





The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1892

IN SEARCH OF ENJOYMENT.

People are now beginning to talk of taking a holiday. Hardworking men and women, no doubt, need a rest and a change of scene. But it is by no means certain that they will get what they need when they have their outing.

It is quite possible that the wearied citizen may return to his home, after taking his holiday, in a worse condition, mental and bodily, than when he left it. He has not had the rest he required. He has found trying to kill time almost as wearisome and exhausting as the work he left. He has been hurried from sport to sport and from one form of idling to another, until he has been sick and tired of the whole business of holiday-making. People sometimes don't like confessing it, even to themselves, but they feel, nevertheless, that their holiday has been little else than vanity and vexation of spirit, and in their hearts they believe that they would have enjoyed themselves more, and have been better rested, if they had remained at home and taken things easy. A summer outing is, with a good many, very little more than a fashion. They are not benefited by it, and they are far from feeling that recreation which they went to a great deal of trouble and some expense to obtain.

Is there any cure for this? Is there any one who can teach the ordinary Anglo-Saxon to enjoy himself or herself when he or she is on pleasure bent? We fear not. The best way to rest is to rest. But how? To do nothing at all is to many people as awful a bore. It is simply impossible for them to do nothing and not bother. They must have employment of some kind, and they must fuss about something. They have got into the habit of being continually occupied, and their minds obstinately refuse to be idle. The chances are if the seeker after rest and enjoyment chooses some form of recreation, he selects the wrong one, and gives himself and others any amount of worry and annoyance. We are afraid, then, there is no "safe cure" for ennui, and we grieve to have to say that we have come to the conclusion that the search after enjoyment in the summer time is very much like the pursuit of happiness in life. When we try eagerly and energetically to secure it, it somehow eludes us, and when it comes, as it often does, when we are not expecting it, and perhaps when we have given up all hope of ever obtaining it.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The case of Dr. Briggs is now before the Presbyterian General Assembly sitting in Portland, Oregon. It will be remembered that Dr. Briggs was called to account before the Presbytery of New York, for certain alleged unethical proceedings made in his capacity as Professor of Theology in the Union Seminary. After a good deal of warm discussion, the Presbytery dismissed the case. A large party in both the Presbytery and in the Presbyterian body were not satisfied with this decision, and appealed to the General Assembly. It was the report of the committee on this appeal that was being considered by the Assembly on Wednesday. The report was to the effect that the appeal was according to rule and in order, and that in the judgment of the committee, the appeal should be entertained and a time set apart for the hearing of the case.

The report will most probably be sustained and Dr. Briggs will be put upon his trial. The doctor entertains what is called "liberal" views on many subjects, one of them on what is called the "inerrancy" of the Bible. This is a term invented by modern theologians. Among the orthodox of the past generation, not only of the Presbyterian but of all other Protestant churches, the remotest suggestion that there could be error of any kind within the covers of the Holy Book was looked upon as a suggestion of the Evil One and as blasphemy that should not be as much as listened to by any one professing to be a Christian. The new school of rationalistic religionists who subjected the Bible to criticism as if it were the production of uninspired writers were regarded with horror by the men and women who were brought up to reverence the Scriptures.

Dr. Briggs is accused of belonging to this school, and of teaching that there may be mistakes of one kind and another in the Bible. He is also accused of being heterodox on other matters besides the inspiration of the Scriptures. It is said to give a place to reason in religion, which is not according to the teaching of the Standards of Presbyterianism. These heresies would, if introduced, be had enough in more than one member of a Presbyterian Church, but in a man entrusted with the theological education of candidates for the ministry they are not to be tolerated.

In order to reassure many good people, and to prove to them that Dr. Briggs is not such a dreadful heretic as he is represented to be, certain questions were framed by the Directors of the Union Seminary, or at their instance, to be submitted to the Professor. Here are some of them, with Dr. Briggs' answers. The reader may infer from them the nature of the heresies of which Dr. Briggs stands accused:

Q.—Do you consider the Bible, the church and reason as co-ordinate sources of authority? Ans.—No. B.—Do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the only infallible rule of faith? Ans.—Yes. C.—Would you accept the following as a satisfactory definition of inspiration: "Inspiration is such a divine direction as to secure an infallible record of God's revelations in respect to both faith and doctrine?" Ans.—Yes. D.—Do you believe the Bible inerrant in all

matters concerning faith and practice, and in everything in which it is a revelation from God as a voice of divine truth, and that there are no errors which disturb its infallibility in these matters, or in the records of the historic events and institutions with which they are inseparably connected? A.—Yes. E.—Is your theory of progressive sanctification such as would permit you to say that you believe that when a man dies in the faith he enters the middle state regenerated, justified and sinless? A.—Yes.

We must candidly confess that we found it difficult to square some of these answers with Dr. Briggs' avowed orthodoxy to be addressed in question. This may have been all in good faith. Dr. Briggs has the character of being not only an able man, but a thoroughly honest one. He would not be expected to resort to convenient ambiguities or to subtleties incomprehensible to ordinary minds to get out of a difficulty, or to lead himself or others to believe that he holds opinions different from those which he really entertains.

Although Dr. Briggs has roused the antagonism of a large proportion of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, he has with him the sympathy of many good men, both clergymen and laymen. The trial in Portland then, if it takes place, will be watched with intense interest by religious people of all denominations on both sides of the Atlantic. The struggle is really one between the old orthodoxy and the new liberalism.

A YOUNG REPUBLIC.

It is not all smooth sailing with the new Republic of Brazil. The people are not used to republican institutions and they do not appear to have had any education in politics so far. The revolution was brought about, not by the desire of the people, but by the intrigues of a few ambitious politicians. Dom Pedro was deposed and banished and the republic established without the great bulk of the people of Brazil knowing anything about the very important changes that had taken place. The people have had very little to do with the political movements that have been made since the republic has been established. The politicians and the soldiers have managed the affairs of the country to suit themselves. Fonseca was driven from power and Peixoto placed in office by a clique of politicians, aided and abetted by certain officers of the army and the navy.

There is no such thing as liberty, as we in Canada understand the word, in republican Brazil. The citizens of the young republic do not enjoy liberty of speech, the press is muzzled, the telegraph is under strict censorship, and worse than all, liberty of action appears to be greatly restricted. The following extract from a lively letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, April 15, will give the reader a good idea of the kind of freedom which the citizens of Brazil enjoy under Republican rule:

"A fair sample of the methods prevailing in this funny republic may be found in the counting of the Governor of Ceara, whose palace was bombarded one fine morning by way of a preliminary notice to quit, to the destruction of much private property and the killing of many inefficient citizens. Since the inauguration of the last few months all the hotels in Rio, and probably in other cities, have been most of the time surrounded by a cordon of soldiers, placed there especially to watch all guests, native or foreign. Nobody is permitted to pass in or out without explaining in detail to an insatiable lot of uniformed negroes who he is, where he came from, where going, and what he is doing. It is a very tiresome and annoying business. Of course all foreigners have their passports, but even these are not much respected by brutal soldiers who cannot read and are too ignorant to have any conception of the dignity of Uncle Sam's official seal."

This is a pretty state of things, and it is no wonder that quiet, law-abiding people in Brazil, who want to be really free, sigh for the happy time when their country was under the paternal rule of a good Emperor.

The finances of the country have fallen into confusion. There has been an over-issue of paper money followed by the inevitable depreciation. Four years ago there were 200,000,000 milreis of paper money in circulation. It has since been increased to 800,000,000. In 1888 the milreis was at par, being worth 54 cents; since the abolition of monarchy it has gone down to 17 cents, and is still on the downward grade. Brazil is such a rich country that the politicians will be unable to impoverish it. But they are making a very vigorous effort to destroy its credit. It seems that Brazil is bound to share the fate of South American republics. It is so far more peaceful than they are generally, but the soldier politicians may, and probably will, give the people a full supply of revolutions, big and little.

A RUMOR REVIVED.

We trust that the report that Col. Baker is to be the new Minister of Education and Immigration, is true. The appointment, if it is made, will, we are quite sure, give general satisfaction. Col. Baker is a man of much more than ordinary ability, and he possesses a good knowledge of the country. He will no doubt be assiduous in the performance of his duties, and with his agreeable address and civility of manner, he will make a popular as well as an efficient head of a most important Department of the Government.

TO CALL AT VICTORIA.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company propose to make Victoria a port of call for their line of China steamships. Arrangements have, we believe, been made, and Rithet & Co. are to be the agents of the new line. The steamers will, both on their outward and inward voyages, moor at the outer wharf, and land and take aboard freight and passengers. There will be no difficulty about the depth of water. There has, for some time, been at the outer wharf and in the channel leading to it, water enough to float any steamship sailing on the Pacific. Such a service will be very satisfactory to the merchants and other citizens of Victoria. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company has its base at Seattle, Wash., and it is a great convenience to have freight brought here without any needless and annoying delay. The calling of the new line of Ocean steamships at Victoria, besides being a great convenience to its inhabitants, will add greatly to its importance, and will raise it in the estimation of the world as a seaport. Its advantages as being the nearest port to the Pacific will then be known and appreciated.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Public attention has by the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, been again directed to civil service reform. The people of the Dominion have of late their eyes pretty well opened to the evils of political appointments to the civil service. It is quite possible that the favorite of an influential politician may prove an honest and efficient public servant, but the chances are that he will prove neither honest nor efficient. It is very great, but it does not follow by any means that the candidate who, at examinations, gets the greatest number of marks, will prove the best civil service clerk. The capacity to do does not always accompany the capacity to learn. Everyone who has the least discernment has observed this. The student or candidate for office, who passes a brilliant examination, and whose papers are models of accuracy, may not infrequently prove when he is set to work, a most incapable person. On the other hand, the young man who makes a very poor show at the examination, who barely gets enough marks to pass, turns out an energetic and efficient official. Anthony Trollope's description of the examination of civil service clerks, and their results, is very entertaining; but it does not leave the impression on the reader's mind that competitive examination is the best way of testing a man's capacity to do good work, and it shows that it is no test of his moral qualities at all. The fall fellow who excels in the cricket field, and who is formidable in a scrimmage, is often a better and a more trustworthy man than the brilliant student who distances him at the examination. This is a fact that pedagogues, professors and civil service examiners often lose sight of. They respect the candidate who can get up good papers, and they feel a contempt for the stupid fellow who gets bewildered while under examination, and has not nerve enough to do justice to even his mediocre ability. The examiners often find, to their surprise, that the lad they plucked because a clever, energetic business man, while their favorite turns out a worthless scamp or an indolent time-killer, who does not possess energy enough to use the ability he possesses.

We do not wish to underrate competitive examinations. They have their use, but we are decidedly of opinion that they should not be the sole test of competency. We believe that if too much importance is attached to mere marks the Civil Service examiners will often reject better men than they accept. The candidate should get a chance to work, and should not be rejected solely for his inability to answer questions, many of which have no bearing whatever on the employment in which he will be engaged. It seems to us that the Commissioners are inclined to attach too much importance to examinations, and that if their recommendations are adopted by the Government the man who is most easily crammed will stand a better chance of appointment than the candidate who has the most executive ability, and who really knows the most.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURES.

Census Bulletin No. 8 gives the public a great deal of useful information about the manufactures of the Dominion. We learn from it that the manufactures of Canada have increased in a far greater ratio than the population, and that the increase has been greatest and most conspicuous in the province of British Columbia.

We find from the Bulletin that in April of 1891, the industrial establishments of Canada numbered 75,705, and that ten years before, the country could show only 49,923. This gives a net increase of 25,842, or nearly 52 per cent.

Now, as to the number of persons employed in these establishments. There were working in them in 1891, 367,496 persons, old and young, male and female. This is 112,561 more than there were ten years ago, an increase of nearly 44 per cent. This is how the statistics classify the workers in Canada's industrial establishments:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Number, Percent, and another column. Rows include Men, Women, and Girls for 1881 and 1891.

It is seen from this that the greatest comparative increase is in women and the least in girls. By girls, we presume, is meant children, not young women. This is as it should be. It is not good for girls to enter the factories at too tender an age.

We find that in another table the unwillingness to send little girls to the factories is made still more conspicuous. Out of every 100 wage-earners in our factories and workshops there are 5.23 boys and only 1.93 girls. The proportion of female employees to males is much less in Canada than it is in Scotland. In British Columbia, there were in 1891 2,871 persons employed in workshops and factories; in 1891 there were 11,473—an increase of nearly 300 per cent. No other Province can show anything like so great an increase as this. In Manitoba, which comes nearest to it, the increase in the last decade was 127 per cent. The number of establishments in this Province was, last year, 755; the value of machinery, and tools, \$3,348,571; number of employees, 11,473, and the aggregate horse-power of steam engine, 1,190.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

It is the fashion in these days to decry trial by newspaper. Newspapers are condemned as partial and unfair, and it is asserted that they are just as ready to whitewash the guilty as to proclaim the innocence of the falsely accused. Now, we think that if these critics acquired a little and gave the subject of newspaper trials some thought, their judgment of the newspapers would be greatly modified. They would find that the newspapers, as a rule, discuss the misdoings of noted offenders fairly, and decide justly. Let any case to which public attention has been directed of late years be examined, and it will be found that the newspapers have tried it substantially as fairly as the courts of justice. The Deeming case was discussed in the newspapers of all English-speaking countries. They all gave that miscreant his deserts. Then there was the famous Hetherington case. We venture to say that the injured husband was judged more fairly by the newspapers than he was by the Court by which he was tried. No fault can be found with the way in which the Dominion booting cases were handled by the newspapers. None of them attempted to screen the guilty and none of them commented on their offences with undue harshness. The same may be said about the way in which Mr. Mercier and his colleagues were treated by the press of Quebec. Much was at first said by the accused men about the injustice and the malignity of the newspapers, but the report of the judges who formed the commission to investigate the charges brought against them proved that the trial by newspaper was quite as fair as the trial by judges. The truth seems to be that in most cases the newspapers are wonderfully quick in obtaining the information necessary to arrive at a reasonable conclusion and that their decisions are in the main fair, and often anticipate those at which the formal tribunals arrive.

