by while corporate power enslaved the toilers of the country.

SOVEREIGN'S MANIFESTO.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The manifesto of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Knights of Labor, is as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill, July 10, 1894.

To the Knights of Labor of America, Greeting: A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the republic. Every fibre of its vital structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadow of factional hatred hovers over our fair land with terrible forebodings.

The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by the corporations with relentless fury, and the chain between the masses and their representatives is growing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. In peace in restored and this nation is saved from acts of terrorism to the conscience of Christian people, there must be action and that quickly.

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the law corporations, at the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you and through you to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of war and peace, and under the banner of peace and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, and to use the power of your aggregated numbers through general assemblies, to create a healthy public sentiment, and of amicable adjustment of the issues arising out of the recent strike of the Pullman car employees, and you are further requested to return to your usual vocations until a settlement of the pending problem is made known to you through some authentic source.

In the present strained relations between corporations and their employees, is involved a principle near and dear to all true American citizens—the right of labor to present its grievances to the owners and representatives of corporations and capital. The Pullman palace car company refuses to arbitrate. It has the difference between itself and its employees on the ground that cars were built below cost, and therefore there is nothing to be returned to the Pullman car employees. But the Pullman company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has a general strike with the business men and the board of directors of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the general managers' association of the railway corporations, backed by the present administration of the United States as the aiders and abettors of this atrocious crime.

Suppose the Pullman company had invited organized labor to arbitrate and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is there would obliterate every labor organization from the face of the country, and no more could be formed during the next 50 years. The stigma of such a position would

THE SAMOAN TANGLE.

Germany Expected to Annex the Country With England's Consent During This Month.

Rebel Chiefs Submit to German and English Forces and Are Taken to Apia.

Advices from Apia received here by the Warrimoo yesterday announce that Germany proposed to move very shortly in the affairs of disturbed Samoa. Letters from Berlin had just reached the island capital on the departure of the last steamer, giving the news that four or five German men-of-war had orders to assemble at Samoa during July of August for the purpose of formally annexing the country to the flag of the Fatherland, England, it was explained, having agreed to waive her rights and accept other islands now under German protection by way of exchange. The news was not popular in any quarter of Samoa, the hope of the country being in England.

The so-called civil war in the little kingdom still drags monotonously, though the end seems nearest at hand than at any time since hostilities were declared. On May 24, the commanders of the English and German warships in Samoa waters issued an ultimatum to the chiefs of the war party at Apia, that they must give up the restoration order. The ultimatum was to the effect that if the chiefs came aboard the ships within three hours, no attack would be made; otherwise the village would be shelled, and further practice. The chiefs complied, and were on their way to Apia within half of the stipulated time.

Having thus restored peace at Apia it is expected that the English and German forces will next give their attention to the rebel party. It is stated that the German rebels who have now assumed the aggressive, the government party there—who have ascribed their delay in making an attack to a desire to surround the rebels—on appearing to be pressed, are surrounded by the latter. About 250 of the rebels left Laifa a few days ago with the avowed intention of burning the village of Vaimoa, but allowed themselves to be dissuaded from doing so. They, however, went down the coast and burned the village of Saleina.

Had the government party made an attack promptly after the disaster of the 3rd May their task would have been easy; but so much time has been wasted in holding on to the rebels at Apia, that the rebels have had time to organize and the enemy have been enabled to retreat before an attack can be made. Thus when the government forces arrived at Saleina the rebels had fled, and so when they were sighted at Falalatai it was found that they had retreated to a strong position between that place and Laifa, which they now occupy.

From positive information to hand it appears that the night attack at Saleina resulted in loss to them. King Malietoa, who was at Apia, has returned to Apia with a view to holding a conference with the European powers. It is now certain that a peace treaty is being worked out, and the British and German leaders having been seen in the neighborhood, and relics of their camps having been found on the hill at the back of the capital.

The Samoan Times says that "there can be little doubt that the rebels are many of the rebels in the government camp and Tamasese and his rebellious followers are receiving moral, if not material support from the rebels, and without this support, the rebel party would have been powerless to have acted as they did, and have maintained the strong opposition they were enabled to make in the recent struggles." It is further stated that the position of affairs is laid upon the coast, Robert Louis Stevenson, whose interference in the politics of the country has greatly incensed the majority of the residents.



For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market. See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

There's nothing fits a man so well as his skin, and next to that, the Shoes sold at **ERSKINE'S**, Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

LEA AND PERRINS'

Observe the Signature

On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Olmon generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. W. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

follow every man connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis the corporations, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are prior to and above their creator.

Like the brigands of old, they rob the laboring classes and employ the sword and bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the remainder of mankind. The Pullman company claims that notwithstanding the wages of its employees were reduced to the starvation point, there is nothing to be done, because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and that the company has been able not only to pay its regular dividend on water and all, but its stocks have long been and at the present time are at a premium on the stock market.

Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving employees and then retreats to his princely mansion on Pullman island, in the St. Lawrence river, and while the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to do with the strike, he laughs in luxury while the devoted martyrs burn.

if the present strike is lost to labor it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of life to a scanty subsistence for the thrall of greed.

The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in the conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligations in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of a generous public; stand firm and true in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

U. S. RAILWAYS.

The sixth report of the interstate commerce commission, giving statistics of railroads in the United States, has just been issued. It is valuable as showing at the present time, when the railway industry is the centre of a disturbance as widespread as the country, some of the more interesting details of their organization and operation.

The total number of employees in the service of railways on June 30, 1893, was 876,602, being an increase of 52,137. Of this total of employees 35,384 are assigned to the work of general administration, 256,212 to maintenance of way and structures, 175,464 to maintenance of equipment, and 397,515 to conducting transportation, the remainder, 8,627, being unclassified by the carriers making report. If the employees are found to reduce the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of life to a scanty subsistence for the thrall of greed.

The aggregate of property properly classified as railway capital was on June 30, 1893, \$10,506,955,414, which shows railway capital equal to \$65,421 per mile of line. The amount of stock outstanding was \$4,668,935,418, of which \$3,982,009,692 was common stock, the remainder, \$686,925,816, being preferred stock. The undivided profits outstanding was \$5,325,689,821, classified as follows: Mortgage bonds, \$4,504,353,192; miscellaneous obligations, \$410,474,647; income bonds, \$248,182,730; and equipment trust obligations, \$62,069,282. The amount in the railway securities has increased during the year from \$1,391,467,053 to \$1,563,022,233, being an increase of \$171,555,180.

