









THE PROVINCE.

Items of Interest Gleaned from the British Columbia Press—Bush Fires.

Settlers Suffer Heavy Losses at Salmon Arm—Mining Intelligence, etc.

VERNON.

New exhibition buildings for the agricultural society are to be erected at Vernon.

A fire brigade has been organized at Vernon with the following officers: Captain, G. G. Henderson; First Lieutenant, T. E. Crowell; Second Lieutenant, E. Simons; Secretary, W. T. Shattuck; Treasurer, J. A. McKelvie.

The Vernon mill loan bonds (\$5000) have been sold at 105.

George Riley, of the well known firm of railway contractors, Messrs. Paterson & Riley, has been paying a visit to the district.

Having well under way and in most sections the crop is reported fully up to the average.

Mr. C. H. Archibald has the contract for the foundation of the new mill at this place and started operations this week.

For the third time Sheriff Pemberton offered 66 acres of the Normal and Dumoulin ranch for sale by no means spiritless.

Constable Thompson took Duncan McCallum to the insane asylum. The unfortunate man is an old-timer and well known.

Mr. A. B. Knox's experiment with tobacco culture at Kelowna is likely to be a success. The plants are flourishing and promise a big crop.

The Columbia Flouring Mill of Enderby, B. C. after having been shut down for repairs three months, has resumed operations.

The hydraulic company on Mission Creek are still busy sinking for bed rock; their shaft is now about 60 feet down and they expect to "bottom" at any moment.

Several Chinamen and a few white miners who have plover claims on the west side of the river, are reported to be making fair wages.

Thomas Ellis, the well known stock man of Penticton, had a narrow escape from drowning last week. He was swimming his horse across the Okanagan river when the animal turned over on its side, and Mr. Ellis, losing his seat, was swept down by the swift current.

Immense damage has been done near the mission by bush fires which have been burning for several days past. Nearly all the range south of Mission Creek has been burnt over.

It is stated that the agitation at Mission to organize a company for the purpose of erecting and operating a canning establishment and jam factory is likely to take definite shape in the near future.

Several prominent residents of that district, of well known business ability, are interested in the scheme and feel certain such an institution could be run with profit.

Mr. Stanley Kirby, who has a ranch on the Okanagan mission bench lands, on returning home last Saturday night, after an absence of three days, found his house in flames and the building in ruins.

The regular excitement of claim-locality and claim-jumping is in full blast. Windmills, pumps and wheels of a substantial character are under construction. We are expecting to hear of splendid results.

"The name tells the story."

express comparative merit. E. B. EDDYS above any comparison.

the best are MATCHES.

REVELSTOKE NEWS.

Bush Fires—New Quartz Discoveries—Lardeau Creek Digging.

Revelstoke Mail. The tramway from the Silver King to Nelson will shortly be commenced.

Mr. T. Livingston Haig has received the appointment of customs officer for Revelstoke from the Dominion government.

Bush fires are devastating the mountains for miles along the C. P. R. between Sicamous and Revelstoke. Trains have had to dash through the fiery belt at full speed, and in some cases have been delayed considerably.

Thursday's westbound train was held here till ten o'clock yesterday morning on account of a fire on the track, the station at Griffin Lake being badly scorched. All the passes are full of smoke, which obscures the sun, but does not seem to lessen the heat much.

Ben Finnell, the three Thompson boys and Martin Maurer were prospecting about two miles in a southerly direction from the Fisher Maiden, when one of the party—Ben Finnell—while following a gulch, found float and soon came upon a ledge about 5 feet wide.

Following up the gulch he found more ledges, one of which was 12 feet and the other 20 feet wide. The main ledge extended for a long distance and, as Ben described it, looked like a wagon road.

Galena was seen cropping out in a number of places. The party staked five claims on this ledge. In one place where the ledge cropped out they stripped off two feet wide for a distance of 15 feet some of the ore brought in for assaying ran from 104 to 104 ounces of silver.

The ledge being so extensive warrant the belief that it is one of the most valuable finds ever made in the district, and gives a new impetus to prospecting.

A strike was made a few days ago on the south fork of Lardeau creek which is of great importance to the Trout Lake camp. During last week, between seven and eight thousand dollars in coarse gold and nuggets was secured by about twenty miners, using the gold pan and shovel only. This was taken from off a false bed rock, about four feet from the surface. This false bed rock was composed of a cemented glacier sediment.

Many an argument occurred amongst the miners as to whether the sediment was formed previous to or after the run of gold. It remained for plucky Joe Bisette to solve the problem. A small windmill, a shaft, and \$300 in nuggets cleaned from the solid bed rock—six gads being below the sediment—was the result of his single-handed operations. The creek is 15 miles in length, and gold has been found more or less its full length.

The regular excitement of claim-locality and claim-jumping is in full blast. Windmills, pumps and wheels of a substantial character are under construction. We are expecting to hear of splendid results.

THE LION AND THE LAMB

Have Not Reached the Stage Where They Can Lie Down Together.

"The hardest thing to train a wild beast to do is to perform with a wild, defenceless animal to control A. L. Hutchison, an old circus and menagerie hand, who has deserted the arena and ring for mercantile purposes. 'I remember once several years ago an effort being made to persuade a very docile lion to lie down with a lamb. The idea was certainly a good one, but it took several lambs and also several weeks before the lion, which was willing to jump through a burning hoop, shun death on being shot, etc., could be persuaded to allow a lamb to enter his den with impunity. Twice he killed his trainer, who, rather recklessly tried to get away the carcass. Finally the lion would tolerate the lamb in his den just as long as the keeper stood over him with an iron staff. But the effort was evidently forced, and the performance was so utterly lacking in smoothness and interest that it was abandoned after two or three attempts."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It quickly cures

- Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chills, Bunions, Chirblains, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Wholesale Agents for B.C.

1200 feet of the Cariboo creek gold fields. Twelve men comprise the company, and during the week the most perfect plans and elected W. S. Murray president, and G. M. Spencer secretary. They have put six men at work preparing the ground for washing, making sluice boxes, etc.

Forest fires have been, and are, raging all over the country, particularly around Slokan lake, destroying much timber.

It is reported that 75 per cent. of the stock necessary to build the Kaslo & Slokan railway has been subscribed by capitalists, and the company want the mine owners to put up the balance.

The receipts at the recording office in New Denver for the month of June were \$1922, the largest in its history. Over \$800 of this amount was taken in for miners' licenses.

Out of 100 miles of telegraph line in West Kootenay only 20 miles were left standing after the great storm of last month.

A rate of \$10 per ton is said to be given on ore from Trail Creek to the smelter at Tacoma by the C. P. R.

It takes two weeks for a pack train to make the round trip between Revelstoke and the Big Bend.

Over 20 gold seekers went down on the Arrow to Burton city on Saturday.

H. G. Kammer, P. O., has been appointed mining recorder for the Cariboo creek district.

Mountain goats are numerous on the highest peaks in the rear of this town. They are very wary and difficult to approach.

One of Hon. Mr. Davie's statements here on Friday was that the C. P. R. had given him assurances that the railroad would be extended from Nakusp to the head of Arrow lake and connect there with the R. & A. L. road.

A meeting of the school board was held yesterday. D. A. McDougald was elected chairman, F. W. Jordan, secretary; F. G. Pattinger, treasurer. Work will soon commence on the new school.

