

TWENTY-THREE DEAD

The Total Number of Victims at Washington.

NICARAGUAN CANAL AND THE U. S.

The New Government Will Have the Work Expedited.

But Will See That When Completed it Does Not Fall Into the Americans' Hands—Speckels Says the Queen Will Soon be Restored to the Throne of Hawaii.

Washington, June 10.—Though there are persons known to have been in the building still unaccounted for, the increasing reported death list is not increasing beyond the number given last night, namely 23. One other death, that of A. N. Gerra, of New Jersey, is reported this morning, making the total in the list of dead.

Washington, June 10.—It has taken considerable inquiry to find out the exact methods under which the work of excavating was being performed, so diverse are the ways of the government in handling such matters. It has been finally learned, however, that the first steps looking to the establishment of an electric light plant in the old museum were taken by Col. Ainsworth, the officer in charge of the record and pension division. The specifications for the plant, including the excavating, were prepared by Col. Ainsworth and Capt. Thorpe jointly, after consultation with experts.

The Nicaragua Canal. Managua, Nicaragua, June 10.—The new government of Nicaragua will make no change in the canal concession, but will insist that work on the canal shall be expedited and that it shall be pushed to early completion.

Famous Hotelman Dead. New York, June 10.—Warren Leland, last survivor of the five brothers who made the name of Leland famous in the hotel business from the Atlantic to the Pacific, died at Saratoga, N. Y., this morning. Among the hotels which were managed at one time or other by the Leland family were the Grand Hotel, the Sturtevant, the Rosemont, and the Charles in this city, and the Occidental and Palace hotels in San Francisco, the Marlborough at Saratoga, and the Ocean at Long Beach.

Speckels' Prophecy. San Francisco, June 10.—The next steamer from Honolulu will bring news of great interest, unless my correspondent is greatly mistaken. I corresponded with D. Speckels, who is now in Honolulu, and he told me that within a few days Minister Blount had received a message from the United States government, and the next steamer will bring us news that the queen has been restored to power. A new ministry selected. When this is done Hawaii will again prosper.

The Fraser Swelling. Ashcroft, B. C., June 9.—The Fraser rose two feet at Quesselle since yesterday. Heavy rains fell up north yesterday and to-day.

Lawyers and Lobbyists' Pay. Port Gibson, T. I., June 10.—The report of the news today that the Choctaw and Chickasaw leased district claims amounting in the aggregate to \$3,000,000, had been paid, created much surprise throughout the territory, where the exact conditions of the claim are perhaps better understood than anywhere else. The sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of the territory, regardless of party, was opposed to the payment of the claim. The claim itself looked upon as a just one, but the payment of an enormous sum to lawyers and lobbyists is what causes dissatisfaction.

Welcomed to England. Southampton, June 10.—The city today is a mass of flags, and everybody is in holiday dress in honor of the arrival of the American line steamer Paris, bringing the first American ambassador, Hon. James G. Blaine, to England. Southampton, P. Bayard, to England, arrived at the celebration which attended the arrival of the new line. The principal authorities of the New York are the pioneer of the new line. The principal authorities were in waiting and immediately upon the Paris coming to dock an American ambassador in the saloon of the steamer.

EVANS AND SONTAG

Desperate Fight Between Police and Brigands.

BOTH OF THE DESPERADOES SHOT

The Story of the Hunt for the Two Fugitives.

Tracked to Their Lair, the Bandits Make a Stubborn Resistance—An Officer Wounded—Sontag Has Been Captured and Is Now in Jail—Badly Wounded and May Die.

Visalia, Cal., June 12.—Another fight between Evans and Sontag, the Colts train robbers, and police took place last evening. During the fight an officer was shot in the leg. Evans is probably mortally wounded, if not dead. Sontag was shot in the leg, followed by a heavy fire, which it is believed, however, did not hurt him. Sontag was shot while in camp Badger three weeks ago. On Sunday morning they encamped at a vacant house about 18 miles northeast of this city and about six miles west from Wilcox canyon. They spent the day in sleeping and preparations to continue the search for the bandits. About 20 minutes before sunset Rappelle went to the rear door of the house and saw two men coming down the back corner. Evans and Sontag. Evans was in the lead and carried a rifle and shotgun, while Sontag carried a rifle. Jackson, the policeman, was shot to the door where Rappelle was standing and said: "They are the men we have been looking for." The two men woke up Evans and Sontag. Evans went out of the front door, and as they went around the back corner Evans saw Rappelle, and throwing his rifle to his shoulder, took deliberate aim and fired. Just then Jackson stepped behind Rappelle and opened fire on the bandits. Evans was seen to throw up both hands and fall backwards. Then the firing began to be general and Sontag returned the gunfire.

Chicago, June 12.—The 41st annual convention of the International Typographical Union of North America was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning at Madison Hall by President W. M. Prescott, of Indianapolis. Several hundred delegates representing not only the printers, but the pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers, and other branches of the business were in attendance. The roll-call by Secretary A. G. Wines developed the fact that every state and territory was represented. Addresses of welcome were delivered by members of the local fraternity and responded to by the president, Vice-Presidents Hanniffin, of Nashville, and Roberts, of Brooklyn. The delegates then went into executive session. The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was also opened this morning at Bricklayers Hall, only routine business being transacted, the delegates adjourning to take part in a picnic given in their honor by the local branch of the order.

Prosperous Plumbers. Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—Several hundred plumbers, many of whom are wealthy and prosperous, have registered at the Hotel Pfister during the past 12 hours. Their business is that of plumbers and they are here for the purpose of taking part in the annual convention of the National Association of Plumbers, which opens this evening. The outstanding prospectus appearance, however, some of the delegates say that the business is down to hard pan, and this is not surprising, considering the fact that many parts of the country the cold weather, which is harvest time for the plumber, was unusually prolonged. There will be a general discussion in the convention on the condition of business, prices paid to workmen, and cost of material. Numerous junkets have been arranged for by the local committee in honor of the visitors.

60 Canadian Waters. Kingston, Ont., June 10.—Capt. Gaskin has received a cablegram from Captain Maugh, stating that the steamer Banrock had been given her initial trip on June 8th on the Clyde, and that her machinery and other apparatus were in satisfactory condition. She will start for Canada immediately.

Arrival of the Paris. London, June 10.—The steamer Paris, which sailed from Honolulu on June 8th, arrived at Southampton to-night. She will reach Southampton to-morrow. The Paris left New York last Saturday morning, and has made a comparatively slow trip, as compared with her former trips.

N. P. Floating Debt Secured. New York, June 10.—President Oakes of the Northern Pacific railway company just announced that the plan for the re-adjustment of the floating debt of the Northern Pacific railway has been completed. The entire amount, \$12,000,000, having been subscribed. This was taken by Willard and his German-American friends and the Rockefeller family, the latter contributing \$1,000,000. New bonds will be offered to security holders at 95. Mr. Willard's resignation as chairman of the board for the next year will, it is said, be accepted at next meeting. Wm. Nelson Cromwell, of Sullivan & Cromwell, who acted as counsel in the matter, has resigned, and has been succeeded by President Oakes all morning, putting the prospectus into form, and it will be sent to the stockholders to-day. The last subscription was made last night.

Another Daring Train Robbery. Cimarron, Kan., June 10.—The California Express, No. 3, west bound on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, was stopped near this place and the express car robbed of about \$200, at 1:30 this morning. There were five bandits in the party. They flagged the train just west of Cimarron and forced the fireman and engineer at the muzzle of revolvers to accompany them to the express car. There they made the engineer ask the express messenger Whitteley to open the door. Whitteley refused, and the robbers resorted to dynamite, and with that explosive they opened the door and pulled out everything of value they could find. The express messenger's strong box was opened and the contents were taken. The robbers' valuables, amount not ascertained, but presumably small, because the box contained matter for way stations only. The safe could not be opened. Having secured the money, the robbers fled on horseback, making their escape on horses, riding south toward the Indian Territory.

Express Messenger Whitteley was not badly injured and completed his trip to Santa Fe. He is the messenger who defied the Dalton gang at Red Rock, I. T., over a year ago, and who narrowly escaped being shot.

Sanguine Mr. Condert. New York, June 12.—Frank R. Oudert, who went to Europe as associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea case, has returned. Condert said he believed the impression made

LIKE AN INVASION

Nicaraguans Object to American Troops Landing.

THEY ARE IN AN EXCITED STATE

Populace Will Demand Explanations From the Government.

Serious Results Feared—The Americans Viewed With Curiosity by Two Natives—A Protest Against the Conduct of the Americans Expected From All Central America.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 12.—The landing of marines and sailors from the American warship Adanta has caused serious excitement here, and is feared to be the beginning of a revolution. The agitation has extended to all classes, who fear that the United States is taking possession of the country, and the passive attitude of the government is severely commented upon, even called treacherous. The explanation of the American officials that they merely intended to protect canal property, and the works was considered a subterfuge, for such warlike preparations as the landing of troops, placing artillery in position and preparing a place to withstand a siege seemed to indicate a long stay.

Crowds from this city have gone to Santa Fe to see Los Americanos, as the invaders are called, and it is feared that serious trouble may result. The rabble which composes the greater part of the crowd is fearfully enraged, and considers the act a hostile invasion. These people say the new government has sold the country to the Americans, that this is only the first step toward taking possession, and that a number of other American warships are on the way. The people complain openly.

A large deputation of citizens has been chosen to demand an explanation from the government. It is rumored that Gen. Montiel went to Santa Fe to demand an explanation from the American officers there, but this was not generally credited, as it is known that the American general declined to see the cabinet for hours on Thursday. It is reported that the other Central American governments will protest against this action of the United States. A late rumor is that the United States troops will be withdrawn. Activity has been noticed in the camp, as some move toward the United States. The United States minister has gone to Santa Fe.

Wrong Heaped on Wrong. Toledo, O., June 12.—One of the saddest cases of a woman broken down with sorrow has developed in this city. The unfortunate is Mrs. John Herzog, once a well-known belle in society. Two years ago she and her husband quarrelled, and suit for divorce followed. They soon adjusted their differences and lived happily together again. A few months since Mrs. Herzog learned that her husband had secretly obtained a divorce, which she says was without her knowledge. Some time later her husband leaving considerable property, but she was astonished upon the settlement of the estate to learn that the attorney had taken the care of the property, and appointed administrator, had filed numerous claims through the courts, and the matter dragged along for months, leaving Mrs. Herzog penniless. To add to her troubles a short time ago her only child disappeared. Weighed down with her sorrows she followed Judge Millard all over the city beseeching him to assist her in recovering her child and property. To-day she was thought to be an insane person, but she is sane and has been locked up. Arriving at the jail she became violently insane. She is a beautiful woman and highly intelligent.

Spanish-American Notes. Valparaiso, June 12.—In the engagement near Bago with the Sixth Regiment of the Government army, the Brazilian revolutionary troops, commanded by General Saravia, were defeated. Montevideo, June 12.—The Uruguayan government has purchased 5000 Mauser rifles and made contracts for the purchase of several Krupp guns. These purchases are significant in view of the strained relations now existing between Brazil and the United States. Further, it has been given Brazil by the passing of a quarantine law jointly with Argentina and Paraguay.

It is not believed that Government intervention in the Catamarca revolution is inevitable. The commander of the state guard in that province has been ordered to disarm the revolutionists, but will have great difficulty in doing so.

Almost Effectuated Escape. Columbus, Ohio, June 12.—Several days ago the warden of the state prison was informed that there was a conspiracy to escape among the convicts. A search was made, which resulted in the discovery of the mouth of a tunnel in the cellar of the broom shop. The opening was closed by a board daubed with mortar to imitate the appearance of the adjoining walls. Guards were placed where they could watch the entrance. Shortly after noon Charles Johnson, a burglar, made his appearance. He was about to enter the tunnel when he was seized by the guards. John Horn was soon caught in the same way. The two prisoners said that the tunnel was begun in March and extended under the north wall. Very little work was necessary to complete the job. Over a dozen prisoners were to have escaped at the time. The tunnel diggers had a string telegraph line from the paint room, where many of them worked, to the mouth of the tunnel.

Behring Sea Tribunal. Paris, June 12.—Sir Charles Russell, British ambassador and other counsel representing Great Britain, before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, asked the tribunal to find that searches and seizures in Behring Sea committed on the British schedule were of ships or goods, and the arrest of schooners and crews were made by authority of the United States. Next that searches and seizures were made in non-territorial waters for alleged breaches of the United States municipal laws committed on the high seas; and further that searches and seizures, imprisonment of masters and crews, and fines imposed upon them, were not made, inflicted or imposed under any claim of right or jurisdiction, except that of the arbitrators.

The seizures set forth in the British schedule comprise 20 vessels. The first seizure was that of the Carolina, made by the United States revenue cutter Corwin, on August 1, 1886; and the last was that of the Pathfinder, made by the Corwin on March 17th, 1890. Among the vessels seized were the Onward, 15 miles from land, and the Onward, 115 miles from land. None of the seizures made were within the three-mile limit, and Ada being nearest to land, and the Onward farthest from shore.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND BRIGANDS

MINERS AND MINES.

AN HEIR TO MILLIONS—THE SILVER KING—MINING REGULATIONS UNSATISFACTORY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Nelson, June 8.—Like all mining towns, Nelson has its gathering of peculiar and amusing characters. The Times correspondent encountered one while on a grub stake every day ago. His name is "Billy" Cowling, and in every way he brings one back to the days of '49 in California as described by Bret Harte. Billy has struck many good locations and rich prospects, but he never hopes, nor does any of his creditors cling to a hope, that he will ever be able to strike a big one.

Some one stole Billy's horse, his entire stock in trade, and he has just succeeded in recovering it. He is in a new copper and silver claim, and with the proceeds of which he hired a lawyer and recovered his property. He doesn't want any more of his friends to look after his fortune, he said. Some one stole Billy's horse, his entire stock in trade, and he has just succeeded in recovering it. He is in a new copper and silver claim, and with the proceeds of which he hired a lawyer and recovered his property. He doesn't want any more of his friends to look after his fortune, he said.

But there are many men of a different stamp to "Billy" who are walking, crawling and climbing up the hills, across the rugged mountain streams and over fallen timbers in search of hidden ledges of the precious ores. One young man, who has studied geology and followed the Cottonwood creek and a silver claim in a creek bed within sight of Nelson, both claims being within three miles of the city. He speaks of the matter steadily, and has made a good living selling part interests in his different claims.

Visitors are not allowed to enter the tunnels of the famous Silver King mine, which is some six miles away from Nelson. This secrecy enables one to indulge in a surmise that he may discover it. It is generally acknowledged that the Silver King is the richest thing yet unearthed in the Kootenay country, and it is thought that as our first appearance it may not leave the Aladdin cave impression that the uninitiated would naturally expect to see, and therefore the owners are acting in the interests of an experienced sightseer who are not acquainted with the appearance of the mine. The mine is a deep shaft, and the owners are acting in the interests of an experienced sightseer who are not acquainted with the appearance of the mine.

At fifteen shareholders in the Silver King mine, which has been held at an upset price of \$1,800,000, several of them are still the original locators, and several are non-productive. These are in the same predicament as the hop farmer in the White River valley near Seattle, who has been driven to sell an Ontario capitalist for \$80,000. After several weeks of negotiation and bargaining in an endeavor to get the price, the capitalist said he would take the farm at the above price. The hop farmer leaned against the fence, and said: "What is the matter with you? I have been in the business for 20 years, and I have never been driven to sell my farm for such a price. I will not sell it for less than \$100,000."