HOW IT IS OBEYED.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dispatches from a number of cities and towns throughout New England, New York and Pennsylvania say that thus far Sovereign's order has fallen flat, no strikes having been inaugurated. It was learned yesterday that several weeks previous to the big strike in the West, the yardmen at the Erie railroad terminals in Jersey City had decided to hold a meeting on July 15 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the A. R. U. The men have changed their minds on the subject, being disgusted by the course of the union, and the proposed meeting will not be held. The Erie yardmen declare that they will not have anything to do with the union and will not go on strike. No action has been taken by the local knights on Grand Master Sovereign's order. The secretary of District Assembly No. 49 says they are not likely to go out. At a secret meeting of the Knights of Labor held in Brooklyn this morning it was said that the appeal issued by Sovereign had not yet been received. The secretary said the matter would be discussed and the question of the strike would be decided by a majority vote of the members.

say it would be a ridiculous thing for them to quit work now. "For eight months we had little or no work, now that we have steady work it is our intention to keep at it and that we propose to do."

The number of railway employees killed during the year was 2,727, being greater by 173 than those killed during the previous year. The number of employees injured was 31,729, being greater by 2,482 than the number injured the previous year. The number of passengers killed during the year was 239, being less by 77 than the number killed the previous year, and the number injured was 3,229, being 2 in excess of the number injured the previous year.

The aggregate of property properly classified as railway capital was on June 30, 1893, \$10,506,955,414, which shows railway capital equal to \$65,421 per mile of line. The amount of stock outstanding was \$4,668,935,418, of which \$3,982,009,692 was common stock, the remainder, \$686,925,816, being preferred stock. The undivided profits outstanding was \$5,325,689,821, classified as follows: Mortgage bonds, \$4,504,353,192; miscellaneous obligations, \$410,474,647; income bonds, \$248,182,730; and equipment trust obligations, \$62,069,282. The amount in the railway securities has increased during the year from \$1,391,467,053 to \$1,563,022,233, being an increase of \$171,555,180.

PETERSBURG, July 9.—Anthrax has broken out on the farm of Thomas Crowley at Otanabee. Four animals are dead and numbers of others are dying.

Reports of the Pop's alarming illness are false.

BIRTHS.

OUTRAGE—At Greenwood Cottage, Stanley Avenue, on the 7th instant, the wife of Herbert Cuthbert, of a daughter.

COLE.—On the 8th instant, the wife of Harry T. Cole, of a son.

MARRIED.

DAVEY-PORTER—At Kupar Island, on June 29, by Rev. J. M. Roberts, Samuel Horace Davey, of Spokane, and Alice Mary, eldest daughter of G. R. Porter, Esq., J.P., of Oyster District.

DIED.

BAKER—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, Frances Mary Baker, the beloved wife of Edgar Crow Baker, aged 48 years.

ROBERTS—On Thursday morning, Alfred Roberts, son of Capt. T. W. Roberts, C.P. Co., aged three and one-half months.

FAIRBROTHER—On Tuesday, 10th July, 1894, George Fairbrother, of Crofton, near London, England, aged 65 years.

SPORY—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Thomas E. Storey, aged 58 years and 11 months.

BLOCKADE.

Business Resumed on Chicago-Cattle Trail, pending to Con.

Failure to Tie Up Bump of a Strike.

Pullman's Claim That Arbitrate—a Queer and Loss.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At the blockade has been off. Business was resumed on the first incoming cattle train steamed into the yards at four o'clock, 69 cars of brought in by the Berlin Northwestern, and 50 by the military was on guard at point, but there was no result of the sympathetic strike by the representatives of the and the appeal to the King Mr. Sovereign, did not make the extent. The blockade was broken, but the cattle trains so far responded within conservative estimates do not mind that number. It is clear that many of the unions are who they cannot, this day, an hour's notice and that the tie up will not be apparent of the week. The officials of the Pullman Company, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company, by Mayor's office, in direct contact with his present, Thousand Islands, were after other opportunity to-day for the position of the corporation, by Mayor's office, it on the part of Mr. and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, extensive capitalist and employee of the Pullman managers, company

BLOCKADE BROKEN.

Business Resumed on Every Road at Chicago—Cattle Trains Beginning to Come In.

Failure to Tie Up Business by Means of a Sympathetic Strike.

Pullmans Claim There is Nothing to Arbitrate—A Question of Profit and Loss.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At the stock yards the blockade has been effectually broken. Business was resumed on every road. The first incoming cattle train in two weeks steamed into the yards at daybreak, and by four o'clock, 69 cars of live stock were brought in by the Burlington, 40 by the Northwestern, and 50 by the Santa Fe. The military was on guard at every important point, but there was no need of its services. The anticipated tie up of business, as a result of the sympathetic strike order issued by the representatives of the allied trades and the appeal to the Knights of Labor of Mr. Sovereign, did not materialize to any visible extent. The unions are reported to keep the total that has so far responded within 15,000, while conservative estimates do not go much beyond that number. It is claimed, however, that many of the unions are so situated that they cannot shut down at a day's or an hour's notice and that the full fruits of the tie up will not be apparent before the end of the week. The officials of the Pullman Co. are reported to have no real hope that the general officers are in direct communication with his present abode at the Thousand Islands, were afforded still another opportunity to-day for re-asserting the position of the corporation. This was brought about through a visit on the part of Mayor Hopkins and Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, of this city, extensive capitalist and employer of labor, to the Pullman managers. They were accompanied by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit. The object of the visit was to enable the executive of Detroit to submit the telegram he had received from the mayors of some forty other large cities urging that the Pullman Company consent to a policy of conciliation and arbitration. Representatives of the press were admitted to the conference, but in order that there should be no question concerning the exact tenor of their reply the officials present subsequently summarized it in the official statement. "The Pullman strike," which was simply that of reopening the works and carrying them on at a ruinous loss, was not a proper subject for arbitration." The members of the delegation were considerably chagrined over the outcome, although no real hope had been entertained that the company could be induced to waver from its determination.

When the federal grand jury adjourned, this evening, after two sessions, occupying in the aggregate about six hours, District Attorney Gilchrist was handed 15 indictments that represented the work of the afternoon session. Judge Grosscup, however, had left the court for the day and the indictments cannot therefore be formally returned until to-morrow.