Forest fires have done a great deal of damage in this locality. Mr. Wallace lost a new barn, a pile of pine lumber, and all of his hewn logs, which he intended to build a saw-house this fall.

From there the fire took to the foot hills until it arrived upon the ranch of Mr. Fred McGregor, where it again struck down into the valley and surrounded his residence, and but for the timely aid of Messrs. Kidd and Raby, his buildings would not possibly have been saved.

After passing this point it destroyed Mr. Raby's house, fences and crops, Mr. Merrill's barn and outbuildings, Mr. Merrill's barn, outbuildings, fence and crops and Mr. Shaw's house, barn, fence and crops.

On Saturday last the by-law to raise the rate of taxation on property in the town of Kamloops was defeated at the polls by 43 to 14 votes.

The body of the little daughter of Mr. Latromont, who was drowned near her father's house in Kamloops two weeks ago, was found on the shore of the river in the Hudson Bay Company's meadow by a Chinaman.

It was covered with mud and not much disfigured. It was reported that the body of one of the men who had lost their lives in the explosion of the steamer Queen had also been found, but this was proved to be incorrect.

A drowning occurred on Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock, by which Mr. James Baynton, barber, lost his life, leaving a wife and a numerous family of small children almost destitute.

He had gone in bathing off the steamer Peerless, and, not being a good swimmer, undertook a greater task than he was able for. The accident was witnessed by his son and others, but the body could not be recovered at once and by the time it was taken out all the efforts of Dr. Lambert and others to recall life were of no avail.

Bush fires have been raging all around us and the town is enveloped in smoke. Anxiety was felt for Donald, the fires in that neighborhood being very close to the town.

The town was started on Monday evening by the news of Miss Lang's death. She was out riding, accompanied by her cousin, Mr. G. B. McDermott, when she complained of a pain in her side; shortly after she fell from her horse dead. Dr. Taylor was called and said death had resulted from some heart trouble.

The immorality which prevails in our town to-day is a disgrace to any civilized community. Silence has been kept too long in this matter, but things have come to such a state that it is impossible to hold back any longer.

The most conspicuous person on the streets of Golden to-day is a prostitute. This class of people are allowed more liberty here than our respectable citizens. Why this should be so is beyond our comprehension and the only explanation seems to be that the government officials here do not perform their duty.

Only this week we find a government official actually pleading in an open court in behalf of those disreputable characters against a poor working-man who was probably enticed to one of those houses, fleeced of every cent, and finally accused of stealing some trumpery jewelry. Two or three times last winter the condition of trade generally, is looked upon with favor in London financial circles.

In France the telephone is used in many railway lines. On a portion of the Vincennes railway a rather novel system is in vogue by which a given signal on the telegraph instrument the operator connects with the receiver, thus with a telephone for verbal communication.

The large American railways use field telephones, which may be connected with the telegraph wires at any point without interrupting telegraph communication.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

China and Japan Both Actively Engaged and Anxious to Fight. Japan Has an Advantage at Sea But China Can Muster a Better Army.

Yokohama, July 22.—The Korean government has consented to the ultimatum proposed by Japan. British and United States marines have been landed at Seoul, the capital of Korea, in order to protect the British and American legations.

China having requested that Japanese warships be not allowed to enter the Chinese treaty ports, Japan, replying, maintains the right to enter these ports at any time.

The attitude of the popular press generally in Korea. It has been learned here that fifteen thousand Chinese troops have received orders to proceed with all possible dispatch to Korea.

Japan has chartered all the Mitsui Bussan company's ships, in addition to the sixteen already chartered from the Wuxien Kaishan company.

China is preparing for war. The Chinese are blocking the northern passage of the Yalu river, and the Chinese, incoming vessels are thus compelled to pass near the Woung forts.

Telegraph communication with Peking has been stopped on account of floods. A Yokohama telegram reports that the City of Rio de Janeiro to San Francisco, July 21.

On June 23 the Korean minister to Japan called on the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and announced that he was about to take his leave to report to his government the feeling and policy of the Japanese towards Korea.

At about the same time, as the result of the cabinet council attended by the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese government dispatched Kato Masao, the chief councillor of the foreign office, to Korea as a special messenger of the government.

He carried full instructions to the Japanese minister at Seoul. The native press reports that the attempt to induce Otori, Japanese minister at Seoul, to withdraw the Japanese troops having been unsuccessful.

The Japanese government decided to positively refuse the request. The native papers also announce that the Russian minister wrote to the Korean minister on June 22 and 23.

It is claimed that the rebels are simply ignorant Koreans, and that if they should enter Seoul and threaten the office and authority of the president, they would not look on with folded arms.

This letter gives rise again to reports that Russia and France are ready to interfere in the event of more serious trouble.

Relative to the rebellion, the native papers continue to report that the rebels are more than holding their own in Seoul, and that they are so powerful that the Chinese government troops dare not attack them.

A Korean newspaper of June 16 announces warlike preparations by the Chinese in Seoul and Jehenau, who are preparing to send their army to the Chinese home country.

On the morning of June 22 the Chinese government sent six or seven thousand men from Seoul to the town of Tiku in the province of Kwangsi, about fifty miles from Seoul.

The preparations of China to establish a force of twelve or thirteen thousand soldiers in Korea caused the Japanese council, on the 23rd of June, to resolve that the number of Japanese soldiers to be sent to the peninsula should reach ten thousand.

It is also rumored that the Chinese government has been smuggling soldiers into Korea in citizens' guise and that Chinese munitions of war have been sent in, ostensibly as Korean army supplies.

At present there are at Jehenau Chinese munitions and one each of American, French and Russian. When the steamer sailed it was claimed there were five thousand Chinese troops at Jehenau and one thousand at Seoul.

It was reported that one thousand more had left Tokyo on June 25. The Japanese officers, it is said, have been instructed that if the Chinese should show the slightest signs of attack, not to stand on the defensive, but to attack and put the enemy to rout.

The Japanese commanders have instructed their soldiers to sleep in their uniforms and be prepared for engaging at a moment's notice.

Kato, chief councillor of the Japan foreign office, who was sent to Korea with important instructions to the Japanese minister, was due to arrive at Seoul the day following the departure of the steamer City of Rio from Yokohama.

It was believed that his negotiations would terminate the dispute, either in peace or in actual hostilities. The conditions laid down by the Japanese government are said to be to the following effect: That it is out of the question that Japan and China should co-operate, either with regard to the suppression of the rebellion or the reform of political affairs, railway management, etc., so as to make Korea a purely independent country, which is necessary for maintaining the balance of power in the Orient.

Consequently, if China should agree to the plans now in progress of negotiation, Japan would have to carry out these things herself. These negotiations are said to have been first made with the Korean government and later with the Chinese minister.

It is announced that the Japanese government has demanded of the Korean government that both the home administration and diplomatic affairs should be extensively reformed; that communication and transportation be promoted and facilitated; that as the protection of Japanese residents is most necessary in carrying out these reforms, Japanese troops should be stationed in Korea.

Yet if the Korean government wishes the Japanese troops to be withdrawn at the same time as the reforms are commenced, China should first be requested to withdraw her troops.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Very Simple Ceremonies Attend the Change in the Form of Government. Honolulu, July 13.—(Per steamer City of Rio Janeiro to San Francisco July 21.)