The new mining regulations are not meeting with any favorable comment, and the members of the government side of the house who have some rough ground in Nelson when the miners have worked for a time under the new regulations. The Nelson Miner prescribes a few of the hardships of the new act, dealing with the matters which have been left undone. But it is rather curious that the government has done that will cause trouble and discontent. Sub-section 26 of the act is either ambiguous or beyond the comprehension of the average free miner, for there it plainly sets forth in plain language that "no free miner shall be entitled to hold in his own name or in the name of any other person more than one mineral claim on the same lode or vein in the same mining division," and then this peculiar act goes to say, "but a free miner shall be entitled to locate and record on separate veins or lodes additional lodes, not exceeding two in all, as aforesaid. Every free miner is not a born lawyer, and the government should either send out an interpreter with their act, or publish a primary key for the use of miners. The government official at Nelson declined to give any interpretation of the above subsection.

In taking away the surface rights on every mineral claim the government has given prospectors a hard hit. While the act cannot be retrospective, it does not destroy the surface holdings of claims already recorded. Now it places a large interest in every claim recorded in the hands of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, who hold a grant thirty-two miles in width right along the mineral belt. Should any claim be made in new mining properties located this year, it is within the power of the railway company to step in and express a desire to use the land or bargain for a large indemnity for the use thereof.

West Kootenay has decided to send to Victoria an independent member who understands the wants of the miners and arbitrators. The member who will be a power in the mining committee.

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The new mining regulations are not meeting with any favorable comment, and the members of the government side of the house who have some rough ground in Nelson when the miners have worked for a time under the new regulations. The Nelson Miner prescribes a few of the hardships of the new act, dealing with the matters which have been left undone. But it is rather curious that the government has done that will cause trouble and discontent. Sub-section 26 of the act is either ambiguous or beyond the comprehension of the average free miner, for there it plainly sets forth in plain language that "no free miner shall be entitled to hold in his own name or in the name of any other person more than one mineral claim on the same lode or vein in the same mining division," and then this peculiar act goes to say, "but a free miner shall be entitled to locate and record on separate veins or lodes additional lodes, not exceeding two in all, as aforesaid. Every free miner is not a born lawyer, and the government should either send out an interpreter with their act, or publish a primary key for the use of miners. The government official at Nelson declined to give any interpretation of the above subsection.

In taking away the surface rights on every mineral claim the government has given prospectors a hard hit. While the act cannot be retrospective, it does not destroy the surface holdings of claims already recorded. Now it places a large interest in every claim recorded in the hands of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, who hold a grant thirty-two miles in width right along the mineral belt. Should any claim be made in new mining properties located this year, it is within the power of the railway company to step in and express a desire to use the land or bargain for a large indemnity for the use thereof.

West Kootenay has decided to send to Victoria an independent member who understands the wants of the miners and arbitrators. The member who will be a power in the mining committee.

Sanguine Mr. Condert. New York, June 12.—Frank R. Oudert, who went to Europe as associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea case, has returned. Condert said he believed the impression made

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TERRIBLE CALAMITY

Collapse of An Historical Building in Washington.

AN APALLING LIST OF THE DEAD

Excavating Alongside Was the Cause of the Tumble.

The Number of Dead Not Ascertained Yet. There were 500 in the Building.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—A m. m. President Lincoln was assassinated, has just fallen in. About 300 government clerks were in the building at the time, and great loss of life is feared.

The work of rescue was instantly begun, and the piles of debris removed as quickly as possible. Many of the clerks were seriously injured, but a dozen bodies have been taken out, terribly crushed and mangled.

It is believed there are still 50 bodies in the ruins. Howard Miller, an unknown man, horribly mangled, has been brought to the office of the injured at the emergency hospital.

A number of the injured are being treated at the emergency hospital. Fred Calvert, Chas. Metcalf, Wm. Leclercq, F. N. Kugler, Pennington, A. S. Chas. J. A. Stewart, F. E. Sias, Louis Duray, G. N. McLaughlin.

The remains of a young man identified have just been placed in the morgue. This makes the number of ascertained deaths up to the present one, but every minute delay in moving those buried under the ruins increases the probabilities of fatalities.

The most heroic effort is being made to clear the streets. The most daring feat connected with the calamity was performed by a young colored man named Basil Lockwood.

As soon as the floor collapsed, the danger of those at the near windows wildly climbing out and calling for aid, he climbed up a ladder, and in a few moments he had reached the roof, and was shouting to the others to follow him.

There were 470 clerks in the bureau, a portion of them employed in the annex and in the printing office. The success of the rescue depends upon the promptness of the men who are engaged in the work.

Assistant Secretary Grant was one of the first to reach the scene of the disaster, and immediately gave orders by telephone and mounted messengers to officers of the department of the army and navy.

He was appalled at the magnitude of the disaster. It is impossible for me to describe the scene of the calamity, for I know nothing of the condition of the building.

The body of a clerk, Jarvis, has just been taken out of the ruins. The following, all seriously but not fatally injured, were taken to a neighboring drug store, and are being treated by Dr. H. Gerault, and E. Sterling of Fort Scott. A colored man was also dangerously injured.

Connected accounts as to the cause of the accident are now partially obtainable. The cause of the collapse, were being made at the instance of the war department for the purpose of putting in a new elevator.

When the first rumbling warning of the approaching calamity came, the clerk who was on the roof, jumped to the ground, and escaped in this way. George M. Arnold, a colored clerk, appointed from Virginia, was warned not to jump, but he lowered himself from the sill let go.

He fell upon the covering at the lower end, and was killed. The other clerks were scattered upon his head and instantly dying. His head was smashed to a jelly.

Beach more bodies have just been taken out of the ruins. They have not yet been identified. Gen. Schofield has ordered two troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer, across the river, and two companies of infantry from the arsenal to the scene of the disaster.

The commander of the navy yard has been ordered to render all the assistance in his power. The first floor collapsed through weakness of the masonry.

and in its fall carried down the other four floors with their hundreds of clerks. The dead and the wounded are being taken out by the firemen and police. All the ambulances in the city have been summoned, and the rescue is being hurried.

It is feared that a hundred have been killed. The scenes are terrible. The walls are still standing but every door is down and every window blown out. The building has been condemned as unsafe and unsuitable for the purpose for which it was occupied, but sentiment kept it unchanged.

The bodies were heavily loaded with the records of the pension division of the war department. The clerks employed were all men.

Nearly one of the 400 clerks escaped more or less injury. Twenty-eight persons have been taken out of the ruins up to 1:15 a. m. The emergency hospital is crowded with the dead and internally crushed and broken limbs and internal injuries.

The excitement of relations and the excitement is naturally intense. Thousands of people are thronging the streets and the excitement has spread all over the city.

Every hospital in the city has been called into requisition to care for the wounded. As soon as possible a complete roster of the clerks in the building will be issued, with the names of the dead and injured as far as ascertained.

D.M.—It will probably be two or three hours before all the debris can be cleared away and the exact number of those who went down in the building still remains a great mass of wreckage not yet explored, and it is a position to leave no doubt that several will be killed.

When the crash came there were supposed to be in the building 534 persons, 400 clerks, 8 messengers and 20 laborers. Sixteen dead have been taken to the morgue.

From all sources the number of dead

reported at this hour, 3 o'clock, is 24, 16 at the morgue, 4 at the emergency hospital and 4 not located. Other persons are reported dead, but their bodies are not at the morgue or hospital.

MORE BLOODSHED.

Sanguinary Fracas in Front of President Machado's Palace.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 9.—An attempt to assassinate President Machado, of Nicaragua, was happily nipped in the bud, and though a few persons were killed upon both sides, much bloodshed was averted owing to timely warning.

Minister Baker is apparently disgusted with the Nicaraguans' lack of good faith, and he is loath to lend himself to further good offices in behalf of either side. A number of Zalava's followers were dissatisfied with the selection of Machado as president, and intended to storm the palace, assassinate Machado, and then, while the country was in a chaotic state, declare the union of church and state, with the revolutionary leaders, Zavala and Morales as the head of the government.

President Machado was informed of the plot, and stationed guards around the palace and ordered the full force of special police to protect the residents of Managua. By a preconcerted movement on the part of ultra-revolutionists, the latter attempted to take the palace by storm with an advance guard of 300 men. The police and the garrison formed a cordon around the palace and the attacking party, but a fight was not long in coming.

Two of the revolutionists were killed outright and six wounded seriously. One policeman and two of the local garrison were also killed.

United States Minister Baker and the diplomatic corps were appealed to by outsiders, but it is said the former, while maintaining a strictly neutral attitude, and although desirous of seeing peace maintained, intimated to Gen. Zalava that his forces had broken faith as regards their promises for the amicable arrangement already agreed upon, by not adhering to their pledges to maintain inviolable the acts of ex-President Sacaca's administration, which was one of the conditions under which President Sacaca resigned.

STIRRED UP.

The Ottawa Government Feels the Need of Demonstrations.

Ottawa, June 9.—The Government is making a strong effort to get up several demonstrations in the Dominion, especially in Ontario, where Mr. McCarthy is doing so much harm on the tariff issue, upon the return of Sir John Thompson from Paris, he has been entrusted with the opening of the ball at Montreal, and Ottawa is expected to follow suit.

A number of contractors will subscribe, Davis Bros., contractors of the Cornwall canal, who live here, will contribute. Demonstrations will be made also in Toronto, London and probably Hamilton, to which the Premier will be invited, and presented with an address at each place.

The success of the McCarthy movement is among the Conservatives throughout the country. Metcalf, of Kingston; Northrup, of Hastings; Tisdale, of Simcoe, members of Parliament are all here to-day, and they feel that the Government is not fully alive to the influence of McCarthy in the province.

Eulalia's Ordeal.

Chicago, June 9.—Younger Chicago society will meet her royal highness the Princess Eulalia at a reception to be given this evening by Mrs. Potter Palmer at the Palmer mansion on the lake shore drive. This will be the first society reception given the princess in Chicago.

Both President Palmer and President Higginbotham have arranged a programme of dinners in her honor, but Mrs. Palmer's reception will be the grandest of the series of entertainments proposed for the royal visit.

The function has the approval of the United States government, and was originally set by Secretary Gresham for Tuesday evening. Owing to the late arrival of the Infanta, however, it was deferred. Nearly every room in the mansion has been turned into a conservatory, and the Infanta will be received with as good an imitation of the honors and etiquette in her own country as Chicago is capable of. It will be practically a young folks' reception, young married people chosen from the list of those prominent in the society dances of the winter making up the bulk of those invited.

Many representatives of foreign countries are also on the list of guests, and in consequence a goodly portion of the "four hundred" has been crowded out. Hence there are heart burnings, weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Greek Catholic Prelate Mobbbed.

Vienna, June 8.—Archbishop Sembratowicz was mobbed by 40 Polish priests in Lemberg to-day, in view of his visit to the Pope, which the Poles regard as a treason to the Greek Catholic church, of which he is prelate.

The archbishop was going to the railway station from his house when the students and the mob, who were waiting for him and his coachman, stopped the horses and tried to climb into the carriage. The mob reached over the doors and beat the archbishop with their canes, while others tossed dirt, eggs and vegetables over the back.

The archbishop was caught twice by the collar and was half dragged from the carriage, but each time tore himself loose. The police attacked the students, but were driven back. Reinforcements were summoned, and after a hot skirmish, 19 of the assailants were arrested. The others fled. Bishop Kutjavek, of Stanislav, who had come upon the mob in the worst of the fight and had attempted to defend the archbishop, was severely cut and bruised on the face and neck. The archbishop was bleeding and was covered with filth. Both he and the bishop were accompanied home by the police.

The Campana Again.

Queenstown, June 9.—The Cunard line steamship Campana, Capt. Haines, which sailed from New York on Saturday June 3rd, passing Sandy Hook at 1:32 a. m., passed Broadhead at 8:40 a. m. to-day, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Broadhead in 5 days, 37 hours and 10 minutes. Nothing as yet has been reported regarding the American line steamer Paris, which sailed at the same time, but was reported to have passed the Hook at 10:05 a. m., June 3rd.

Immigrants to America.

New York, June 8.—Immigration Commissioner Semmer to-day received a notification from Washington in response to special inquiries which he made to the Treasury department that all immigrants, whether in steerage or in first cabin of steamships, would come under the new regulations governing immigration, and would be required to answer the series of 19 questions before they would be allowed to land. By immigrants is meant any alien who comes to this country with the intention of settling here. The steamship agents here were protested against the law, and it was because of their protest that Commissioner Semmer made the special inquiries at Washington.

Willie's Wickedness.

Newbury, N. Y., June 8.—It is likely that Mrs. Frank Leslie will soon be legally free from her husband, Willie Wilde. She gave her testimony to Referee Grant Taylor in New York on May 26th. The evidence taken by the referee here on Tuesday. Since then, it is said, Mr. Taylor has been at work on the case, and he to-day transferred to Judge Brown the entire batch of evidence with his conclusions and recommendations, which are that a decree of absolute divorce be granted to Mrs. Leslie. The charges made of acts in this country are chiefly of drunkenness and utter wantonness. Mrs. Leslie charged that Willie had violated his marriage vows in London, the woman in question being Teresa Le Brucie, better known in London as Mme. Carmen. She sailed from New York on the steamer "The Atlantic," and she has been with her. This is the evidence that will give to Mrs. Leslie her divorce.

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

The World's Fair People Must Obey the Courts.

MAY BE ENFORCED BY MILITARY

More About the Bentonville Bank Robbers.

Dr. McGlynn's Mysterious Mission to the Pope—Bold and Successful Attack on An Express Train—Central American Affairs Still in a Complicated Condition.

Washington, June 9.—The ultimatum of the federal court of Chicago, delivered yesterday afternoon to the effect that the affair cannot be opened on Sunday, final and will be backed by force of arms if necessary. The ultimatum in the way administration officials regard the matter. It cannot be said that any one here actually fears that such extreme measures will be resorted to prevent the gates from being opened. There are good reasons for believing that, when the two rooms of infantry were ordered to Chicago from Fort Snelling, it was in anticipation of their possible use in quelling riots which might arise in connection with the closing of the fair on Sunday. The question of the right of the governor of the state to exhaust all local means before calling for the federal troops, they say, does not apply in the present case at all. They hold that the government is not in all respects bound by the exposition, is largely interested in the enterprise and bound to protect its interests according to the interpretations of the court, regardless of local interests.

The Notorious Star Gang. Tahlequah, I. T., June 9.—The six bandits who robbed the bank at Bentonville of \$12,000 are the notorious Star gang, headed by Henry Starr. Last Sunday morning the robbers fled into camp two miles north of this place, where they remained all day. They were recognized by a Tahlequah man, but no attempt was made to capture the outlaws. The stage that came in last night brought the news that after looting the Bentonville bank, the robbers rode slowly across the mountains of Arkansas back into the Nation. Yesterday a halt was made at Oakes, where the bandits took dinner and rested their horses. No attempt was made to conceal their identity, and so far as could be learned none of the robbers is a sign of having been wounded, as reported. In paying their bills much money was displayed, and Starr said it was an easy matter to get a considerable sum of money. The gang rode out of camp in the direction of their old haunts on Bee creek, in the Nation.

McGlynn at Rome. New York, June 9.—Dr. Edward McGlynn was in Rome on Saturday or Sunday. He went to the Eternal City in obedience to the orders of the Pope, and to see the Pope. The departure of Dr. McGlynn was secret, only his intimate friends being aware of it. How he went on, under what name, that he sailed eight days ago. The fact that Dr. McGlynn has gone has created a great excitement among the circles in this city this evening, for a secret has just leaked out. An intimate friend of the ex-pastor of St. Stephen's said:

Dr. McGlynn goes to Rome. He simply obeys the orders of the Pope's representative. He will come back here, and will be fully and absolutely vindicated in his course so far as the land question and politics are concerned. The knowledge of his mission to the Pope, and the attitude his holiness has assumed toward William II. of Germany, makes us confident in that respect."

