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shocking Accident to a Mother and Child at Ottawa.

ADDRESS TO THE COVERNOR GENERAL

South Carolina's Novel Remedy for the Drink Curse.

Above Party Politics.

Ottawa, July 3.-Mr. Daly, Minister the Interior, Mr. Burgess, Deputy inister, and Arthur Chisholm, secretay to the minister, leave shortly for a rip through Manitoba and the Northvest. Mrs. Daly will accompany her husband. The party will travel by private car and will be away about five or

Lord Derby will be presented with an n the Senate Chamber on the 8th inst. All the extra staff employed in connection with the census have been dis-

France, was run over by a train en- afterwards George IV. gaged in shunting and her leg was cut off by the cars. Her child was cut in for a military life from your father?" gaged in shunting and her leg was cut wo. She imagined the train was leav- he was asked. ing and attempted to get on with her little one. Her husband and other four children accompanied the unfortunate Lord Nelson and Admiral Hardy. Subyoman, who was taken to the hospital. The family was en route for Manitoba.

ABERDEEN'S ELOQUENCE

Witty and Polite Speech at the Dom-

inion Day Banquet. London, July 3.-The Dominion Day. Sir Charles Tupper presided and the company, which numbered nearly 100, oia, Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Senator the occupation of Paris in 1816."

The feature of the evening was lord | tary life?" Canada with high reputations and left it with still higher fame, the inference being that Canadians extend a generon recognition to all who decide to serve them. Referring incidentally to the remarks of the Tory press, he declared it was a well-recognized fact that the Governor-General holds himself absolutely aloof from anything taking the direction of political predilection. Only in this way could the representative of the sovereign fully occupy the important and responsible position assigned him, although obviously any person selected by the Imperial ministers must to some extent have been associated with one or the other of the two great parliamentary parties. With a g od leal of humor Lord Aberdeen illustrated the wisdom of public men abstaining from taking any notice of roneous statements regarding them-

selves which might obtain currency. He urged that it was wise to leave it to time demonstrate\_their truth or otherwise. Lord Ripon responded to the toast of the colonial secretary, and paid a high ribute to Lord Derby's work in Canada and predicted that Lord Aberdeen would find abundant opportunity to promote the great end of binding the colonies and the nother country more closely together.

Epworth League Convention. Cleveland, O., July 3.-It was after midnight when the first international convention of the Epworth League came to an end. The closing services were imressive. The Music Hall was packed o suffocation and hundreds were unable o obtain admission. From 8 until 9:30 p.m., with Rev. Dr. Carman, of Canada, ding, addresses were delivered by C. 3. Perkins, of San Francisco, Rev. Drs. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, and Palmer of New York, urging the delegates to return to their homes in whatever part of the world they might have their habitation determined to work with more zeal than ever for the cause of Christ and numanity. At 9:30 Bishop C. H. Fower inaugurated a watchnight service which continued until 11 o'clock. This was followed by a conference love feast ed by Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Philadelphia. As a finale Bishop Fitzgerald led the farewell consecration service which comnenced at 11:45 and lasted for one hour. To-day the delegates are, homeward ind, quite a number, however, heading owards Chicago and the World's Fair.

LIQUOR DISPENSARIES. outh Carolina's Remedy for the Increas-

ing Drink Traffic. Charleston, S. C., July 3.—Owing he fact that telegraphic communication generally suspended in this state on Sunday very little information has reached the executive mansion concerning the number of state saloons that have on opened under the provisions of the vance report received last week, however,

MANGLED BY A TRAIN opinion regarding the effect of this reMANGLED BY A TRAIN opinion regarding the effect of this reMarkable legislation.

According to the advices already reRuthuslastic Celebration of Dominion.

ceived the state has already laid in some thing in the neighborhood of a million iollars' worth of liquor of one kind and another. In the state dispensaries there are stored close upon a million bottles, jugs and kegs of whiskey, cases of beer innumerable, a thousand or more kegs of Rhine wine, together with a choice assortment of importations of brandy, Benedictine, Vermuth and other foreign

Judging from the favor with which the law has been received in many counties: of the state the dispenser of the commonwealth, whose salary has been fixed Great Meeting of the Epworth League at at eighteen hundred dollars yearly, will Cleveland-Lord Aberdeen's Speech earn his stipend. The experiment is a at the Dominion Day Banquet in Lou- cross between the prohibitive and restricdon-Governors General Should be tive liquor legislation that has agitated

UNDER MANY FIRES.