The provisional government is no more, and the republic of Hawaii holds the reins of power. It is but a change of name, as the same people are in power and the avowed purpose of the government is the same—to obtain annexation with the United States.

The new constitution, which was promulgated on the Fourth of July, was the front steps of the former palace. A large crowd was present, and when President Dole appeared he was greeted with a mighty cheer.

Surrounded by his cabinet officers, the military and members of the constitutional convention, he read the proclamation of the new republic, as follows:

"I Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of this charge given me by the executive advisory council of the provisional government, and by the act dated July 3, 1894, do proclaim the republic of Hawaii as the sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth, and do declare the constitution framed and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894 to be the constitution and supreme law of the republic of Hawaii; and by virtue of this constitution, I now assume the office and authority of the president thereof. Long live the republic."

J. W. Kalua, one of the leading native annexationists, next read the proclamation in Hawaiian. Both were greeted with cheers, and the ceremony was over. There was no military display whatsoever. The men of the United States steamer Philadelphia were not landed, the government thinking it best not to give its enemies the chance to say, as they did before, that the change was made without United States troops present to intimidate the royalists.

Not the slightest demonstration was attempted by the supporters of the ex-queen. A few evenings before the Fourth the royalists held a mass meeting at which about 2,000 were present, and passed resolutions protesting against the formation of the republic, claiming that President Cleveland had not yet answered the petition sent by Liliuokalani asking to be restored to the throne. Copies of this resolution were sent to the representatives of foreign governments, with the request that they should not recognize the republic. It had no effect in that way, however, as all these representatives had recognized it, with the exception of Minister Woodhouse, the English minister resident, who simply stated that he would inform his government of the change.

On the eve of the Fourth the annexationists held a big mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the new constitution. It was a most enthusiastic meeting.

The Fourth was celebrated in true American style, the double holiday making it a day of unusual gaiety and merriment. Captain of Marines Cochran, of the Philadelphia, delivered the oration. He showed himself an annexationist, opening his speech by saying that he hoped soon to see the flag of the United States flying over the palace. Throughout his oration he lauded the provisional government and its supporters. Admiral Walker and his staff were present, and the admiral evidently endorsed the speech of Captain Cochran. His expenses were paid by the government. He was also present at the executive building at the time of the promulgation, though not officially.

The republic having been launched, Minister Thurston will probably return to Washington city soon. He was not present on the Fourth, having gone to the volcano.

One of the royalist papers, the Halo-mas, which has been a rabid supporter of the ex-queen, has changed its policy and is advising all royalists to take the oath of allegiance to the republic, and acknowledges that the cause of the queen is dead. A royalist commission, consisting of Sam Parker, H. A. Weidmann and John A. Cummings, leaves for Washington city on the Rio Janeiro this afternoon. It is their intention to try and obtain an interview with the president, with the idea of forcing him to give them an answer as to what he intends to do with the Hawaiian matter. Their expenses have been paid by prominent royalists, and they carry a secretary with them. Parker and Cummings are half-Hawaiians, but Weidmann is a German. The royalists have great hopes of the commission's success.

INFLAMMABLE IRON. The Metal in a Finely Divided State Will Burn.

The fact that iron in a finely divided state, when exposed to the atmosphere, may oxidize so rapidly as to practically take fire is pretty generally known. The circumstance is brought to mind by a newspaper waif reporting an incident of the Alexandria bombardment in Egypt a dozen years ago. A shell belonging

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Text: "DON'T WORRY! TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP. IT BRINGS COMFORT ON WASH DAY." Includes an illustration of a hand holding a bar of soap.

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The circumstance is brought to mind by a newspaper waif reporting an incident of the Alexandria bombardment in Egypt a dozen years ago. A shell belonging

to one of the English ships had passed into a house without exploding and the residents subsequently requested the removal of the unwelcome guest. A number of men were accordingly sent ashore, and after some consideration as to the best plan to be pursued in removing the dangerous missile a feather bed was procured and the shell firmly enveloped in it. It was then carefully rolled down stairs and then probably thrown into the sea. To show, however, that this was by no means convincing evidence that the dangerous properties were destroyed the case was cited of an iron shell which had lain under water for about two hundred years and which, when brought to the surface, was so completely honeycombed by the sea water and presented metal in so fine a state of division that, to the horror of the surprised finder, it gradually steamed fiercely and became red hot. From this it was argued as not at all improbable that a similar occurrence might take place with a shell of a later period, and that if, after years, it should be found and brought to the surface, its finder might be surprised in much the same way.—Cassier's Magazine.

Pythian News. Far West lodge, No. 1, will confer the rank of Esquire on candidates at the next regular meeting.

Victoria lodge, No. 17, will give a moonlight excursion about the 20th of August.

The Pythian excursion to Seattle will take place on the 18th of August.

The transportation committee of the Knights of Pythias appointed to select a route for the big excursion to the general convocation at Washington city on August 28, met in Tacoma recently. The committee were Brigadier General H. A. Bigelow, W. G. Ronald, ex-mayor of Tacoma, H. C. Coons and J. H. Swift.

The committee selected as the official line the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Baltimore & Ohio, making an extended line to Washington. The Knights, about 200 in number, will leave on the 18th of August, and will have a full special train in order to be perfectly harmonious and to sing along a complete band of music.

The Washington, Oregon and British Columbia delegations will join at St. Paul they will be joined by the Minneapolis Knights.

At no time is Man Secure From attacks of such painful and dangerous disorders of the stomach as Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; but these complaints are particularly common during the heated term, when it is doubly dangerous to neglect them.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is a remedy that has never failed when tried, and the severest attacks have been cured by it. It leaves no evil effects, and invariably brings relief to the sufferer. Every respectable druggist in the country sells Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Large size new bottle, price 25c.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences.

Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for

which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine, and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a accession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctor, but kept sinking lower until I had happened to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recom-

ended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in them or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 90 years old, but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy boxes every year, which make 200 boxes up to this time, and I would not be without them that without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

Flow Remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. R. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.







Clothiers and Hatters 97 Johnson St.

MRDICAL

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, etc.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Remedy according to directions...

YOUR TONGUE IS COATED. YOU NEED THEM. ESLEY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

25 CENTS A BOX. Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies. Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by Queens, Safe, Sure and Always Effective.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE. DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

DEFORMITY. CHARLES ALTYER. 54 King St. W. Toronto.

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker. BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

FOR SALE. Having imported a son (Top Pick) of the celebrated Shropshire ram...

NOTICE. In the matter of the Estate of Walter Peak or Gladwin, deceased.

DOCKSON PATENT CO. 222 St. James Street, Montreal.

WAR MAY YET BE AVERTED.

No Further News Received in London Respecting the Korean Trouble.

Opinion Gaining Ground That Any Very Serious Trouble May Not Occur.

London, July 26.—Up to noon today the Chinese and Japanese ministers had received no news regarding the situation in Korea.

There is a strong impression in the Japanese legation that fighting is in progress in Korea, although no notice to that effect has been received.

Important cablegrams were sent this morning from Pusan, commander of H. M. S. squadron in Chinese waters.

Washington, July 25.—It can be stated authoritatively that there is no foundation for the latest report that Secretary Gresham had apologized to Mr. Tatenō, the Japanese minister, for utterances contained in a telegram sent by the secretary of state to the Japanese government.

Hostilities between China and Japan will require an immediate reinforcement of the United States naval forces on the China station.