Robbed an Express Train. St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—The Mobile and New Orleans express was "held up" by a band of six men, who were riding in a small station, three miles south of East St. Louis, at 9 last evening. The train makes a short stop there, and last night as soon as it reached the station the robbers emerged from their concealment beside the track. Two of them covered the engineer and fireman, and the others ordered the train to stop at a standstill while the other four made a rush for the express car and smashed the door in with a sledge hammer. They then sprang into the car, and as the express messenger jumped from his seat he was felled by a blow on the head with a hatchet. The robbers then seized everything in sight, sprang from the car and disappeared in the darkness. The messenger was taken to a hospital, and particulars about the amount secured, but it is said to be \$10,000.

Sacaca's Resignation. Managua, Nicaragua, June 9.—Ex-President Sacaca was interviewed and interviewed to-day at Leon. The fallen chief, after asserting that he had not been deposed, but had withdrawn for the good of the country, and expressing the belief that the new government would prosper, said that he had no opinion the canal will eventually be built, and that by Americans. The canal, when it is built, will make Nicaragua the most prosperous Latin-American country on this continent." Sacaca refused to say anything about a protectorate of any kind, but admitted that a change must take place in the state of Central America. "I have decided to never again mix in politics," he declared, "as I have had a surfeit of it. It is true that I have enriched myself while in power, nor have my friends done so. I am now poorer by many thousands of dollars than when I entered the presidency. I was offered a post of honor under the new government but refused it. I am grateful to the United States minister, who so successfully worked to restore peace. I have the highest regard possible for the American nation and people."

Pena's Reasons. Buenos Ayres, June 9.—President Saenz Pena dismissed the late ministry for the reason, he said, that a change of government policy had become necessary. The partisans of Gen. Roca and Gen. Mitre opposed the change of ministry.

Willie's Wickedness. Newbury, N. Y., June 8.—It is likely that Mrs. Frank Leslie will soon be legally free from her husband, Willie Wilde. She gave her testimony to Referee Grant Taylor in New York on May 26th. The evidence taken by the referee here on Tuesday. Since then, it is said, Mr. Taylor has been at work on the case, and he to-day transferred to Judge Brown the entire batch of evidence with his conclusions and recommendations, which are that a decree of absolute divorce be granted to Mrs. Leslie. The charges made of acts in this country are chiefly of drunkenness and utter wantonness. Mrs. Leslie charged that Willie had violated his marriage vows in London, the woman in question being Teresa Le Brucie, better known in London as Mme. Carmen. She sailed from New York on the steamer "The Atlantic," and she has been with her. This is the evidence that will give to Mrs. Leslie her divorce.

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Bennett Critically Ill. Paris, June 9.—James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was dangerously injured on Wednesday. Bennett fell from a coach and was so severely hurt that medical assistance was at once required. His condition grew worse and the possible necessity of having troops to prevent the gates from being opened. There are good reasons for believing that, when the two rooms of infantry were ordered to Chicago from Fort Snelling, it was in anticipation of their possible use in quelling riots which might arise in connection with the closing of the fair on Sunday. The question of the right of the governor of the state to exhaust all local means before calling for the federal troops, they say, does not apply in the present case at all. They hold that the government is not in all respects bound by the exposition, is largely interested in the enterprise and bound to protect its interests according to the interpretations of the court, regardless of local interests.

Well-Known People Nearly Drowned—Discovery of a Wonderful Cave. Albert, June 8.—Lovely weather, cool breeze and a clear sky, notwithstanding the fast on the mountains and the river St. Lawrence. Mrs. Wood of Sprout's Lake and Mrs. H. H. Wood of Albert have presented their two little lovely daughters, all doing well.

Disaffection and Fighting in the Argentine Country—A Rigid Investigation being Made of the Alleged Disease in Canadian Cattle—Fatal Duel in Louisiana. City of Mexico, June 10.—At Abasco, in the state of Guerrero, a band of brigands, led by Leandro Sanchez, a notorious outlaw, assaulted the residence of Saturno Pretende, a desperate bandit, assistance was made by Mr. Pretende, assisted by his servants, and he received a wound which soon caused his death. Upon gaining entrance to the house, the bandits killed the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Pretende, mutilating the body in a horrible manner. They then placed a rope around the body and dragged it through the streets for a considerable distance. The crime was committed by the government, and the bandits were having a short time ago made formal complaint against them to the authorities, but they were refused. The outlaws have infested the locality for several months, and have robbed a number of people on the highway and have stolen cattle from the ranches. After committing the assault and murder upon Mr. Pretende's daughter they made their escape to their rendezvous in the mountains. A large force of state troops has been sent against them.

Pursuing the Bank Robbers. Tulsa, I. T., June 10.—The Starr gang were seen yesterday three miles west of Prior creek, the scene of their late train robbery, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, and went from there and stopped at midnight at Bushy Head on the "Frisco" road, 20 miles west. There were six of them, one severely wounded. After resting two hours, they continued their journey west. Heck Brunel, a deputy sheriff from Prior creek, was on duty at dusk with ten picked men, in pursuit of the gang. At day break this morning he was four miles behind them, with good prospects of overtaking them this evening. A large force of marshals went up to Nowata to intercept the robbers. It is thought they will be overtaken in the vicinity of the Verdigris river, at one of the ferries. They robbed the Bentonville bank last Monday; they robbed a bank near Cherokee, and a house east of the Grande river, between Bentonville and Prior creek for something to eat, and told the people they had robbed a bank in Arkansas and had \$12,000 with them.

Disaffection in Argentina. Buenos Ayres, June 10.—A disaffection exists between the new members of the Argentine cabinet. The dissatisfaction grew out of President Saenz Pena's attitude. It seems probable that the new cabinet will not hold together long. The only appointment received from the president is Gen. Viedma, who was named as minister of war in the place of Victoria.

Despatch from Catamarca says that the government troops have been routed by the revolutionists. The Herald's correspondent in Rivera says that a battle has been fought between the forces of Gen. Salavina, one of the leaders of the revolution in Brazil. The result of the battle is not known.

Fatal Louisiana Duel. St. Gabriel, La., June 10.—A street duel took place here to-day between Ed. Leche and Paul B. Jumel. Leche is the proprietor of a saloon, and a member of the Pontchartrain levee board. Jumel is the eldest son of Hon. Allen Jumel, state legislator and representative in the state legislature. The shooting took place in the front of the postoffice, and an old fence was ended by Jumel, who was lying on his back, and Leche was wounded. Leche fired four shots, all of which took effect, and Jumel, who was lying on his back, was killed. Leche's face in the lower cheek and passed through his neck, coming out behind.

The Canadian Cattle Case. London, June 10.—The lungs of the suspected Canadian animal are still under inspection. The Canadian government is submitting all possible evidence to prove the freedom from disease of the district from which the animal came. A decision is not expected for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Chaplin is keeping a close watch. He was informed in the House of Commons last night by President Gresham that the lungs of the Canadian animal have been subjected to special examination. All passed except the present case.

Brazilian Politics. Rio de Janeiro, June 10.—The government has denounced Admiral Wandenkolk, who commands the river squadron, as a traitor. The governments of Argentina and Uruguay have been asked to arrest and deliver him to the Brazilian authorities. He is accused of aiding the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. A revolt in the squadron was prevented by the action of the commander of the gunboat Mariz.

General Lina is reported to be closing in on the revolutionists. Gen. Tavares has gone to Polo, where the revolutionists, on being commanded, threw down their arms. There is widespread disapproval in Brazil regarding the attitude of the president. A movement is being secretly planned to overthrow him.

Quebec's Metropolis. Montreal, June 10.—The doctors this morning again found an improvement in the condition of Bishop Bond, who has now made steady progress for several days.

Mrs. Sheppard, the ex-Romanist, who took proceedings against the Brockville Recorder for libel, has abandoned her suit. Inability to find security for the heavy costs, is said to be the reason for retiring the case.

Physician Heal Thyself. Toronto, June 5.—A physician of the County of Leeds has written to a friend in this city about his complete cure of an aggravated form of diabetes by Dadd's kidney pills. The doctor in question would not for the world give his learned brother an abstract of the Ontario Medical Council know that he had given countenance to a patent medicine. He humbly admits that some of them would consider it unprofessional conduct for him to take the pills; and to be cured by them—why, that is the grossest breach of professional etiquette. But cured he has been, and he is now prescribing them to his patients. Modern physicians admit that diseases such as dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism, female weaknesses, and kindred blood troubles are caused by

HOME RULE. Protraction of the Debate Exhausts the Patience of Members. London, June 8.—The prolonged delay in dealing with the home rule bill, caused by the numerous amendments offered by the opposition, has apparently exhausted the patience of the Irish members and of a number of Liberals. To-day, in the house of commons, Mr. Sexton, Nationalist M. P. for North Kerry, said he ought to be given the right to take adequate measures to pass the home rule bill at this session.

Prime Minister Gladstone said the majority was not to be taken into consideration for the fulfillment of their pledges to the people.

Mr. L. L. Everett, Liberal M. P. for Woodbridge, Suffolk, asked whether the premier would take steps to quicken the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone: The pressure of the Irish question has not so far evoked government attention to the great questions affecting Great Britain.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—In a leader concerning the relations of Russia and Austria-Hungary, the Novosti says: "A rapprochement will be possible only in the event of a settlement of the Bulgarian question by removing Prince Ferdinand, the usurper, from the throne."

Booth's Funeral. New York, June 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning funeral services were performed over the body of Edwin Booth, the actor, at the Little Church Around the Corner on Twenty-Ninth street. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by Mr. Houghton, rector of the church, and Dr. Bisson, friend of the actor. The ceremony was simple and the attendance large. On the coffin was a wreath of flowers. Mrs. Booth, the actress's daughter, after the obsequies were taken to the Grand Central station and a special train took her to Boston for a week.

One More Collapse. Hudson, Wis., June 9.—The Hudson savings bank closed to-day with the following notice: "Closed, owing to the stringency of the money market. We desire it be understood by our depositors, to suspend for the present. The bank has assets enough to cover all deposits."

Loyalty in Quebec. London, June 9.—At the Canadian Club dinner, held last night, Sir Charles Tupper made a strong speech upon the question of Canadian national policy. He defended the policy Canada is pursuing because of her peculiar situation. Hon. Mr. Hall, treasurer of the province of Quebec, took up the recent English attacks upon French Canadians. He declared that the overthrow of the corrupt Mercier administration was about as effective a reply as could be made as to the honesty of the French-Canadian people. In no part of Canada, he said, did blood run more loyally in the people's veins than in grand old Quebec.

Life Insurance and Suicide. New York, June 9.—The suit of Frederick W. Pualy, receiver of the California National bank of San Diego, against the Equitable Life Assurance Co. for \$25,000, has been compromised by the offer of the defendant to pay \$17,500. The compromise was affirmed by Judge Luscomb of the United States circuit court to-day. The bank failed on Nov. 11th, 1891. Shortly afterwards its present condition was made known by held certificates of assurance on the life of Frederick Collins for \$25,000, and the insurance company was a depositor in the defunct bank for the same amount, which it wanted to offset against claims.

The Fair Will Open To-morrow. Chicago, June 10.—Chief Justice Fuller has issued a stay of proceedings and the fair will be opened to-morrow.

The interior department has transferred additional lands to the department of agriculture for the purposes of the experimental farm at Agassiz.

MEXICAN BRIGANDS

Brutal Work of a Gang of Ruffians.

A FATHER AND DAUGHTER KILLED

Still Pursuing the Bentonville Bank Robbers.

Disaffection and Fighting in the Argentine Country—A Rigid Investigation being Made of the Alleged Disease in Canadian Cattle—Fatal Duel in Louisiana. City of Mexico, June 10.—At Abasco, in the state of Guerrero, a band of brigands, led by Leandro Sanchez, a notorious outlaw, assaulted the residence of Saturno Pretende, a desperate bandit, assistance was made by Mr. Pretende, assisted by his servants, and he received a wound which soon caused his death. Upon gaining entrance to the house, the bandits killed the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Pretende, mutilating the body in a horrible manner. They then placed a rope around the body and dragged it through the streets for a considerable distance. The crime was committed by the government, and the bandits were having a short time ago made formal complaint against them to the authorities, but they were refused. The outlaws have infested the locality for several months, and have robbed a number of people on the highway and have stolen cattle from the ranches. After committing the assault and murder upon Mr. Pretende's daughter they made their escape to their rendezvous in the mountains. A large force of state troops has been sent against them.

Pursuing the Bank Robbers. Tulsa, I. T., June 10.—The Starr gang were seen yesterday three miles west of Prior creek, the scene of their late train robbery, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, and went from there and stopped at midnight at Bushy Head on the "Frisco" road, 20 miles west. There were six of them, one severely wounded. After resting two hours, they continued their journey west. Heck Brunel, a deputy sheriff from Prior creek, was on duty at dusk with ten picked men, in pursuit of the gang. At day break this morning he was four miles behind them, with good prospects of overtaking them this evening. A large force of marshals went up to Nowata to intercept the robbers. It is thought they will be overtaken in the vicinity of the Verdigris river, at one of the ferries. They robbed the Bentonville bank last Monday; they robbed a bank near Cherokee, and a house east of the Grande river, between Bentonville and Prior creek for something to eat, and told the people they had robbed a bank in Arkansas and had \$12,000 with them.

Disaffection in Argentina. Buenos Ayres, June 10.—A disaffection exists between the new members of the Argentine cabinet. The dissatisfaction grew out of President Saenz Pena's attitude. It seems probable that the new cabinet will not hold together long. The only appointment received from the president is Gen. Viedma, who was named as minister of war in the place of Victoria.

Despatch from Catamarca says that the government troops have been routed by the revolutionists. The Herald's correspondent in Rivera says that a battle has been fought between the forces of Gen. Salavina, one of the leaders of the revolution in Brazil. The result of the battle is not known.

Fatal Louisiana Duel. St. Gabriel, La., June 10.—A street duel took place here to-day between Ed. Leche and Paul B. Jumel. Leche is the proprietor of a saloon, and a member of the Pontchartrain levee board. Jumel is the eldest son of Hon. Allen Jumel, state legislator and representative in the state legislature. The shooting took place in the front of the postoffice, and an old fence was ended by Jumel, who was lying on his back, and Leche was wounded. Leche fired four shots, all of which took effect, and Jumel, who was lying on his back, was killed. Leche's face in the lower cheek and passed through his neck, coming out behind.

The Canadian Cattle Case. London, June 10.—The lungs of the suspected Canadian animal are still under inspection. The Canadian government is submitting all possible evidence to prove the freedom from disease of the district from which the animal came. A decision is not expected for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Chaplin is keeping a close watch. He was informed in the House of Commons last night by President Gresham that the lungs of the Canadian animal have been subjected to special examination. All passed except the present case.

Brazilian Politics. Rio de Janeiro, June 10.—The government has denounced Admiral Wandenkolk, who commands the river squadron, as a traitor. The governments of Argentina and Uruguay have been asked to arrest and deliver him to the Brazilian authorities. He is accused of aiding the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul. A revolt in the squadron was prevented by the action of the commander of the gunboat Mariz.

General Lina is reported to be closing in on the revolutionists. Gen. Tavares has gone to Polo, where the revolutionists, on being commanded, threw down their arms. There is widespread disapproval in Brazil regarding the attitude of the president. A movement is being secretly planned to overthrow him.

Quebec's Metropolis. Montreal, June 10.—The doctors this morning again found an improvement in the condition of Bishop Bond, who has now made steady progress for several days.

Mrs. Sheppard, the ex-Romanist, who took proceedings against the Brockville Recorder for libel, has abandoned her suit. Inability to find security for the heavy costs, is said to be the reason for retiring the case.