TRAINS ON TIME.

SEATTLE, July 11.—Two companies of militia of the First regiment, sent to escort the Eastern Washington militia train, arrived in Spokane on Monday night, and Col. Green wired Gov. McGraw asking whether he should bring back to Tacoma a fully equipped passenger train. The governor replied that the regular passenger company train to the coast, and the Northern road should put at his service and afford the employees of the company and the passengers such protection as they required. The train was to leave last night. The revenue collector, Captain P. F. Tezler, came back from Port Townsend on Monday night and will remain until all danger of trouble here is over, even if it should be six months. Capt. Tezler will co-operate with the state and city authorities in the protection of the roads, especially in the Northern Pacific and Lake Shore roads are included, and if any emergency should arise he has power to land a party of his men and some of his rapid firing guns. As the regular soldiers in the department of the Columbia are engaged in the protection of railroads elsewhere, those in this city will look for federal protection to the Grant. This, with the aid of the three local companies of the National Guard of this city, will be ample for any probable emergency, especially as the danger of trouble here is daily growing less.

SPOKANE, July 11.—The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific passenger trains are leaving and arriving here practically on time. The former have guards of United States troops aboard.

WILFUL DESTRUCTION.

TAOUMA, July 10.—News reached this city last evening that the iron span of the long bridge across the Yakima river, six miles west of Ellensburg, had been almost totally destroyed by fire. A west-bound extra freight, in charge of Conductor Murray, discovered the fire at about 4:30 in the morning. Repairs will be commenced immediately. In the meantime the running of trains will not be seriously interfered with, for a transfer will be made around the bridge. Assistant General Superintendent G. W. Dickson, of the Northern Pacific here, and news came from him that a stick of dynamite had been placed in the tender of an engine in the yard, and was shovelled into the fire box, where it exploded. No one was injured, but the engine was damaged. On the Idaho division between Hope and Pasco trains are making very fair time. Two companies of regulars arrived at Hope from Spokane. Thirty-two arrests have been made at Hope and Spokane. To-morrow the battery will be sent to Ellensburg. The derailing of the engine of the overland train from Portland at Twenty first street yesterday at 1 o'clock resulted in a night's interest in the local strike situation. The locomotive is lying on its side between the double tracks, there being just enough room for trains coming and going to pass along the main track without touching the wreck. The tender is also off the track and the baggage car is in bad shape. There is no clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage. The railroad officials claim that there can be no doubt that the switch was unlocked and opened by some one formerly in the company's employ. Troop E Fourth

ovalry, 50 men and 50 horses, under command of Captain Fred Wheeler, have arrived from Portland. At a mass meeting of colored citizens the proposition of the local A. R. U. to take negroes into the union was rejected on the grounds that the A. R. U. national convention in Chicago ignored the rights of colored laborers. Superintendent McCabe was notified that the mountain trestle, 30 feet high and 100 feet long, four miles west of Stampead, was burned. He was also notified that the mountain trestle had been severed at several points of the bridge over the Nisqually river, 16 miles west of Tacoma on the Olympia branch. The fire on the Olympia branch, which reported that the timbers had been thoroughly oiled and pitched and wrapped in many places with waste and clothing. The fire has advanced rapidly, and when discovered and the entire trestle burned.

IN FAVOR OF THE ROADS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The steamer Alameda, with 300 soldiers from the Presidio, arrived at Mare Island yesterday morning and took on 300 marines. The Alameda steamed around the point and they were transferred to two Sacramento river steamers which had been lying in wait. One troop of cavalry was landed on each bank and will march along the river to Sacramento as an advance guard to the boats. Gen. Granum while at Mare Island received orders from Washington city directing him to proceed to Sacramento, and leaving the conduct of the whole campaign to his discretion. It is anticipated that the strikers will attempt to interfere with the progress of the troops, but as each boat carries Gatling and Hotchkiss guns an attack from the strikers on the river is not expected, and the guard on shore will prevent any such operation. There was some idea of transporting the troops from Vallejo by train, but as soon as the strikers at South Vallejo heard that they were coming they killed all the engines, ditching one, and blocking the switches, thus effectually blocking the track. In the afternoon the crews of the Charleston, Monterey, Theis, Marion and Independence were landed at Mare Island for drill. They comprise about 500 men. In the face of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance, the attention of the loocomotive engineer is directed to the loocomotive engine, and the attention of the strikers is directed to the attention. Representatives of the brotherhood waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore at Sacramento yesterday, and announced that they were ready to return to work at a moment's notice. Superintendent Fillmore promised to notify them if he decided to accept their services. At all points in the state, save Sacramento, and possibly Oakland, events turned out in favor of the railroad company. At Oakland no train moved. The strikers and railroad officials there are anxious awaiting the appearance of the United States marines that have been ordered to that point. In this city and San Jose, the strikers have attempted to block the division. At no point on the coast was violence offered by the strikers. In Southern California the blockade is broken. Local trains are running on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific.

LEGAL RETALIATION.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It is announced that a determined effort is to be made to invoke the federal laws against the members of the general managers' association. Judge Grosscup stated that he had no doubt that when the grand jury should have done that the particular matter it is now investigating, it would turn its attention to others who may have violated the law and would so widen the scope of its inquiry as to include all persons who may have interfered with or obstructed state commerce or the United States mails in any way or by any means. It is known that this question was vigorously debated at the session of the grand jury yesterday, and the only name that was mentioned is that of George M. Pullman himself should be included in the indictment.

WILL INVESTIGATE OUTRAGES.

TAOUMA, July 11.—A committee of the American Railway Union has made a statement that the union will investigate the recent outrages that have been committed and aid at the door of its members. This investigation will include the wreck of the Northern Pacific train at Twenty first street, the finding of the dynamite bomb on the bridge and the firing at the train near the reservation station. The strikers maintain that they are entirely innocent of the charge that these outrages were committed by any of their members. One of the leaders of the strike declared that if the dynamite bomb on the drawbridge was simply foolish. Nothing would have been gained by destroying that bridge. The trains would not have stopped running and the Northern Pacific would not have suffered to any extent by the destruction. Trains would have arrived and departed around by the head of the bay just the same as usual. We have had our men arrested and sent to jail, and the evidence we will cause the arrest of the men. So were not strikers and they were not men who sympathize with us.

EVERYONE IGNORED.