Washington, July 25.—The Japanese minister this afternoon had received no further advice in regard to the firing of the Japanese forces now encamped in Seoul.

the event of war between China and Japan, the ports of China and Korea where the United States and European powers have received certain concessions by treaty, would unquestionably be respected.

Woodland, Cal., July 26.—At this morning's session the case in the preliminary examination of the alleged train wreckers, R. W. House, of Pomona, testified that on July 7th he met Worden in Sacramento and the latter had said to him, "We are prepared to return to any means to gain our end."

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Oakland, Cal., July 26.—Company H, First United States Infantry, Captain Carrington and Lieut. A. H. Martin, arrived from Los Angeles to-day and have been assigned for duty at the Mole.

Senator McInnis to Deliver an Address on the Work of the Session.

Omaha, Neb., July 26.—Father Tyska, of the Church of St. Paul, has been warned that some of his flock have threatened to burn the church building and parochial residence, and he has appealed to the city authorities and to the Bishop of the diocese.

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TRAIN WRECKERS ON TRIAL.

Some Strong Evidence Against Worden the Alleged Train Wrecker.

Woodland, Cal., July 26.—At this morning's session the case in the preliminary examination of the alleged train wreckers, R. W. House, of Pomona, testified that on July 7th he met Worden in Sacramento and the latter had said to him, "We are prepared to return to any means to gain our end."

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Oakland, Cal., July 26.—Company H, First United States Infantry, Captain Carrington and Lieut. A. H. Martin, arrived from Los Angeles to-day and have been assigned for duty at the Mole.

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QANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

T. Murray Smith, manager of the Bank of Toronto in Montreal, died suddenly on Wednesday.

The department of inland revenue will shortly publish a bulletin giving an analysis of foreign and native wines.

Prof. Robertson, of the Central Experimental farm, will be married in the autumn to Miss Ryckman, B. A., of Toronto University.

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BACK FROM THE KOOTENAYS.

Joshua Davies Returns From a Three Weeks Trip Through the Smelter.

Joshua Davies returned this morning from the Kootenay country, after an absence of several weeks. To a Times man who saw him this morning he said: "The work of putting the Pilot Bay smelter in shape for work is progressing very rapidly under the energetic management of A. B. Hendry, and a great deal has been done since July 7. The high water had done some damage and it was necessary at first to clear up the debris. A great deal of lumber and cordwood had been set about, but all of it had been secured by booms. This was quickly cleared up, and the work of repairing the smelter soon began. The total loss at the smelter will not exceed \$1000. When I left Pilot Bay thirty men were at work, and it was the intention to increase the number."

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A SAD ENDING.

Pullman's Former Partner an Inmate of a Drunkards' Home.

Chicago, July 26.—Charles Gardner, once a partner of George M. Pullman, once sent to a home for drunkards yesterday. Gardner and Pullman were fellow apprentices at the cabinet makers' bench in New York state before they met. When Pullman came to Chicago Gardner came with him, and when Pullman started to build his first sleeping car Gardner was his assistant and confidant. Subsequently Gardner was the foreman of Pullman's first shop, and many of the early patents are said to be the results of his genius. He has always been infatuated with the Pullman works. He has always lived near them, and in late years has made it a habit to go into the shops and look at the men working, being a few times and then go to the nearest saloon.

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POISON PLANTS.

Facts in Connection With the Poison Ivy, Oak and Sumach.

From now until the leaves are fallen, many will be the victims of poisoning from contact with ivy or sumach, writes Mary Olds Larkin in Health. There is nothing to attract one to either unless it be the foliage, which is found on hillsides to a vivid scarlet and yellow; but in roaming the fields, so active at this season of the year, the ability to recognize these poisonous shrubs would save many from painful experiences.

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The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, July 27, 1894. NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

The recent election in New South Wales indicates that the majority of the people of that colony are in favor of free trade, after a short experience of a modified policy of protection under the administration of Sir George Dibbs.

Speaking of the C. P. R. irrigation scheme in the Northwest the Winnipeg Commercial says: "A change is to be made in the conditions governing the land grant of the Canadian Pacific railway, or rather a portion of the grant."

FREE TRADE AND THE UNION JACK. To the Editor:—When we see a young and vigorous country embracing within its territorial limits thousands of miles of fertile lands, unmeasured acres of arable plains and prairie, mountains of mineral wealth, inexhaustible fisheries, extensive forests of valuable timber, and a climate, in addition to these enormous advantages a peculiarly invigorating climate, making practically no material progress, we need have no hesitation in condemning the policy of the administration.

EAST YALE. The result of the East Yale election was the most striking feature of the recent provincial contest. Some of the government organs take the peculiar view that Mr. Vernon fought "against heavy odds," but the ordinary observer will be apt to conclude that the odds were rather on his side.

shows efficiency somewhere in the department. Fenny what the work might have cost had the department been as inefficient as Sir Richard pretends!

Senator Gorman of Maryland Likened to "the Lean and Hungry Cassius."

A Two Hours Speech, Full of the Keenest Satire—Much Enthusiasm.

Washington, D.C., July 24.—Another dramatic scene occurred in the senate to-day, but President Cleveland, instead of being, as on yesterday, the object of attack by the leader of his party, was defended with vigor and vim.

Hill defended himself against the references of Gorman and other senators concerning his position on the tariff bill. He referred to his past speeches in the line of tariff reform. In them he never failed to insist on the Democratic principle of free raw materials.

He weighs all carefully. The president did not indulge in idle and random comment, added Hill. "These senators, therefore, had discussed a subject in general terms. They had not read the matured and well weighed opinion of the president. He had not attempted to pass a definite judgment on the propositions they presented to him."

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Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER

Buy Big 25c. NO OTHER MEDICINE ON EARTH is so efficacious for Cholera, Cramps, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING. VIGILANT'S TURN TODAY. Roche's Point, Ireland.—The Britannia and Vigilant are now taking turns in defeating one another.

CHANGING THE VIGILANT. Queenstown, July 26.—The Vigilant's gear was satisfactorily repaired last night, and the yacht left for Penzance.

VIGILANT DID NOT SAIL. Queenstown, July 25.—The Vigilant did not start in the race to-day owing to the fact that the injury to the jaws of her gear which occurred in yesterday's race had not been repaired.

REVERING. CORBETT IN IRELAND. Dublin, July 24.—Fugill Corbett paid a visit to Ballifrob, the birthplace of his father, yesterday and was given an ovation.

CORBETT'S RETURN. London, July 25.—Jim Corbett sailed for America to-day on the Majestic, en route for the prospect of an early meeting with Peter Jackson.

THE RIFLE. CANADIAN WINNINGS. London, July 25.—The majority of the Canadian rifle team sail for home by the Sardinian from Liverpool on Thursday next.

CANADIAN SCORES. London, July 23.—Never before did the Canadian riflemen make such a good showing in the Queen's prize competition.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. The London corporation has made the mistake that had been made before. Not that they loved Caesar less, but they loved the president less.

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THE TURF.

LIVERPOOL CUP. Liverpool, July 25.—The race for the Liverpool cup and twelve hundred sovereigns was won by Sonnet, son, Biscy Park second, Newcourt third.

THE WHEEL. At the bill this evening members of the Victoria club met in a special meeting to discuss the maximum of reducing to one thousand selected by a vote of 394.

EAST YALE ELECTION. Full Returns of the Vote.—Hon. M. Vernon's Speech.