Physician Heal Thyself. Toronto, June 5.—A physician of the County of Leeds has written to a friend in this city about his complete cure of an aggravated form of diabetes by Dadd's kidney pills. The doctor in question would not for the world give his learned brother an abstract of the Ontario Medical Council know that he had given countenance to a patent medicine. He humbly admits that some of them would consider it unprofessional conduct for him to take the pills; and to be cured by them—why, that is the grossest breach of professional etiquette. But cured he has been, and he is now prescribing them to his patients. Modern physicians admit that diseases such as dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism, female weaknesses, and kindred blood troubles are caused by

the deranged action of the kidneys, and that these diseases are only to be cured by an agent that acts directly on the seat of disorder. That is why Dadd's kidney pills have proved a certain cure to all who have tried them.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Introduction of the New Representative to President Cleveland. Washington, June 9.—This afternoon Secretary Gresham presented to the president Lorrin A. Thurston, the new Hawaiian minister. In the course of his remarks Mr. Thurston said: "Although there has recently been a change in the form of the government of Hawaii, I beg to assure you that the only change in the feeling of friendship heretofore entertained by the government and people of Hawaii for the government and people of the United States is that it has become widened and deepened and strengthened to a strong desire that the cordial and intimate relations heretofore existing between the two countries may become closer and more intimate, in the firm belief that such closer intimacy will ensure to the political, financial and social welfare of both countries, and to the general advancement of the enlightened civilization and civil liberty, which the United States, both by precept and example, has for so many years been the chief exponent and the guiding star of so many other movements."

The president replied: "The gratification which grows out of your assurance that the kindly sentiments, entertained by the people and government of the United States is not only unimpaired, but that deepening intimacy and friendship is enhanced by the remembrance of the intimate and friendly feeling which has long existed between the people of the two countries. I beg to assure you that our people and government are at all times willing and anxious to strengthen and multiply the ties of friendship and unity which bind us to the people of Hawaii. To this end no effort on our part shall be neglected which is consistent with our traditional national policy and which is not in violation of the devotion to popular rights which underlies every conception of a free government."

GENERAL DISPATCHES. News in Brief From Various Parts of the World. London, June

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

Sunday School Picnic. The teachers and pupils of the First Presbyterian church Sunday school, with their parents and friends, will hold their annual picnic at Colwood, B.C., on the 17th of July. Sports and games will be arranged for the occasion.

New Church at Saanich. The corner stone of the new Episcopal church at Saanich was laid on Monday last. Bishop Perrin performed the ceremony, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and Rev. J. A. Christmas. There was a large attendance. The party from the city took luncheon at Mrs. Watson's.

Australian Fruit. Simon Leiser has consigned to him from Sydney, N. S. W., 50 cases of apples, oranges and lemons by the steamer Miowera. The consignment will be brought from Vancouver to Victoria this evening and may be seen to-morrow morning at the warehouse of Simon Leiser.

The Coquitlam Case. Among the Queen's passengers, says the Evening Times, is a young man, John B. Allen, United States senator for Washington, who goes to Sitka to argue for the respondents in the case of the United States vs. the Canadian steamer Coquitlam. This vessel, it will be remembered, was seized by Capt. Hooper last year for a violation of the modus vivendi then pending in Behring Sea. A Seattle legal firm has the case for the British Columbia Sealing Association and it is this firm which has secured Mr. Allen's services.

A Valuable Addition. Robert Williams, B. A., Cambridge, has presented the public library with a collection of very valuable books, consisting of 150 volumes. Included in the collection are Latin grammars and dictionaries, Greek and Spanish dictionaries, reference books in classics and higher volumes, such as a large edition of the "Antiquities of Magna Graecia," published in 1807, Parkhurst's Hebrew lexicon, and two volumes of Strabo's original maps and his Greek geography with the Latin translation. The engravings in the "Magna Graecia" are very plain, and become useful references for architects.

Elected Trustees. The residents of Garnham district met at the new post office yesterday, Rev. C. Wilson in the chair, to elect school trustees. Mr. Chandler acted as secretary. There were four candidates, Messrs. Wilkinson, Griffith, and Porter. The first named received 29 votes, the second 24 and the last 14 each. It being necessary to elect three trustees, the chairman gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. Porter. There were 36 votes present. The new trustees, Messrs. Wilkinson, Griffith and Porter, will meet shortly to arrange for the erection of a school house.

Great Northern Freight Rates. Mr. P. Benton, representing the Great Northern, is in the city on a business trip. He says the company will begin running passenger trains a week from Sunday. The company has made a general reduction in class freight rates from Duluth, West Superior and St. Paul as follows:

Table with 13 columns labeled 1-13 and rows of freight rates for various destinations.

A Game of Poker. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, describing the doings of H. Y. Thompson of Whatcom—a brilliant lawyer and trusted railroad agent—through poker and drink, tells the following story: "Not long ago Thompson got into a game of draw with a British army officer at West Westminster and succeeded in losing \$1300. In the next game he was drawn a while and taking a lunch then Thompson consented to sign a few more checks, and by the time he had finished the game was over, by some very bad luck, Thompson's checks for \$1300, which were afterwards discovered to be worthless."

Cheap Literature. The Times' offer of novels, paper-covered and well printed, to subscribers sending in four coupons, at 3 cents per book, seems to have been just the thing our readers were longing for. The first consignment of the new series has been entirely exhausted. Another supply has been ordered from the east, and the mounting piles of books are as far as possible, but there will be a few weeks' delay before the books are now available. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise. This, however, should not deter our readers from ordering in their coupons, as the numbers required of each book will be known in advance and we will consequently have no unsalable stock on hand. There is no direct profit in the business to the publishers, as they will not be able to advertise this paper. Books will be supplied as orders are filed—first come first served.

FOR HIMSELF AND OTHERS.

Reasons Why the Constables' Salaries Should Not be Reduced. The police do not take kindly to the idea of a reduction of their salaries. The chief's pruning knife, which threatened police salaries at the council last night, has caused considerable excitement in the police force. The policemen think that their salaries are not too large, and many affirm that they have all they can do to make ends meet. Some have bought homes and are paying for them on the installment plan, and their salaries are cut down they say that they may be stranded. A constable talking to Alderman Belyea said that the statement of Alderman Belyea that the police force was overpaid was incorrect. He had reckoned the matter up and the total was \$287,200 a year. Even including the magistrate's salary of \$200 a month, the average was only \$103. The constables' salaries could not be got for less. The constables of the Victoria police force are honest. They accepted no bribes, were faithful in the performance of their duty, and the least consideration for smaller salaries. But how about bribes? A constable took a bribe of his hands. His wife that he would not be brought back again a corpse to his home. He had a yet it was proposed to reduce the constable's salary to \$80 a month—less than a common laborer received. Laborers were paid \$15 a week.

The Cedar Hill people will hold their annual picnic at "The Beach" next Saturday afternoon.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

What Canada wanted from Australia, and what she can give in return. (Appendix.)

Pioneer Steamer of the Intercolonial Line In Port.

WELCOMED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE

Shortest Mail Route From the Island Continues to Europe via Canada. Three Very Pleasant Weeks at Sea. Possibilities of Trade.

The pioneer steamer of the British Columbia-Australian route, the Miowera, Capt. Stott, arrived off the outer wharf at 9:30 last evening and was kept waiting an hour for a pilot. During that time no pilot appeared, so the vessel was brought in by the captain with the assistance of Mr. J. A. Fullerton. It was not expected that the Miowera would bring many passengers or a great deal of freight, but she did. She proved by her trip that several days can be saved between Australia and England by the Canadian route. The Alameda of the San Francisco route left Sydney on May 15, and calling at Auckland and Honolulu, reached San Francisco yesterday. The Miowera left Sydney three days later, and calling at Brisbane and Honolulu, also reached here yesterday.

Immediately upon the arrival of the steamer at the dock she was boarded by a deputation of the British Columbia board of trade, consisting of President T. B. Hall, Secretary F. Wilby, Messrs. J. H. Todd, J. L. Koppell, and W. H. Smith. Capt. Stott, the quarantine officer, J. A. Fullerton and Allan Cameron of the C. P. R. were also present.

The members of the deputation were introduced to Mr. F. W. Ward, representing the owners and Capt. Stott. The managing owners not being on board, the beautifully illuminated address which had been prepared was presented to Mr. Ward. It was as follows:

To James Huddart, Esq., managing owner of the Australasian line, an order was made in chambers that be paid to Mr. Charles Hayward in part payment of the sum of \$345 for arrears of rent of house on 45 Quays street. In Carmody vs. the Sayward Mill and in the matter of the Australasian line, the court was quickly visited to sign the mill company for a commission to issue for examination of their co-defendants and for the postponement of the trial until the return of the commission was dismissed with leave to issue new summonses for Monday.

The work of the Nainaimo assizes will not be finished before Tuesday next. In the case of the Bank of British Columbia against Lundon, Bro. & Co., Mr. Miller, Mr. Justice Drake to-day dismissed an application of the defendants to set aside the writ for judgment against the bank.

In the matter of the Copeland estate and Reid vs. Copland, an order was made in chambers that be paid to Mr. Charles Hayward in part payment of the sum of \$345 for arrears of rent of house on 45 Quays street.

By far the most interesting article that has appeared in the Times, exchangeable for many moons was the big bunch of golden, ripe Hawaiian bananas, deposited there-to-day by Mr. A. M. Beattie, of Vancouver, B. C., in the new Canadian-Australian line can do. The luscious tropical fruit, fresh from the islands, is a welcome sight to the British Empire.

There are many unskilled workers out of employment. The regular meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening, the president in the chair. There was a full attendance of delegates.

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The Council Meeting Broken Up by the Mayor's Refusal

TO PUT A MOTION TO THE HOUSE

A CLERICAL FRIEND.

Rev. Arden Will Move Church Legislation in Favor of Single Tax.

The meeting of the council last evening ended unpleasantly. The mayor refused to put a motion from Ald. Henderson seconded by Ald. McTavish, and they both tried to press it. After a rather heated discussion Ald. McTavish succeeded in getting an adjournment until the next meeting. The committee considered all evening. A cut of \$5000 was made in the vote for school purposes. Several other small cuts were made and the vote was taken on the Agricultural Society for its fall exhibition.

The council went into committee at 8:45 when called to order, and the meeting adjourned until the next evening. The committee considered all evening. A cut of \$5000 was made in the vote for school purposes. Several other small cuts were made and the vote was taken on the Agricultural Society for its fall exhibition.

There was a protest on the vote of \$300 for the washing at the Old Police House from Ald. Stiles and Henderson. They thought they should care for the washing, and when they moved to the new home at Ross Bay they should fix it. Henderson, however, was opposed to making it a poor house, but Ald. McTavish said it ought to be a poor house. They were called "old veterans," but as far as he knew many were only veterans of attacks on the whiskey bottle.

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The council went into committee at 8:45 when called to order, and the meeting adjourned until the next evening. The committee considered all evening. A cut of \$5000 was made in the vote for school purposes. Several other small cuts were made and the vote was taken on the Agricultural Society for its fall exhibition.

There was a protest on the vote of \$300 for the washing at the Old Police House from Ald. Stiles and Henderson. They thought they should care for the washing, and when they moved to the new home at Ross Bay they should fix it.

The sum of \$500 was voted to allow the council to erect street signs. The plan is to erect street signs. The sum of \$500 for naming streets was voted. The plan is to erect street signs.

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A CLERICAL FRIEND.

Rev. Arden Will Move Church Legislation in Favor of Single Tax.

The meeting of the council

WHERE SHOULD THE SITE BE?

This is the question that the Times Asks the Citizens

REGARDING THE NEW POSTOFFICE

And How They Answered It: The Interviewees Were Told—Col. Prior Speaks—He Favors the Canada Western Hotel Site—Mr. Earle Adopts Policy

Various opinions have been expressed on the post office site. There are those who have favored the recommended Canada Western hotel site of Victoria's representatives in the federal house, while others have thought that the site is far from being a desirable one and they condemn it in no half-hearted manner. The council of the board of trade, the general council of the city, and many approved the council did not represent the general feeling of the community. And it was also stated that members of the board of trade were stockholders in the hotel site. The Times, desirous of giving its readers a general opinion, interviewed the business men generally of Victoria and asked them for their views. The opinions are given as the persons in the interview were given, and it remains for the reader to draw his own conclusion as to the general consensus of opinion upon which is the most desirable site for the new post office.

Dr. J. P. Pearson, J. P.: "I certainly do not consider the Canada Western site a good one. It is on the outskirts. The post office should be as central as possible. Douglas street is the center of the city and that is another thing. While we are talking of the post office I should like to say that the Victoria has very few pillar boxes. In the American cities you find them almost at every corner. Here the pillar boxes are on the outside and if you put the postoffice at the bottom of Government street and have no pillar boxes in the business portion of the city do you think that you are going to get a business man to walk a mile to post a letter? Put the post office where the people want it. Please the many, not the few."

George Powell, hardware: "The present site is the best. I don't see much objection against moving to the Canada Western site. I favor the idea of a combination postoffice, customs house and the rest of it."

William McKeon, jr., of the Oriental Hotel: "I'm a Dr. Powell property man, I'm not in league with Dr. Powell nor have I any property on Douglas street. It's the best site and that's the reason I'm for it."

Henry Rutland, clothier, Johnson street: "Do I favor the Canada Western hotel site? I should say no by long odds. I live in James Bay but I cannot see why they want to stick the postoffice near the bridge. They want to come east and north of the present site or else keep the present site and erect a decent building thereon. Humboldt street is the only street there is down there, including the hall end of Government street. And what business is there down on Humboldt street? Come nearer the centre of the city."

Thomas Shotbolt, druggist: "Placing aside every personal consideration and giving an opinion to the greater benefit of the whole community, I should not hesitatingly say that of the sites offered Dr. Powell's property, corner of Yates street and Douglas, is the best. It is more central even now than the Canada Western hotel site and in years to come will be in the heart of the city. Douglas street is a fine, grand, wide street. It is the only wide street down town."

the best site for a custom house. If we have all the Dominion government buildings combined it will be considerably advantageous. If person receives a notice through the mail that there is a package for him at the customs he will not have to walk five or six blocks to get the package. He can get it in the same building.

"I have but my opinion has nothing to do with my being a stockholder."

Fred Cairnes, of Cairnes & Munroe, grocers: "Douglas street, sir, is the best."

William Craft, dry goods merchant: "The Canada Western site is not central. The post office should be on Douglas street or in that neighborhood."

Mayor Beaven: "I have no opinion to give. Just leave me out altogether."

Ald. Mann: "If I had a site for sale I would certainly be in favor of it."

R. P. McLennan, of McLennan & McPeely, hardware merchants: "It is nonsense talking about the city growing out James Bay. Every resident of Victoria knows well that the city has always been building north and east."

Geo. H. Cavin, of Cavin Brothers: "Place the post office somewhere near Douglas street. The city will grow this way. Any position is preferable to the Canada Western hotel site."

Tom. Mr. DeCosmos: "It is none of my business. I would not like to see it removed from Government street."

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John Creeden, of Bowness & Creeden, grocers, Government street: "I favor Douglas street for the reason that it will be the principal retail business thoroughfare of Victoria. I have no interest in any property in that vicinity but I am of the belief that the majority of the citizens will be benefited by building the new postoffice in that vicinity. You might as well build the postoffice in Esquimaux as build it in a hole in the ground. The city cannot grow out James Bay way. The city must grow north and east. You cannot build in the water."

Michael Young, proprietor of the New England Bakery: "The Canada Western site is in my opinion, the place for the postoffice. I think that this site will be the most convenient for all. The location is a good one. The city will grow out James Bay way. Look how it has built up out there within the past few years. Douglas street may become the centre of the city, but it will be after you and I are gone."