The Brilliant Record of a Veteran Who

Lives in Toronto. It is not generally known that among the many veterans in Canada who have been noted for distinguished bravery during recent wars under the British flag, there is one , W. J. D. Gould, an old address from the corporation of Ottawa pensioner, 396 1-2 Yonge street, who has been under fire in the hottest campaigns of contemporary military history. In an interview with him recently, Mr. Gould stated that he was born in the A shocking accident occurred at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, Sussex, Eng-Canadian Pacific depot to-day. An im- land, his father being equerry to his migrant woman named Martin, from Royal Highness Prince George Regent,

"Yes, my father first served as a midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar under sequently he served in the hottest engagements during the Peninsular war. He was in Lord Paget's brigade with General Sir Thomas Moore in the celebrated retreat on Corunna, 1809, and took part in the solemn burial of that distinguished general on the ramparts near that city. After this he was with Sir Arthur Wellesley in the battles of dinner in London at Westminster on Salamanca and Toulouse, which decided Saturday night was a distinct success. the downfall of Napoleon's influence in Spain. Again, under the Duke of Wellington, he took part in the most celencluded Lord Aberdeen, the Marquis of brated battle fought in modern years, Ripon, Lord Brassey, Lord Cobhain, namely, at Waterloo, when Napoleon's Col. Baker, M.P.P., of British Colum- power was finally overthrows, and in "But you were not brought up to mili-

Aberdeen's speech in r sponse to the "Not at first. My father articled me toast, "Governors-General of Canada, to a civil engineer, but I preferred milipast and present." This was his first tary life, and joined the 16th Queen's public utterance since his acceptance of Own Lancers in the same year as Queen which was three cable lengths, a colliscoronation in 1838."

"Did you ever see active service?" "Oh, yes. I was in the first Afghan campaign in 1839 and 1840. I was present at the battle of Maharajpoor. under Lord Ellenborough and

Lord Gough." "I went right through the Sikh war under Lord Harding and General Gough and fought in the battles of Buddwal. Alwallah and Sobraon. In 1850 I went to the Cape of Good Hope and fought in the Kaffir war under the command of General Smith, governor and commander-in-chief in South Africa during the years 1852 and 1853. I served in the 17th lancers in the Crimea in 1856, and was one of the celebrated Six Hundred at the charge of Balaclava. I was afterwards appointed drill instructor to the Royal Exchange volunteers, under command of Sir C. Bright, 1859 and 1860, and twelve years later I came to

Canada.' "Your family has been quite distin-

guished for military prowess?" "Oh, yes; my great great grandfather bore the royal standard under King Henry VII. on Bosworth field, at the fall of service of my country as that I am a descendant of those heroes Tho founded ronto Telegram.

Science of Ball Curves. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Professor Tait gave a paper on the "Approximate determination of the path of a rotating spherical The point which he discussed and which he demonstrated by means of a model was that a rotating spherical body in moving through the air is deflected in the direction towards which its front rotates. Thus if a ball is thrown to a distance, with a rotatory motion along a vertical axis in the direction of the hands of a watch, the ball, instead of following a straight path, will curve away to the right, the explanation being that a greater pressure upon the side to which the motion of rotation takes place. Applying this fact to the question, how it is possible to drive a golf ball to so great a distance as say 200 yards, with the moderate speed which human strength can give. Professor Tait said it seemed to him that if a player trusted solely to overcoming the resistance of the air with so light a prijectile, it would be necessary to give a tremendous initial velocity, some 700 or 800 feet per second. It occurred to him, by Bishon Potter, of New York, and who, therefore, that the rotation of the ball must have something to do with it. He had observed that the path of a welldriven golf ball was sometimes markedly concave upwards. There must be some cause to produce this ascens onal tendency, and the only possible cause was Evands dispensary law, which went into to be looked for in the form of rotation operation on Saturday. From the ad- of the ball, so that as it went forward its front was always going upwards. it is believed that the law has been ac- He had often seen "slicing" having the cepted in all the counties outside of effect of making a ball change its directhose that are subject to prohibition re- tion through nearly a right angle before teaching the ground. If they assumed The experiment will be watched with that anything could be done in the way onsiderable interest throughout the of under cutting, so that the front of the antry, and Governor Tillman is al- ball as it went forward was ascending,

Day in the White City. Chicago, July 1.—To-day is the 26th day of confederation in Canada, or of the birth of the Dominion, and the event is being celebrated in royal style by the English and French Canadians resident in this city, as well as by a large number of visitors from across the border line. The Dominion flag flies over the Canadian building, with the royal standard to keep it company on Victoria House across the promenade, while all the Canadian exhibits in the different buildings are draped with colors, and decorated

It had originally been intended to have a great procession of Canadian-Americans and their visiting guests, but this intention was abandoned, and instead South Carolina for the past 17 months, there was a general gathering at the Donard its outcome will be awaited with inminion at 1 o'clock when the structure terest by liquor and anti-liquor men was dedicated with interesting exercises.