Vernon, July 25.—The following are the complete returns from East Yale: Graham 124, Vernon 124.

Majority for Graham, 13. When the final results became known the town was in a fever.

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WATER-KILLER. It is so efficacious for Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL

Extraordinary Scenes in the French Chamber - Members Terribly Excited.

Socialist Members Taunt Their Adversaries - Several Duels May Result.

Paris, July 25.—The debate on the anti-anarchist bill resumed in the French Chamber to-day. M. Humbert, the socialist, supported an amendment to the press clause, allowing the publication of the preliminary reports of a trial, as to whether or not the accused was an anarchist. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 334 to 101, and another fixing the minimum fine at one thousand five hundred francs was also rejected. Several radical members spoke against the bill, dwelling especially upon its incoherence and absurdity. The paragraph in article five inflicting a penalty of fine and imprisonment for the publication of the reports of the anarchist trials was adopted.

M. Viviani, socialist, proposed a motion that in cases where a prosecutor's report or accusatory evidence was allowed to be published, the proceedings and evidence of the defendant and motion should also be published. The motion was rejected by 306 to 142.

M. Sembat, socialist, offered an amendment proposing that anarchists be permitted to possess arms. The motion was rejected by 286 to 171.

M. Viviani proposed an amendment that the inciter of anarchist crime, even though he be condemned a year and time, should not be liable to transportation, if the President suspends the execution of a sentence is applied to the first condemned. The amendment was rejected by 306 to 142.

Another of M. Viviani's amendments proposing the judge of instruction who prepared a case for hearing the same, was rejected. M. Viviani also proposed an amendment to prohibit the application of a flagrant delict procedure, enabling the President to sentence a malefactor within 24 hours.

M. Guerin, republican, said the demands of M. Viviani were a complete revision of the criminal code in favor of the anarchist. M. Viviani retorted that the country would not ratify the vote of the chamber in rejecting his amendment.

M. Jaures, Union Republican, denounced the continuous and systematic use of the majority, which he said was composed of inciters to anarchy. He charged that trafficked in legislation, and that the government was making financial schemes. He minutely dissected the political and financial prosperity of France, which he said were subjected to social and moral influences.

M. Rouvier sprang to his feet and exclaimed "I have fear of nothing either from parliament or from the press." A scene of great excitement and uproar ensued, and when order was restored M. Deschanel, Union Republican, called M. Jaures, he blamed the radicals and socialists for the prevailing moral and social disorder. The chamber had heard Messrs. Millauren, Jaures, and Deschanel, and they had seen yesterday an example of the ideas of parliamentary propriety entertained by the socialist deputies in rising to their feet and uttering unseemly protests emanating from the press gallery.

Col. O'Brien, M. P., Arraigned for Dominion Government for Its Many Crimes.

Corrupt Combination That British Columbia Members Delight to Support.

At a public gathering in this place to-day, Col. O'Brien, M. P. for Muskoka, spoke. He met with a good reception. He spoke as a Conservative born and bred, but who is acting in accordance with the principles of Conservatism could not follow the party under the present leaders. He would take the present session of parliament as an epitome of every political sin that a country can commit, he said. First, there was the trade question. He had supported the N. F., but the moment the protected interests began to combine the protection on those interests offending should be cut off. Yet to-day there is not one important protected industry which is not the subject of a combine, and the country is governed by the voters, and the protection on those interests offending should be cut off.

He said that the tariff was a good instance. Col. O'Brien said, and he gave particulars how to satisfy the owners of three rice cleaning mills, employing 50 hands, the tariff was first reduced, has been brought up to the figure of 11-4 cents per pound. Mr. Foster has not been man enough to stick to his reductions. It was childish to say that the tariff was in the interests of the farming community. Col. O'Brien took up the subject of corruption, and unadvisedly severely upon the proposal to pay \$750,000 a year for the fast Atlantic line. It would not benefit the farmers at all to shorten the passage to Britain by two or three days; other lines of steamers now existing are nearly all at an actual loss. Over the French treaty \$150,000 would be lost in revenue, \$300,000 to be spent for the Pacific service, so that \$1,000,000 would be spent every year on these subjects. The country should be willing to pay money into good investments, but these would only benefit the few, not the many. The condition of the cattle trade was another point upon which the government deserved severe condemnation. Col. O'Brien detailed how, to secure certain advantages in the way of landing Canadian cattle alive, certain undertakings had been contracted by the Dominion government, as to rigid inspection of United States cattle coming into Canada, the sending of inspectors with the trains, etc. Every one of these undertakings the Dominion government systematically broke, and the colon showed unmistakable interest as he told how the cattle had been inspected by lantern light in the cars, and how railway conductors had been appointed from overseers. This was known to the imperial government, which would hardly trust the Canadian government again, and it was the height of impudence for the government to expect to secure the men who exposed the deceit with impunity. As for administrative matters, Sir Adolphe Caron's action in receiving back a share of the subsidies which he had given to the Dominion, and the fact that he had been in the cabinet, and likely not in the house for 24 hours. Mr. Munnell, resigned promptly because he was most indirectly concerned in a matter which he might not concern his official position. The Turcotte case was another case in point. There was a clear violation of the independence of parliament, and yet Sir John Thompson had defended it, and the Conservatives had followed him. Then there was the Curran bridge. Mr. Haggart was paid for saving \$400,000 on the International, but his investigations led him to believe that \$200,000 of this was saved on the permanent way, and \$200,000 in stores. If Mr. Haggart had saved these amounts legitimately his predecessors had spent them illegitimately. But the Curran bridge affair was such an example of material incapacity as cannot be found elsewhere. Col. O'Brien then forcibly detailed the frauds in connection with the bridges, even to the paying of men to steal the timbers, and said he had no objection to the men with dishonesty, but that he would take the first man in the audience, put him in Mr. Haggart's place, and he would not lose much. What would be done in England, he asked, when the House of Commons parliament so absolutely subservient to the ministry can be found since Charles II. Col. O'Brien next touched upon the French treaty, saying that he was not a prohibitionist, but that he believed in being abused and not abusing, and pointing out that the passing of the treaty, the establishing of a French line of steamers, and the growing up of new interests, would put a most powerful barrier in the way of the French. Mr. Foster has had once been a temperance lecturer at \$10 a night, but he has not done much for his fellow-prohibitionists. Besides that, the French treaty violated the first principle of finance, in that it lightened the taxes on luxuries, while keeping them up on common articles.

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Every effort is made to keep the business of the company on a thoroughly sound basis, and to the large economies which have resulted, being in the branches of the service, the profit now shown is in large measure due while, it may be added that the full effect of these economies has not yet been realized.

ABUSED BY SOLDIERS. Citizens of Oklahoma Complain of Their Treatment by the Troops.

Guthrie, O. T., July 24.—The situation at South End and Round Pond again appears serious. All day telegrams have been pouring into the governor's office from people who declare that they are being abused and maltreated by the United States deputies and Federal troops. The citizens are being dragged from their homes, arrested without warrants and denied the right of preliminary examination. They are being held in jail, and declare that if it is not granted soon they will arm and defend themselves. Governor Newfrew, Secretary Low and United States District Attorney Brooks have been at the scene, but have done nothing to stop the trouble.