Simon Leiser, wholesale grocer: "They can put it on Mount Tolmie for all I care."

Hermann Bornstein, merchant: "I should like to see the postoffice somewhere near the centre of the city, not out of town on the Canada Western hotel site. The present site would suit nicely if the building were improved."

T. B. Pearson, clothier: "If the idea be to do away with an old eyesore then put the postoffice on the Canada Western site. It will build up the bottom end of Government street and improve property in the vicinity. If the idea be to place the postoffice where it will be the greatest benefit to the greatest number, build it on Douglas street near Yates street. This is bound to be the centre of the city."

Louis P. McQuade, ship chandler, Wharf street: "I'm in favor of the hotel."

J. H. Todd, wholesale commission merchant, Wharf street: "The site is not going begging, I can tell you that, sir. I never offered to sell my interest. If the Government wants the site they can buy it at a market value. I don't see what reason the Times has to take the matter up. If the people do not want the site they'll say so. The paper had better let it alone."

J. A. T. Caton, wholesale jeweler: "I believe that a better site could not be chosen than the Canada Western Hotel site. It is centrally located, is the cheapest site offered and will be in the centre of the shipping and

for all practical purposes it is also in the centre of the city."

Ald. Baker: "The hole in the ground is no place for the postoffice. Douglas street is the location. A business man does not want to walk down to the other end of the town to get his mail or to get a money order. He will blame the shareholders of the Canada Western hotel site. They want to sell and this is a good opportunity to make a little money as well."

John Partridge, dry goods merchant: "If the Government wants the Canada Western site I suppose that we'll have to take it. I prefer Douglas street vicinity. The site is a better one."

Robert Ward: "The Canada Western hotel property is the proper position. Where else can you get a more central location? The lot is the cheapest and it has four corners which is a great advantage. You may think that I am stating this because I am interested in the site. I only took stock in the Canada Western hotel to help the thing along. I can't sell it and I'll give it to you at par."

The newspaper man told Mr. Ward that he might give him a call when he heard the decision from Ottawa, and Mr. Ward laughed.

A. B. Gray, wholesale liquor merchant: "I think the site a good one. I admit that I am interested. I am a stockholder but I have not very much of it. The board of trade approved of the site and so do I. It is a good idea to have a combination of offices in the one building, the building will be more imposing and a credit to the city. If the customs house and the postoffice and other Dominion Government buildings are divided then the buildings will be of no consequence."

Mr. Louis P. Coste, an engineer from the public works department, has been enquiring into affairs, but is not sure. "I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Coste. He is quite a politician and is certainly an adept at using words to conceal thoughts. I could learn nothing from him."

W. Duncan, saddler: "The town must grow north and east for the reason that on the south and west there is water and you cannot well build in the water. Why stick the postoffice in the extreme southern corner?"

G. E. Munro, grocer: "I should prefer Douglas street. It is the most central."

D. McMillan, grocer: "Douglas street is my choice. What is the good of putting the post office down there. The town cannot grow in the water."

A. G. McCandless, of Gilmore & McCandless, I would rather have the postoffice in the present position than in the hole in the ground; that is no place for it and I think that it should not be placed there."

William Wilson, gents' furnisher: "Don't mind much. Perhaps, I would rather have the postoffice where it is."

John Colbert, of Colbert & Warner, plumbers and gasfitters: "In the district between the Angel Hotel and run the most central position of the town, and the post office should be centrally located. But I suppose it is no good talking to me about public buildings."

Jacob Sehl, of Sehl, Hastie & Erskine: "I'd rather have it down here than none at all, pointing to the Canada Western site. I think that the present post office site is a good one. Why not buy out the present post office and make it the present post office through to Langley street?"

W. J. Jeffrey, merchant, Yates street: "Right over here," pointing to the property on the south east corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

Richard Hall, of Hall & Watson, grocers, Yates street: "I have no opinion to give. Douglas street, because it is the most central."

Henry Saunders, grocer: "You know that I am a stock holder in the Canada Western site and I have property on Douglas street. I should say the Canada Western site, but Douglas street is a good location."

Clement Renouf, of Nicholles & Renouf, hardware merchants: "It is intended to build a combination building, to put the post office, the customs house and the other Dominion offices in the same structure, then I prefer the Canada Western site. If the idea be a post office alone, then I should say clean up the present post office and make it a little decent and enlarge it if necessary by buying adjacent property."

E. M. Johnston, secretary of the Canada Western hotel company, was questioned. "The public would like to know, Mr. Johnston, if the deal has been closed."

"I think that it is none of the public's business. It is a private matter, and I don't see why it should be made public. I am simply a servant of the company and I am certain that I am not going to divulge their business."

"I will say nothing. It is a very pleasant thing, indeed, to be pestered by newspaper men who they would attend to their own affairs."

"Would you give your personal opinion on the site?" "I will give nothing for nothing. If you want my opinion on the site and pay for it, you shall get it."

U. S. Consul Myers: "In the United States post offices are almost placed in the centre of the city. If the city is growing rapidly perhaps they may place a little out of the way, but always in the direction in which the city is growing. I do not care to express an opinion on the post office site here. I am in a public position and it becomes me to talk much and talk less."

Fred Norris, saddler: "I should say Douglas street or Yates street. Why? Because I believe it to be the centre of the city. What a ridiculous notion to stick the post office down in that quarter of the city (pointing towards the hotel site). A stranger could tell you that there is no place for it. The Canada Western hotel site may be a good one for the customs house; for the post office—never."

J. Fullerton, boot and shoe merchant: "I am in favor of the present site. I don't think the most central. I see a building through from Government street to Langley street. I do not think much of the hotel site for a post office. It is very good for a custom house. I should think that a combination building would be the best. It would be a more imposing structure."

Sidney Shore: "The hotel site is no good for the post office location. Why not naming any site but Douglas street? The post office should be erected in that portion of the town bounded by Johnson street on the north, Yates on the east, Douglas on the west and Government on the west."

W. H. Perry, hardware merchant: "The best sites are either the corner of Yates and Government streets or the corner of Douglas and Yates streets."

The present customs house might be enlarged and that would leave more money for the post office than by putting up separate buildings."

Col. Prior, M. P.: "You already know my opinion on the site. Mr. Earle recommended a site to the department. We have been working for years to get a new post office and we have got the people begin to kick. I have done all I can and that is the end of it. I have \$1200 worth of stock in the company and I don't know what to do."

"When will the site be decided upon?" "Has Engineer Coste's report got anything to do with the decision?" "I do not know what the site may already have been chosen for what I know. If it has not been chosen, I think that it will soon be chosen. The hotel site is certainly an inferior one. I am recommending the hotel site I was not consulting my interests. My interests are in the other end of the city. The result of Engineer Coste's report is nothing to do with the matter of selection. He did not come to Victoria for the sole purpose of seeing the site. He was engaged by the department to see if there was a combination one containing all the Dominion public offices and will cost at least \$200,000."

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

A Matter of Much Interest to Physicians, for Several Reasons.

Suicide is doubly interesting to physicians, says the Medical Record, not only because of its pathological and psychological aspects and bearings, but from the fact that, according to recent statistics, the number of suicides in any other class of men by their own hands, lawyers coming next, and the liberal professions as a whole furnishing the most numerous class.

Various causes have been suggested to account for this seemingly abnormal development of the suicidal tendencies among doctors—some ascribing it to the overwork and the struggle for sufficient work to maintain life in such a way as to make suicide an inviting while others, with probably more reason, seek the explanation in the greater tendency among medical men to fall victims to optimism, and to the other drug habit of their class. Since suicide increases with education and civilization, it must be demonstrated that physicians as a class advance more rapidly in their studies than others, and simply show their superiority by keeping at the head of the list. Unfortunately for such a theory, that of insanity (possibly the result of supposed civilizing influences) steps in and destroys whatever of merit may attach to the notion of being a better class than most given to its practice.

Morrell speaks of "the known disposition of doctors to become mad." Suicidal mania, he believes, is a hereditary predisposition in many cases, while it is fair to presume in others that a man whose father killed himself may become so impressed with the idea that he himself will do the same that he is forced to the act to get rid of the idea.

Some cases should be treated as affections in which prophylactic medicine can and should assert itself. Even in monomania hope may be held out of persons who are not despondent.

Dr. Sieb, it told at the international congress of experimental psychology, held in London last August, of his success in talking to and suggesting a woman with strong suicidal mania. To accomplish the desired result by this means repeated sittings must be had, and the amount of cure made over and over again. In this instance recorded, 58 sittings of 45 minutes each resulted in freeing the woman of all her suicidal tendencies. The would-be suicide is one of three things—a great philosopher, a crazy man or a coward.

If a philosopher, his philosophy is good, unless, perhaps, he is beyond all hope, and both a burden to himself and the community. If a lunatic, he must be treated, and his reasoning powers be trained to follow out ideas which will take him out of himself and give him a more rational and sane treatment is prophylactic, but much may be accomplished, and possibly hypnotism may prove a valuable aid in the treatment of such cases.

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AMONG THE MINERS.

Premier Davie's Kootenay Visit Suddenly Terminated.

A VAGUE PROMISE TO GO BACK

Notes of Progress—Railway and Mining Matters—E. E. Coy's Sentences—More Features in Politics—Mr. Kellie Invited to Visit Nelson.

Nelson, June 6.—Premier Davie's hurried visit to the Kootenay country has not resulted in any more pleasant expressions of good will to the present government. Public meetings had been promised. The promises were not fulfilled, and when the premier left Nelson on Sunday with the C. P. R. officials, there were many comments of no favorable kind heard on all sides. In anticipation of the public meetings which the premier promised should be held for an open expression on the mining regulations and other matters of interest to the district, T. E. Kitchen, M. P., of Nelson, and followed the premier to Kaslo. Arrangements were being made there for a banquet to Mr. Davie, but he left at a moment's notice. Before his departure, however, he announced that he would return in July, after visiting Ottawa and the World's Fair. He is expected to return in July, and those desiring to meet the premier and the provincial secretary, who, it is thought, will accompany him upon his return, are rather afraid that his second appearance will be as sudden and unexpected as his recent departure.

The visit has had the effect of drawing the attention of the residents of Nelson and Kaslo to the importance of having all eligible citizens enrolled upon the voters' list. It is estimated that there are now being circulated, and instead of a few hundred votes, as at the last election, West Kootenay will have a population of about 10,000. The district is not thoroughly alive to the question of a good representation at Victoria as yet, but a few meetings such as will certainly be held at an early date will awaken the electorate.

Disgust is expressed on all sides at the action of the present government, while it is not thought worth while to call him to account, there are many who would like to see him accompany the government party to the next election. In an interview with your correspondent, W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, expressed his opinion that the prospects of the Kootenay country, while as yet no financial provision has been made for the construction of the line through the Crow's Nest pass, he was of the opinion that it would be built. A line would be built this summer from Revelstoke to the head of Crow Lake, thus enabling the company to keep open all winter the traffic to the Kootenay country. He was fully convinced that the great wealth of British Columbia mineral country, and would give the assurance that their railway would not neglect the wants of the people in the matter of facilities for transportation. Superintendent Abbott also assured your correspondent that the road from Revelstoke to the Upper Arrow Lake would be completed this summer.

President Van Horne was enthusiastic in predicting a rapid growth of population and wealth in Nelson. The town is growing lively. Several large property holders are in the city at present, and some of them are ready to put up business blocks and residences as soon as they can get the material.

Work on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has commenced in good earnest, and several hundred men are already at work on the project. The Nelson end of the line, Contract or Larson left Nelson on Sunday to hurry up supplies now on the way.

A curious feature of the federal cabinet ministers' visit to Kootenay was the sight of the steamer Columbia, which had the party on board, flying the American flag. She has been specifically chartered for this occasion, although she is an American boat, and as such is not allowed to carry passengers between two Canadian cities.

At the assize court in Kaslo on Saturday E. E. Coy, a wealthy capitalist and mine owner, was sentenced to one year in jail for indecently assaulting a young married woman.

J. H. Bowers, the Nelson barrister, acted as crown prosecutor in the case against Coy at the assize court in Nelson. Joshua Davies left this week for Victoria via Spokane.

Sam Schultz, B. A., barrister, has commenced the practice of his profession in Nelson. A moral crusade has been instituted in Nelson, and among the results it is thought that the building and licensing of a variety theatre of the lower class has been effectually stopped.

Several placid claims have been staked near Nelson this week, and all are within easy distance of the line of construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

Lardo has a weekly newspaper. Kaslo is looking anxiously forward to the construction of the Nelson & Kamloops line, more especially since the contractors who pack the ore from the mines have announced their intention of taking the ore by other routes unless some improvement is soon made on the wagon road and trails now used.

No further particulars have yet reached Nelson of the reported strike of galena on Eight-mile creek, near Duncan city.

J. F. Bledsoe, late of the Victoria Consular office, has severed his connection with that paper for the purpose of becoming an examiner of mines for interested capitalists.

A typical story is going the rounds about a young Episcopal missionary who visited one of the mining camps, and some give it as the experience of a young and popular curate now residing in New Westminster. The story goes that the curate visited a camp and put up at the hotel headquarters of the miners. The sitting-room and dining-room were identical and adjoined the bar-room. Shortly after his arrival he was asked to have a drink. "No, he did not drink." He was then asked to play cards. He did not. The miners eyed him with suspicion, and were about to pronounce him "cuntus," when he managed to adjourn this decision by accepting a second offer to lean over the bar and smile. Shortly after services were held in the dining-room of the hotel, and every one got attended. The usual collection was taken up and \$700 was secured. "What are you going to do with that?" asked one of the assembled congregation. The curate proposed to use it to pay his expenses for the next camp. "I'll play you a game of draw poker—ten-dollar freeze out—double or quits," was the startling proposition. The congregation dispersed.

A Lady's Experiment.

Mrs. Orr, wife of J. B. Orr, the well-known merchant of Lennoxville, P. Q., has lately made an experiment which has resulted so satisfactorily to herself and friends that she is anxious the public should be made acquainted with all the interesting facts. Experiments and labors for ten years, without a shadow of success, are sufficient to cause many women to despair and give up all hope

of ever reaching the desired goal. Under such buffetings and reverses many men and women have completely broken down in mind and body.

Mrs. Orr's great efforts for years were made with a view of banishing suffering and pain, which had become intolerable. Physicians and medicines generally failed to do the work. A friend of Mrs. Orr urged an experiment with Paine's Celery Compound, that mighty agent which cures what other means prove futile. Mrs. Orr, in a letter dated 10th May last, fully explains the particulars of the wonderful cure; she writes as follows:

"I have at various times remarked to my husband that it would be no more than justice to you, as proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound, for me to send you a brief letter, giving a few facts regarding my experience with the great and

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 and upwards. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and upwards. BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA.

EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed. B. WILLIAMS & Co. Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

Real Estate Sale. Lot 13, block 4, Viewfield farm, adjoining Mr. C. E. Pooty's premises on old Esquimaux road, containing 3 1/2-100 acres, was sold by auction today for \$2300.

Frisco Steamers. An unusually large number of passengers arrived from California by the steamer Walla Walla last evening. The trip was pleasant.

Copper Plate Engraver. Richard Tarrant, a copper plate engraver, has arrived from the east to take a position with the Victoria Lithographic Company.

Sell Like Hot Cakes. Simon Leiser has made arrangements with Hawaiian and Australian firms to handle large quantities of fruit for the city.

Bishop Perrin's Sermons. Bishop Perrin preached at Christ Church cathedral yesterday morning at St. Barnabas church in the evening.

A Freight Rate War. The general cut in class freight rates made by the Great Northern Railway has been followed by a similar reduction by the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific.

Arrival of the Louise. The steamer Princess Louise, Captain Roberts, returned from the north early this morning.