And then there is the "said of trial by newspaper—it is inevitable." When any matter of importance becomes known, the newspapers take it up and discuss it. It is just as reasonable to inveigh against trial by after-dinner or tea-table discussion or street conversation, as to declaim against trial by newspaper. People will talk and will form opinions; in the same way newspapers will publish the news and say what they think about men and things. If men want to avoid being tried by newspaper, their only way to do so is to be careful not to give the newspapers cause to discuss do anything wrong, or that might appear to be wrong, they may depend upon it that their trial will be tried by the newspapers, and that the newspapers will not, in the long run, do them any injustice.

We will say, further, it is a good thing that we are newspapers to try men who commit serious offences against the state and against society. The publicity which the newspapers give to crime of all sorts is not only an effective deterrent to crime, but it is a check on governments and on those to whom the administration of justice is entrusted. Governments in these days dare not screen men who are even strongly suspected of abusing the confidence placed in them by the people, and the conviction that the eyes of the public is upon them is a stimulus to even the officers of justice. They know that if they do not do their duty they will be held to account. Trial by newspaper is, therefore, in many ways an aid to good government.

THE NEW MINISTER.

Col. the Hon. Jas. Baker is now Minister of Education and Immigration. He goes immediately to East Kootenay to obtain the sanction of the electors of that district to his appointment. We believe that he will be returned without opposition. The electors know that it will be difficult to get a man in the Province who will do more for them in the Government and in the Legislature, and represent them more fully, than Col. Baker.

In the matter of providing that important section of the province with the railroad accommodation which is absolutely necessary for its development and progress Col. Baker is an enthusiast. He believes that Kootenay should have railway communication with the south as well as the east, the west and the north. He contends that British Columbia in general, and Kootenay in particular, should have all the advantages as regards the construction and the direction of railways that are possessed by any part of the Dominion of Canada. He will not, if he can help it, have his trade restricted, or hampered in any way. Col. Baker has done a great deal in the past to obtain a railway communication for Kootenay, and as a member of the Government he will be in a position to do more than he could as an independent member

of the House. And the Colonel has not only the will to serve the people of the district he represents; he has also the ability. The electors would therefore do well to strengthen his hands, and to place him in a position in which he can serve them most effectively.

It is well known that Col. Baker is a man of liberal mind and wide sympathies. He knows what hardships the new settler and the miner have to endure and to overcome, and he has always been ready to give his support, to have been intended to ameliorate their condition and to lessen their difficulties. He is an advocate for play and equal rights, and all classes are, we are sure, safe in placing their interests in his hands. The electors of Kootenay have confidence in Colonel Baker, and they will, no doubt, in a very short time be represented in the Government by the Minister of Education and Immigration.

A SUGGESTION.

We do not see that there is much use in complaining of the mischief done by the tugs and barges at the late regatta. Crying over spilt milk is allowed to be a very unprofitable business. The best thing that those who are interested in keeping up Victoria's annual fête can do is to see how the mischief can be prevented in the future. We must confess that we do not see how barges carrying passengers can be prevented going to the Arm as far as it is navigable, on the afternoon of the regatta. The public want to see all that is to be seen, and even if under the law the course can be kept clear, we question very much if it can be done by the most severe and determined officials. But it seems to us that it is quite possible to have a clear course, and for many purposes a better one than that now used, without having recourse to legal restriction, without spoiling anyone's pleasure and without interfering with any one's profits. It is simply to have the course above the Gorge. Neither tugs nor barges can get above the bridge.

If the course is made as we suggest, the armen will be clear of one of the chief sources of annoyance. Land, too, on which to erect stands and for the purpose of accommodating the thousands of spectators, can be had more easily and more cheaply above than below the Gorge. It is said that there are shallows in that part of the Arm, but it would not, we think, take a great deal to make a channel deep enough and wide enough for racing purposes.

We think that if a proper survey of the stretch of water be made it will be found that the difficulties in the way of making a splendid regatta course above the bridge are neither many nor great. Could not a committee be formed to make the necessary investigations? We believe that the scheme is feasible and that, if it is adopted, the one drawback to the complete success of Victoria's regatta will be taken away.

HARRISON'S NOMINATION.

As the time for the meeting of the Minneapolis Convention approaches the uncertainty of the nomination of Mr. Harrison increases. It turns out that the President has many more enemies than he is abundantly evident that he has few or rather no enthusiastic friends. Mr. Harrison is not, in fact, at all popular with the men of his own party. He is selected as a candidate because there is no other man available, not because he is considered the best man. The talk of nominating Blaine is revived. It is said that he will be nominated whether he consents or not. His friends, who are enthusiastic enough, say that they will put him in nomination and take the risk of his refusing to run. The party bosses in the East, Quay and Platt, are said to be strongly opposed to Mr. Harrison's re-nomination. They are, it is reported, working energetically against him, and their influence is, under the circumstances, very great. Harrison must have the support of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and this he can hardly have if Platt, and Quay are intriguing to have him rejected at the convention.

It is however hardly safe to believe what is said about the internal working of either party in the United States. For ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, the American professional politician is peculiar. There is hardly anything that he will not say or do in order to gain an advantage or what appears to be an advantage, for the candidate whom he favors. If inventing "roborants" about Blaine, or circulating lies respecting Harrison's sayings and doings suits their purpose, they will fill the newspapers with their fabrications, and they will glory in the success of their rascally devices. There are, of course, honest and patriotic politicians in the States but the methods of the "bosses" and the "heelers" have made the word "politics" a term of reproach in many parts of the Union, and with many good people. It is on account of the unreliability of campaign stories that many people hesitate to believe what they hear about Blaine's re-entrance into the field of active politics, and about the uncertainty of Mr. Harrison's nomination.

EASTERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Quebec has been living beyond its means, and the prudent men who have lately taken charge of its affairs are trying to find out what are the extent of the liabilities and how they are going to get the Province out of its difficulties. The task they have undertaken is a very hard one. They cannot wind up the Province's affairs and its Government. They must run its Government and do their best to maintain its credit. The Mercier Government spent every

dollar they could lay their hands on. They expended every cent of the ordinary revenue; they made use of trust funds that had been placed in their hands; they borrowed until the credit of the Province was strained, and they ran fearfully in debt in other ways.

The career of the Mercier Government was the career of an unscrupulous and a reckless spendthrift. Unhappily, their predecessors had not been economical. They had spent money lavishly, and had run the Province deeply in debt, and it was partly to effect a reform in public expenditure, that Mercier was elevated to power. But when they once got the keys of the Treasury in their possession, they fairly distanced all former governments in extravagance. They were in power less than five years, and in that short time they increased the net debt of the province over twelve millions of dollars.

In 1887 when Mercier took the reins of power, the liabilities of the province were \$22,143,447, and the assets were estimated at \$10,754,280. This left a net debt of \$11,389,167. Such a debt, considering the resources of the province and the tax-paying power of its inhabitants, was a very heavy one, indeed. The people complained of it, and intelligent men could not see how it could be brought into a healthy condition. But the Mercierites had no notion of inaugurating an era of retrenchment and economy. The commenced by increasing the public expenditure in various ways. They went on as such a rate, that the Hon. Mr. Hall, the Provincial Treasurer, estimates that on the 30th of June next, the public liabilities will be \$35,449,230. The assets are calculated to be \$11,551,191, leaving the net debt \$24,288,038. The fact that from July 1, 1891, up to December 17 of the same year, when the Mercier Government was dismissed, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to \$1,128,555, shows at what a pace Mr. Mercier and his crew were going. "The province will, on the 1st of July next," the Witness says, "according to the calculation of the Treasurer, have a floating debt of \$8,530,978, of which \$3,500,978 is an actual cash deficit." Mercier, instead of lessening the annual expenditure as he has promised, added \$300,000 to the fixed annual charges of the province.

The present Government, let it make what retrenchment it can, and let it be as economical as possible, will not be able to make the expenditure balance the assets. Mr. Hall calculates that after all is done that he can do in the way of cutting down expenditures, there will be an annual deficit of \$1,000,000. The Gazette considers that the deficit will be greater than this. It observes: "The Treasurer says he can get along with new taxation at the rate of a million a year, but he must have some idea not fully explained in his budget speech. His figures are understood so that only a million added to his receipts he will, to meet all his engagements, have to borrow at least another million either on bonds or in the shape of temporary loans. And this process will have to be repeated to some extent yearly till the obligations on account of railway subsidies are discharged. This will be a somewhat difficult task."

We should think so. A stern chase is a long one, and the Quebec Government will find that they will have to proceed with very great caution and not spend a single dollar unnecessarily if they desire to get the finances of the province of Quebec into a healthy condition once more. Mercier's spendthrift government did more mischief in five years than can be repaid in three times that period by the most prudent and economical of administrations.

AN EASTERN POTENTATE.

The Emperor of Japan is a high and mighty potentate. He possesses an immense stock of dignity, and he evidently looks upon the common people as if they were made to sing his praises and magnify his power. The Emperor, when he opens Parliament, deigns to address the nobles and the representatives of the people. But this he does in the haughty way that becomes sovereigns who rule by divine right. He does not suggest or advise, or request; he commands. Here is the speech with which he opened Parliament, on the 6th of the present month:

"We hereby announce to the members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives, that we personally conduct the ceremony of opening the Diet. The Budget for the 24th fiscal year of Meiji has been appropriated for the 23th year, to which end instructions have been given to the Minister of State, and we hereby submit to the Diet an urgent supplementary Budget and necessary projects of law. "We consider that various general improvements have bearing upon the prosperity of the country, and we desire that you members shall carefully and fully discharge the responsibility of your position. "The Peers replied to this speech from the Throne as became the humble and submissive subjects of a mighty monarch. They said:

"May it please Your Majesty: We, your loyal and faithful servants, members of the House of Peers, most humbly address Your Majesty and beg to express our gratitude to Your Majesty for having honored us with Your presence, and opening the present session of the Imperial Diet, and for condescending to allow us, Your Majesty's servants, to approach the Throne and be honored by Your Majesty's gracious speech. We, Your Majesty's servants, humbly assure Your Majesty that we will respectfully obey Your Majesty's will, and shall seek to discharge our legislative responsibilities thereupon by showing our sense of Your Majesty's great benevolence and justifying the trust put in us by the nation. This respectfully do we venture to assure Your Majesty. "If the sessions of the Japanese Parliament correspond with its words, it is a perfectly useless body in the State. It exists only to carry out the wishes of the Emperor and to obey his commands. The words used in both the Speech and the replies may, however, be perfectly meaningless. We know how little real significance there is in our own State forms and ceremonies, and the courtly language of the subjects of the Japanese Emperor may be even less sincere."

"We should like to be looked into," was the opinion expressed by many, and "no doubt it will be" was the confident reply, of those to whom the opinion was addressed. Coroner Morrison was called upon during the day by a couple of COLONIST reporters, who wanted a little further information regard to the transaction. "You can't believe all that man Fleish says," explained the Deputy, "but the papers were going to make a 'stink' about the affair. That's a word I never used, and the police officer who went with me to Fleish's house can bear me out in this. I took the money up to Fleish's house, I simply told him he had better sign the receipt, and I tossed the money on the table. I never received the money from Fleish. I got it from the Chief of Police, instead of getting the usual voucher for payment from the city. I never asked Fleish to pay the money, but he volunteered to do so. He has borne the expenses of the inquest. The child was no doubt his, although the evidence at the inquest didn't show it. Fleish's name was on the receipt, but it didn't pay for his burial yesterday."

than that of the Peers. The representatives of the people appeared to be filled with gratitude and delight that His High Mightiness had condescended to notice them, and designed to give them his commands in person. They said:

"May it please Your Majesty:—We, your loyal and faithful servants, members of the House of Representatives, most respectfully address Your Majesty. We beg to express our gratitude to Your Majesty for having honored us with Your presence, and opening the present session of the Imperial Diet, and for condescending to allow us, Your Majesty's servants, to approach the Throne and be honored by Your Majesty's gracious speech. We, Your Majesty's servants, humbly assure Your Majesty that we will respectfully obey Your Majesty's will, and shall seek to discharge our legislative responsibilities thereupon by showing our sense of Your Majesty's great benevolence and justifying the trust put in us by the nation. This respectfully do we venture to assure Your Majesty. "If the sessions of the Japanese Parliament correspond with its words, it is a perfectly useless body in the State. It exists only to carry out the wishes of the Emperor and to obey his commands. The words used in both the Speech and the replies may, however, be perfectly meaningless. We know how little real significance there is in our own State forms and ceremonies, and the courtly language of the subjects of the Japanese Emperor may be even less sincere."