CHICAGO, July 11.—"It is labor lost; not 150 martyrs would have the slightest effect on the Pullman company," said Mayor Hopkins, when asked if Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, had asked him to become one of fifty martyrs in appeal to George M. Pullman to allow the train to pass between him and his men to be submitted to arbitration. "Mayor Pingree thought there was no need of asking me to join with him in such an appeal," said the Mayor. "My position is pretty well known. But fifty martyrs will have no effect on Pullman, nor will 150. Every one is ignored by the company. However, it will take Pullman years to recover from this trouble. He will find that he has been boycotted, without any unity in action or effort, by the American people. The business will go to Pullman's competitors. That he will realize the mistake of his position to-day." To-day a movement originated among a number of Pullman stockholders to the board of trade to induce the resident directors of the Pullman company to bring their influence to bear upon Mr. Pullman to yield to the demands for arbitration, or if necessary to call an emergency meeting of the executive committee of directors, to act independently of the president in the interests of the majority of the owners.

SWORN IN.

LONDON, July 11.—In the presence of a large gathering of distinguished members of the bar and a number of ladies in the law courts to-day, Lord Russell of Killaraeny (formerly Sir Charles Russell) took the oath of office as Lord Chief Justice of England. Captain John Irving leaves for Oostar on the next trip of the Dundee, in order to be on hand for nomination day, the 21st instant.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Dastardly Murder—Lord and Lady Churchill Guests of President Van Horne.

Accident to a St. Lawrence Steamer—Serious Disaster to Pilgrims—Laurier Coming This Way.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11. Edwin Walker, Counselor at Law, Walker & Kddy, Chicago, Ill. The seizure of Debs' papers, if not according to law, should be publicly disavowed and the papers as once returned. Even if the seizure was an indiscretion, and not wholly illegal, the papers should be returned to the government in enforcing the law cannot afford to be itself lawless, not even if, between its strict rights, measures should be resorted to which are unusual and come dangerously near the invasion of personal rights. The government is too strong and its cause is too righteous to warrant or require anything that takes place and what is done in pursuance of these instructions. "OLNEY," Attorney-General.

CLEVELAND ENDORSED.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison having been quoted as saying that President Cleveland has established a new precedent in sending federal troops into a state without a requisition from the governor of the state, and over his protest, said to-day: "I have never said that I am quoted as saying so, but I do think the President has transcended his powers. On the other hand I believe there is no spot in the United States where such United States troops may go under such orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is a sworn duty of the President, and the army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of these laws, where they are violated, and where the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only restricts the proclamation to precede the use of the troops."

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An important question which is receiving some official consideration here relates to the status of cars of the Pullman company under the interstate commerce law. While the problem does not concern the right of the federal authorities to suppress lawlessness and disperse mobs who may be engaged in burning Pullman cars, it may have a bearing upon these cars from the fact that the interstate commerce commission has taken the stand, from the day of its organization, that Pullman cars are not of interstate commerce. That neither in their general management nor in the arrangement of their rate schedules do they come under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce law. This understanding has obtained not only in the commission but with the fact that the commission has never been raised by the officers of the company nor by any litigation before the commission. "The commission," said Acting Secretary Decker of the commission yesterday, "has held that the Pullman company is not a common carrier chiefly for the reason that it does not operate its own property but simply carries the cars which are owned about the country by railroad corporations. Its functions are those of a messenger, performing a certain service for the public, and the carrying of the commodities which constitute its business."

PICKED UP AT SEA.

HALIFAX, July 10.—(Special)—J. Blowers and Albert Atkins, both Nova Scotians, belonging to the schooner Amy Houston, of Boston, were landed here this morning. They were picked up 35 miles east of St. John's, yesterday, by the schooner Mabel Howard. They were attending their trawls when Saturday evening on La Have banks. It was foggy at the time and they lost their way. After rowing for some time, looking for her land, they were pretty well exhausted and had suffered intensely. They had had no food and but a quart of water in 48 hours.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The text of the resolution adopted by the House committee on Interstate Commerce to-day was as follows: "Whereas, the constitution of the U. S. gives to the Congress of the U. S. alone the power to regulate commerce among the several states; and Whereas, said commerce has been, and is now interrupted and interfered with without the authority of Congress; therefore be it Resolved—That the committee on Interstate Commerce be and hereby is directed to investigate said interference and interruption and the causes thereof, and inquire as to what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof."

AGAINST ANARCHISM.

PARIS, July 10.—At a special cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, there was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the cabinet of ministers after M. Carnot's murder. The government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the renewal of the coronation tribunal for trial of anarchists offenders, who hitherto have been sent to the assizes for trial before juries. Among the offenses covered by the ministers are incitement through the press to outrage or crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the state and the defence of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties. The reason for dispensing with jury trials in cases of crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the state and the defence of such crimes, is that the juries have always hesitated to convict because the assize judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences. Quebec, July 10.—The chamber has approved the bill making punishable the publication of anarchist doctrines and apologies for anarchist crimes and increasing the severity of the law governing the manufacture and possession of explosives. Premier Crispin supported the bill with an energetic speech,

CAPITAL NOTES.

Resolution Adopted by the Colonial Conference—The Division Taken by Colonies.

Tariff Change—Major Hughes Propose to Prohibit Separate Schools—The Curran Bridge.

The French Treaty Ratified by the House of Commons—The Amendments Offered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 10.—All the delegates to the conference left for Toronto to-night. The text of the trade resolution, moved by Hon. G. E. Foster and seconded by Sir H. Wilson, is as follows: "Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can best be assured by drawing continually closer the bands that unite the Colonies with the Mother Country; and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy in all that pertains to the common welfare; and Whereas this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products; therefore be it Resolved that the conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and the colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than at present; and that it is the duty of the Government to be further resolved that such a trade arrangement can see her way to enter into customs arrangements with the Colonies, it is desirable that when empowered so to do, the colonies be treated as such, and that as they may be disposed to accede to this view, steps be taken to place each other's products in whole or in part on a more favorable customs basis than is accorded to like products of foreign countries; and be it further resolved, that for the purpose of this resolution, the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangement."

A division took place upon the first of the foregoing resolutions and it was carried, as follows: "Yes—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Victoria. No—New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland." The tariff changes brought down to-night include the prohibition of the importation of spurious or adulterated tea.