Among the prominent Canadians present were Hon. G. R. A. Cockburn, M. P., Hon, W. Tasse, Hon, J. S. Larke, the World's Fair Commissioner N. Awrey, Lavoury, Donald Wallace Wood, A. Ver- It is charged that he sold the match. ille, Z. P. Brosseau and M. Decelles. In the audience were represented the following societies: Le Cercle Entre

Nous, Le Cercle Trechette, Le Club de la Gaiete, Le Club Champlain, Le Club Jacques Cartier, Le Societe St. Jean Baptiste, Bureau Centrale of the XVIII convention of the French Canadians of the United States. Le Club Canadian Francais Americain and courts of Catholic

After the programme, which consisted of speeches and the singing of "God Save the Queen," the meeting adjourned to the open air where more speeches were delivered and the Dominion glorified.

THE VICTORIA CALAMITY.

The Accident Was Caused by Admiral Tryon's Mistake. Valetta, Malta, July 1.-Notwithstanding efforts being made here to prevent survivors of the Victoria disaster giving information concerning the loss of the vessel, an account of the casualty has been obtained from trustworthy sources," but most of the men decline to have their names published. A sub-officer of | to-night. the Victoria says the fleet was manoeuvreing, when Vice-Admiral Tryon called to the first division to turn sixteen points to port and to the second to turn sixteen manoeuvre was to bring the ships into turret. When Rear-Admiral Markham the ram of the Camperdown penetrate month of 90,495 tons. the flagship, but her forecastle was shov-Victoria. When last seen Vice-Admiral Tryon was holding on to the rail on top of the chart house. He did not have a chance for his life. He could hardly have got down the ladder leading to the deck before the ship went down. made no attempt to leave his post. Captain Bourke, who was saved, was on the forward bridge below Vice-Admiral Tryon when the Victoria sank.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

New York, July 3 .- The Duke of Veragua and party sailed this afternoon on the steamer La Bretagne. The descend-Richard III. You can understand, sir, ant of Columbus is more than enthusiasthat, now 78 years of age, I am as proud tic over his reception in this country, that my hairs have grown gray in the both by the government and the people, and expresses his intention of endeavoring to pay a visit every year hereafter. the greatest empire in the world.-To- He has already expressed his thanks to the country through President Cleveland in a letter couched in the warmest terms. Chicago, July 3.—The international musical congress opened at the Art Institute to-day with E. M. Brown, of New York, presiding. The opening exercises were under the auspices of the American College of Musicians. Mme. Nordica, Mrs. Theodore Thomas and other ladies well known in musical circles were in

the audience. World's Fair, Chicago, July 3.-To-day is the anniversary of Idaho's admission into the Union, and it was observed by the formal dedication with interesting exercises of the Idaho building, which is constructed of Idaho logs and other material. The style of architecture of the building has caught the fancy of an English party now in the city, and it has offered to purchase it after the fair is over, take it apart, ship it to England and to re-erect it as a club house.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.-Darge numbers of people are arriving here to be present at the services on the battlefield. It is the 30th anniversary of the conflict, and promises to be an impressive demonstration. The address will be made when he accepted the invitation, that he was profoundly impressed when he recalled the battle of 1863, and could not conceive of any occasion that would be a higher inspiration than this one. New York's monument, which had been completed, is one of the handsomest of the 400 on the field, and had cost in the

neighborhood of \$50,000. The Thermopylae Here. The bark Thermopylae, Capt. Wincargo of paddy for the rice mils. trip across the Pacific was uneventful. It was stormy on the other side and HIGH TREASON

Goal Keeper Myers is Charged Leading Financiers Say the Monetary With Selling the Game.

SCHOONER C. D. RAND'S ROSY FUTURE

Rousseau's Big Tannery Burned Saturday Morning.