"We should like to be looked into," was the opinion expressed by many, and "no doubt it will be" was the confident reply, of those to whom the opinion was addressed. Coroner Morrison was called upon during the day by a couple of COLONIST reporters, who wanted a little further information regard to the transaction. "You can't believe all that man Fleish says," explained the Deputy, "but the papers were going to make a 'stink' about the affair. That's a word I never used, and the police officer who went with me to Fleish's house can bear me out in this. I took the money up to Fleish's house, I simply told him he had better sign the receipt, and I tossed the money on the table. I never received the money from Fleish. I got it from the Chief of Police, instead of getting the usual voucher for payment from the city. I never asked Fleish to pay the money, but he volunteered to do so. He has borne the expenses of the inquest. The child was no doubt his, although the evidence at the inquest didn't show it. Fleish's name was on the receipt, but it didn't pay for his burial yesterday."

FOR THE CITY'S GOOD.

Coroner Morrison and Chief of Police Sheppard Offer An Explanation.

In Regard to That \$25 Paid Over on Friday, by Charles Fleish.

The matter of that \$25 paid by Charles Fleish to Coroner Morrison, after the inquest on Friday, and afterwards refunded and receipted for late at night, was the talk of the town yesterday. "It ought to be looked into," was the opinion expressed by many, and "no doubt it will be" was the confident reply, of those to whom the opinion was addressed. Coroner Morrison was called upon during the day by a couple of COLONIST reporters, who wanted a little further information regard to the transaction. "You can't believe all that man Fleish says," explained the Deputy, "but the papers were going to make a 'stink' about the affair. That's a word I never used, and the police officer who went with me to Fleish's house can bear me out in this. I took the money up to Fleish's house, I simply told him he had better sign the receipt, and I tossed the money on the table. I never received the money from Fleish. I got it from the Chief of Police, instead of getting the usual voucher for payment from the city. I never asked Fleish to pay the money, but he volunteered to do so. He has borne the expenses of the inquest. The child was no doubt his, although the evidence at the inquest didn't show it. Fleish's name was on the receipt, but it didn't pay for his burial yesterday."

"Do you think if there should be an enquiry into the matter that you could justify yourself for taking the money at all, even if it was Fleish's child?" "But if there should be, could you justify your acceptance of the money, do you think?" "I don't wish to answer that question," and, as the reporters rose to leave: "You'd better go and talk to the Chief of Police. He's the man to talk to. And, see here, don't you put anything more in the paper about this. I won't have it."

Chief Sheppard was afterwards talked to. He had just been visited by the Coroner, and he told him that he had volunteered payment of all expenses. This was when he came forward and said the child was his, and asked that the matter be kept quiet. "I told him," Chief Sheppard said, "that it couldn't be done; and I spoke to him about the way he had acted in leaving the child's body unburied for, and he told me he should be ashamed of himself for all the trouble and expense he had put the city to. He then volunteered to pay all the expenses and asked what they were, and I told him. He then volunteered the jury refusing to consider the identity of the child proved. I didn't know there was any dispute about who the child belonged to. I didn't send Morrison or ask him to call Fleish back. I didn't ask him for the money, and I didn't touch it. Fleish laid it on the table, and the coroner put it in his pocket."

"Earl Grey, the Trade, and authorizing Canada to answer to the letter to the Timble Lord Sailing, in favor of reciprocity. THE FREE The leading pro-foregone conclusion being political movements Liberals for which opinion will be he three weeks, and the country settle upheaval. It is Chronicle, which "to come out for King is no longer

one or more Surgeons of National Surgical Institute NO. 310 BUSH ST. SAN FRANCISCO, WILL BE AT THE Oriental Hotel, Victoria, MAY 14 & 15. To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Representatives—Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. McKinnon, Victoria; Ben. R. Snipes, Banker, Seattle.

THE FREE The leading pro-foregone conclusion being political movements Liberals for which opinion will be he three weeks, and the country settle upheaval. It is Chronicle, which "to come out for King is no longer

one or more Surgeons of National Surgical Institute NO. 310 BUSH ST. SAN FRANCISCO, WILL BE AT THE Oriental Hotel, Victoria, MAY 14 & 15. To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Representatives—Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. McKinnon, Victoria; Ben. R. Snipes, Banker, Seattle.

What the Uist in the

The Pros and Cons—Sign

Princess Marie Princes Ferd Outloo

PLANS OF LONDON, May 2 publishes an ed length, detailing Loyalists for pass in party in the granted to Ireli ignore the enacti refuse to pay an attempt to levy, in any election of Parliament, and laws as they will enactment of a Ho will be by the pledges for mutual their rights, if aggression.

The Tories have surprising energy the Liberals have general election. Gladstone's speech is beginning to t and firing the heat with admiration fo collect and dis more than many could stand, and consider the result the 20th of June, and not yet formally a quire within the p the dissolution next spring, and the money will not be the laws of England rigorous that no illegitimate claims are great, an Tory candidates own way, it is the assist a number of in districts where the Tories are pu movement as acti understood the nee in hopeless the regular Libe the result of the this means acco the differences bet element and the

MARIE DISGUISE.

"It is whispered some parties, of both the proposal of a and of Boumania and of 17 years old also history. She description of Ma does not like it, with Ferdinand have protected his engagement with is now in suspense ally considered the family while Ferry, while the east hair to a throne

which will take tomorrow, will be interest by the great enthusiasm of the French navy left ostensibly is only athletes, who will dinner, and will the muscular de young. Under however, the F

excited the auspice all Europe. Nan der from the last- vivalists has been a great anti-Germi dent Carnot will regiments of milit have been invited some have



CABLE LETTER.

What the Ulster Loyalists May Do in the Event of Home Rule.

The Pros and Cons of Early Dissolution—Significant Letter in the Times.

Princess Marie, of Edinburgh, and Prince Ferdinand—Disquieting Outlook in Europe.

PLANS OF ULSTER LOYALISTS.

LONDON, May 28.—The Belfast Telegraph publishes an editorial five columns in length, detailing the plan of the Ulster Loyalists for passive resistance to the Dublin party in the event of Home Rule being granted to Ireland. The Loyalists will ignore the enactments of Parliament and refuse to pay any taxes which may be attempted to levy. They will not take part in any election of members to a Dublin Parliament, and will recognize only the laws as they will be at the time of the passing of the Home Rule Bill. The Loyalists will be found closely together by pledges for mutual support and will defend their rights, if necessary, against public aggression.

PROSPECTS OF AN ELECTION.

The Tories have been taken back by the surprising energy and resolution with which the Liberals have begun to prepare for the general election. The general impression is that Gladstone's speaking night and day from the beginning to the close of the struggle, and firing the hearts, even of his opponents, with admiration for his wonderful vigor of intellect and devotion to principle, was more than many of the prominent Tories could stand, and they began to seriously reconsider the resolution for dissolution until the 20th of June. As the Government had not yet formally announced any date, it was quite within the power of Lord Salisbury to defer the dissolution of Parliament until next spring, and this was seriously proposed by some members of the Cabinet. While Lord Salisbury has not yet announced his decision, the general impression is that he will adhere to the understanding that Parliament will be dissolved towards the close of next month. The Tories are actively engaged in raising an election fund, and have already about £150,000 on hand. This money will not be corruptly expended, as the laws of England, against bribery, are so rigorous that no reasonable person would think of defying them. But the legitimate expenses of an election are great, and although most of the Tory candidates are able to pay their own way, it is the intention of the party to assist a number of smaller candidates to run in districts where the Liberals are strong. The Tories are pushing an electioneering movement as actively as possible, and will undoubtedly obtain distinctly large numbers in hopeless constituencies as against the regular Liberal party. The result of the general election, if held this summer, is made doubtful largely by the differences between the Radical labor element and the Republican party.

WAS DISPERSED WITH FERDINAND.

It is whispered in society that the Princess Marie, of Edinburgh, is disinclined to the proposal of marriage to Prince Ferdinand of Romania. The Princess is only about 17 years of age, and Prince Ferdinand is only 20. The Princess is also a brainy girl. She has heard of Ferdinand's desertion of Mademoiselle Vaucara and does not like it. She is said to be in sympathy with Ferdinand himself. She is said to have protested to her mother against an engagement with Ferdinand, and the affair is now in a state of suspense. It is said that she considered the best prize in the Queen's family, while Ferdinand is about the cheapest heir to a throne there is in Europe.

THE NANCY FESTIVAL.

which will take place on Bank from tomorrow will be a most interesting one, with the great powers of Europe, and has been accorded any event since the French navy left Kronstadt. The festival consists of a regatta, a meeting of French athletes, who will hold games, parades and dinners, and take steps toward hastening the muscular development of the French youth. Under this innocent exterior, however, the French Chauvinists have woven a network of intrigue which has excited the suspicion and apprehension of all Europe. Nancy is just across the border from the lost provinces, and the Chauvinists have seized the opportunity to make a great anti-German demonstration. President Carnot will be present, and several regiments of military from near by forts have been invited to receive him. Invitations have been sent by the hundred to Alsace and Lorraine, and several German cities, who hate the Austrian Government for its friendliness to Germany, have been most strenuously called on to join the festivities. Germany has given the Austrians no part to stipulate in the anti-German part of the demonstration, notices that they need not come back over the border, as they will be expelled at once. Emperor William is trying to induce Emperor Franz Joseph to appropriate all the Czechs who commit similar offences, and it is probable that he will succeed. Since the demonstration is so violent, the passport restrictions are likely to be revived by Germany. The Emperor is resolute in his determination to accept no more medals. Count Dapfert remarked to a National Liberal Deputy in Carlsbad, last week, "we will not thwart her. The Emperor is a peace sovereign, and seeks no fight with any country, but his patience is not everlasting."

TARIFF RETALIATION IMPRACTICABLE.

Earl Grey, the veteran advocate of Free Trade, and author of a recent pamphlet urging Canada to adopt Free Trade as an answer to the McKinley law, met the letter to the Times, denouncing as impracticable Lord Salisbury's argument at Hastings, in favor of a tariff with a view to reciprocity.

THE PRESS ON DISSOLUTION.

The leading papers seem to regard the dissolution of the Parliament in June as a foregone conclusion. The Daily News is drawing conclusions in every issue from political meetings, and is preparing the Liberals for an earnest campaign. The elections which, according to common opinion, will be held in July, will occupy about three weeks, and it will be six weeks before the country settles down from the political upheaval. It is considered likely that the Chronicle, which has occupied a position "on the fence" for some time, will decide to come out for Mr. Gladstone, when hedging is no longer possible.

A LIBERAL OPTION.

A prominent Liberal said to-day that Mr.

Gladstone will doubtless be returned to power, and will produce a Home Rule bill which, if it contains any innovations upon the former measure, the House of Lords will reject. Mr. Gladstone will then make an appeal to the country, and will be triumphantly re-elected with power. The bill will again be sent up to the lords who will not dare oppose it in the face of the popular will. But, should they be so venturesome, it would be quite within the line of precedent for Mr. Gladstone to ask the Queen to create a hundred or so of peers, and Her Majesty would have no excuse for declining to do so. The House of Lords, as thus reconstructed, would pass the Home Rule bill and Ireland would at last have obtained her long-sought autonomy. The idea entertained by this gentleman that there will have to be two elections before the Liberal can carry their programme through both Houses is, however, commonly held. The rejection of Home Rule by the House of Lords is regarded as certain, necessitating a second appeal to the country, probably within a few days. The agitation over the defiant attitude of Ulster grows more keen as the time for the elections approaches. In condemning the Premier for his utterance last week, several avowed his sympathies held to include almost every prominent Liberal statesman for a century and a quarter back. The writer proceeds to review the career of the leading statesmen of England during that long period, and quotes copiously from Gatham, Camden, Burke, Fox, Grey, Melbourne, Althorp, Russell, Macaulay, and others. These men, he declares, did not hesitate to use language beside which the Ulster speeches of the Premier at Covent Garden and the St. Stephen's Club were tame and meaningless. In not a few cases, they unquestionably abetted mutiny and rebellion. A notable example was the general secretary of the London Convention, Pitt, on the eve of the American revolution, besought Parliament to respect the rights of the colonists and to order the dissolution of the Convention. He would succeed in their attempt to enforce their claims. "If I were an American," Pitt cried, "I would never surrender. I would rather be hanged than be a subject of the British crown." The incident created much amusement.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., for Frontenac, and Speaker of the Commons, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, vice Campbell, deceased. The appointment is a very popular one.

THE SHAMROCKS AND CORNWALLS PLAYED A CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH TO-DAY, WHICH RESULTED IN A DRAW; THREE GAMES EACH.

Kamloops has been created a customs outpost under the name of Westminster, E. H. Jones, being appointed sub-collector. The postmasters at Field and Nelson, are authorized to collect duties on packages from the United States.

NEW WESTMINSTER HAS BEEN CREATED AN EXCHANGE OFFICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING THE PARCEL POST BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The re-creation of Anticosti Island will cost Canada \$15,000. The Imperial Government is doing the work and paying half the cost.

THE SPEAKER'S MESSAGER WENT BY MISTAKE TO RIDEAU HALL WITH TWO PACKAGES OF PLAYING CARDS, INSTEAD OF TO THE KIDEAU CLUB. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL SENT THE PACKAGES BACK, AND THE INCIDENT CREATED MUCH AMUSEMENT.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Christian Scientists Under Criminal Prosecution—Justice to Mr. Pringle.

TORONTO, May 28.—John H. Stewart, Christian Scientist, surrendered on a coroner's warrant, attributing to him by unlawful means the causing of the death of Robert J. McCaulan. McCaulan died over two months ago of chronic indigestion. He had been some weeks prior to his death under treatment from Stewart and another professor of the same doctrine named Longhead.