Major Hughes proposes to move an amendment to the Northern Territories bill absolutely prohibiting the establishment of separate schools in the territories. A vote of eighteen to eight Mr. Turcotte, member for Montreal, was white-washed this morning, and elections committee was formed. Hon. Dinkley and Hon. Weldon, Conservatives, voted with the minority. Henry Frigon, one of the timekeepers on the Curran bridge, gave very damaging testimony against contractor St. Louis to-day. He produced a timebook which showed the government to pay him a salary which was considerably in excess of that to which he was entitled. Mr. Frigon, one of the timekeepers on the Curran bridge, gave very damaging testimony against contractor St. Louis to-day. He produced a timebook which showed the government to pay him a salary which was considerably in excess of that to which he was entitled. Mr. Frigon, one of the timekeepers on the Curran bridge, gave very damaging testimony against contractor St. Louis to-day. He produced a timebook which showed the government to pay him a salary which was considerably in excess of that to which he was entitled.

Major Hughes moved an amendment to be retroced to France than some advantages to France than Canada, which the house does not assent to. Mr. Edger sought to add a clause to this amendment, stating that Canada had derived no special privileges in St. Pierre, Miquelon. Mr. Edger's amendment was agreed by 51 to 119. Thirteen Liberals voted with the majority. Mr. O'Brien's amendment was defeated by 44 to 128. Two Conservatives were in the minority, and 24 Liberals voted with the majority. Mr. Laurier moved an amendment that Canada should, on ratifying the treaty, either establish a line of steamers to France, or notify the French government that it is not its intention to do so. This was negatived by 55 to 108. The second reading was carried by 120 to 41.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Hon. Mr. Angers stated in the Senate to-day that parliament would probably prorogue next Wednesday. Sir John Thompson gave notice that the House will sit on Saturday. Hon. Mr. Boulton will move when the French treaty comes before the Senate that it be returned to the Imperial government with the request that France make it of a more reciprocal character. The Dillon divorce bill had a close shave in the private bills committee. It was passed by sixteen to twelve. A committee on the bill was formed before the public accounts committee that had before certain sums for political contributions. Mr. Frigon mentioned Mr. Tarte's son as one who had received money from his source, but Mr. Tarte went on the stand and emphatically denied this. Mr. Richard Cartwright suggested that congratulations should be sent to the Queen on the birth of a third direct heir to the throne. Sir John Thompson congratulated Sir Richard on the fact that after many years' forgetfulness he now realized he was a British subject. The house went into committee on the French treaty. Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. McCarthy, said the treaty did not oblige Canada to give France preferential treatment in its market. It simply obliged us to take off the ad valorem duty. We are at perfect liberty to reduce those duties even below the rate that would then be left, but that case, of course, we should be obliged to give France equal treatment with other foreign countries. We are not, however, obliged to withhold from our sister colonies the same treatment or better treatment than we give to France in relation to her wines, nor is it the intention of the Government to withhold from the sister colonies at present equal treatment with respect to the same kind of wines as is given to the French product. The House was engaged all day in discussing the last Atlantic cable. Undoubtedly the colonial conference has sided the government's proposal as the Gtts offered a very weak opposition. The Maritime Province men heartily supported the scheme and the resolution was adopted.

A special dispatch to the Times from Seoul says that 1,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo, Korea. In reply to the demands made upon her, Japan simply declared that she had observed her treaty obligations.

TRIBUTE TO BLUEFIELDS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10.—More trouble has broken out at Bluefields, Nicaragua. From advices received by Secretary Herbert to-day it appears that the natives of the Mosquito country have caught the Niocaraguans napping and have asserted their right to rule the land of their nativity. Secretary Herbert's dispatch to him from Commander O'Neil of the United States Steamship Marbledale, and reads as follows: "Limon, July 10, 1894.—An insurrection has broken out at Bluefields, Niocaragua. Marines and blue jackets are on shore at the request of the authorities and the American consul in order to protect the property of American citizens. The authorities of Niocaragua have been overthrown by the Mosquito chief. There is less excitement. The situation is improving. I shall withdraw forces within the next few days. The Marbledale leaves to-day for Bluefields, Niocaragua." Port Limon is a short distance from Bluefields, and Commander O'Neil went there presumably only to send the dispatch. Secretary Herbert says that in view of the commander's prompt action no further remains nothing for this government to do.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 11.—(Special)—Receiver Horatio F. Forest wired from Brandon this morning that the strike on the Great Northern West Central Railway is now over and trains are running again as usual. The road has been tied up since early in June owing to a difficulty about wages. A bill has been filed by the trustees for the bondholders on the first 180 miles of the Manitoba & Northwestern road asking that a receiver be appointed for the portion of the road covered by their mortgages. The matter came up this morning before Chief Justice Taylor and old Catholic school board appeared before the public school board last evening, and made a proposition of grants of \$13,000 for the maintenance of Catholic schools under regular inspectors. The Winnipeg Orangemen will celebrate to-morrow at Morden.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, July 11.—(Special)—John Martin, of the firm of John Martin, Sons & Co., and formerly Colonel of the Sixth Fusiliers, died last night. The deceased was a well known citizen and a leading Freemason. A resolution was adopted by the Ville Marie assembly, Knights of Labor, in sympathy with the honest strikers in Chicago. La Banque du Peuple has been victimized by one of its sellers named Emile Castongue. He has cleared to the States having secured by raised drafts and other means the sum of \$1,600. He was insured in the Guarantee Co., consequently the bank will lose nothing.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

HALIFAX, July 10.—(Special)—J. Blowers and Albert Atkins, both Nova Scotians, belonging to the schooner Amy Houston, of Boston, were landed here this morning. They were picked up 35 miles east of St. John's, yesterday, by the schooner Mabel Howard. They were attending their trawls when Saturday evening on La Have banks. It was foggy at the time and they lost their way. After rowing for some time, looking for her land, they were pretty well exhausted and had suffered intensely. They had had no food and but a quart of water in 48 hours.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, July 10.—(Special)—The Globe's London correspondent cables that the night arrivals have relieved the congestion in the Liverpool markets. The strike in America has been an important factor in causing a rise in prices to five pence half-penny and six pence for the best Canadian cattle. Further improvement is expected. The anti-Sunday car association was revived yesterday and waited on Mayor Kennedy to demand immediate action to prevent the repetition of running Sunday street cars.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The text of the resolution adopted by the House committee on Interstate Commerce to-day was as follows: "Whereas, the constitution of the U. S. gives to the Congress of the U. S. alone the power to regulate commerce among the several states; and Whereas, said commerce has been, and is now interrupted and interfered with without the authority of Congress; therefore be it Resolved—That the committee on Interstate Commerce be and hereby is directed to investigate said interference and interruption and the causes thereof, and inquire as to what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof."