Another Chapter About Murderer Kennedy-A Lion Tamer Mangled-Wellington Coal Company Breaks the on Saturday.

the lacrosse club will to-night investigate the behavior of goal-keeper Myers of the M. P. P., J. G. McIntosh, M. P., Senator | lacrosse team in the match on Saturday. Indian Policeman James Wilson, Cape Mudge, states that he with nine men, armed with Winchesters, followed Kennedy a week before the Reed Island mur-

> find him Six thousand people paid admission to Brockton Point Athletic grounds on Saturday. Captain Westerland claims the schoon-

der. for peddling whiskey, but could not

er C. D. Rand will be "top-liner" of the seaeling fleet in ten years, in proportion of receipts to outlay.
Vancouver, June 30.—The school board at the end of vacatoin will have the Smead-Dowd system in every school building.

The lawn tennis club was reorganized last night with H. Abbott president and A. Crickmay secretary. Six gun clubs are expected to compete here to-morrow.

Dry goods men have resolved to close only on statutory helidays; no half holidays for them. Wm. Savage, an Australian middleweight, will spar with Prof. Bloomfield

BROKE THE RECORD.

points to starboard. The object of the Output of Coal Last Month-Dominion

Day Festivities. position for anchoring. Vice-Admiral Nanaimo, July 3.-The shipments of Tryon either forgot or mistook the dis- coal to foreign ports for the past month tance between the two columns, which have reached the highest total ever exwere six cable lengths (3,600 feet) apart.

The leading ships having turned towards ported from Vancouver Island. The tion, also general, which was also aflopteach other in a circle the diameter of New Vancouver Coal Company heads the ed: saw his ship was bound to strike the Island, so that if the company were call-Victoria he signalled for the Camper- ed upon to increase the output it would be down's engines to be reversed. It was a comparatively easy task. Wellington too late, however, to check the Camper- sent 22,030 tons, a fair average exportadown's headway, and she struck the tion. Union, 17,605, and East Welling-Victoria a fearful blow. Not only did ton, 2619; making a grand total for the

The Caledonians' picnic on Saturday ed ten feet under the forecastle of the was largely attended, the weather being suitable. The sports passed off well. The Caledonians surpassed themselves. In future Dominion Day will be looked forward to as the principal holiday in the year by Nanaimoites.

The Methodists held their annual picnic on Newcastle Island and enjoyed The Y. M. C. A. have no fault to find ver was patronized; it was beyond expectation.

Dominion Day was celebrated at Wellington and it is to be regretted that the football match should cause dissatisfaction. Probably the matter will be compromised. The Nanaimo team claim the street lines in Victoria West." medals, but the committee refuse to give

them up. Another new entertainment was intro duced by the city brass band yesterday afternoon when they appeared in the public park and rendered a well selected programme. The entertainment was much

The annual general meeting of the medical committee of the New V. C. Co. will be held on Saturday evening, July 15th, in the city hall.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Rousseau's Tannery Burned - Findley

Safe. New Westminster, July 3.-At 1:20 Saturday morning Rousseau's tannery at Sapperton was found on fire. The roof fell in before the alarm was given. The brigade could do nothing except prevent the flames spreading to other buildings. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace. Estimated loss. \$10,000: insurance. \$5000.

The customs returns for June wer Imports-Free goods, \$10,070; dutiable goods, \$40,875; duty collected, \$12. 632.55; other revenues, \$571.97; collections, \$13,204.52. Exports, \$3731. During June in the district of New Westminster there were 17 births, three marriages, 23 deaths.

All hope of recapturing Findley, who escaped from the chain gang, has been given up. It is now known that he crossed safely to the States. The lion tamer with Washburn's circus had his hand badly lacerated by the

male lion here on Saturday while feed-New Westminster, June 30.-Jesse Plant was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary this morning for stabbing G. Garippe at Richmond, cannery on June

In the Cubbins case the defendant was charged with assault with intent to chester, arrived in the Roads last even- 10th. The defence tried to show that on the coast he and Mr. Ward will go for whose apathy it might have been ing, 45 days from Hong Kong, with a Cubbins was insane at the time. The east. The doctors differed in their testimony. Judg-

ment was reserved.

had irons on when he escaped from the THE HEATING OF SCHOOLS.

BETTER TIMES.

Whirlwind has Passed.