Edward Wood, aged 11 years, who was accidentally shot by a companion with a pistol on the Queen's Birthday, died in the hospital last night.

At the police court, yesterday, contractor W. S. Mathewson was charged with manslaughter in the death of Peter Adams, who was killed by the falling of a house he was engaged in elevating under directions from the defendant. He was discharged.

T. M. Pringle, Toronto, agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., has resigned his position owing to a difficulty with the directors of the company. The statement that he was suspended because he was short in his accounts is untrue.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident on the Fair Halls Railway—Serious Electric Wire Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—A Pan Handle passenger train, from Chicago, had a hard collision with a freight train, near Howland's station, two miles beyond this city, this morning. A dozen people were injured, one probably fatally.

SANDUSKY, Pa., May 28.—This morning two men were killed and several seriously injured, at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, by a shock from an electric wire in the blast-furnace department of the works. The boom of a travelling crane, on which the men were working, came in contact with the electric light wires, and out through the insulation.

CANADIAN.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 28.—The rumor is again rife that Bishop Hamilton will become Bishop of Quebec. His friends are anxious to see Bishop Hamilton installed as Bishop of Quebec, and if he is willing to accept the appointment it is said he would receive the appointment quite readily. Rev. Charles Hamilton, D.D., is a brother of the late Hon. John Hamilton, who sat in the Senate of Canada, as representative of the Division of Inverness. Mr. Hamilton was head of the extensive lumbering firm of Hamilton Brothers, of Hawkebury, in the Province of Quebec. The family belong to the Hamiltons of Hamwood, County Meath, Ireland, and are descended from Sir James Hamilton, of Eyndale, Scotland, having settled in the Emerald Isle in 1616. Bishop Hamilton was for many years rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, from which he was elevated to the Bishopric of Niagara. Dr. Hamilton is what is termed a high churchman. He is genial and thoroughly wholesome, as his popularity among his parishioners, and the people of other denominations in the city, abundantly demonstrate. The Bishop last year visited Victoria, where he has a large number of acquaintances and friends.

CABLE NEWS.

Unfortunate Wife Killed.

VERONA, May 28.—A man named Marchetti surprised his wife with her lover, an army lieutenant, whom he shot and killed. The parties occupied good positions in society. The affair has caused a great sensation.

Sailed for Victoria.

HONGKONG, May 28.—Canadian Pacific Railway's steamship Empress of Japan left here to-day.

Cabinet Change in Portugal.

LISBON, May 28.—This evening the King accepted the resignation of the whole cabinet, and charged Ferreira to form another cabinet.

Deputies' Papers to be Destroyed.

MELBOURNE, May 28.—The authorities have decided that all statements, letters to the press and other documents written by Deputies are to be destroyed.

Reversed Station Treatment.

VIENNA, May 28.—The reciprocity treaty between Austria and the United States has

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick Appointed to the Lieut-Governorship of Ontario.

Kamloops Created a Customs Out Post—Westminster a Parcel Post Exchange.

Cost of Restoring the Island of Anticosti—Champion Lacrosse Match a Tie.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., for Frontenac, and Speaker of the Commons, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, vice Campbell, deceased. The appointment is a very popular one.

THE SHAMROCKS AND CORNWALLS PLAYED A CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH TO-DAY, WHICH RESULTED IN A DRAW; THREE GAMES EACH.

Kamloops has been created a customs outpost under the name of Westminster, E. H. Jones, being appointed sub-collector. The postmasters at Field and Nelson, are authorized to collect duties on packages from the United States.

NEW WESTMINSTER HAS BEEN CREATED AN EXCHANGE OFFICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING THE PARCEL POST BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The re-creation of Anticosti Island will cost Canada \$15,000. The Imperial Government is doing the work and paying half the cost.

THE SPEAKER'S MESSAGER WENT BY MISTAKE TO RIDEAU HALL WITH TWO PACKAGES OF PLAYING CARDS, INSTEAD OF TO THE KIDEAU CLUB. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL SENT THE PACKAGES BACK, AND THE INCIDENT CREATED MUCH AMUSEMENT.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Christian Scientists Under Criminal Prosecution—Justice to Mr. Pringle.

TORONTO, May 28.—John H. Stewart, Christian Scientist, surrendered on a coroner's warrant, attributing to him by unlawful means the causing of the death of Robert J. McCaulan. McCaulan died over two months ago of chronic indigestion. He had been some weeks prior to his death under treatment from Stewart and another professor of the same doctrine named Longhead.

Edward Wood, aged 11 years, who was accidentally shot by a companion with a pistol on the Queen's Birthday, died in the hospital last night.

At the police court, yesterday, contractor W. S. Mathewson was charged with manslaughter in the death of Peter Adams, who was killed by the falling of a house he was engaged in elevating under directions from the defendant. He was discharged.

T. M. Pringle, Toronto, agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., has resigned his position owing to a difficulty with the directors of the company. The statement that he was suspended because he was short in his accounts is untrue.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident on the Fair Halls Railway—Serious Electric Wire Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—A Pan Handle passenger train, from Chicago, had a hard collision with a freight train, near Howland's station, two miles beyond this city, this morning. A dozen people were injured, one probably fatally.

SANDUSKY, Pa., May 28.—This morning two men were killed and several seriously injured, at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, by a shock from an electric wire in the blast-furnace department of the works. The boom of a travelling crane, on which the men were working, came in contact with the electric light wires, and out through the insulation.

CANADIAN.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 28.—The rumor is again rife that Bishop Hamilton will become Bishop of Quebec. His friends are anxious to see Bishop Hamilton installed as Bishop of Quebec, and if he is willing to accept the appointment it is said he would receive the appointment quite readily. Rev. Charles Hamilton, D.D., is a brother of the late Hon. John Hamilton, who sat in the Senate of Canada, as representative of the Division of Inverness. Mr. Hamilton was head of the extensive lumbering firm of Hamilton Brothers, of Hawkebury, in the Province of Quebec. The family belong to the Hamiltons of Hamwood, County Meath, Ireland, and are descended from Sir James Hamilton, of Eyndale, Scotland, having settled in the Emerald Isle in 1616. Bishop Hamilton was for many years rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, from which he was elevated to the Bishopric of Niagara. Dr. Hamilton is what is termed a high churchman. He is genial and thoroughly wholesome, as his popularity among his parishioners, and the people of other denominations in the city, abundantly demonstrate. The Bishop last year visited Victoria, where he has a large number of acquaintances and friends.

CABLE NEWS.

Unfortunate Wife Killed.

VERONA, May 28.—A man named Marchetti surprised his wife with her lover, an army lieutenant, whom he shot and killed. The parties occupied good positions in society. The affair has caused a great sensation.

Sailed for Victoria.

HONGKONG, May 28.—Canadian Pacific Railway's steamship Empress of Japan left here to-day.

Cabinet Change in Portugal.

LISBON, May 28.—This evening the King accepted the resignation of the whole cabinet, and charged Ferreira to form another cabinet.

Deputies' Papers to be Destroyed.

MELBOURNE, May 28.—The authorities have decided that all statements, letters to the press and other documents written by Deputies are to be destroyed.

Reversed Station Treatment.

VIENNA, May 28.—The reciprocity treaty between Austria and the United States has

been signed. Austrian sugar, molasses and skins will enter the U. S. free. In return Austria receives the U. S. favored nation treatment.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Another Phase of the Chilliwack Elopement—Sensational Affair at Nanaimo.

B. C. Dental Association—The Fraser Rising—Smallpox Scare at Vancouver Abating.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 28.—The Hotel Vancouver was taxed to its utmost to accommodate a ship chartered by the Board of Harbour Commissioners for the purpose of conveying the Empress of India passengers. The scene, on the arrival of the Empress, was a lively one, the bustle and unusual activity continuing all the while and till late in the afternoon.

All is quiet in small circles, the scare having subsided.

Dr. H. H. Harrison, of Fredericton, N.B., is the Chancellor of the University, will locate in Vancouver.

Capt. A. McAlay, of St. John, N.B., is starting a ship chartered by the Board of Harbour Commissioners for the purpose of conveying the Empress of India passengers. The scene, on the arrival of the Empress, was a lively one, the bustle and unusual activity continuing all the while and till late in the afternoon.

A new lodge of Oddfellows has been started at Mount Pleasant. N. G., B. Mills; V. G., J. Johnson, recording secretary, F. W. Treasurer; H. Nigam, secretary.

The City band gave an excellent open air concert to-night.

John Black was fined \$5 for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk on Water street.

Premier Robson, promises to lay the memorial for leave to erect a post house on Deadman's Island before his colleagues by letter. He acknowledges the necessity of a hospital for contagious diseases here.

The Eliza Edwards is back from the North. She had a hard time of it. She brought a party of five to the city, and called half night in her hold. She will not go to the North again this season, having been chartered for a pleasure trip.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

The case of Billy Wiggins, charged with appropriating an outrigger belonging to J. J. Kearney, has been withdrawn.

The topic cleared for the North, and the topic for the evening was the Mamie Walton is in from Nanaimo, with coal.

Miss Bell Irving, sister of Dr. Bell Irving, was a passenger on the Empress of India, making the trip to the coast.

H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co., and Miss Boyle, of Glasgow, were married in Montreal, yesterday.

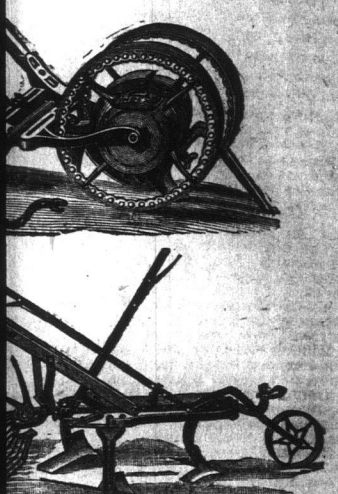
NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.







McCormick & Co., Agricultural Machinery, All Kinds, and Garden Implements.



AND KAMLOOPS, and Prices.

NSITES notice—all sizes, from First-class work at

Company, issuing a kind, or if you want in a visiting card up,

OLONIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

ARRIS

RE SAUCE

ermins

NS' SAUCE.

HERE.

ERQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

SKINE stands unrivalled for excellence, quality and cheapness. Selected with the Greatest Care.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Nanaimo Relief Fund—Westminster's Municipal Donation—The Vincent Girl Found.

Vancouver Wants a Contagious Disease Hospital on Deadman's Island.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, May 28.—The steamer Comox came into dock, to-night, for a new boiler.

The appeal in the McDonough gambling case was not allowed by Judge Spinks, this morning.

STEAMER ROSOVICH, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

McFee, prominent in the Vincent affair, is in jail at Tacoma.

The report that there are nine hundred Chinese on board the Empress of India bound for here in the present morning, has caused the citizens, causing some alarm.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

The steamer Rosovich, which left from the City wharf for Fort Simpson, on Friday morning.

THE PRIZES PRESENTED.

Action of Barge Owners at the George Severely Commended On.

They Will All Be Prosecuted—Out of This Evil Good May Come.

The general public meeting called by the Regatta committee was held in the City Hall, last night.

The Mayor took the chair at 8 o'clock, and before beginning the business of the evening, stated that this was the final meeting connected with the celebration, and that, thanks to the efforts of the members of the various committees, a splendid success. It was his pleasure to present to the winners of the various prizes the following prizes:

Four-year-old amblers—J. H. Athletic Association. Five medals.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

Half-mile race—D. Dalby, Medale. Mile race—D. Dalby, H. Trull, Medale. Two-mile race—J. A. Harrison, A. K. Verhulst. One medal.

One hundred yards race—O. Blaine, E. Smith. One medal.

HERESY IN HIGH PLACES.

The Brigs' Case Before the General Assembly of the Presbytery.

Arguments on the Question of Procedure—Protests Against the Correctness of the Record.

PORTLAND, Or., May 28.—The case of Prof. Brigs, of New York, was concluded this morning. The church was crowded. Dr. Briggs and Dr. Humber, head of the presenting committee, sat on the platform. The moderator announced that each side should occupy an hour and a half, discussing merely the constitutional methods, without entering at all into the merits of the question.

Dr. Brigs read his argument, claiming the appearance of the presenting committee at the assembly was strictly constitutional. He thought it was usual to go direct from the Presbytery to the Synod. He argued further that the case was one of internal discipline, and that no other question in the history of the Christian church had been more important than that of internal discipline.

Dr. Humber rose at 10:15 and read his argument. In beginning, he addressed the church as a whole, and then turned to the case of Brigs. He argued that the case was one of internal discipline, and that no other question in the history of the Christian church had been more important than that of internal discipline.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Humber mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Brigs, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

Dr. Brigs mentioned first his embarrassment in appearing before the Synod. He said that he had been asked to come here to defend the action of the Presbytery. He would have preferred to see Dr. Humber, his colleague, or Elder Thompson, of New York, about the case.

A SUPPOSED MURDER.

George Bull, His Wife and Three Children Thought to Have Been Cruelly Massacred.

Information reached this city, yesterday, of what appears on the face of it to be one of the most cold blooded and atrocious murders ever committed in the province.

The supposed murderer was an Indian named George Bull, his wife and three children. The scene of the tragedy was on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser.

The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event. News was brought to Lillooet by two Indians. The story as they told it was that George Bull, his wife and three children, were found dead on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

It was reported that the bodies were found on the banks of the Badger river, some short distance above the town of Fraser. The details received in Victoria are as yet very meagre, but there seems to be some considerable excitement in the upper country about the event.

THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

The Council held another long session—A Request From the Auditor.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council was held in the Council chamber, last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding, and the full board present.

C. E. L. Cross voted offering to forward samples of a new asphalt. Laid on the table.

The Master Bakers Association voted asking that bread, fancy and plain, be put under the same heading, and also requesting that the Market-By-Law be enforced.

Referred to Market-By-Law committee.

The Provincial Secretary voted notifying the Council of the appointment of Mr. Farquhar Macrae as police magistrate.

Ordered to be acknowledged.

W. L. Raymer, city auditor, voted asking that the City Auditor be authorized to complete his report, whereupon he had spent his whole time in the office. Under the circumstances, he thought he was entitled to \$150 per month, and requested that this amount should be referred to the Finance committee.

ALD. LOVELL—I am anxious to think the increased duties of the month of \$150 per month, than real.

THE MAYOR—I think the Council should refer to a committee.

ALD. McKILLICAN thought that if the statement as to hours of duty be correct, the City Auditor would be entitled to a pension holding it should be a competent one. There was a large amount of revenue from the City Auditor, which was charged to the City Auditor. It was suggested that the Mayor should refer the matter to a committee, when the Council should not think the responsibility.

It was not right to adopt such a course.

ALD. HUBBER thought that if the City Auditor was to be paid for all his pipes, he would be entitled to a pension holding it should be a competent one. There was a large amount of revenue from the City Auditor, which was charged to the City Auditor. It was suggested that the Mayor should refer the matter to a committee, when the Council should not think the responsibility.











SEE OUR BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS STRAW HATS LIGHT JACKETS AND VESTS, ETC

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

BILL NYE A FARMER.

North Carolina Well Digging is Still in its Infancy—William's Literary Labors

Interfered with by Agricultural Aggravations—Made an Ass of by The Neighbors.

Recently I have been digging a well on my estate and the sound of the premature blast and the yell of the widow can be heard all over the place on a still day.

The word "well" comes from the Anglo-Saxon weellan, meaning to gush out. It originally meant to flow, or a naturally flowing spring, like the German word brunnen. I have one living spring on my place, and one that has passed on to a better land, I judge. Some savants who remained over night with us last week and sweetened their coffee in a reckless way, I thought, said that there was sulphur in this spring.



It is a well known fact that the average farmer in North Carolina is a miserably ignorant man, and that he is a miserably ignorant man because he is a miserably ignorant man.

It hurts the country to misrepresent these things to strangers and capitalists like myself—men who wish to build up the country and add to its wealth. Why not be fair and truthful in the start, and thus invite the good, the true and the beautiful to come and settle among us?

My valet, whose duty it is to carry the water, press my trousers and do the chamberwork at the barn, took one look down the well yesterday and handed in his resignation. The well was opened in March, and the contractors laid with suitable ceremonies and a speech made by Mr. Dewey, but the work has seemed to drag some, owing to the fact that the Tar Heel well digger does not own a set of tools, neither does he furnish powder, caps nor hose.

Next year we will clear three more acres of white oak, leaving the stumps finished off artistically with a large carved acorn or some such design, so that the field will not be so unsightly, as is too often the case with newly cleared land. One field will also be cleared of tulip and sourwood trees, the stumps, however, to be "chambered off" like a novel plot of the Fifteenth century, and on each one of these chaste stumps a piece of rustic

china or plain white ware will be set with enough soil in it to sustain geraniums and other choice plants, so that instead of a miserable and unsightly field covered with blackened and repulsive stumps we will have an ornament of some kind wherever the eye rests.

When I bought the farm it was surrounded by a rough and most unsightly rail fence. I have taken these rails, and placing them in groups of three and standing them all up to form a sort of tripod, have hung therefrom an iron pot, giving the farm the appearance of a gypsy camp, as it were, for here and there all over the place may be seen these tripods with a kettle attached to each and a beautiful hollyhock or nasturtium growing out of some at a great rate.

One reason, I think, why boys leave the farm is that the farm is not made attractive. It is too prosy. Boys love art. They love to see beautiful colors and simple, neat decorations. We mean over the fact that year after year new American boys go into agriculture, while our farms are gradually falling into the hands of the foreigner.

I believe that I have solved the great question. Boys go to the city, where they find beautiful things and efforts toward art. My boys shall never throw it up to me in future years that I failed to make the farm attractive.

My only sorrow is that the neighbors in Buncombe county and those who live near me at Buck Shoals mislead me regarding agriculture. They speak lightly of my efforts at art and misrepresent things to me regarding the business. They do it in a spirit of rivalry—a sort of fence rivalry, I presume—but I think it is best to approve of my style of farming and regard it as a sort of reproof to them for their lack of taste and artistic sense.

Now, for instance, I regard it as a little bit unneighborly to take hold of a literary man and fill him to the brim with statistics that cannot be demonstrated. I hate to be fooled with in that way. Why should a man whom I have treated with the utmost kindness ever since I came here to work and tell me that when in North Carolina, four crops of lambs from the same set of parents was and has been the regular thing, while on a good year, when the mean average rainfall can see its shadow on groundhog day, the yield runs up to five and six.

This sort of thing not only makes me feel unhappy and bitter toward my neighbors, but it has fostered a miserable spirit in my breast and caused my relations with my domestic animals to become strained. At first I laid it to the weather, but finally I began to regard my sheep with distrust. I felt that they were neglecting their duties and taking advantage of the fact that I am not an experienced farmer. So I consulted Mr. Vanderbilt, who has farmed it six weeks longer than I have, and who therefore knows the ins and outs of the business pretty well. He tells me that one crop of lambs per year is all that they get here under the most favorable circumstances.

Plum Levi also tells me that while timothy and clover often yield two and three crops, he never harvests his lambs over once a year. It hurts the country to misrepresent these things to strangers and capitalists like myself—men who wish to build up the country and add to its wealth.

them for quite a spell, and then he said, "That's hit. Now—if we had—some—how—we could—put—in—a—blast." "Haven't you got any hose?" I asked in loud, parliamentary tones.

"No," he said. "I—had—a—few—yesterday—but—I—ain't—got—a—one—now." So I put in the following day getting hose. This sort of thing makes my literary work disconnected, and I have always wanted my posthumous work to be my very best. "God bless you," said a lady friend of mine the other day, "especially for your posthumous work."

I am going into the guinea hens this summer. I bought eighteen before I left for the States, and they are doing good. Will any reader of this paper who knows what the guinea hen is good for please write me at Fletcher's, N. C., stating what if anything she is good for except to eat if hard pressed or to make a loud noise when long continued noise at 4 o'clock a. m.?

Building goes on quietly on my new slosh on the French Brook river. I will write more about it as we progress. I am sorry that I allowed myself to be drawn into this foolish rivalry with Mr. Vanderbilt in the matter of building. What I should have done is perfectly plain to me now. Instead of straining every nerve to equal or excel his residence, I should have waited till he completed his house and then profited by his experience and avoided his errors.

Parallel Cases—Queen of Sheba at Solomon's Court, and the Society Woman Without Cash. Expensive Luxuries—The Dainty Etiquettes of Summer Dress—A Useful Tennis Gown.

New York, May, 1892.—The woman who lives in 1892, who has plenty of time to see and mark the progress of fashion, and poor soul, not enough money to keep up with it, feels as she journeys round the Fifth Avenue and Broadway stores, like the Queen of Sheba, when she visited the Court of King Solomon.

But to return to the subject in hand, from which the disappointed Montana lady made me momentarily stray, the resemblance of the stores just now, fashion was never more changeable and less simple. Belts are on one time more plain leather, now they are embroidered and studded with steel, silver, or stones. Millinery is studded through with jewelled pins and decorated with expensive glistening buckles, which are worn on the hair.

Why would it not be as well to tell a stranger those things instead of allowing the superintendent would rush in and, making a low salaam instead of wiping his feet, state that the well sinker was out of powder. I would then dismiss the farming superintendent, telling him to return to his duties. I call him my farming superintendent because it has a more prosperous air to it. As a matter of fact, he and his horse Lydis E. Pinkham constitute the farm force and entire pomological staff.

very provoking to her heated sisters. Then there are the two passive sisters who are "crack" players, unimpassive in appearance, quiet in dress, and unloved by men. But what balls they play, while the backhanders are seldom they fail to hit the flying missile as the enemy sends it back in the most evasive, round the corner manner. Some girls play heartily in spite of the probable ruination of bangs, and risk to the complexion. Others, who find it more pleasant to be a little on the good deal as circumstances and a chaperone allow, but no matter what sort of a girl she be, she likes to get becomingly attired.

(Fig. 1.)—Redfern has designed here a pretty loose cool tennis gown, with airy blouse and a novel arrangement of Figaro jacket, which turns back into a collar. The sleeves are puffed, and the skirt is the old fish-wife pattern revived. This is found useful in holding the balls, while serving. The gown is made of two materials figured and plain ones.

(Fig. 2.)—This is a striped gown of a striped cambric with a pretty little sleeve. It is buttoned diagonally over toward the left shoulder. This jacket is made of soft silk, to match a sash which is passed round the waist, and knotted in front with pendant ends. This is a year for the dainty esthetic.

Redfern fashions. Parallels Cases—Queen of Sheba at Solomon's Court, and the Society Woman Without Cash. Expensive Luxuries—The Dainty Etiquettes of Summer Dress—A Useful Tennis Gown.

The Duke, with the colonel, was asked to tell about his experience in New York (says the Evening Sun). But, as he was modest, the colonel offered to tell of them for him. So he commenced: "I know, said he, 'after we started, Redfern showed me a large piece and it certainly has the merit of originality. On a ground of bengaline silk large oriental figures of cut velvet stand up richly and with great effect. For mantles for the Opera or Ball is inimitable. La Danon vs. Barmonn."

Recently Mr. Samuel Wilnot, Superintendent of Fish Culture, received a small package of young fish about two inches long, accompanied by a letter from a prominent British Columbian, which stated that the Indians up Coast were destroying these fish by the hundreds of thousands annually, for food, and asking the Department to investigate the matter. The destructive practice complained of was said to be most prevalent along the Coquiltum River. Mr. Wilnot carefully dissected one of the specimens and pronounced it to be a young "sockeye."

Ex-Minister Dallas used to tell the following anecdote of Jerome Bonaparte: He had been playing cards until he lost all his ready money, then pledged his rings, and finally laid his watch on the table. It was a small gold one, the back of which opened with a spring. A lady, overlooking the game, admired the watch, and took it up to examine. On her attempting to open the back, Jerome immediately clasped it, and said that must be done by his wife, who stood by, insisted upon knowing what was in it; grew angry, reproached him with having some keepeeka of a favorite there, and, finally, bursting into tears, quit the room. Jerome then opened the watch, showed to all present that it contained a beautiful miniature of his first wife (Betty Patterson), with the remark: "You see, I hope, that I could not, with propriety, let her see it." It was notorious that he remained deeply attached to his first wife long after their separation.

By taking an accident policy in the Travellers' Life and Accident company you provide for weekly indemnity against accident, or principal sum in case of accidental death. Hall, Gospeil & Co., agents, 100 Government Street.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

How the Indians are Destroying B. C. Salmon—Civil Service Commissioners Report.

Monument to the Late Premier—Suggestion to Similarly Honor Mr. Mackenzie.

OTTAWA, May 20.—The Opposition during this week have carried out their policy of obstruction to the full bent, and last night in this morning the scene in the House baffled all description. Night after night this week, Parliament has been in session and little or no progress has been made, owing to the inordinate length to which the Oppositionists have gone. There comes a time, however, when the most peaceably inclined man will turn, and Mr. Foster, after having allowed the Opposition their full length of line, determined to assume the lead and to assert the right of the Government to control the business of the House.

(Fig. 1.)—This is a striped gown of a striped cambric with a pretty little sleeve. It is buttoned diagonally over toward the left shoulder. This jacket is made of soft silk, to match a sash which is passed round the waist, and knotted in front with pendant ends. This is a year for the dainty esthetic.

(Fig. 2.)—This is a striped gown of a striped cambric with a pretty little sleeve. It is buttoned diagonally over toward the left shoulder. This jacket is made of soft silk, to match a sash which is passed round the waist, and knotted in front with pendant ends. This is a year for the dainty esthetic.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.—SUGGESTION TO SIMILARLY HONOR MR. MACKENZIE. OTTAWA, May 20.—The Opposition during this week have carried out their policy of obstruction to the full bent, and last night in this morning the scene in the House baffled all description.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.—SUGGESTION TO SIMILARLY HONOR MR. MACKENZIE. OTTAWA, May 20.—The Opposition during this week have carried out their policy of obstruction to the full bent, and last night in this morning the scene in the House baffled all description.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.—SUGGESTION TO SIMILARLY HONOR MR. MACKENZIE. OTTAWA, May 20.—The Opposition during this week have carried out their policy of obstruction to the full bent, and last night in this morning the scene in the House baffled all description.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE PREMIER.—SUGGESTION TO SIMILARLY HONOR MR. MACKENZIE. OTTAWA, May 20.—The Opposition during this week have carried out their policy of obstruction to the full bent, and last night in this morning the scene in the House baffled all description.

COMPILING THE CENSUS.

Ingenious Method by Which the Work is Accomplished.

A Few Figures that will Prove to be Interesting.