AGAINST ANARCHISM.

PARIS, July 10.—At a special cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, there was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the cabinet of ministers after M. Carnot's murder. The government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the renewal of the coronation tribunal for trial of anarchists offenders, who hitherto have been sent to the assizes for trial before juries. Among the offenses covered by the ministers are incitement through the press to outrage or crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the state and the defence of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties. The reason for dispensing with jury trials in cases of crime, speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the state and the defence of such crimes, is that the juries have always hesitated to convict because the assize judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The rumors that Premier Tasson intends to resign are flatly contradicted by that gentleman.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

The New Directorate Hold Their First Meeting and Elect Officers.

Consultation Between the Civic Representatives and the City Council.

The five newly elected representatives of the city on the Jubilee hospital board...

The new board of directors of the Jubilee hospital, appointed under the amendment to the act...

The doctor asked for three weeks' holiday, his place to be temporarily filled by Dr. Redmond...

The Matron's report acknowledged donations of flowers from Mrs. C. A. Vernon and Mrs. Gillespie...

The Steward's report acknowledged donations from Mr. E. B. Brown, J. H. D. Helmcken, and others...

The Treasurer reported the number of patients in hospital June 1, 44; admitted during June, 26...

Mr. Brown stated that he had a complaint made to him that a doctor was refused the use of the ambulance...

Mr. Hayward thought that every doctor should be allowed to order the ambulance for conveyance of patients...

Mr. Wilson thought it proper to restrict that to the consulting staff of the Jubilee hospital...

Mr. Brown moved that every qualified physician should have authority to order out the ambulance...

Mr. Hayward moved, seconded by Mr. Shottbol, that in the opinion of the board it is desirable that the business of the hospital should be, as far as practicable, managed by a small committee...

Mr. Helmecken pointed out that to change the law would mean that the Secretary would be asked to call for tenders for supplies for the ensuing year, under a by-law...

Under the new arrangement the full board consists of the following fifteen gentlemen:

Representing the city: Messrs. J. L. Crimp, W. R. Ellis, Charles Hayward, E. Dallas, E. B. Brown, J. H. D. Helmcken.

Representing subscribers: Messrs. A. Wilson, J. Davies, J. S. Yates and W. M. Chudley.

French hospital: L. Braverman, G. E. Brown, and Thomas Shottbol.

THE COURTS.

The full court sat yesterday, Justice Creswell, Walker and Drake presiding. The first case heard was that of Cressell v. Guibon et al.

In the Divisional court yesterday, Justice Creswell, Walker and Drake presiding, the following decision was rendered in McColl v. Leamy et al.:

On the 7th of June a summons was taken out by the solicitors for the defendant to secure the amount of security to be given by the defendant...

The doctor asked for three weeks' holiday, his place to be temporarily filled by Dr. Redmond...

The Matron's report acknowledged donations of flowers from Mrs. C. A. Vernon and Mrs. Gillespie...

The Steward's report acknowledged donations from Mr. E. B. Brown, J. H. D. Helmcken, and others...

The Treasurer reported the number of patients in hospital June 1, 44; admitted during June, 26...

Mr. Brown stated that he had a complaint made to him that a doctor was refused the use of the ambulance...

Mr. Hayward thought that every doctor should be allowed to order the ambulance for conveyance of patients...

Mr. Wilson thought it proper to restrict that to the consulting staff of the Jubilee hospital...

Mr. Brown moved that every qualified physician should have authority to order out the ambulance...

Mr. Hayward moved, seconded by Mr. Shottbol, that in the opinion of the board it is desirable that the business of the hospital should be, as far as practicable, managed by a small committee...

Mr. Helmecken pointed out that to change the law would mean that the Secretary would be asked to call for tenders for supplies for the ensuing year, under a by-law...

Under the new arrangement the full board consists of the following fifteen gentlemen:

Representing the city: Messrs. J. L. Crimp, W. R. Ellis, Charles Hayward, E. Dallas, E. B. Brown, J. H. D. Helmcken.

Representing subscribers: Messrs. A. Wilson, J. Davies, J. S. Yates and W. M. Chudley.

French hospital: L. Braverman, G. E. Brown, and Thomas Shottbol.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns Give the Government a Satisfactory Majority With More to Hear From.

Two Candidates Elected in Cariboo-Stoddard Leading in East Lillooet.

The results of the elections thus far held throughout the province to determine who should be the representatives of the people in the new legislative assembly...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

At the close of the poll, the Returning Officer, Mr. Sheriff McMullen, formally declared Messrs. Ritchie, Turner, Helmcken and Braden elected...

HEB CREW IN IRONS.

The Vancouver Sealing Schooner "C. D. Rand" Arrives in Alaska With a Mutinous Crew.

Witchcraft in the Far North—The Festival of the Longest Day.

News of a mutiny on board the Vancouver sealing schooner C. D. Rand was received from Alaska upon the arrival last evening of the steamship City of Topeka.

There was an absence of all American steamships and the Vancouver was the only steamer at Sitka when the Topeka was there...

A squaw at Rocky Pass was shot a few weeks ago at the instigation of a Sitka man who declared that she was a witch...

The steamer Saoolin returned to Juneau from Lituya bay and the beach gold-diggings of Wascotto & Cole last Saturday afternoon...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

GLASGOW, July 9.—The Vigilant and the Britannia started in the race over the Clyde course, distance 50 miles, to-day, for a purse of £275.

THE RIFLE. CANADIANS AT BUSLEY.

LONDON, July 9.—The Canadian rifle team, which is to compete in the meeting of the National Rifle Association in the rifle competitions at Busley, has arrived in camp.

TORONTO, July 9.—The Country and Hunt Club, Limited, with a capital of \$20,000, has just been organized here to promote general field and athletic sports...

WINNIPEG, July 9.—Dick French has reduced Manitoba's trotting record for one mile to 2:23.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. The "Warrimoo" Completes a Pleasant Passage From Southern Seas—Watermelons for the Market.