Returns to Australia. The steamer Miowera will leave for the Hawaiian islands and Australia on Wednesday.

Northern News. Four Indian houses were burned at Port Simpson yesterday afternoon, and another had to be torn down to prevent the fire spreading.

Prosecuting His Storekeeper. The suit of S. Baxter of Seattle against Daniel Pullen in Port Angeles is up for trial and will occupy the attention of the court fully 30 days.

Militia for Vancouver. Victoria and Westminster companies of the Garrison Artillery will camp at Vancouver on Dominion Day.

Things Promise Well. Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey returned last night from a two weeks' trip in the Kootenay country.

The Death of David Shelden. The following dispatches refer to a former resident of Victoria, who was once a member of the lacrosse team.

Windsor, June 3.—Edward Lappin, a milk dealer, came from a customer's house in Walkerville yesterday, saw a thief driving his horse away, and, yelling "Stop, thief!" all the way, chased him to Windsor, where the man left the rig and boarded a ferry boat.

Woodstock, June 3.—Shelden is a Woodstock boy. He worked at Victoria, but owing to dullness of trade had been with his parents here all winter.

The Raymond Party. A large Raymond excursion party arrived in the city on Saturday evening and spent yesterday viewing the town.

Chemical and Hose Companies Quickly Suppress a Blaze in a Stable. An alarm from box 45 at 2:30 this morning called the fire department to burning stable on Cook street.

Another Incendiary Fire. A large fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Cook and Johnson streets.

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"NEW AUSTRALIA." A Curious Movement Started by People of Queensland. A peculiar movement which has been set afoot in Queensland and has already made some progress, might at first sight seem to be associated with the industrial and financial troubles which have recently overtaken Australia.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. THE RIFLE. SECOND LEAGUE MATCH. On Saturday the second match of the Canadian Military Rifle League was fired.

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MEDICAL.

GRAP ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. Vol. 8—No. 47. WHOLE NUMBER, 450.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 25 YEARS' TEST. It cures all diseases of the throat, nose, and ears. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. Description of a physician who has had a life-long experience in treating female diseases. It is used for all cases of irregular menstruation, etc.

WIGOR OF MEN. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the evils from which men suffer. This medicine restores the vigor and strength of the body.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Young, middle-aged, or old men suffering from the effects of intemperance and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.

A Cure is Guaranteed! To everyone who uses this Remedy according to directions, or money refunded. PRICE \$1.00, PACKAGES \$5.00.

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SEALING

Sir Richard Webster Argued. No Pups Die Consequently. Their Mothers were Exaggerated.

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SEALING TRIBUNAL

Sir Richard Webster on American Arguments.

COUDERT INDULGED IN EXAGGERATION

No Pups Die Consequent on Loss of Their Mothers.

Sage and Gould Want to Lease the Old Great Western Railway—The Panama Canal Schemers Released From Prison—Excitement in Paris Over the Affair.

Paris, June 15.—Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain, today continued his argument before the tribunal of arbitration. In Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. In Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. In Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration.

PANAMA SCANDAL.

Quashing of the Indictments and Liberation of the Prisoners.

Paris, June 15.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the decision of the court of cassation on the appeal of Charles de Lesseps and other defendants, convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Co. The court handed down a decision today quashing the statute of limitations covered the offenses charged, and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular.

In consequence of this decision M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. Charles de Lesseps, who is in St. Louis hospital suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was at liberty, but he was too ill to leave the hospital.

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

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

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

Failure of a Kansas Bank. Kansas City, Mo., June 15.—The First National Bank of this city, one of the oldest, and generally believed to be one of the strongest financial institutions in the southwest, failed to open its doors this morning.

Swedish Lutheran Conference. Rock Island, Ill., June 15.—Bishop K. G. Gervenscheil, D. D., Ph. D., special agent for the King of Sweden to our Swedish Lutheran synod, in session here, this evening, for an extended trip to the Pacific coast. The bishop is accompanied by a small party of clerical and laymen. The synod requested the bishop to use his influence in hindering the work of the Mormon missionaries in Sweden. A new bishop was appointed to succeed the late Bishop, and the representation and placed the election in the hands of the conference.

Appeal to Cleveland. Chicago, June 15.—The executive officers of the Typothetae Mutual Benefit Association have forwarded a letter to President Cleveland protesting against the action of the Typographical Union. It says: "This association is composed of practical workmen, whose constitutions and by-laws are based on the principle of every citizen to obtain employment for the support of himself and those

depending upon him. There is in opposition to us an organization known as the International Typographical Union, opposed to the employment of any printer who is not in immediate connection with their organization and discriminating in favor of foreigners. We learn that this International Typographical Union is using every effort to have your excellency appointed to the office of public printer a man who is in sympathy with the principles governing the International Typographical Union, who would if appointed, give his power to exclude from the employ of the Government men who are every way equal to members of said union. We, therefore, most earnestly petition your excellency that you will select one unshackled by pledges against the freedom of labor, who will allow citizens shall be treated alike and that a citizen of the United States have preference over an alien in securing employment under our government."

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

Quiet Progress of a Very Important Movement Among the People.

Berlin, June 13.—Germany is in the midst of a campaign which could not tell it by the appearance of the streets or even of the newspapers. Everything appears peaceful, but below the surface there is an excitement and intense partisanship, such as not even the days before the civil war developed in America. All classes of people are dissatisfied, and look for salvation from some political party of their own. It is impossible to forecast the results of Thursday's election, except to say that the two Extremist parties, the Conservatives and Socialists, will gain largely. The Emperor is much distressed at the political confusion, and feels bitter toward Herbert Bismarck, who has been outspoken in his criticisms. Count Herbert is running as a candidate in the rural districts, but the chances for his election now seem extremely slight.

In every district there are from five to ten different candidates. Von Caprivi counts upon making deals with the various factions, which will enable him to pass the army bill in acceptable shape over the heads of the Socialists. The Kaiser will most likely try to do will be to make concessions to a number of the reactionary parties and thus line them up in support of his policy. The Laborists are well aware of this danger and will seek to compromise on the army bill, in order to avoid a return of the reactionary element to power, and this spirit of compromise the Kaiser and chancellor build their hopes of success.

A mob of 200 Social Democrats broke into a hall near Elbing last evening and attacked the Conservatives, who were meeting there. The police were called out and cleared the hall, but the Socialists refused to disperse. Many of the rioters were injured.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Argument as to the Reading of "Untrustworthy" Elliott's Report.

Paris, June 14.—Sir Richard Webster today announced his intention to read to the court the report of the arbitrator in the Behring Sea arbitration. The arbitrator was the appointment of Mr. H. W. Elliott, who was sent by the government of the United States to examine into the methods of sealing and other matters connected with the sealing industry at the Pribiloff Islands and in Behring Sea. This report, Sir Richard added, he had just received.

Mr. James Carter, of counsel for the United States, at once denounced to the reading of the report to be. If he contended, the value of Mr. Elliott's studies of seal life and the sealing industry was to be judged by the tribunal, let it be judged by the evidence to be submitted by both sides of the case.

After a short interval the arbitrators surrounded Baron de Courcel, the president of the tribunal, and conferred regarding the reading of the report. In the meantime Mr. Phelps and Sir Richard conversed. Sir Richard eventually announced that he and Mr. Phelps had arranged that the report should not be read. The arbitrators then resumed their seats and Sir Richard took up again the thread of his argument. He dilated upon the habits of femoral seal pup seals with a view to proving that it was needless that the protected zone within which seals should not be captured should exceed a distance of 20 miles from the land.

Catholics and the Fair. New York, June 14.—The World yesterday published an authorized interview with Cardinal Gibbons in regard to the proposed closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as saying: "We believe the Lord's day to be not only a day of rest and religious observance, but a day on which innocent recreation is allowable. If a visit to the Fair came within that limit, the opening of the Fair to provide innocent recreation on Sunday afternoon cannot be considered a desecration of that day. Having performed the religious duties required of them in the morning, our Catholic people are then free to spend the day in such recreation as becomes Sunday. These and other reasons lead me to believe that the Fair should be open on Sunday afternoon, and that more evil will result from Sunday closing than opening."

Bismarck on Artillery. Berlin, June 14.—Prince Bismarck has, in an interview, come out in favor of an increase in the defensive strength of the empire, but not on the lines laid down by the Government in the army bill. Conversing to-day with Professor Kahl, who was visiting the ex-chancellor at Prince Bismarck's residence, the latter declared that an increase of the army was necessary. He differed from the Government, however, as to how the increase should be made. He did not approve of adding to the infantry or cavalry strength of the army, but maintained that the increase should be made in the artillery forces, which, he declared, would decide the battles of the future. With regard to the increased expense that would follow the increase of the army, Prince Bismarck said that Germany was fully able to bear the added cost that would be entailed by adding to her military strength.

The B. C. Agricultural Society will meet next Monday at 8.

RAILWAYS AT WAR.

Probability of a Reduction in Rates at an Early Date.

THE SITUATION AT PRESENT QUIET

Belief General that When the Great Northern is Opened for Passenger Traffic on Sunday Sweeping Reductions Will be Made.

It is no longer doubted that the Great Northern Railway will follow the lead of the class freight rates with a large slice off its passenger rates. Many believe that such an action would precipitate one of the liveliest wars ever seen in the country. The company's cut in freight rates has been met by all competing lines and merchants are just now enjoying the benefit.

"The Great Northern cut was forced by the invasion of this territory by the Southern lines," General Manager P. P. Shelby of the Great Northern coast lines, at Seattle, on Monday, when speaking on the subject. "The Sunset and the other lines got to fighting over the Santa Fe road to take a hand in order to protect its Chicago business, and the rates were made to meet the rate of the Chicago-San Francisco rates of the Santa Fe, and to meet the rate to Seattle via all three Southern routes. I do not think the war will last long. There has not been very much time lost in getting down to bedrock. Its duration depends upon the Southern lines, and the whole thing depends upon the situation in San Francisco."

On the subject of passenger rates, the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says: "That the Great Northern will inaugurate the opening of its line for through passenger traffic next Sunday by a passenger rate war has before been intimated in these columns. The dispatch from Chicago yesterday stated that the members of the Western Passenger Association are very uneasy over the threatened reduction of rates from the west. The management of the World's Fair, the western press and the people of the west have all been clamorous for a reduction of rates from the round trip rates. Some of the lines running west from Chicago have made partial concessions to this demand, with the result of largely increasing their traffic, and all efforts to restore the rates have been in vain. The dispatch quoted says that the other Chicago lines indeed the Great Northern to withhold its reduction for a few days until an effort could be made to patch up a peace in some manner. The Great Northern has no line of its own into Chicago, but it is stated that it will have no difficulty in finding a connection, such as the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which will prove with it on a cut in rates. The Northern Pacific course will meet the cut and make the rate apply from Portland, which will increase the Union Pacific's rate. It is said that the Great Northern will charge a \$25 second-class rate to St. Paul from Seattle, and a corresponding reduction in the rate from Southampten, was Frederick R. Coudert, one of the counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration. Mr. Coudert was contacted to return home by the pressure of his own affairs. Mr. Coudert said he thought U. S. Counsel Mr. Phelps in closing his argument would occupy probably two weeks. His argument will necessarily deal with every feature of the case put forward by the other counsel, and he will reply to the arguments of the English lawyers.

Mr. Carter opened our case in a very clear and logical manner, said Mr. Coudert. "The contentions of the two countries could not have been presented in any clearer manner than they have been by the counsel on either side. I say since I left Sir Charles Russell has been speaking again upon the seal question. In the case of the big tribunal holds that our claim to property rights is not sustained, it becomes a question as to what rules shall be formulated to prevent the seals from destruction. There seems to be a misconception as to the real and principal questions in the case. The real question is whether the United States claims the whole of Behring Sea; that is, the part ceded by Russia, as territorial waters, and there has been a great deal of discussion as to whether or not it was a mere clause, and well-informed persons have supposed that unless it is supported by the United States must fail, but it has a much stronger case than that.

Further Particulars of the Battle With Evans and Sontag. Visalia, Cal., June 14.—Chris Evans is now an inmate of the Visalia jail. He was captured in Wilcox Canyon about four miles from the scene of the fight with Deputy Marshal Gard's posse. Evans' right arm is broken in two places, his left arm shot through and his body is covered with wounds. He has been shot out. Notwithstanding his condition Evans walked up to the second story of the jail. Sontag is very low; the doctors say he has his lungs is very dangerous. About midnight his friends, the Byrds, were summoned to his bedside, as he thought he was dying.

Perkins, who lives in Wilcox Canyon, just east of where Sunday night's fight took place, advised that he was acquainted with the information that Evans was at his house very badly wounded and could be taken. A posse was immediately organized and left about midnight and hurrying through the darkness and over rough roads arrived at Perkins' house about 2 o'clock in the morning. A little boy of the Perkins family went upstairs and informed Evans that the police had advised. Mr. Perkins then went very close to the door and told Evans that the officers were below and advised him to give up the fight and surrender before he was killed. Evans was despondent and sick at heart and replied, "All right," and requested that the policemen come upstairs and he would give himself up. Deputy-Sheriff Hall and his posse then entered the room and Hall said, "Chris, I have come to arrest you," and Evans replied, "All right, Billy." When asked if he had any arms he replied he had a pistol under his pillow, he being in bed. When asked regarding the fight with Gard's posse he said the posse opened fire first. He was hit first but returned the fire. About the tenth shot Sontag complained of being hit in the side. Perkins then fell and fired from the ground. Perkins then went on to say: "We laid on the straw and kept on firing. Sontag did not complain of the shoulder, but kept asking for water. I said, 'Are you much hurt, John?' He replied, 'Yes, I am shot to pieces, kill me.' I refused to do that, and he renewed his request for me to end his life and said, 'If you think anything of me, Chris, shoot me.' We kept up the fight against heavy odds. Evans was shot by a member of Gard's posse, who stood near the fence, as the bandit was running up the hill. As he ran a heavy fire was poured after him by Policeman Rapelle.

Evans did not reach Perkins' house, which is about six miles east of the Canyon, until after daylight on Monday. The wound under his eye almost blinded him, and he was almost exhausted from loss of blood and fatigue. He could not go far until he had to lie down on the ground to rest. The trip to Perkins' ranch was accomplished with great difficulty, and he felt relieved when he arrived at the place and had his wounds dressed by a member of the family.

He arrived there about daylight and went upstairs without waking anyone. The first intimation that anything had happened was found by the family when getting breakfast, when their blood-stained aprons and towels Evans had washed his wounds. Mr. Perkins went upstairs and found the bandit lying in bed. He told him he had better give up or it was certain he did not propose to do so, as he would be all right in a few days and leave the country. He refused to do so, and he realized the nature of his wounds, and felt secure from arrest in Perkins' house, who are relations of the Byrd family, and consequently connected with the Evans family. He was advised to give himself up again after his wounds were dressed, but refused decidedly. Perkins took the revolver and put on the washstand, but Evans got up and put it under his pillow.

His counsel did not desert him in the least. As he would not agree to give himself up, Mr. Perkins came down and informed Sheriff Hall that the wounded man was at the place and was connected with a spring wagon from Mr. Perkins and Evans was helped into it and driven to town, where he was taken about 6 this morning. Dr. Mathewson was immediately called to attend him and ascertain the extent of his injuries. Evans said the leg of the spring wagon and the eye was closed. Another had ploughed across the small of his back, making a surface wound about nine inches long and one inch wide. Both wrists and passed upwards through the forearm and outward. None of the wounds give much pain. Evans said that his right wrist is a bullet wound which broke both bones of the right wrist. The arm is badly swollen and very painful. All were done by rifle bullets.

Evans says the first shot hit the eye, the second the back, the third the right wrist, the last shattered the left forearm when he was running from the fight. At 8:30 a. m. he was resting easily, his wounds not being at all serious, as compared with those of Sontag. Both outlaws deny the reported interview with Joaquin Miller, and say they never met him.