OTTAWA, May 18.—In his Census Bulletin No. 9, Commissioner Johnson, among other things, says: For the compilation of the population statistics of Canada, as collected in the Census of 1891, electrical machines have been used. Every person registered by the enumerators has a card upon which is stamped a number corresponding to his or her number in the enumerator's schedule. This is for the purpose of identification. A series of punched holes at the left end of the card indicates the Province, the district and the sub-district to which the person belonged on the 6th of April, 1891.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

These cards are then passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials. For instance, in dealing with religions, the tabulator is so adjusted as to separate the 4,800,000 cards by subdivisions of electors' districts into the twenty-five different religions which are recognized of sufficient importance, from the number of adherents, to be tabulated. Each time the circuit-closing device is brought down upon the card the hand of one of the dials moves and a bell rings to tell the operator that the religion has been registered.

THE GREAT DISPLAY OF JACKETS.

A Fine Display of Jacks in Ten Weeks.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.

Losborn, May 30. Peter Jackson and Eschmann, champions of America, were victorious for Jackson. Although the members seats reserved subscribers each for the privilege for every guest introduced to the full of social and the finer audience needs a prize fight. Almost every company city was present at the Little damage occurred in evening dress. The crowd of the Sullivan-Edwards fight was introduced the prince in which he said fair both men. The weighed Slavina ten pounds, and Jackson seconded by Tom don. Tom Willis brother Jack Eschmann was selected by Slavina to be fought on the count house, one of Jackson's seconds re Chicago; Joe Choyan and Harry Smith, which had ruled several favor, was selected finally to 11 to 10, of the ring, which instead of the regular hours, preliminary silence ensued. Slavina entered the ring first. He walked his bearing showed Slavina entered the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring. Slavina's seconds, cornerers. Upon the both men walked the ring.











CABLE NEWS.

France and Great Britain Have Misunderstandings Regarding the Kingdom of Uganda.

Mining Disasters in Bohemia—Numbers of Lives Lost—Many Persons Wounded.

Disorders Among Italian Laborers—The Jews and Their Racial Enemies.

Europe in Africa.

PARIS, May 31.—Replying to Prince Aramburg in the chamber of deputies to-day, M. Ribot said that the government was awaiting the result of England's investigation in Uganda before holding her responsible for the state of affairs.

The Kaiser a Successful Visitant. LONDON, May 31.—The German Emperor's yacht Meteor, formerly the Thistle, today left Mr. Jamieson's berth, the Iverna, in the yacht racing at Harwich.

Jews and Anti-Semites.

PARIS, May 31.—There is a possibility of an encounter between 300 Jewish officers of the army and as many members of the anti-Semitic party.

Art Exhibition in Munich.

MUNICH, June 1.—The international art exhibition was opened to-day, with great ceremony by the Prince Regent.

Italian Revolutionaries.

ROME, June 1.—An outbreak of disorder is feared among the agricultural workers around Ravenna.

An Universal Duel.

LONDON, June 1.—A duel is said to have been fought to-day, between Captain Cremin Fox, a Hebrew, and M. Drumont, editor of the Anarchist paper La Libre Parole.

Bavaria's Exhibition Opened.

MUNICH, June 1.—Prince Ludwig, regent of Bavaria, presided at the opening of the International Art Exhibition.

HAWAII'S DIFFICULTY.

Exaggerated Reports not to be Accepted—A Reassuring Despatch.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Last night the following telegram was received from Joseph C. Carter, of Honolulu, manager of the branch house of Charles Breter & Co., Boston, and brother of the late Hawaiian Minister at Washington, D. C.

Smallpox Prevalent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Dr. James W. Keeny, has addressed a letter to Dr. J. Laing, secretary of the State Board of Health, suggesting that immediate action be taken by the State Board of Health.

Corbett and Sullivan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—On all sides expressions of regret over Corbett and Sullivan being matched, were heard.

California for Blaine.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 1.—The train bearing the California delegation to Minneapolis arrived at 1:30 p. m.

Salvo's Claims Against Hill.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An attorney of San Francisco was at the State Department to-day, and had a conference with Solicitor Partridge in regard to the claims of Salvo against Hill.

Worse Than Reported.

The Mauritius Disaster One of the Direst of Calamities.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

MARSEILLES, June 1.—The mails just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that over 1,500 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Charles Tupper Chosen by the Imperial Parliament to Prepare the Canadian Case.

Ministers Proceed to Washington in Connection With Internal Navigation Matters.

The Redistribution Bill Still the Absorbing Question—Divorce Bill Thrown Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

The Redistribution Bill Still the Absorbing Question—Divorce Bill Thrown Out.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The government has been notified to-day, that Hon. Charles Tupper has been chosen by the Imperial authorities to prepare the British case to be laid before the arbitrators on the Behring Sea question.

followed by the citizens. The attacking army, although numbering but 25, forced the National troops to retreat and took possession of the town.

EDITORS AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, June 1.—The special train with delegates to the National Editorial Association arrived this afternoon.

TABBED AND FEATHERED.

A Wife Better Recreates Condition Punishment from Her Fellow Citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

RIO VISTA, Cal., May 31.—James Hetherington was tarred and feathered here yesterday and also given 75 lashes with a rawhide whip by a mob of 25 leading citizens.

WILL CRAYLEY'S LETTER.

A Brilliant Writer Tells of the Actors' Fund Fair.

PRETTY GIRLS, FLOWERS, FUN. The Mysterious Fascination of Estelle Clayton's Drooping Lashes—How Miss Cayvan Fainted—Tiny Theatres with Grab Bags—The Theatrical Gossip of the Week.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dramatic fair was the amusement of the week.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Hill's Chances Very Slim for the Presidency—Blaine Not a Candidate.

Collapse of the May Corn Corner—Adverse to the Coal Trust.

Against the Coal Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Attorney-General Stockton, yesterday afternoon, filed an information in the court of chancery praying that the lease of the New Jersey Central railway to the Port Reading railroad be declared void.

Railway Collision. The collision happened that came near the fatal loss of life. The morning speeding along near Silby, the Port Costa, when suddenly the right ahead a caboose at the right train on the same track in the same direction. It was too a collision, and in a moment crashing into the caboose, into splinters. The engine is wrecked and was turned over as far as known here, no one injured.

At an interest in the breeding of Light. It will award a special prize to the person raising the heaviest Rock chicken hatched from eggs of me.

Books are unquestionably the best way known for the Canadian farmer, descriptive Circular of this valuable work.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Others, will cure you.

FOR A CHICKEN.

At an interest in the breeding of Light. It will award a special prize to the person raising the heaviest Rock chicken hatched from eggs of me.

Books are unquestionably the best way known for the Canadian farmer, descriptive Circular of this valuable work.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Others, will cure you.

FOR A CHICKEN.

At an interest in the breeding of Light. It will award a special prize to the person raising the heaviest Rock chicken hatched from eggs of me.

Books are unquestionably the best way known for the Canadian farmer, descriptive Circular of this valuable work.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Others, will cure you.

FOR A CHICKEN.

At an interest in the breeding of Light. It will award a special prize to the person raising the heaviest Rock chicken hatched from eggs of me.

Books are unquestionably the best way known for the Canadian farmer, descriptive Circular of this valuable work.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50. Others, will cure you.

FOR A CHICKEN.

At an interest in the breeding of Light. It will award a special prize to the person raising the heaviest Rock chicken hatched from eggs of me.

Books are unquestionably the best way known for the Canadian farmer, descriptive Circular of this valuable work.



The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1892.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

An election contest is going on in Manitoba. The main question before the people seems to be: Is Manitoba to have complete control of public education? This question, it is contended, has been decided for them by the Constitution of the Dominion, in the negative. It is held that the Provincial Government has no power to abolish the separate school system that has been established in that province. It seems, however, that a large proportion of the electors are strongly opposed to denominational schools, and that they are determined not to permit their continuance. The question, in one of its great importance, and we are not surprised that its agitation has raised a strong feeling in the province, and has, to a very great extent, thrown the old party questions into the background and ruled out on with a good deal of bitterness, and undue prominence seems to be given to matters which are purely personal. One would suppose that, in a contest like this, in which an "old principle" is at stake, the politicians on both sides would sink their party differences, and not by quarrelling and "blowing" distract the attention of the electors from the main issue.

ANOTHER "NOL PROS."

The conclusion to which the case of Regina vs. Johnson came, yesterday morning, must have been unsatisfactory to all concerned. There had been a good deal of talk about the case, and the public were exceedingly desirous to see the result of the trial. The accused, who had been put to a great deal of trouble and expense to obtain the evidence necessary to vindicate his character, expected to have the opportunity of showing to the world that there were no grounds for the charge that had been brought against him, and he must have been grievously disappointed when the case for the prosecution broke down at the outset. Those who expected to see the charges sustained must have been astonished to see a "nol pros" entered before a single word was said on the merits of the case. It is not often that a trial, of what had become a cause celebre, comes to so lame and impotent a conclusion. We are not well acquainted with the details of legal procedure to say whether or not the objection which prevented the case from going on could have been removed by proper care and ordinary foresight, but by the professional observer it does seem a small thing to prevent justice being done to the guilty, or to deprive an innocent man of the opportunity of proving to the world that he had been falsely accused and harshly treated.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

It is pleasant to see that in Great Britain men of different religious beliefs—sometimes forget their differences, and when the occasion offers, speak of each other in terms of the highest appreciation. Lord Salisbury, in an address to the Primrose League the other day, speaking of Dr. Vaughan, Cardinal Manning's successor in the Archbishopric of Westminster, said: "I can hardly mention this subject without, in passing, expressing the gratitude which we all must feel to that eminent authority (the Pope) that the great position of influence which was occupied by the late Cardinal Manning is now conferred upon a him, of whatever creed or shade of opinion, as Dr. Vaughan."

Almost the first words uttered by the Archbishop were those of charity and largeness of mind. In the address which he made, at his enthronement, Dr. Vaughan, speaking of the difficult and peculiar position of Roman Catholics in England, went on to say: "We are under two millions in a population of 30 millions who are estranged from our faith, ignorant of our tenets, still blinded by deep-seated prejudices. England, thank God, is still a religious country. England is still Christian. A deep religious spirit breathes through the souls of millions belonging to the Anglican Establishment and to the Dissenting bodies, and their lavish expenditures."

"THE OK MERA."

It is gratifying to find from the testimony of disinterested witnesses that, in the stand we took on the question of unrestricted reciprocity, were in the right. We, from the first, contended that commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States meant neither more nor less than annexation. This our opponents stoutly denied, and they accused us of misrepresenting the issue and of creating a bugbear to scare Canadians who were loyal to Great Britain and to Canada from voting for the party which was ready to advance their true interests. We showed at the time that we were right, and that the Liberals were hiding the truth from the electors, that they were, in fact, wearing a mask. Since then, the truth has leaked out in various ways, and from many sources. The latest evidence of the accuracy of our statements and the strength of our position comes from the New York Tribune. In a late issue that paper thus describes the position taken by the Liberals of Canada at the general election: "The Liberals of Canada have been fighting on an issue which everybody knows to be impossible, and in which they are known to be beaten. Commercial Union, or Unrestricted Reciprocity, or whatever else it may be named, is a chimera. Canada can never be commercially a member of the American Union and politically a dependency of Great Britain. It cannot obtain the advantages of Statehood in our system while owing allegiance to another power. The men, money and markets, which Mr. Blake said would come to Canada with a long period of free trade between that country and this, are our men, our money, and our markets. We are a practical people. We don't give everything for nothing. When the Liberal party of Canada has the courage to say what it means, it may find a responsive electorate. But it will neither obtain nor deserve success by talking moonshine."

NOT "SERVILLE."

Would it not have been just as sensible and in better taste if the Times, instead of futilely snapping and snarling at Colonel Baker, had acquiesced in his becoming a member of the Government, and given him credit for the ability and the good qualities which he undoubtedly possesses? As the portfolio must be given to a supporter of the Government, the Times must see that Col. Baker was as good a man as could be chosen as its recipient. The smart about his being a "servile" supporter of the Government was quite unnecessary. All the supporters of the Government are, in the estimation of the Times "servile." It has found the epithet a very handy one, and it applies it without distinction of qualification to every member who votes for the Government's measures and supports the Government's policy. It does not seem to have occurred to our contemporary that the term "servile" applies to the gentlemen who follow the Leader of the Opposition quite as appropriately as it does to the representatives who vote on the Government side. They are, as a rule, quite as constantly and consistently Opposition as the others are Government.

The Times knows that very few of the members on either side of the House deserve to be reproached as "servile." It knows that in the councils of the party, the "private" members have almost as influential a voice in shaping its policy as have the leaders. It was Sir John Macdonald, we think, who once said when speaking on this subject, that the tail wagged the dog almost as often as the dog wagged the tail. The theory that the leader gives the orders and his followers have nothing to do but obey, is one which is held by only the most unsophisticated of corner-stone supporters of the Government, and when the Times says that it is used by the term without really giving a thought to its meaning. There is a sort of political cast which some partisan writers get into the habit of using without meaning what they say, and without expecting that any one is so simple as to take them at their word.

ITALY'S POSITION.

Political crises have, of late, been frequent in Italy. Its Ministries find it difficult to retain their majorities. To-day, the Government that directs the affairs of Italy cannot command a majority in Parliament. The King does not seem to think that a change of advisers would bring about a better state of things. The troubles of the Italian Government are chiefly financial. The taxes have become heavier than the people can bear, and yet the Government finds it exceedingly hard to make both ends meet. There are difficulties in the way of making the sweeping financial reforms that the country requires. Italy has her place to maintain among the great powers of Europe, and she cannot hold that place without spending more money every year than she can afford.