South End, O. T., July 24.—Mayor Moore says that after a thorough investigation of the shooting of Corporal Cleaves at End he is satisfied the soldier was shot in a quarrel with a comrade, and to protect themselves the soldiers told the officers that they were attacked by citizens of End.

Don't Lose the Day. Every mother knows how critical a time the second summer is, and how many little ones die during that period from Summer Complaint, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and Cholera Morbus; and how anxiously the wretched day by day, the dreadful disease snatches away the loved ones! There is no disease that comes so suddenly, or is so quickly fatal, as these Bowel Complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be of no avail. There is, however, the remedy which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to the printed directions, and this is Perry's Pain Killer. It is so safe and true that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness will often save a life. You can get the new Big Bottle for 25 cents.

Work of the Committee—About 150 Cases Relieved—Funds Needed.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon the committee at the general meeting of the mayor and city council, representing the cities, and the trades, and others from the flooded districts, held at New Westminster on the 12th of June last, the committee proceeded at once to the various municipalities, to ascertain the needs of the sufferers by the recent floods, the plan adopted being to receive applications for relief only through the reverend resident clergymen representing the various municipalities, and acting on their recommendations. The inquiries thus made have discovered that relief has very generally been required, and the committee has already relieved some 147 cases, and further applications continue to come in. The relief so far has been merely temporary, immediate wants and some need for some relief of this nature. The question of fencing has yet to be taken up, for in nearly all cases the loss of fencing has been very great. Already applications have been received for fencing material to the value of \$8000, based on 3-wire or

A CONSERVATIVE'S OPINION.

Col. O'Brien, M. P., Arraigned for Dominion Government for Its Many Crimes.

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Chicago, July 25.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Kelher and Rogers of the American Railway Union, are at liberty under bail pending the hearing of the various charges against them. They were, this afternoon, required to give \$7000 bonds, each covering five men indicted in addition to the contempt cases brought by the government and the Santa Fe railroad. The hearing of the contempt cases was adjourned until September 5, and it is the purpose of the defendants to try the contempt cases, and to force a hearing on the indictments before the contempt cases are again called. At this morning's session of the circuit court, the judge entered a formal ruling denying the defendants a continuance. He held the union was committing unlawful acts in interfering with interstate commerce, and proposed to find out what connection the defendants had with it. The case was postponed on account of the illness of the government attorney, Edward Walker.

While court adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning it was 4 o'clock p.m. before the case was resumed. Messrs. Fitzgerald and W. Skelton, two gentlemen who were already on the bond for defendants for \$2500 each signed the additional 28 bonds, and the aggregate amount of their guarantee is \$9500 on each of the four men, or \$38,000. On account of the large number of bonds to be furnished Judge Grosscup this morning reduced the bonds on contempt to \$1000 in each case. The defendants left the Federal building about 4:30 o'clock and went back to the jail to gather their belongings. They all declare themselves ready for work to-morrow night.

A meeting of the board of directors is to be held to-morrow afternoon, when President Debs will deliver his address. He is desirous of going to his home in Indiana for a short stay, and will probably leave for there tomorrow afternoon. He refuses to say what he intends to do until he can look around and get his bearings, after being locked up for a week. He claims that his organization is increasing in strength daily, and talks as if he would be doing business at the old stand within twelve hours.

FIGHTING MINERS. Two Deputy Sheriffs Killed by Striking Miners in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., July 24.—War has broken out again among the striking miners. Since three o'clock this afternoon two deputy sheriffs have been killed, a third fatally wounded, and a fourth badly hurt. The deeper strikers died in all, and to-night they are surrounded on the mountains near Coalburg, refusing to surrender.

This afternoon deputy sheriffs Charlie Cole and James Smith went to the residence of H. H. Hubbs, near Coalburg, ten miles from here, to arrest his son George on a warrant charging participation in the Pratt mine riots, where half a dozen negroes and deputies were killed by strikers three days ago. The Hubbs are bad men. Old man Hubbs recently refused to vacate the company's house at Coalburg, and loaded it up with dynamite preparatory to blowing it up with his own hands. He has since attempted to arrest him in case an effort was made to evict him.

When the two officers reached the house they attempted to arrest young Hubbs, who resisted and drew a gun and commenced firing. His father joined in the shooting. The officers also began shooting, but the Hubbs were too quick. Deputy Cole was shot through the heart and died instantly. Smith was shot in the breast and died three hours later. The younger Hubbs killed both officers. Smith lived long enough to tell the story of the killing to the other officers who came to the rescue. After the killing the Hubbs fled to the woods, both heavily armed.

HERBERT SPENCER'S VIEWS. He Says There Will be Socialism, Anarchy and Military Despotism.

New York, July 18.—In view of the recent labor disturbances in this country, the following letter, written by Herbert Spencer to James A. Skilton, general secretary of the London Congress of evolutionists, become peculiarly interesting: "Fairfield, Pewsey, Wiltshire, May 28.—Dear Mr. Skilton: In the United States, as here and elsewhere, the movement towards dissolution of existing social forms and the reorganization of a socialistic basis is proceeding with a rapidity which I believe to be irresistible. We have had some times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed, and eventually military despotism of the most extreme type. Yours truly, Herbert Spencer."

The Indian Empire.

Under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, Surgeon-Major Robertson has been giving new information concerning the Indian empire. Dr. Robertson occupied for some time the post of Government Resident at Chitral, the outermost post of India, in the great tumbling mass of mountains known as "The Roof of the World." He accompanied Col. Durand's force on the Hunza-Nagar expedition, and was present at the siege of Nilit, when the post of the district was broken, which crossed the borders of Kafiristan in 1885, and remained there for a few days only. Dr. Robertson is the only European who has succeeded in penetrating this unexplored corner of the earth's surface. He remained in Kafiristan for more than a year, and gave a graphic account, listened to with very deep interest by a large audience, of the perils which beset him during that time; of the surface features of the country, enormous mountains, and the high valleys, reached during the summer months, by passes 14,000 or 15,000 feet high, but cut off in winter from all communication with the outer world. The mountaineers who inhabit these inaccessible mountain valleys have preserved their independence for centuries, and Dr. Robertson describes them as a brave and interesting people—magnificent fighters, and of splendid physique. Incidentally, Dr. Robertson mentions that Kafiristan was the scene of one of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's most interesting stories, "The Man Who Would be a King."

THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Peaches, Apples, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

THEY SCATTERED HIS ASHES.

A Fishing Club Carries Out Eccentric Philp Jaeger's Wishes.

Twenty-three members of the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, of the east side, met at Clifton, on Thursday morning, says the New York Herald, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of their fellow member Philp Jaeger, who had died recently. Mr. Jaeger, who was a well-known fisherman keeper, was an enthusiastic salmon man and one of the leading members of the club. He was a man of eccentric habits and before his death made a will directing that after his death his body should be incinerated and the ashes given over to the Sea Rambler Fishing Club, whose members should convey them to the fishing grounds in the lower bay and there scatter them in the sea. Since his death the wishes of the lamented Jaeger were in the custody of the fishing club until their final disposition Thursday. Many fish were taken on the trip, and led by Daniel Gell, president of the club, carrying under his arm a canister containing the ashes of Jaeger, marched to the docks, where they boarded the fishing tug, and started on their trip. The tug, with its fully armed crew, started on the bay on its mission, and at 1 o'clock, on the second day, was at Clifton on Monday the Surprise was anchored at the wharf, and the members of the club, who had gathered there for several minutes later and the funeral was held on the deck of the tug, when the body of the lamented Jaeger was placed in a coffin and lowered into the sea. The funeral was a most interesting one, and the members of the club were all in mourning. The funeral was a most interesting one, and the members of the club were all in mourning. The funeral was a most interesting one, and the members of the club were all in mourning.