The physician in attendance on Sontag reports that he is much improved, but that the outcome is still in doubt, as he is very delicate. His life is in no danger, whatever from his wounds.

COUDERT'S VERSION. What the American Counsel Has to Say About the Arbitration. New York, June 13.—Among the passengers on the American line steamship New York, which arrived here Saturday from Southampton, was Frederick R. Coudert, one of the counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration. Mr. Coudert was contacted to return home by the pressure of his own affairs. Mr. Coudert said he thought U. S. Counsel Mr. Phelps in closing his argument would occupy probably two weeks. His argument will necessarily deal with every feature of the case put forward by the other counsel, and he will reply to the arguments of the English lawyers.

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Apart and independent of any exclusive position of jurisdiction in connection with the waters of Behring Sea or any part of it, the United States claims that this substantial interest in the seals is not present in the repression of their indiscriminate and wanton destruction. Every Canadian poacher who kills a seal is guilty of a crime against the United States. It is the duty of the government, through its lessees, is interested in the raising of seals on its territory, and such seals are under its protection. It is the duty of the United States to prevent the English fishermen from disturbing them, and he had asked, without being answered, whether England would fail to prevent the encroachment of other nationalities to whom her local laws did not apply.

Ireland's Affairs. London, June 13.—The conference of Irish members of parliament was resumed yesterday. The principal matter under discussion was the retirement from office of Thomas Sexton. After considerable discussion the conference decided to rescind the resolution calling for Sexton's resignation as director of the Freeman's Journal, and as a consequence Sexton will withdraw his resignation as a member of parliament. The negotiations between Justice, McCarthy and John Redmond, the Parcellite leader, looking to the release of the Irish fund, now held by Bankers Messrs. Parry and Frutkin, and there will be no further correspondence on the subject between the rival leaders. It is now considered that an action in the English courts will be necessary to decide the ownership of the money held in Paris is inevitable. The first of a series of meetings designed by the Unionists to be held all over London against Home Rule took place in the Royal Surrey theatre last evening.

CHEATING UNCLE SAM

Alleged Customs Frauds to be Investigated.

BIG BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

The High Valuation Placed on a Baltimore Man.

Medical Men Who Would Perform an Operation—What the Great Congress of Charities at Chicago is Doing—Valuable Laces Which the World's Fair People Have Lost.

New York, June 15.—There have been certain irregularities in the importation of second-hand burlap bags, not generally known, which explains some of the difficulties that have beset domestic manufacturers, and some of the reports, says the Dry Goods Chronicle to-day, are to be investigated by a customs inquiry commission. Complaint has been laid before the commission charging fraudulent classification of certain grades of bags and false affidavits as to the origin of them, whereby large quantities of bags are improperly admitted free of duty. Bags made in America, in which American produce has been shipped to foreign countries, may be returned to this country free of duty upon proper certificates showing the fact as stated. The law requires that the bags so returned duty free shall be the identical bags sent out. It is alleged that the provision is regularly violated.

Second-hand bags of foreign make are bought up in large quantities in Europe, re-marked with American brands and imported into America free of duty as returned American bags. The most important irregularities, it is alleged, are connected with certificates from a letter addressed to the commission, by a merchant the following is quoted: "These bags are used in exporting wheat from the western coast of the United States. It is very easy to trade them, as they are imported in large quantities, even full cargoes, generally ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 bags in one ship."

For Breach of Promise. Baltimore, Md., June 15.—Miss Kate Abell wants \$20,000 from Mr. Andrew Sigourney for breach of promise. Miss Abell is a handsome brunette; Sigourney a well-known club man, 45, and wealthy. Miss Abell is 25. She says she has known Mr. Sigourney for more than a year, but been engaged to him for some time, and that the wedding was to have taken place about a month ago. She claims to have all the evidence necessary to win her case. Mr. Sigourney's friends say Miss Abell has no claim on him.

Medical Bunglers. Bridgeport, Conn., June 15.—Mrs. Lewis of this city yesterday brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Superintendent Cox, Dr. Hartley and the managers of the New York hospital for the death of her step-son, Albert. The boy, who was feeble-minded, died as the result of an operation performed at the hospital for the removal of a goitre. In the complaint Mrs. Lewis states the operation was performed on a minor against the protests of his relatives, and that it was made with the aid of other, although it was known that the patient suffered from heart trouble. Several prominent New York physicians had refused to perform the operation.

Congress of Charities. Chicago, June 15.—This morning's session of the main branch of the World's Congress of Charities was devoted to the clearing up of routine business. In the paper session Prof. M. Cook of Trinity College, Connecticut, A. L. Wright of Wisconsin and Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio talked about tramps and their characteristics. In the children's department the delegates exchanged experiences concerning the best methods of restraining and training delinquent and delinquent children. In the hospital department Drs. Worthington and La Forte of Paris, Dr. Strumppf of Amsterdam and several American physicians told of the different methods of nursing in their respective countries. In the insane department Dr. Clarke of the Kingston, Ont., asylum, Dr. A. C. Clark of the Glasgow, Scotland, asylum, and Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh asylum gave short sketches of the systems in vogue in those institutions. In the feeble-minded children's section, Drs. Littstedt of Norway, Jones of England and Keller of Copenhagen spoke upon the organization and methods of training in European institutions for feeble-minded children. A general meeting of the order of King's Daughters and Sons was held this morning in one of the large halls of the Art Institute.

Married at Death's Door. St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Miss Nina Valentine, a pretty girl of 18, accompanied by her mother, applied for a license to-day to marry Cal. Behrman, a young man who is dying at St. Mary's infirmary. He was run over yesterday, and when the physicians gave his case as hopeless he expressed a desire to be married before his death. Miss Valentine was informed that as she was a minor her father's consent was required. Mr. Valentine's consent was given and to-night the lovers were married. The bride is sitting at her husband's bedside.

Deutschland's Day. Chicago, June 15.—German day was celebrated at the World's Fair to-day on an elaborate scale. Up to noon over 100,000 persons had entered the gates, and it is expected that fully a quarter of a million will pass in before night. Over 25,000 German-Americans took part in the parade that preceded the exercises. Over 40 magnificent floats were in line. The exercises proper took place in front of the German building, where a large

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERALS.

Preparations for a Great Meeting—Rate for Reform Club President.

Ottawa, June 15.—The Reform Club will hold its first meeting to-night. It is likely that H. A. Bates will be made president.

The arrangements for the Liberal convention are nearly all made. In point of attendance and enthusiasm it will exceed the expectations of all concerned. Sutherland will arrive on Sunday morning and Laurier on Monday.

Mr. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, arrived to-day. He is here about the governorship of Manitoba. There will be no appointment until Sir John Thompson's return from Paris. Mr. Ross had a trip through the Kootenay district recently and speaks highly of mining movements there.

Lady Derby has a letter in this morning's Citizen stating that she has asked the Duke of York to express preference for a number of articles suggested for a royal wedding gift.

PRINCE VERSUS PEOPLE. The Great Struggle at the Polls To-Day in Germany. Berlin, June 15.—The greatest constitutional struggle that the new German empire has known is in progress to-day. It is the people vs. the Kaiser and his army bill, and the former are rendering their verdict at the ballot box. Although the campaign has lasted only a month, all parties have worked as they have never worked before. The Socialists alone have nominated 120 candidates. The government has maintained a gigantic press bureau, which has not only newspapers in the empire, but has deluged the country with literature on the army bill in the shape of leaflets, tracts and pamphlets.

No less than fourteen parties have candidates in the field, and although there has been a vast amount of platform speaking, most of the canvassing has been carried on under cover. The army bill, upon which the emperor has set his fortunes, and which was defeated in the Reichstag last month by a majority of 58, calls for an appropriation in one lump sum of \$16,000,000, and for \$15,000,000 more annually, for a number of years, and also for an increase of 80,000 in the standing army. This would place the peace footing of the German army at half a million a year for the next six years.

The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated, and the whole of Europe is anxiously awaiting the result of to-day's election. The government is exceedingly anxious to learn its exact strength as quickly as possible, and all candidates not elected by a majority to-day must again be balloted for within five days.

Queen Margherita's Laces Stolen. Chicago, June 15.—The World's Fair was open on Sunday and the attendance was larger than on the previous Sunday. The startling discovery was made that the valuable laces exhibited by Queen Margherita of Italy were missing. The art of making this lace was lost in the troublous time of Italian history, and was only recently rediscovered by one of the ladies attached to Queen Margherita's court. So much value is placed on the lace that the World's Fair management entered into bonds for \$100,000 for its safe keeping.

Quarrelled, then Cried. Topeka, Kan., June 15.—Eppollet women held a state convention here to organize a woman's suffrage association and quarrelled. Mrs. Eva Harding wanted to be president. The women tried to "pack" the convention and elect Mrs. Anna Diggs. This angered the friends of Mrs. Lease, Mrs. Diggs' mortal foe, who went to Mrs. Harding. The wife of ex-Congressman Otis led the Diggs faction. On the first ballot Mrs. Harding led, but there was no election. Votes had been cast for Mrs. Lease and she was asked to withdraw. She refused, and then Mrs. Harding and her gang withdrew, held an indignation meeting and had a good cry. The convention then elected Mrs. Otis president. The bolters may organize an independent association.

Sunday Closing at the Fair. Chicago, June 15.—The affairs for the World's Columbian exhibition gained an important point to-day before Judge Grosvenor, in the United States district court. They asked permission to amend their answer which will be argued before the United States court of appeals to-morrow by striking out the words "repugnance to the constitution of the United States." Counsel for the Government opposed the amendment on the grounds that the case in point had been appealed several days ago, and any modification of the plea set up affecting the constitutionality of the issue involved could hardly obtain at this time. The court, however, granted the motion and authorized the amendment on the ground that it was the intention of the district attorney to move a dismissal of the case when it comes up for hearing to-morrow. The clause, it would have been contended, made the case for the United States supreme court and not the United States court of appeals to decide. On the subject of the exhibition management, after the latter court has passed on the case, will still have recourse to the former tribunal. An argument will be begun on the case to-morrow.

Engineer Mohun yesterday received his formal notice of dismissal from City Clerk Dowler. The latter stated that the services of Mr. Mohun would not be required after the end of the month.

UNREASONING PANIC

Fire in a Six Story Building and Loss of Life.

MEN WHO ACTED LIKE BRUTES

People Were Killed in a Mad Rush. Not Burned.

Some of the Bodies Recovered—The Women Were Cooler Than the Men, and Fought Each Other and Had No Mercy Even on the Little Children—Searching the Ruins.

New York, June 13.—A six-story building, filled with "sweater" shops, at 10 Montgomery street, caught fire at 10:30 this morning, and in the mad rush to the street, 250 persons were killed and several injured. Firemen are searching the different floors of the building, and will result in adding to the death list.

The men and women who worked in the "sweating" and under such circumstances were very excited and uncontrollable. This morning they lost their heads completely, and rushed to the fire ladders. The men were filled with flame and smoke. In a minute the fire escapes were crowded with men, and in the endeavor to get to a place of safety, and the women, who appeared more composed than their male companions, were brutally brushed aside by the strong hands of the impatient men, who kept up their fight for escape like demons, even knocking down their little children who chanced to be in their way.

Before the firemen arrived the whole front of the building was alive with men, and women, and smoke issuing from every window, the women shrieking wildly while people below in the street shouted to them not to jump. When one would make an attempt to go down the fire escape or through a manhole a dozen would pull him backward from the first floor to the ground from the fire escape, and here there was a blockade. Some girls had lowered themselves from a manhole by the hands and dropped to the street without injury. After a while the unfortunate began to pour through the manholes on top of the other. They fell upon each other as the alighted upon the ground and were at times piled three and four deep. The firemen rushed to the scene, and jumped to the pavement. The first to jump was a large woman. She alighted on the iron railing in front of the building, and fell over dead. A man jumped further into the street, his head striking the pavement. His skull was fractured, and he died almost immediately. A second man followed him an instant later. He too struck on his head, but did not die. He was carried to the hospital, and next to leap, and she fell upon her side, receiving serious injuries. Soon people were jumping from the sides, and looked at one time as if the loss of life would be something appalling.

Finally a hook and ladder was swung across the corner, and in a few seconds the ladders were placed against the building and the half-crazed people "taken care of" in a few minutes. Before the firemen could reach her, one woman was caught on the fire escape by a burst of flame and her clothing took fire. The firemen rushed to her assistance, but before they could reach her, the clothing was completely off her body, and she was severely injured. One woman, Augustus, aged 70, fell from the second floor and had her leg and nose broken. Samuel Croonen, 50, jumped from the first floor and landed on his head. He was badly injured.

The news of the fire spread throughout the neighborhood, and the streets were crowded with wildly excited men and women, relatives and friends of those employed in the building. The men were almost crazed with excitement until they learned the fate of their friends. They began to cry and wailing, and men and women pushed their way past the police and would have rushed into the burning building, if they had not been held back. The injured were carried to the hospital, and the bodies were buried in the morgue. The fire was extinguished in a few minutes, and the bodies were buried in the morgue.

From Choleraic Disease. Paris, June 13.—Seven more deaths occurred yesterday from the choleraic disease, prevailing in the town of Alais in southern France. This is a total of 16 deaths in the two days this week.

Praised by Van Horne. Montreal, June 13.—Mr. W. C. Van Horne, chief of the coast, has been praised for his observations on the results of his deplores more than ever the general ignorance of the public, and their persistent indifference to the possibilities and attractions of the Pacific. Thousands of Americans, investors, miners and prospectors are coming into British Columbia, principally into the Kootenai region. Many of those had told Mr. Van Horne that either Nevada or Colorado in mineral wealth would compare in mineral wealth with the district of Kootenai. It was the intention of the U. S. P. M. Company to extend their branch at once to Arrow to the Northwest coast, but the outbreak of choleraic disease in this region, as well as the excellent and all the prairie country was rapidly extending and improving.

Russell on Pelagic Sealing. London, June 13.—At today's Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, Sir Charles Russell, of the British consular, said that the United States proposed regulations for fisheries that would leave British interests in worse condition than they were under the Russian ukase in 1821, in regard to the sealing industry. Sir Charles contended that facts concerning seal life show that if the enforcement of regulation outside the three mile limit was necessary to preserve the species, 20 miles would be sufficient for the purpose. A 20 mile zone would embrace all seals that frequent Pribilof Islands during the breeding season. Both British and Americans, he contended, should take male seals did not eat during the breeding season, and Sir Charles contended that males were not alone protected in this respect. Female seals also went without food during the time of breeding, hence Sir Charles claimed pelagic sealing did not injure female seals.

WORLD'S CHARITIES.

Congress of Philanthropists at the World's Fair.

THE SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

A Large Attendance and Great Interest Taken—Distinguished Men From All Parts of the World Discussing Suffering Humanity.

Chicago, June 14.—For the third time the eight sections of the World's Congress of Charities, convened at the Philanthropy convention this morning with an attendance fully as large as that of either of the two preceding days. The gathering thus far has been one of the most largely attended yet held in the Art Palace, notwithstanding the fact that the sub-division of the subjects under discussion is impossible for a single person to participate in or listen to more than a small proportion of the proceedings of the entire body. The success of the congress, however, is largely attributed to this division of the work, as everyone interested in philanthropic work has the opportunity of giving his or her views, and listening to those of others in a meeting called for that express purpose.

Section 1 which is considering the public treatment of pauperism, did not meet until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the proceedings were opened by M. de Quaker, of Brussels, and Prosper Van Geert, of Antwerp, who discussed "Poor Relief in Belgium." The remainder of the proceedings were occupied with the following papers: "Poor Relief in Mexico," by Signor Nicholas Islay Bustamante, of Mexico; "The Cause of Pauperism, and Efforts of the Part on the States to Determine Causes and Prevent Pauperism," by Mr. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin.