The Italians have not been prosperous of late years. The crops have not been up to the average. This to the Italians, six-tenths per cent of whom cultivate the land, is a very great misfortune. Then the aggravation of the commercial treaty with France has made it difficult for them to dispose of their surplus produce to advantage. These drawbacks, with the heavy taxation, have made the condition of the Italian producer a very unsatisfactory one. The impoverished state of the country makes the financial problem which the Government has to solve exceedingly difficult. There are expenses which cannot be cut down. The country in the first place is deeply in debt. At the end of the financial year of 1890 it owed \$2,793,993,507, the assets are estimated to be \$1,316,113,917. It takes, however, the immense sum of \$127,652,343 to pay the interest on the public debt. When this sum is taken out of \$367,311,385, the total revenue, there is comparatively little to maintain the different branches of the public service. Italy, it must be remembered, has an army and navy to support. In 1890 the army cost \$24,757,753. It will be seen from this that nearly two-thirds of the revenue are required to pay the interest of the national debt and to keep on the army and navy. There remains a little more than one-third of the revenue to defray the expenses of the different departments of the government. It is no wonder then that the people of Italy feel the taxation burden so much more than they do in other countries. It is evident that no one sees how Italy is to get out of its troubles.

We see that Bismarck wants the great powers to permit it to lessen its war establishment and still allow it to keep its place in the triple alliance. This is magnanimous in Bismarck, but as he is out of power now it is not likely that much attention will be paid to his advice. If Italy could cut down its war expenditure one-half the financial strain would be greatly lessened. The ministry would be able to lighten the burden of taxation a little and still have enough left to provide for the different branches of the public service. The reforms that are projected are in this direction, but it is feared that they will not go far enough.

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM.

The London Times does not approve of the action of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen in giving aid and comfort to the silver men of the United States, and it expresses its disapproval freely and forcibly. The proposal submitted to the British Government, appears on the face of it, to be a very innocent one. It was to consent to a conference, the object of which would be to examine what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of nations. To this apparently harmless request the Government gave a guarded and qualified consent. It accepted the proposal with "an open mind," and Mr. Goschen was careful to point out that "no country by entering into the conference is pledged to a particular settlement of the controversy or to any settlement at all; yet the Times is displeased that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen should have gone even as far as this. It regrets that the Government have taken a course "in which they appear to be playing into the hands of the politicians in power at Washington."

Further on it is more explicit. It says: "The Republican party in the United States do not believe in the free coinage of silver. If they were to cast in their lot with that policy, which has lately met with a sharp check in Congress, they would lose the support of the sound business communities in the Eastern States, and, for this President Harrison and his colleagues are not prepared. But, as the demand for free silver is a potent factor in politics in the South and West, the Republicans, seeing that they are safe from any immediate silver legislation, think it wise to hold out hopes of obtaining some advantages for themselves by negotiations with other Powers. These are very obvious and sordid tactics, but it is to be regretted that our own Government, with an election also in view, should have agreed to a conference, the object of which can only be to keep the silver men safe from any immediate silver legislation, and the whole question of the currency in an unsettled state for a long time to come."

This is how the independent supporters of the British Government speak of its acts when the course it pursues does not meet with their approbation. And the public men and people of Great Britain hold such independent outspokenness in high esteem. They know that when the friends of the Government criticise its acts freely, it is far less apt to make mistakes and to continue in a wrong course than when its adverse criticism is confined to the Opposition. It would be well for Canada if there were in the party ranks some of the kind of independence which the Times exercises in its article on the silver conference. This, however, by the way.

The Thunderer does not believe that any good will come of the proposed conference. It considers that it is impossible to adjust the values of the precious metals by the deliberations of the wisest men and the most skillful financiers. "If it were possible," it says, "by the protocols of any conference to establish a permanent parity between gold and silver in the principal marts of the civilized world, the object, we admit, would be worth a deliberate effort and a serious sacrifice, but the achievement is as impracticable as to bring it to pass that a pint pot shall hold a quart." Yet this is a feat which quack politicians in the United States declare as easy of performance as rolling off a log.

A PRESS PROSECUTION.

State press prosecutions are not common in Great Britain in these days. The Government respects the liberty of the press. In their criticism on the policy of the administration, and on the public acts of public men, the freedom of the newspapers is practically unbounded. But there is a limit which the press may not pass with impunity. A newspaper may denounce the acts of a Minister of State as freely as it can, but it is not permitted to disclose those over whom it has influence to murder him. It must not counsel deeds of violence or endeavor to persuade men to commit crime. The Commonwealth, an Anarchist journal, intimated, in terms whose significance could not be mistaken, that the Home Secretary, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and Inspector Melville, were not fit to live, and its publisher, Mr. Mowbray, and its registered proprietor, Mr. Daniel John Nicoll, were indicted for "encouraging and persuading divers persons unknown to murder the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Sir Henry Hawkins and William Melville." The case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of England. Mowbray, who is a tailor as well as a newspaper publisher, pleaded that when the article was published he was in attendance on his sick wife and did not know what was going on in the office of the Commonwealth. He declared that he had severed his connection with the paper immediately after it appeared. Nicoll, who had written the article and signed his name to it, did not attempt to excuse himself. He said that he had written the article, and that, under similar circumstances, he would write another of the same character. He contended, however, that it did not contain an incitement to murder anyone. The judge and the jury were of a different opinion. As Mowbray's responsibility was, in a sense, technical only, he was acquitted, but Nicoll was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor. The judge considered the sentence severe, but the newspapers regard it as quite mild. The Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, addressed the Anarchist

REVELATIONS.

The Chilian question is again being discussed in the American newspapers. It will be remembered that it was charged that officers of the U. S. warship San Francisco gave Balmaeoa's Government information of the landing of the Congressional forces at Quintero. When this was reported to Admiral Brown, he asserted that no one connected with the ship had given the information. The New York World now produces a fac-simile of the cipher despatch of Admiral Brown to the Navy Department describing the insurgent landing, and countersigned by Admiral Viel, Intendente of Valparaiso. This cablegram was repeated in English by Lieutenant George Dyer to the New York Herald, and was also counterigned by the Intendente, an officer under Balmaeoa, who was thus at once informed of the insurgent operations. This telegram shows that Balmaeoa's Government did get information of the movements of the Congressional troops from an officer of the American navy, and that the accusation that American naval officers were not exactly neutral during the struggle between Balmaeoa and Congress, was based upon something more substantial than mere suspicion.

Facsimiles of documents are also published, which show that General McCroery made use of information which he obtained from Minister Egan, to enable him to speculate with advantage in the London stock market. The relations which Dr. Trumbull is making, go to show that the United States was very badly represented in Chili during the late civil war, and that the dislike which the Chilians showed to Americans was not the effect of mere prejudice or unreasoning antipathy.

DISINHHERITED.

It is astonishing to see how quickly family pride grows, and how exclusive and intolerant the aristocracy of two or three generations becomes. The Astor family furnishes a conspicuous example of this. The great grandson of a butcher and the grandson of a pedlar married the daughter of a small farmer, and his family, one and all, straightway ignore him; and he is mentioned only in his father's will to be rightly excluded from any share in the family property. Yet this is a member of the Astor family who lives a quiet life. He is added to his wife, and his wife is a virtuous woman who performs her domestic and social duties conscientiously and with the utmost propriety in every respect. Henry Astor, the disowned and disinherited, lives the life of a country gentleman, and because he married a good woman of the same station in life as his own grandmother, he is treated by his relatives as if he had committed some dreadful crime. If he had been a prodigal who had wasted his substance in riotous living with the vile of both sexes but had remained unmarried, his relatives would have welcomed his return to decent ways of living with rejoicing. He would have been taken by the hand, made much of by society, petted and pampered, and remembered in the wills of his father and his unmarried uncles; but his marriage with a small farmer's daughter was a sin for which there was no forgiveness.

This outrage, however, seems to enjoy life keenly amongst his wife's relations. He, apparently, has as great a contempt for his high and mighty kindred as they have for him. He was interviewed by the representative of a New York paper, the other day, and this is part of the report: "Have you any intention of contesting the will?" "I have no such intention." "What is your opinion of the provisions of the will, as they affect various members of the family?" "I have no opinion," said Mr. Astor, quietly. "For I have not read the will." "Permit me to tell you that you and Mrs. Drayton have been treated alike, cut off with nothing. Do you think Mrs. Drayton was treated fairly?" "I don't know Mrs. Drayton," was his reply; "I never saw her in my life." Mr. Astor was then told of the provisions for his wife, and he said, "I am sorry for the other daughters."

"I don't know any of them," Mr. Astor replied; "never saw one of them in my life." "Have you never seen Mr. or Mrs. William Astor since your marriage?" was asked. "I saw him, once on the street—on the opposite side."

It would appear from this, that Henry Astor is a humorist in his way. He is certainly a philosopher, and we would not be at all surprised if he were to give up as much as his millionaire brothers and nephews, and there is every reason to believe that he is quite as useful a member of society as the richest of them.

THE BRIGGS MATTER.

Much Stirring Up of Ideas, Strong Statements and Demands of Retraction.

No Decision Yet Reached With Regard to the Status of Union Seminary.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 30.—The report of the committee on Theological Seminaries, with the minority report and resolutions, were read by the clerk, and Dr. Blayney then offered a resolution amending the report in such a manner as to make the report appear more presentable on the records. Dr. Ketchum took the platform and read a paper coinciding with Dr. Blayney's resolution, charging the committee with rendering a conflicting report. He held the words "De Jure Vacant" had no proper place in the report and resolutions. The Assembly had just ratified the election of several professors, and let the seminary elect such professors as they desire; if they practice heresy, try them for it, but leave the seminaries untrammelled. Dr. Ketchum, of Lowell, N. H., then amended the amendment by offering the minority report, to be substituted for the majority report. He said the majority report contained the directors of Union Seminary, and that they are equal to the assembly as regards this compact, and their memorial should be entertained. They cannot be brought under a compact amended or changed. A motion was made for laying the amendment on the table. Judge Wilson, of Iowa, the chairman of the committee, said: "You may search this report with a microscope, and not find reflections cast upon the directors of Union Seminary. It simply says that the directors did not comply with the veto power, and, therefore, their office is vacant." The recognition of the status quo as to the difference of opinion is solely regarding the election transfer question. The majority report is not a declaration of the instructors of theology.

Mr. Taylor, the framer of the minority report, said there had been a good deal of mixing up of ideas. He felt that the only way to settle the matter was to have a committee of 15. Last year there was a difference of opinion about the matter of arbitration, and the Atlanta Convention, which was called and appointed last year, but it was found impracticable. "Now there comes here a report from six of the 43 who were appointed last year, who say we can arbitrate. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again. The seminary was not asked to arbitrate, and it has a right to refuse. The Union Seminary has found the compact in its original form, and that the compact is fraught with danger, and that she has suffered and that others may suffer. For twenty years she has been a martyr, and she has suffered righteously. I will let you judge of their weight. Half of us don't know what this question of status quo means. It means that the General Assembly has the lack of weight of the veto power, and the seminary must tolerate Dr. Briggs till the Assembly meets again.



BRILLIANT EVENING.

Hotham, C. B., Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

of the Ball Room - The decorations better than ever.

The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

The decorations better than ever. The most brilliant and successful Victoria social season was the ball evening by Rear-Admiral Hotham, Captain Lamb and the Officers of H. M. S. Waspette at Home.

THE CITY.

The American Ships to Come. There is no doubt now that the Charleston and Baltimore will call in at Esquimaux, before they go up to Behring Sea.

The Superintendent on Another Trip. Mr. A. W. Vowell, who left Vancouver yesterday for Bridge River, Lillooet, to settle some weighty matters in connection with the Indian reserves in that locality, will be away till next Monday.

A Service of Songs. Those who attended the Episcopal Church, Spring Ridge, on Sunday evening, enjoyed, very much, the special service of song that had been arranged to mark the introduction of the new organ - the best of its kind in the province.

Take the Bench. Mr. Francis Macrae, the new police magistrate, presided in the police court for the first time, yesterday, when the only case on the list, that of a husband's assault upon his wife, disposed of by the imposition of a \$20 fine.

Election of Officers. Sunnet Lodge, K. of P., has elected the following officers: Thomas Watson, C. C.; J. Teopert, V. C.; J. Johnson, president; and G. W. Wood, secretary.

A Methodist Church. There is to be a new Methodist church at the corner of Michigan and Menzies streets, for which Contractor Hurst will be responsible. The cost of the building will be \$2,249, and it is expected that the first public service will be held there on July 22.

Want Their Money Back. It is rumored that the landowners on Oak Bay avenue are about to bring suit against the tramway company, to recover the money paid that institution for extending the line to Oak Bay. The claim is made that the service given is not at all up to contract.

Stars and Stripes. Yesterday, the flag of the United States floated from the staff above the office of Consul Myers. It was hoisted on Independence Day, which every town and village in the United States the graves of the soldiers who fell in the war of the rebellion are plentifully decked with flowers.

Meeting of Creditors. At the meeting of the creditors of F. G. Walker, on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Land and Investment Agency, yesterday afternoon, a large number of people put in attendance. Very little beyond preliminary matters, however, was done, as the meeting was not yet being brought down to a table of dollars and cents.

Still Hard at Work. The Behring Sea Commission are still examining the claims sent in from owners of various sealing schooners, and have not nearly completed their task. They are in any case, before they are able to get back home and present their report to the British Treasury Department.