New York, July 3.—Two weeks ago financiers and bankers expressed the opinion that if the first of July came and went without a recurrence of the panicky symptoms in any part of the coun-

largely spent itself, and from nearly every section of the country there come reports tending to show that the strain "clean bill" was expected. This was not reports tending to show that the strain in the money market has been greatly Output Record—Caledonia Festivities In the money market has been greatly dence, for it is within the mark to say relieved. This, however, is being felt in both commercial and speculative mar- that 75 per cent. of those who followed it kets, and good authorities believe that believe that it was overwhelmingly in two weeks more money will be de-Vancouver, July 3.—The committee of cidedly easy. From now on to the 15th because, from beginning to end, it was there will be immense disturbances on apparent that, so far as the school board interest and dividend accounts, which will return large amounts to their cus- have an investigation, in anything like

tomary channels. The re-payment of interest by the government, which puts about \$6,000,000 any cost, in which wretched effort it was into circulation, has also tended to bring seconded by refusal of action by the city decided relief. In a week or two the trade balance ought to set the flow of manner of conduct by the committee of gold in this direction, and altogether the prospects are bright that the conditions which so nearly precipitated a panic last month have been swept away.

VICTORIA WEST AROUSED.

Residents of That District Want Fire

Protection, Light Etc. The ratepayers of Victoria West are warrant to continue the Smead-Dowd of the opinion that they are not getting what they are entitled to in the administration of the affairs of the city government, in the matter of fire protection, others. And, to parents particularly, which is absolutely wanting, electric lighting, and street improvements. They met in Temperance Hall on Friday night, Mr. Warner in the chair, F. Shakespeare secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:-Moved by Beaumont Boggs, seconded by A. Watson-"That in the opinion of this me-ting the interests of Victoria West have been neglected by the representatives of the North Ward in the City Council."

Mr. Boggs next offered the following, seconded by Mr. J. W. Cherry, which was also unanimously adopted:-"That in the opinion of this council the North Ward is much too large and

should be divided so as to make Victoria West a separate ward." Wth Captain Gaudin as a seconder, Mr. Boggs then presented a third resolu-

"That this meeting condemns the presthe post. In a brief address, brightened by many humorous touches, Lord Aber. by many humorous touches, Lord Aber. deen said his predecessors had gone to deen said his predec Court of Revision, without a similar re-No. 1 and the new shaft on Protection | duction on the adjoining property of

do not appeal." Captain Gaudin and others followed, their speeches referring to the general conduct of civic affairs, and to the press pions of the Smead-Dowd system, while ing requirements of Victoria West Then came the introduction and passage investigation into the merits and demer-

publication:-"Moved by Mr. A. Watson, seconded by Mr. R. Semple, and resolved:-That as this district is without fire protection. this meeting condemns the neglect of the city council in respect thereto, and requests the immediate erection and with the way their excursion to Vancou- equipment of a fire hall; also the placing

> "Moved by Mr. Shakespeare, seconded by Mr. C. Bishop, and resolved:—That is "business" for the Smead-Dowd comthis meeting urges upon the city council | pany to buy newspaper approval, which the imperative necessity of defining the

"Moved by Mr. Boggs, seconded by Mr. Watson, and resolved:-That this meeting requests the immediate provision of electric lighting, or other street

illumination for this district." "Moved by Mr. Boggs, seconded by Mr. R. Semple, and resolved:-That in system we confidently rely for a painthe opinion of this meeting it is desirable to have the railroad fence crossing the old Esquimalt road removed and the street at that point gred d sufficiently board of health-shamefully inadequate to be passable for teams."

By a subsequent special resolution. Boggs were named as a committee to present these resolutions to the council, and after the passage of votes of thanks | sanitary in the last degree and makes of to the chairman and secretary, the meet- every building in which it is located. a ing adjourned.

SCOT FREE

North. derson and his party of specials arrived | component parts of human excrement; back at Comox this morning bringing the | and, moreover, that while it is quite posnews that the O'Connor murderer had sible that no school house will again escaped. He fled from the island before take fire, it is equally probable that the specials had arrived. He is supposed such will not be the experience, and that to have gone north, and has been joined what might otherwise not exceed an inby his partner, another desperate char- cipient fire or at worst destroy consider-They left no trace.