The B.R.M.S. Warrimoo, Captain Charles E. Bird, R.N.S., arrived from Sydney, N.S.W., via Suva and Honolulu, early yesterday morning...

The steamer Saoolin returned to Juneau from Lituya bay and the beach gold-diggings of Wascotto & Cole last Saturday afternoon...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

The re-election of two government supporters for Cariboo is assured, though McLeese has made a better run than he was expected to...

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE.

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE.

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

THE BURNING OF CITY REFUSE. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53. The returns from three polling divisions give Sir James 95 and Brantley 53.

BRITANNIA RULES.

The Prince of Wales' Yacht Scores Her Fifth Victory over the America's Cup Champion.

Saturday's Great Lacrosse Match—Bicycle Races at the Hill This Evening.

GLASGOW, July 11.—The Vigilant and Britannia started in a race to-day for £50, under the auspices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, over the Rothesay course.

The course sailed over to-day was in broader water than heretofore. This was considered by the backers of the contending yachts as more in her favor.

The preparatory work on the Britannia was completed by the crew of fifty and the Britannia on Friday morning at ten past five.

The Mount Steward mark was rounded by the Vigilant at 11:35:30, and by the Britannia at 11:30:30.

The windward work to Mount Steward was generally observed that the Vigilant pointed higher than the Britannia, but that the Britannia was smarter in stays.

The Britannia rounded the Rothesay flag boat 23 minutes ahead of the Vigilant. Time—Britannia, 1:45:45; Vigilant, 1:48:25.

The Britannia won by 21 minutes and 21 seconds actual time, and 24 minutes and 21 seconds corrected time.

THE WHEELS. The fortnightly club races of the Victoria Yachtmen to be run off at the Hill to-night will no doubt attract a large attendance.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. As Saturday dawned the interest in the great championship game of lacrosse to be played that afternoon on the Caladon grounds increases hourly.

of the B.C.R.G.A. will furnish sweet manna during the day, and the grand stand will contain the representatives of the wealth, beauty and fashion of this city and the Mainland, many having decided to come over by the excursion steamer chartered by the Westminster club.

THE OAR. TO BE HELD IN WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG, July 11.—(Special) — At a meeting of the Winnipeg Rowing Club to-day, it was decided that the regatta of the Minnesota and Winnipeg Association be held at Winnipeg on the 27th and 28th of this month.

ALBERTA CELEBRATES. ALBERTA, July 5.—The sports in Alberta on Dominion Day were held in glorious weather, and most of the settlers turned out either as participants or spectators.

THE SATURDAY CLUB OF THE VICTORIA YACHTMEN this week will be to Esquimalt, going by way of the Burnside road and the George and returning via Work Point.

DESPONDENCY AND DEATH. After a Long Period of Useful Citizenship George Fairbrother Takes His Own Life.

Circumstances of the Tragedy—Illness and Business Losses the Cause. A coroner's jury, of which Mr. W. H. Burkholder was foreman, yesterday afternoon heard evidence touching the death of President George Fairbrother of the British Columbia St. George's Society, news of which, printed in this paper last week, came as a shocking surprise to the many friends of the deceased.

Mr. Fairbrother had for some time past been growing more and more despondent, his financial affairs going wrong, business failing to improve even temporarily, and illness crowding his burdens upon him also at a time when he was otherwise all but discouraged.

On Tuesday when the brewery wagon called as usual on its delivery round, Mr. Fairbrother informed the driver that he could put back on the wagon the key he had just unloaded.

During Tuesday evening several friends had called at his house—the Lion Brewery saloon—and while drinking with them he had recited his troubles, the chief of which were his serious illness and the accumulating financial clouds.

THE WHEELS. The fortnightly club races of the Victoria Yachtmen to be run off at the Hill to-night will no doubt attract a large attendance.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. As Saturday dawned the interest in the great championship game of lacrosse to be played that afternoon on the Caladon grounds increases hourly.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. As Saturday dawned the interest in the great championship game of lacrosse to be played that afternoon on the Caladon grounds increases hourly.

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Frontice Wins in East Lillooet by a Single Vote—Col. Baker's Prospects.

North Yale Will Return Mr. Martin—A Contest in Cassiar.

CLINTON, July 11. In the East riding, Lillooet district, Frontice is elected. Frontice, 88; Stoddart, 87.

There is now certainty of a contest in Cassiar, where the nomination takes place on the 21st instant. Mr. Henry Collins, of Vancouver, going up by the Bosworth to-day with the declared intention of offering himself as a candidate for the district.

There has been a recount in Dewdney riding, Westminster, the returning officer reporting yesterday that the corrected returns give Stoddart a majority of 103.

WEST YALE. Martin, McCutcheon. Sitouan Arm, 15; Sitouan, 3; Tappan, 8; Tappan, 8; Shuswap, 13; Noble's Lake, 11; Noble's Lake, 11; Noble's Lake, 11; Grand Prairie, 23.

WEST YALE. Martin, McCutcheon. Sitouan Arm, 15; Sitouan, 3; Tappan, 8; Tappan, 8; Shuswap, 13; Noble's Lake, 11; Noble's Lake, 11; Noble's Lake, 11; Grand Prairie, 23.

LITTLE PRIZE WINNERS. The preparatory school and kindergarten conducted by Miss Galley and Miss Powell closed for the holidays yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, from statistics carefully collected under his supervision, reports the acreage of winter and spring wheat in the United States for the present year at 33,224,784 acres, and the probable product at 414,938,987 bushels.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, from statistics carefully collected under his supervision, reports the acreage of winter and spring wheat in the United States for the present year at 33,224,784 acres, and the probable product at 414,938,987 bushels.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture, from statistics carefully collected under his supervision, reports the acreage of winter and spring wheat in the United States for the present year at 33,224,784 acres, and the probable product at 414,938,987 bushels.

THE "DUGUAY-TROUIN."

The French Man-of-War Brought to Moorings in Esquimaux Harbor.

She Will Remain Here Ten Days Before Proceeding to Hawaii.

There was a great burning of gunpowder and exchange of naval courtesies in Esquimaux harbor yesterday afternoon when the French warship Duguay-Trouin steamed into port and was promptly moored at a distance from the Royal Arthur and Hysciath, the two British men-of-war now lying there.

The Duguay-Trouin is a second-class cruiser of 3,500 tons. Besides ten heavy guns, she carries an auxiliary armament of four quick-firing guns and five machine guns. She is 300 feet long and sails sixteen knots an hour.