THE TURF.

LIVERPOOL CUP. Liverpool, July 25.—The race for the Liverpool cup and twelve hundred sovereigns was won by Sovereign, Bussey Park second, Newcourt third.

MILE HANDICAP.

At the bill this evening members of the Victoria club will contest in a one mile handicap race, starting at 7.30. The riders are: E. W. Bradley, George; E. A. Wolff, 20 yards; Alfred Morris, 30; W. J. Jeffrey, 35; Fred Hall, 35; T. Moody, 40; Arthur Hall, 75; H. F. Shepard, 75; T. Johnson, 100; G. H. Gibbons, 150; Fred Fawcett, 150; S. P. Moody, 150; Oscar Lucas, 200; F. E. Alley, 200; C. C. Reynard, 200; T. Kipling, 200; Arthur Carter, 200; and Fred Richardson, 200.

EAST YALE ELECTION.

Full Returns of the Vote—Hon. Mr. Vernon's Speech.

Table showing election results for East Yale, listing candidates and their respective vote counts.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Proof of its Existence Furnished by Diamonds in Meteors.

Though diamonds will never be an important product of the United States—only an occasional gem of that kind being picked up here and there—such vast quantities are consumed here that the geological survey has thought it worth while to prepare a monogram on the subject, which will soon be issued. The fact has been published that the supposed diamonds found in meteorites near the Canon Diablo in Arizona are actually such. This is a matter of profound interest, indicating, as it does, that such stones exist on other planets. Some authorities assert that diamonds like coal, which is so nearly of the same chemical constitution, could not possibly come into existence without previous vegetable growth to generate their material. For this reason they infer that the finding of diamonds in meteorites proves that there must have been vegetable life in the place from whence the meteorites came. If there was vegetable life there it is fair to presume that the animal life which inhabits this earth may be untraced, but it affords the first glimpse ever obtained into the greatest problem that mankind has attempted to handle, namely, the question whether life exists in other worlds than ours.

It seems strange to take a couple of ounces of charcoal in one's hand and to consider that one is handling the pure material of the diamond. To ascertain could transform it into crystalline form you could sell those few pinches of stuff for \$1,000,000 perhaps. No wonder that the chemists are eager to discover the secret of effecting this change. To ascertain that they will never learn how to make crystals of carbon would be absurd. By means of a voltaic battery real diamonds of almost microscopic size have been deposited upon threads of platinum. But even if a successful process should be discovered, it might be that the cost of making a diamond by it would be bigger than the price of a stone of equal size and purity from the mines. One recalls the experiments of Professor Sage, who turned out gold pieces in his laboratory from gold extracted from the ashes of certain buried vegetable substances. The result was beautifully speaking, but the expense of making in this way one \$5 piece was about \$25. The value of rough gems put out the year before, amounting to all sorts produced in this country in 1893 was \$50,000 less than the amount put out the year before, amounting to only \$202,000. The decrease was mainly owing to the industrial depression. The precious stones of the United States are sold in large part to tourists, who purchase them as souvenirs of localities visited—Providence Journal.

HUGH LYNN'S WORST ORDEAL

In a Westminster Tramcar With a Crowd Who Openly Discussed His Fate.

Errors of His Defence—Average People on Crime and Criminals—Executions.

From Wednesday's Daily. (As Hugh Lynn, the Savary island murderer, rode from Vancouver to Westminster on the tramway on Saturday night, he faced and broke down under a harder ordeal than that terrible scene in the court when they told him he must die. The car was crowded and comments of a rather brutal nature reached the doomed man's ears. Within his easy hearing several of the passengers talked of his crime and fate, saying that he deserved what he was going to get. To those who did not know him he was pointed out; that, too, in his plain view. There were women who forgot their sex and talked loud enough for the murderer to hear it all. Lynn squirmed under the fire and tried to hide his face by pulling his hat down over his eyes. He finally burst into tears and exclaimed to his guard, "They are all against me!" He may have shown some mercy to his victims, may have taunted them as they stood by his death; but the man whose heart does not give off some spark of sympathy for the prisoner and his plight is made of material that leads men to take just such rides with manacled arms.

There is a funny thing about crime and its detection. It is the way the rank and file of people criticize prisoners for their foolish devices to escape and their failure to give certain kinds of evidence at their trials. I hear a reputable business man say, "If that fellow Lynn had only killed the klootch and deserted or killed the kid he would have been all right," and also, "What an idiot he was to go on the stand and own up." I do not believe any one was ever convicted of a crime within my immediate range of observation that did not have a very number of really good excuses as to how he could have escaped. But the criminal never lived who did not have a fence down or a hole in his armor somewhere, and the brightest of them fall down on the simplest things. They devise a scheme for wickedness that a person would praise for its cleverness, but something as simple as the alphabet beats them.

Any impression that the theory of the crown was wrong in the Savary island murder case was removed when Lynn took the stand and told his story. His evidence corroborated it even as to details. His manner, his speech, his attitude made poor Green kill Taylor and then came to the front and killed Green in self-defence. He tripped himself on the self-defence story by giving himself sufficient time outside of the store between the two killings to have escaped. The court pointed this out very clearly in the charge. On the afternoon of the last day Lynn cried when his mother did. When she asked him simply colored up, and had a firm voice when he spoke. His mother was not present in the evening, which probably accounts for his bearing up. It is a hard matter to size Lynn up, but the chances are that he will have to be carried to the scaffold. People who have known him and his life state that there was not that in his make up which nerves men to murder from any motive, and believe he was drunk. He will very likely make a full confession before he dies, and that will probably show that he was after money. He only got \$110, some furs and a few articles which he said he took because he knew the men were dead and thought perhaps he might need. The impression is general that the jury added the recommendation of mercy to save his neck. Of course it meant nothing legally, but will go to Ottawa to the minister of justice. He, too, will very likely disregard it.

There is something unspeakably horrible about an execution. You are impressed by the utter hopelessness of the thing for the dead man and the deliberation with which he is taken out and killed. I believe if the whole people had to take a hand in such affairs that executions would end.

A SUDDEN RECALL

French Ship Duguay-Trouin Back in Port Awaiting Orders.

From Tuesday's Daily. The French warship Duguay-Trouin which left here yesterday afternoon for Honolulu, is again at anchor at Esquimaux harbor, she having been recalled last evening by a cable from Paris to await orders. When the cable was received the ship was several hours on the way down the coast, and instructions were sent to the west coast operators to signal her and direct her to return to port. She was overhauled at the cape by one of the operators, who went out in a small boat, and shortly after midnight was in Esquimaux again. The reason for the sudden change of plan is rather hard to tell, but the Korean trouble offers the most reasonable solution. France has interests in the Orient which will need protection in the event of trouble of any kind. Mr. Snowden, French consul, said this afternoon that the vessel had simply been recalled to await orders from Paris, and that the orders had not yet been received. Wherever the ship is sent it is probable that her movements will be kept secret.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Meeting of the Association—Show to be Held October 1 to 6.