The section devoted to the care of neglected children also held its session in the afternoon, when the consideration of "The Care of the Feeble-minded and otherwise Defective Classes," was taken up, and discussed informally. Chairman John S. Billing, of Section 3, called his department to order, and Governor John D. Rockefeller, of New York, presented Dr. Robert Harvey, principal medical officer of the British frontier at Peshawar, India, who read an interesting paper on "The Indian Child in India." Dr. J. L. Notter, of England, then discussed "Army Hospitals," and was followed by Willard Parker, of the same country, on "The Utility, Peculiarities and special needs of hospitals for children."

The following members were then presented: "Naval Hospitals," Dr. James D. Gatewood, surgeon, U. S. navy; "Army Hospitals," Dr. A. C. Girard, surgeon, U. S. army; "Hospitals for the Insane and Alcoholic Patients," Dr. Matthew B. Field, examiner in lunacy, New York; "Orphan Hospitals," Mr. Francis Bacher, of London; "Hospital Plans," illustrated by Dr. L. S. Pilcher, Brooklyn; "Special Hospitals," Dr. D. C. Hirst, Philadelphia; "Hospitals for the Insane, Demented and Infectious Diseases," Dr. M. L. Davis, Lancaster, Pa.

The sub-section on nursing met at the same hour, the following programme being presented: "The Requirements of Nurses and Specialists of Nursing," Miss A. A. Veley, U. S. army; "Diet Nursing," Miss Dacre Craven, London; "Private Nursing," Miss A. Hintz, Boston; "Infirmary Nursing," Miss Josephine D. Plick, London; "Nursing in Alms Houses," Miss A. G. Gibson, Birmingham, Eng.; "Nursing in Sanitariums," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, London.

The section devoted to the care of the insane met in Hall 22 shortly after noon, and Chairman G. Alder Blumer presented Dr. H. B. Allen, of New York, who read an interesting paper on "The Care and Custody of the Criminal Insane in the United States." The remainder of the programme consisted of the following papers: "The Mental Examination of Convicts," by Dr. Jules Morel, Ghent; "The French Law in its Relation to the Responsibility of Insane," Dr. Victor Parant, France; "Statistics of Insanity in New South Wales," Dr. Olinthus Ross, Sydney; "The London programme on Sociology," Section 8, on the care of feeble-minded children, was addressed by Dr. George E. Shuttleworth, of Lancaster, England; "The Care of the Feeble-minded—The Question in Europe," an animated discussion followed in the afternoon, and Dr. W. W. Wurttemberg, of Wurtemberg, and Professor Kjellberg were the leaders. Dr. A. C. Rogers, of Fairbank, Minn., discussed "State Care of the Insane in America," and the discussion which followed was participated in by Drs. F. M. Powell, of Iowa; J. C. Blake, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and W. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia.

HAS AN EXCUSE.

The Atlanta's Commander Can Explain Why the Delay Occurred.

New York, June 13.—Captain F. J. Higginson, formerly commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, who was relieved from command of the vessel by Secretary Herbert because there was delay in getting the vessel to sea when the Atlanta was ordered to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States in Nicaragua, arrived here today on the steamer Atlanta. Captain Higginson has an explanation for the delay in the departure of the Atlanta, but owing to the regulations of the navy department, he feels that he is not at liberty to make any public statement with regard to the matter. When seen this evening, Captain Higginson said: "I think there was some misunderstanding concerning the Atlanta affair. I shall explain the matter to the department, and I hope that my explanation will be accepted. I shall go to Washington in a day or two. I do not know just what I shall do at present. My position is such that I can make no statement to the press. The matter is settled in the mind of the navy department and it would be most improper for me to say anything for publication concerning the explanation which I shall make."

Captain Higginson also said that the Nicaraguan revolution was ended and that peace was practically restored. He said that the junta in Nicaragua was in control, pending an election.

The Washington Accident. Washington, D. C., June 12.—The military court of inquiry to investigate the accident at Ford's theatre will convene at the war department at 2 o'clock today. It is expected that the board will do nothing more than organize. It is impossible that the taking of testimony can be begun in earnest for at least a week, as nearly all the witnesses who are likely to be summoned, including Col. Ainsworth, will probably be in attendance at the coroner's inquest until that time.

Suspected of Spying. Nice, June 12.—Cipriani, a relative of the notorious socialist of the same name, was arrested as a spy in this city today. He had been surveilling the roads on the Italian frontier and his work was almost completed when he was taken into custody. In his baggage were found plans of several French forts on the Italian frontier. These he acknowledged were intended for the use of the Italian government.

Cattle Shippers Losing Money. London, June 13.—At Deptford today, June 13.—At Deptford today, 423 Canadian animals of the prime quality sold at 4s 2d per eight pounds, second quality 3s 8d. Thirteen hundred Canadian cattle at Glasgow included some first-class cattle, but while trade has been no worse, shippers are losing, it is reported, no end of money.

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We, in order to aid the authorities, brought in a true bill against one of the houses complained of by the petitioners, and we do recommend that hereafter sessions of court be not held in buildings used for a business that is considered by many of our people productive of vice and dissipation.

We inspected the jail at Nelson. Although it is but a few years since this building was erected, it is now quite inadequate for its purpose and lacking in many things necessary for its good management. We found a prisoner who had been seriously injured confined in one of the cells, and the jailer without any appliances for his treatment; there is neither bath nor wash rooms and only a small lavatory. We submit that the authorities should never afterwards be rid of them. With a large force of railroad men in proximity, the jailer without any appliances for his treatment; there is neither bath nor wash rooms and only a small lavatory. We submit that the authorities should never afterwards be rid of them.

The inconvenience of the present system of registering titles has been brought before us. With some 20 registered titles (several of which are rapidly growing towns), and a large number of conveyances executed in the district, we have no registration office nearer than the entire body. We submit that it would be a great benefit to the government to have the work of registration done here than at Victoria, and the economy of time and expense in saving the public trouble and annoyance, thereby effected to our people would be enormous.

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We, in order to aid the authorities, brought in a true bill against one of the houses complained of by the petitioners, and we do recommend that hereafter sessions of court be not held in buildings used for a business that is considered by many of our people productive of vice and dissipation.

We inspected the jail at Nelson. Although it is but a few years since this building was erected, it is now quite inadequate for its purpose and lacking in many things necessary for its good management. We found a prisoner who had been seriously injured confined in one of the cells, and the jailer without any appliances for his treatment; there is neither bath nor wash rooms and only a small lavatory. We submit that the authorities should never afterwards be rid of them. With a large force of railroad men in proximity, the jailer without any appliances for his treatment; there is neither bath nor wash rooms and only a small lavatory. We submit that the authorities should never afterwards be rid of them.

The inconvenience of the present system of registering titles has been brought before us. With some 20 registered titles (several of which are rapidly growing towns), and a large number of conveyances executed in the district, we have no registration office nearer than the entire body. We submit that it would be a great benefit to the government to have the work of registration done here than at Victoria, and the economy of time and expense in saving the public trouble and annoyance, thereby effected to our people would be enormous.

The facilities for the collection of small debts is a standing grievance in the district. Our people are denied regular times at which to settle their differences against the holders of small debts, not because of an overworked judiciary, but because of an unwillingness on the part of the government to grant our people the facilities for the collection of small debts. We submit that those of other and more favored sections.

We find much complaint of the mail service throughout the district. Our development of the citizens of Granada, the liberality of the postoffice department. There are five newspapers published in this portion of the district, and the citizens are not satisfied with the punctual or regular transmission of mail. Letters and papers, in great number, are carried by private conveyance; and the citizens are not satisfied with the punctual or regular transmission of mail.

Denver, Colo., June 13.—The litigation between A. W. Rucker and Harvey Young in which Rucker sought to recover one-sixth interest in the famous Aspen mine at Aspen, and one-sixth of the proceeds of the mine, was settled, and has been amicably settled. It involved nearly \$2,000,000. The basis of compromise is that Rucker is to receive \$220,000 as value in full for his interest in the Aspen mine.

LEON AND GRANADA

Jealousy Between the Two Little Republics.

VERY NEARLY ANOTHER REVOLUTION

The Crazy Freak of a Mother in New York State.

She Wanted to Sacrifice Her Baby—A Daring Sailor Captured and Held by Indians—Secretary of State Hamblin Interprets the

DALTON MCCARTHY'S MOVE. Impartial Estimate of the New Leader's Strength.

FEATURES OF HIS DUAL POLICY

Demand for Tariff Reform—The Race and Religion Cry—The Orange Body and the Protestant Protective Association.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness who is exceptionally well informed on the state of public feeling in Ontario, writes on the McCarthy line in Ontario, writes on the McCarthy line in Ontario, writes on the McCarthy line in Ontario...

For all practical purposes Conservative committee rooms during the election campaign. The name of Sir John Macdonald was a household word with the members of the Conservative party...

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE. Kaelo and Nelson News—Farming Notes—An Exciting Adventure. (Inland Sentinel).

body of ore has also been struck in the mine, and the lessees think they have a good thing in the lease. A pretty good story is told on W. J. Goepel, who is now taking lessons in the government office as to the duties he expects to perform after July 1st...

Bank of Montreal. Annual Statement—Continued Prosperity—The President's Speech. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in Montreal on Monday, the 6th inst. Sir Donald Smith, president of the bank, occupied the chair.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. During last week 3,422 cattle were exported to Great Britain from Montreal. Green goods circulars are again being poured into the country through the mails.

Table with financial data, including 'Capital stock', 'Dividend', and 'Balance'.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Funeral of Patrick McTiernan. The funeral of the late Patrick McTiernan took place from the home of his brother, Michael McTiernan, at 1300 1/2 street, on Wednesday evening.

Labor Saving Machine. Mr. John Fox, president and manager of the Astoria Iron Works, Astoria, Ore., is in the city introducing a patent can filling machine to the salmon canners.

A Long Delay. Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., left for Portland last evening on business connected with the steamer Danube.

Married Last Night. John E. Grice and Miss Josephine Walsh, third daughter of Isaac Walsh, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents.

Farewell to the Pastor. The board of managers of the Metropolitan Methodist church met yesterday and presented Rev. Coverdale Watson with the following address:

Rev. and Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure after a second term of ministerial labor and pastoral care among us we desire, on behalf of the Quarterly Official Conference and the members of this Methodist church, to assure you of their hearty appreciation of the services during a trying period of our history.

Victoria, June 13, 1893. DAVID SPENCER, JOHN JESSOP, Committee.

NO SITE SELECTED.

The Place Will be Viewed First by the Superintendent of Education. Mr. Pope, superintendent of education, wrote the school board granting leave to close the schools on June 23rd.

FIRE AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL

A Blaze Which Destroyed Nearly \$5000 Worth of Property. What looked for a time to be a serious fire occurred this morning at 1:30 at the American hotel, on Yates street.

Yellow Fever Quarantined.

Madrid, June 15.—The port of Santander has subjected the Spanish mail steamer Maria Christina, just in from Cuba with a case of yellow fever aboard, to two weeks' quarantine.

Blew Out the Gas.

Montreal, June 15.—Henry Proutie, aged 20, was yesterday engaged as under coachman to K. T. Moson, 70 University street. When he went to the first light he blew out the gas. He was found dead in bed this morning.

Light for the Parliaments of India.

The parliaments of India have hitherto moved at the hands of the state no less than at those of their fellows. But a new era seems about to dawn for them.

HE HAS THE CHILLS.

Hon. Mr. De Cosmos is Sick and Doubtful Not Attend the Session.

MEETING OF COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON

The Aldermen Adjourn Till Wednesday to Hear His Objections Against the Telephone Poles and Wires—Legal Eloquence at a Discount.

The city council was convened for 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear the complaints of the Hon. Mr. De Cosmos against the erection of telephone poles and the stretching of wires thereon opposite his property on Government street.

WHAT IS THE AGE OF CONSENT?

According to the Extradition Act—Upon This Depends All—Lucy Rucker Cannot See Anyone Without the Consent of Chief Sheppard.

Rev. Alfred Reams will appear in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning. Friday morning is the date of the adjourned trial of the case of Lucy Rucker.

AN AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST.

Alfred Stianzy of the Vienna Press on a Visit to Victoria. Mr. Alfred Stianzy, of Vienna, Austria, one of a party of Austrian newspaper men who are making a tour of the United States and Canada, arrived in the city last evening.

DEEP SEA MONSTERS.

Terrifying Experience of a Diver Off Newfoundland. The correspondent of the New York Advertiser, St. John, N. B., writes: Sailors are said to be superstitious, and perhaps they are, yet who is the landlubber who has not read Jules Verne or Victor Hugo's 'Boilers of the Sea'?

On the Battle of the Eve.

Berlin, June 14.—To-day all is expectation. To-morrow's election is the topic on every tongue, and it may well be, for the result will determine the success or failure of the young Emperor's policy during the last five years.

Light for the Parliaments of India.

The parliaments of India have hitherto moved at the hands of the state no less than at those of their fellows. But a new era seems about to dawn for them.

Caravels at Quebec.

Quebec, June 15.—Two caravels, which arrived at Quebec this afternoon, will not reach Montreal until Saturday night, and will reach there Sunday and Monday.

pushed outside. Some of these bales or cases would float and some would rest lightly on the bottom. I had selected a large case which I was about to move, when, happening to turn my eyes, I saw outside a huge creature moving toward the vessel.

CAN HE BE EXTRADICTED?

Rev. Alfred Reams Has a Fighting Chance for His Liberty.

According to the Extradition Act—Upon This Depends All—Lucy Rucker Cannot See Anyone Without the Consent of Chief Sheppard.

THE QUESTION OF RELIGION.

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Vicary Gibbs, Conservative, introduced a bill for the division of Heretofore, now known as the adoption of an amendment to the Home Rule bill.

English Battle Axes.

What was the great weapon used by the Englishmen of old? With what weapon was he armed for the most part when he rode on horseback into the field?

Ship Building in England.

Lord's returns show that there are 254 vessels of 221,928 tons gross registered in the United Kingdom at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1893.

A Dreary Forecast.

When the gods of Greece divided away with the great Pan, nature lost its divinity, but society was overshadowed by a gloomy presence.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

There was a large attendance at the tournament this morning. The weather was better than yesterday, there being no wind or rain to interfere with the pigeons.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Results of Yesterday's Events at the Shooting Tournament.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT THE GROUNDS

Interest Taken in the Live Bird Match for the Globe Trophy Fifty-Nine Contestants in the First Match To-day—Other Notes.

ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The members of the various gun clubs, who are to take part in the tournament, arrived from the Sound and Malahad cities yesterday afternoon and evening.

EVENT NO. 1.

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

EVENT NO. 2.

Individual championship, 20 singles, entrance \$5.00. First prize, gold badge, value \$250, presented by the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club.

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Individual championship, 20 singles, entrance \$5.00. First prize, gold badge, value \$250, presented by the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club.

EVENT NO. 4.

Ten singles, entrance \$0.50, added \$40.00. First prize, 50 per cent; 2nd prize, 30 per cent; 3rd prize, 20 per cent; 4th prize, 15 per cent; 5th prize, 10 per cent.

EVENT NO. 5.

Ten singles, entrance \$0.50 per team, added \$50.00. First prize, 50 per cent; 2nd prize, 30 per cent; 3rd prize, 20 per cent; 4th prize, 15 per cent; 5th prize, 10 per cent.

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VOL. 8—NO. 48. WHOLE NUMBER 437

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Advertisement for Borden's Cream Tartar Powder, featuring the brand name and 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.

Advertisement for the highest of all Leavening Power, featuring the brand name and 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.