A New Church. The dedication of the new Methodist Church at Dunstons, is to be held on the 14th of next month. The dedicatory service will be held at 3 p.m., at the close of which the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. The Rev. Mr. Land, president of E. C. Conference of the Methodist Church, will preach at both services.

Traffic was temporarily suspended at the corner of Johnson and 43rd street yesterday afternoon, as the street was closed for Mr. and Mrs. Creeden, who have had more than their share of trouble since they severed their connection with the Grand Pacific Hotel, Kamloops.

The Bishop's Birthday. Yesterday was Rev. Bishop Lennox's 42nd birthday, and it was royally celebrated by the pupils of St. Anne's convent, who presented His Lordship with a complimentary address and gave in capital style the greatest sympathy in the province.

A Visitor From Old Rome. Rev. Dr. Theophilus Gay, of Rome, who has attended the United States General Assembly of Presbyterians, returned in Portland, paid a visit to Victoria, last week, and on Sunday evening last, filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Dr. Gay gave a short but very interesting account of his church in Rome, and also of the origin and faith of the Waldensians.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. A special meeting of ladies to consider the preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming bazaar in aid of the hospital will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock, in the Board of Trade rooms, Bank of B. C. building. All who are interested in this good work are desirous of lending a helping hand, or those having articles or work for sale at the bazaar, are cordially invited to attend.

From the Missionary Field. At the Calvary Baptist church, on Sunday, Rev. W. Coleman, a missionary just returned from the Upper Congo, gave an interesting account of his work in China. He had labored there for some time, and had returned rather broken down in health, but with encouraging prospects for the work being carried on. The Rev. gentleman spoke of the difficulties of approaching the Celestials with the open Bible, and of their reluctance to accept its doctrine. They were very Conservative in their way, and any new doctrine is looked upon with suspicion and mistrust. However, Christianity is making good headway, and in the near future, these peculiar people will, he said, be brought to a knowledge of the true God.

Maidens at the World's Fair. Mr. James Deans, whose valuable and interesting collection of Indian curios and carvings has before received mention in these columns, intends soon to return north and look up an additional number of articles of a like kind. The grant of \$2,000 made to him by the treasury of the World's Fair Commission, to expend for curios, is only half exhausted, and that body is certainly getting full value for its money, for it is very doubtful if any other man in the country could have been able to accomplish half as much among the Indians as Mr. Deans. He has had continual dealings with them since 1868. The articles of the big list of stuff he has now obtained that he prizes more than any other he has ever secured, are several hundred years old. It needed all his persuasive eloquence and a plentiful disposition of silver dollars to induce the chief of the tribe in whose possession it was to part with it. Next year Mr. Deans will have twenty or thirty representative men and women of the various tribes and take them to Chicago with him. They will there

THE CHALLENGE IS SAFE.

Seized by United States Officials at Ounaisaka and Her Crew Imprisoned.

Terrible Hardships - A Successful Raid on the Islands of St. George.

The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

THE CHALLENGE IS SAFE.

Seized by United States Officials at Ounaisaka and Her Crew Imprisoned.

Terrible Hardships - A Successful Raid on the Islands of St. George.

The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

THE CHALLENGE IS SAFE.

Seized by United States Officials at Ounaisaka and Her Crew Imprisoned.

Terrible Hardships - A Successful Raid on the Islands of St. George.

The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

THE CHALLENGE IS SAFE.

Seized by United States Officials at Ounaisaka and Her Crew Imprisoned.

Terrible Hardships - A Successful Raid on the Islands of St. George.

The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

The challenge is safe. The steam schooner Challenge and her crew were seized by United States officials at Ounaisaka, and her crew imprisoned.

FOUND DEATH IN THE GALE.

One of the Anacortes Yachts Comes to Grief After Leaving Victoria.

Capt. Anderson's Death in the Storm - Sad Ending of a Pleasure Cruise.

The pretty little yacht Odd Fellow of Anacortes, which came over with the fleet from the other side, to participate in the Celebration races, has returned to her home port, but without her sailing master, Captain George Anderson.

It was Captain Anderson who brought the Odd Fellow over for the races, Messrs. C. F. Miller, John Beard and William Kavanagh, of Anacortes, forming his crew. After the yacht race, Beard and Kavanagh returned to their home on Fidalgo Island by the Kingston, Capt. Anderson and Mitchell remaining for the regatta and the fireworks.

On Wednesday they completed preparations for the return voyage, and on Thursday morning set sail about 10 o'clock, William Miller, a compositor employed for a time on the Times, accompanying for the pleasure of the trip through the Behring Sea waters.

There was a fair breeze blowing when the Odd Fellow got away, and the first stop was made at Roche Harbor, where the wind had shifted, and it was blowing puffily from the southwest. Captain Anderson, however, who was an excellent sailor, thought better of the sea and keeping well under the lee of San Juan Island they started out about 7 p.m. After getting into the passage the captain found it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage. As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the gale had increased to such an extent that it was unsafe to bear up to the anchorage ground. By this time darkness had come on, the wind had shifted, and it was blowing from the westward, and it was blowing hard to put into Roche Bay, where he knew there was a good berth and safe anchorage.

As the wind got there, however, the g











The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1929. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. F. KELLY, G. S. BARNESON, & J. H. ILLIUS & CO., COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST: For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$10.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character.

ADVERTISING RATES: More than one fortnight and not more than one month.

ADVERTISING RATES: More than one month and not more than one year.

ADVERTISING RATES: Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for long term contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

ADVERTISING RATES: Special rates for advertising in the "Advertiser".

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Interesting Mainland Items - All About Pilot Bay - Smallpox at Vancouver.

Suicide in the Penitentiary - Death of a Pioneer Priest - Albert Head Quarantine.

YANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, May 30. - According to President Van Horn's suggestion a rochester restaurant - Japanese appointed - including Oriental waiting girls, will be started immediately, in the empty building of the Opera House block.

The Unattila made this port from San Francisco, yesterday, the captain stated that 800 people were down with smallpox in Vancouver. Acting on the rumor he refused to allow his passengers to land, and the ship was quarantined. When the captain was informed of the real state of affairs he wouldn't believe it, and sailed out of the inlet as soon as practicable.

Police Magistrate Jordan was rung up, on Sunday, to hear a statement of Miss England, of the Chinese Mission. She had been informed by one of her converts that a Chinaman suffering from smallpox had been taken out of Wing Wo's laundry, near the Ellamere Hotel, on Saturday, at midnight. The authorities made an exhaustive search for the man, but he was not found. The disappearance of Charlie Yip Yuen, Chinese House interpreter, among the yellow population, but none of them "saved." It is said a detective will be employed, and it is expected startling developments will be brought to light.

S.S. Edith White has arrived from Stinar's Camp with a boom of logs. The boom was taken from an English Bay shack, a few days ago, to the post house, died from laryngitis, superinduced by smallpox. It was learned that the man had been in the post house a few days before his illness. He, no doubt, contracted the disease from the same source as Tupper Thompson. Harrington is 56 years old, has a wife and two sons living at Cadot, Wis., farming and pork raising. The deceased will be buried at once by his fellow-sufferers.

The City Laundry has been seized by the Bank of B.C. for a debt of \$69,000. The S.S. Coquitlan, of the Union Steamship Company, will go to Behring Sea to collect the catch.

On arriving at the wharf, a motor representative got round into the baggage room, and accosting the taller of the two strangers asked him if he was not a "Dominion" Detective Office man. The answer was a straight one: "I am," delivered with a good touch of the brogue: "How did you find that out?" Then on being questioned more closely, and on learning that he was a detective, he stepped on one side and said: "I will tell you all I can. That little man you see there with the spectacles is my prisoner. He is the detective of the city of Hull, Quebec, absconded, and it very soon came to light that his name was W. E. Morey, and he has been hiding for some time, until two months ago when the Government received word that he was in San Francisco. They then despatched me to California, and I was not long in finding my man. Then the extradition proceedings commenced, and for some time his attorneys delayed. He was finally taken to the Superior Court of San Francisco delivered him into my custody, and with there on the steamer, and on leaving San Francisco, and he has held the position of Deputy Postmaster for thirteen years. The thefts have been going on systematically for some length of time, and it was only a small incident led to the necessity for his leaving the country. Two months before he left, he was married to one of the prettiest and best-connected young women in the city, and she has been less abandoned her when the crame came. He has given me very little trouble since we left San Francisco, and seems disposed to take matters quietly. He does not look or act as if he were at all ashamed of his position.

"My own name is O'Leary, and I have been connected with the department of Justice at Ottawa for many years. I am leaving with Paquin on the Yosemite for Vancouver. We will take the C.P.R. across the continent, and he will stand his trial as soon as we reach Hull. No doubt matters will go hard with him, but he will get no more than he deserves.

During this conversation Paquin acted by cynical listener, and took in this remarkably clear opinion of himself quite calmly. He asked the reporter, when it was concluded, whether he would like to interview the hero himself, if he had nothing to tell him beyond the fact that he had "a bully time."

The party then boarded the steamer, and at 2 o'clock this morning left for Vancouver.

The Kaiser on His Travels. BRITAIN, May 31. - The Kaiser has decided to start on his trip to Norway on June 29th, and will return on August 4th, after which he will adjourn for a time at Cowa.

Free with His Boy. BRITAIN, May 30. - During the funeral of Mrs. von Follenbeck to-day many persons from the crowd climbed upon the railings of the drill grounds. The sentry of Emperor Alexander's regiment without a warning word advanced and thrust his bayonet through the arm of one of the crowd. Three policemen at once ordered away all persons standing near the railings and arrested one man who joined in the outcry against the sentry.

digularities of the church from Quebec who are on their way to the coast. They are expected to arrive on Saturday.

A meeting of directors of the Kaalo Land Co. was held in this city to-day. Mr. Alex. Eason, president, occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to take steps to clear the townsite of Kaalo city operations was decided on, and the arrangements will be carried out without loss of time.

The annual Methodist camp meeting is being held in Wells Grove on Chilliwack, and is largely attended. The weather has interfered to some extent with the proceedings but not with the interest and enthusiasm of those in attendance.

Jennettson, the smallpox patient on the Port Moody road, is getting well quickly. His companions who were quarantined in a shack near the river were released by the health officers on Saturday, as they have been proven to be entirely free from the disease.

Reports from Chilliwack say the Fraser has two feet at that point during the last two days. The water is only three feet below the top of the bank at the Landing. At Millers' landing on the Lower Sumas, the rise was the same, and the water from work and enter the tonight there. By the river continues to rise at the same rate for two days the lowlands in Sumas will be overflooded.

More than fifty new claims have been made for the name of Boundary Creek, which the principal attractions for the present.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

next month. The surface indications are excellent, the ledge being 100 feet wide and over two miles in length.

Close to Eldorado City, Slooan, a ledge over 3,000 feet in length, has been discovered by W. H. Smith. One sample has assayed 160 ounces of silver, with a high percentage of lead. Several locations have been made in the vicinity.

Messrs. Cole and Ed Crockett, who went into the Lardauz last March, have come across fine prospects in the neighborhood of Trout Lake.

YERVEN. (From the News.) Mr. McEvoy, of the geological survey, has found garnets in the rock between Salmon river and Granite Prairie nearly equal in size to the Stikton garnets, enclosed in a light grey micaceous, and white quartzite.

Felix Boussea has discovered, up Fort Valley, a seam of coal, specimens of which have been pronounced to be of the best quality.

Last week, a clean up was made at the Quartz Mill, on the Rattler claim, Fairview, the value of the product being \$4,500.

The wharf at Rainy Bay, and the trail from Manastee to the Columbia, are to be proceeded with as quickly as possible, under the direction of Mr. Lumley.

More than fifty new claims have been made for the name of Boundary Creek, which the principal attractions for the present.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

THE FISH CREEK AND ILLICUWET MINING CAMPS stand pre-eminently for their richness, facts which the outside public are only now beginning to appreciate.

rushed out and hit her horse's heels, causing the horse to bolt, throwing Mrs. Dickson from the saddle, to the ground, though not seriously injured.

McMillan & Son have leased the store recently occupied by the late Victoria Hotel, and will open a first-class grocery in a few days.

R. M. Robins, representative of the Vancouver Coal Co., leaves to-morrow morning, for a couple of weeks trip, to go to San Francisco.

PUMPERS' PASS. PUMPERS' PASS, May 30. - The drowning accident, which occurred here on Wednesday morning last, is still fresh in everybody's memory, and those who witnessed the occurrence, say they will never forget it. Sympathetic hearts and willing hands were not wanting in offering their assistance in every possible way to the bereaved family, and it is pleasing to know that everything is going along satisfactorily.

Mr. Pope is positively recovered to walk around, as also Dalton Deacon, but he having received a nasty blow on the shoulder from a stroke of the wheel, it is thought advisable to consult a doctor in the matter, and he will leave for Victoria, today, Monday.

Mr. A. Johnson of the Canoe Pass canyons, has been here for some time, and has returned on Friday morning last. He says everything is quiet just now with the canyons, but he is expecting to see some thing of a big appearance up everything, and he is looking forward to the coming of the people of the islands around here, were they to be brought to the mainland.

The people of the islands around here, were they to be brought to the mainland, would be a great benefit to the city, and it is to be hoped that the 24th inst., a complete success, and the formation of the marine department. The report of the 24th inst., a complete success, and the formation of the marine department. The report of the 24th inst., a complete success, and the formation of the marine department.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked.

With regard to the location of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the rock on which the steamer was wrecked, the officers of the government steamer, who were sent to examine the site, and to ascertain the position of the