The Duguay-Trouin will remain here ten days and then proceed to Hawaii and from there to New Caledonia. That the visitors will be a pleasant one is certain, remembering the last visit of a French man-of-war to the harbor of Esquimaux, in 1887, when the head-quarters of British North Pacific squadron.

THE CASE OF GALLAGHER V. HORNE, which began on Tuesday in the Provincial court, was concluded yesterday, the appeal being dismissed with costs.

THE ORANGEMEN of Victoria will celebrate to-day with an excursion and picnic at Sidon. A first-class programme of sports has been arranged for and a large attendance is looked for.

THE LAW SOCIETY of British Columbia in its application for the position of law reporter, after the 4th of August, the application to be addressed to the secretary of the society, Mr. J. P. Walls.

THE LADIES of St. Andrew's cathedral are preparing to give an entertainment and social next Wednesday, the 18th inst. An excellent programme will be presented, and the feature of which will be "A Black and White Pie," in which twenty-four charming little blackbirds will participate.

THE BUS TRADE Review of New York, a recognized authority on the trade says: "The catch of seals for 1894 is likely to be very large, greater even than last year. Open sealing will probably be as successful as in 1892, the catch reported to date being 28,000 to 30,000 skins and the Alaskan from 17,000 to 20,000 skins.

THE MATTER of Trench v. White, referred from the County to the Supreme court, an application was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease on behalf of plaintiffs to restrain defendant from allowing his cattle to destroy their property. The case is adjourned till Saturday.

BRITISH DEATH DUTIES.

The Dominion Government Strongly Opposed to Levies on Property in Canada.

Such a Policy Would Raise Questions in Every Way to Be Depreciated.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, sent recently to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, a letter on the subject of Sir Wm. Harcourt's proposed estate duty, and the modifications which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed in deference to colonial opinion. The proposed duty would be imposed on the colonial property of persons living in England.

THE DEADMAN CLAIM, situated on the south foot of Carleton Place, between the Reo and Bonanza King, was the first claim located in that vicinity in 1892, and recent work has developed the big ore shoot, which shows a four foot seam of good ore. The Reo and Bonanza King, has been opened for a thousand feet. Twelve assays made from 100 to 1,972 ounces, an average for the whole of 362 ounces. The formation is slate.

TO IMPEACH OLNEY.

Memorial to Congress Asking for the Removal of the Attorney-General.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The memorial prepared by the Knights of Labor to be presented to Congress asking for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney is as follows: Your memorialists most respectfully represent that they are citizens of the State of — and of the United States;

That Richard Olney, the Attorney-General and head of the department of Justice of the U. S., has been guilty as such Attorney-General of crimes and misdemeanors which subject him to impeachment and removal from office in pursuance with the constitution and laws of the United States.

THE ORANGEMEN of Victoria will celebrate to-day with an excursion and picnic at Sidon. A first-class programme of sports has been arranged for and a large attendance is looked for.

THE LADIES of St. Andrew's cathedral are preparing to give an entertainment and social next Wednesday, the 18th inst. An excellent programme will be presented, and the feature of which will be "A Black and White Pie," in which twenty-four charming little blackbirds will participate.

THE BUS TRADE Review of New York, a recognized authority on the trade says: "The catch of seals for 1894 is likely to be very large, greater even than last year. Open sealing will probably be as successful as in 1892, the catch reported to date being 28,000 to 30,000 skins and the Alaskan from 17,000 to 20,000 skins.

THE MATTER of Trench v. White, referred from the County to the Supreme court, an application was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease on behalf of plaintiffs to restrain defendant from allowing his cattle to destroy their property. The case is adjourned till Saturday.

THE MATTER of Trench v. White, referred from the County to the Supreme court, an application was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease on behalf of plaintiffs to restrain defendant from allowing his cattle to destroy their property. The case is adjourned till Saturday.

BRITISH DEATH DUTIES.

The Dominion Government Strongly Opposed to Levies on Property in Canada.

Such a Policy Would Raise Questions in Every Way to Be Depreciated.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, sent recently to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, a letter on the subject of Sir Wm. Harcourt's proposed estate duty, and the modifications which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed in deference to colonial opinion.

THE DEADMAN CLAIM, situated on the south foot of Carleton Place, between the Reo and Bonanza King, was the first claim located in that vicinity in 1892, and recent work has developed the big ore shoot, which shows a four foot seam of good ore. The Reo and Bonanza King, has been opened for a thousand feet. Twelve assays made from 100 to 1,972 ounces, an average for the whole of 362 ounces. The formation is slate.

TO IMPEACH OLNEY.

Memorial to Congress Asking for the Removal of the Attorney-General.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The memorial prepared by the Knights of Labor to be presented to Congress asking for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney is as follows: Your memorialists most respectfully represent that they are citizens of the State of — and of the United States;

That Richard Olney, the Attorney-General and head of the department of Justice of the U. S., has been guilty as such Attorney-General of crimes and misdemeanors which subject him to impeachment and removal from office in pursuance with the constitution and laws of the United States.

THE ORANGEMEN of Victoria will celebrate to-day with an excursion and picnic at Sidon. A first-class programme of sports has been arranged for and a large attendance is looked for.

THE LADIES of St. Andrew's cathedral are preparing to give an entertainment and social next Wednesday, the 18th inst. An excellent programme will be presented, and the feature of which will be "A Black and White Pie," in which twenty-four charming little blackbirds will participate.

THE BUS TRADE Review of New York, a recognized authority on the trade says: "The catch of seals for 1894 is likely to be very large, greater even than last year. Open sealing will probably be as successful as in 1892, the catch reported to date being 28,000 to 30,000 skins and the Alaskan from 17,000 to 20,000 skins.

THE MATTER of Trench v. White, referred from the County to the Supreme court, an application was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease on behalf of plaintiffs to restrain defendant from allowing his cattle to destroy their property. The case is adjourned till Saturday.

THE MATTER of Trench v. White, referred from the County to the Supreme court, an application was yesterday made before Mr. Justice Crease on behalf of plaintiffs to restrain defendant from allowing his cattle to destroy their property. The case is adjourned till Saturday.

Take B. B. B.

ER LIFE.

The child's hard work...

ER'S PECTORAL

ER'S PECTORAL

ER'S PECTORAL

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

MISSION.