From Tuesday's Daily. The directors of the agricultural association met in a public hall on Wednesday night and took initiative steps towards holding the annual exhibition. President Milne presided and there was a fair attendance of directors. The date of the exhibition was fixed for the first week in October, from the 1st to the 6th. A committee, of which Mr. R. Seabrook is the chairman, was appointed to revise the prize list, and this committee will meet tonight to begin its work, which it will conclude in a few days as it is necessary that the prize list should be printed and distributed at once. Committees on printing and on transportation, and one to confer with the

ALD. WILSON'S CRITIQUE.

He Submits an Interesting Document Giving Some Excellent Advice.

A Question of Veracity—New Sewerage Contracts—The Cemetery By-Law.

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B. V. Pearce wrote asking for the remission of \$6 pound fees on three horses which got out of a paddock through some malicious person opening a locked gate. The letter was referred to the pound committee with power to act.

Mrs. Truman wrote objecting to certain water charges claiming to have a much larger claim against the city by reason of the overflow of the sewer on Superior street. The letter was referred to the water committee with power to act.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the appropriation of \$9401.75 out of the general revenue to pay a number of general bills, including teachers' salaries for June. It was favorably received.

The Old Men's Home committee presented a report favoring the admission of J. Larman to the home. His application was attached to the report.

The report was received and adopted without any discussion at all. Then Ald. Wilson's letter was read. It was as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor, 23rd, 1894. Dear Sir,—Referring to the committee on which you were good enough to place my name for an electric station site and a proposed sewerage system, I beg to say that I am sorry to hear that the committee has not yet reported to you on matters directly connected with the electric light committee. I presume you are so busy with the other matters which are before you that you cannot find time to do so.

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be much purer. The feature about the whole matter was that it was impossible whatever was done to increase the pressure. They should consider the question of raising the water to the higher levels. The motion was carried when Mr. Ald. Harris objected. Ald. Dwyer was at the same time granted leave to introduce a by-law to raise a certain sum of money for the work.

The following report was received: The special committee appointed to take into consideration the matter contained in the communication from C. Bossi and P. A. Paulson, president of the Sayward Mill Company, report as follows:

1. The land offered by Mr. Bossi is not suitable and the price too high. 2. We have carefully considered Mr. Paulson's proposition and figured up the expense for five years, that being the length of time Mr. Paulson agreed to curtailment.

Grading lots down to within six feet of high water in front of lot 12000. 7,000 00. Interest on \$100,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. 3,500 00. Total. 10,500 00.

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ROMANCE OF A WINDOW.

An Old German Officer Tells a Love Story of William I.

There is a very cozy corner in one of the east side Vienna cafes which has been reserved for years every evening for eight officers of the German army, now living in this city. They sit about a round table—their "stammtisch," as it is called—a name given in all German restaurants to a table occupied regularly by one set of men.

The council then went into committee on the cemetery by-law. There are 90 sections in the by-law and it was read and passed section by section. The committee rose, reported, and the by-law was passed. It was 11:05 o'clock when the council adjourned.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Increase in the Value of Exports During the Fiscal Year.

From Tuesday's Daily. The first meeting of the new council of the British Columbia board of trade was held this morning at the board of trade building. A very encouraging report relating to the exports from the province was presented by Secretary E. H. Worthy. It showed that the exports during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, were valued at over two million dollars more than were the exports for the fiscal year of 1892-3. The exports for the last fiscal year amounted to \$7,843,958, against \$5,642,737 for the previous year.

The following telegram was received, and it was decided to notify Mr. Gore of its contents: "Ashcroft, B.C., July 21, 1894. 'Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.' 'Re Ashcroft ferry. Facts must have been misrepresented to Mr. Gore. Ferry acknowledged by every one to be a complete failure. Urge government to construct suitable one at once. See petition at land office. P. W. FOSTER.'"

The board's attention was called to the proposal to have an exhibit of Canadian products at Sydney, Australia. The members considered this a Dominion question.

The annual report was taken up, discussed clause by clause and referred to a special committee consisting of A. B. Gray, G. Leiser, T. S. Futcher, the president and the secretary. The secretary will call for tenders for printing and binding the report.

The council acknowledged the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Earle: "Ottawa, July 17, 1894. 'F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary of the B. C. Board of Trade: 'Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., transmitting a resolution of the board of trade to Fraser river, in reply to which I beg to say that the British Columbia members waited upon the government in reference to the scheme. They agree as soon as the matter is placed before them in any kind of practical shape to give their consideration. I presume the provincial government will take steps to place reliable information in the hands of the Dominion government at an early date. Yours very truly, 'THOMAS EARLE.'"

A number of circulars from the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada were received and filed. The association asked the board to endorse the proposed prison reform legislation, which among other things provides for the establishment of a reformatory for young men. A memorial to the Dominion government asking for these reforms was enclosed.

'Standing committees were appointed as follows:—Fisheries—Robert Ward, Matthew T. Johnston, J. H. Todd, Henry Croft and A. H. Sealie; Manufactures—T. B. Hall, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker, W. Templeman and F. J. Claxton.

Herbors and Navigation—R. P. Ritchie, John Irving, H. H. Hall, J. G. Cox and H. E. Connon. Public Works and Railways—A. B. Gray, W. H. Ellis, Jos. Hunter, A. L. Belyea and E. B. Marvin.

Finance—W. C. Ward, A. J. C. Galton and H. F. Heisterman. Mining and Property—Joshua Davies, C. T. Dupont and J. H. Brownlee. Agriculture and Forestry—H. Boscock, C. E. Renouf and H. A. Paulson.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Tenders for Water Pipes Received—New Police Court Clerk.

From Wednesday's Daily. The board of aldermen met last evening, the mayor and all the aldermen being present.

Tenders for the supply of 310 tons of cast iron water pipes and 312 tons of special castings were received from the following: Robert Ward & Co., \$40.41 per ton; Turner, Beaton & Co., \$32.385 per ton for the whole; Allion Iron Works, 312 cents per pound; Findlay, Durham & Brodie, \$33.55 per ton; R. P. Rithet & Co., \$32.248.25 for the whole; James Crawford, \$32.250; Martin & Robertson, \$30 per ton for pipes, and \$34 for special castings; B. C. Iron Works Company, \$32.530. The tenders were referred to the water committee and commissioner.

After a dozen or more ballots had been taken Francis Page was appointed police court clerk.

There was some discussion respecting connections with the sewers. The general opinion was that connections should be built to the lines of the sidewalk during the construction of the sewer, the property owners to be charged for the connections.

Ald. Wilson moved that all connections should be built to the line of the sidewalk as the work progresses, according to the municipal act. The motion was adopted.

The cemetery by-law was reconsidered and finally passed. The revenue by-law was read a third time.

Ald. Vigilius moved the mayor, Ald. Harris and the engineer be appointed to pass on the plans for the James Bay causeway.

Ald. Humphrey thought someone outside the council should be on the committee. He thought A. C. Gamble, the Dominion government engineer, should be asked to act with the mayor and city engineer.

It was finally decided that the committee named in Ald. Vigilius's motion be adopted and Mr. Gamble be asked to act with them.

The council adjourned at 9:40.

Heavy Loss.

Washington, July 25.—Knox's immense warehouse with two hundred horses, a number of vehicles and a quantity of furniture, together with nearly a dozen adjacent structures, was burned this morning. Three firemen were killed and six injured by falling walls. The loss is \$300,000.

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