The Prospects Faverable. W. Ward, representative of the Australia-British Columbia steamship line, Smead-Dowd school house. and William Brown, assistant general Every sentence, every word above writ-freight agent of the C. P. R., arrived in ten has been carefully penned; naught the city last evening, and are at the Dri- has been set down in malice, but everyard. They have been to the Sound and thing only as duty seemed only to impel. Portland working up trade for and in- It is for those interested to heed or not. teresting business people in the new line. any dire consequences that may ensue They are greatly encouraged by the expressions which they heard from those the responsibility must primarily rest upwhom they met. The Warimoo is ex- on those who have found it consonant pected here on Saturday with a good with their public duty to produce, or to cargo of freight. Mr. Huddart, manag- aid in producing, the existing condition of ing owner of the line, is a passenger things; only a little less firmly, however, aboard her. After spending a few days will it properly affix to any and all, but

The shipping records show that dur-Judge Bole reduced the assessment in ing the month of June 73 deep sea and ready in receipt of hundreds of communications from officials of various states
as well as from leading members of the
national prohibition party asking his

as a twent forward was ascended,
the ship being 14 every case of appeal brought before him.
116 coasting vessels entered the port of case presented by M. R. Counter for
days in sight of the cape. The
Convict Findlay is still at large. The
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Investigation of the Smead-Dowd System

at Winnipeg. Winnipeg Free Press. The report of the board of health, following the investigation—so-called by courtesy—by a com mittee of the same, upon the Smead-Dowd system of heating, ventilation and closets, as employed in the Winnipeg public schools, will be something of a surprise to the citizens generally who foltry financial and commercial conditions might be expected to improve. The present condition of affairs fully justifies their prognostications.

The wave of liquidations seems to have the commercial conditions in the commercial conditions of them did, the proceedings before the committee. The report is somewhat of a "straddle," leaning strongly in the direction of a "whitewash." We say the report will be something of a supprise report will be something of a surpris looked for upon the merits of the eviwas concerned, it was determined not to the proper sense of the term, but to secure for the system a "whitewash" at council, and carried, so to speak, by the the board of health, which was disgracefully partizan throughout. The disappointment comes of the fact that the report is not a thoroughly unqualified ap-

However, while the school board will doubtless be somewhat annoyed that the board of health had not the "nerve" to completely approve, it is to be expected that it will use the report as a sufficient system in the schools in which it is at present and to introduce it into those now under construction, and, perhaps, this is the serious part of the matter, reduced, as they will be, to the necessity of sending their children to schools in which is a system of heating, ventilation and closets that they would no more have in their own houses than they would choose for their home a site in the middle of the nuisance ground, and providing education for their children at private expense, where this is practicable, or letting them grow up uneducated, notwithstanding that the people of Winnipeg are taxed perhaps more heavily than any other city, town, village or rural school district in the Dominion for public education. The choice is a hard one, but it

will, doubtless have to be made. How and why a board, mostly of physicians, could find that a closet system, which, as it is in the Winnipeg schools at any rate, is not dissimilar to what an ordinary privy would be in the cellar of a private residence, is not necessarily and extremely dangerous to the health of the occupants; how and why a committee of men supposed to possess at least ordinary knowledge of the proprieties, pre sumed to constitute a dispassionate and other taxpayers, similarly situated, who judicial tribunal, could conduct itself as did this committee of the board of health; Messrs. Bishop, Shakespeare, Warner, and how and why the school board and most of its officers could make themselves the barefaced and insolent champretending to be seeking a dispassionate of the following series of resolutions of its; how and why all these things we can local character, in the order of their only surmise and leave our readers to do the same.

It suggests itself at this juncture to mention the fact-for it is an incontrovertible one-that while the Smead-Dowd concern gets from \$2000 to \$3500 for each apparatus installed in our scools, the actual commercial value of everything it supplies does not exceed \$350 to of at least eight hydrants in the dis- \$700-the balance being profit, for the use of its patent, the validity of which is the Free Press is able to prove it is its custom to do; and these two facts, taken together, conclusively show that it would or any other board, having to do with it. and at mighty big prices too, and, as well that it is not too good to do so.

> Upon the future and to the practical outcome of the use of the Smead-Dowd ful vindication of our present condemna-

From the evidence adduced before the and partial as it was by those whose sworn public duty it was to spare no ef-Mr. Warner, Captain Gaudin and Mr. fort to have it as thorough and fair as possible-we conclude that the Smead-Dowd system, as in our schools, is unveritable fire-trap. Therefore we have the temerity to predict that as surely as vital vegetable seed properly sown in suitable soil will produce a crop after its own kind, so surely will the school houses Kennedy Makes Good His Escape to the of Winnipeg become, in due time, the bountiful producers of the dread diseases Union, B. C., July 3.-Policeman An- that come of the germs, incident to, or able property, is quite likely, in addition, to eventuate in a holocaust of scores, perhaps hundreds, of teachers and pupils imprisoned in the upper stories of a

Every sentence, every word above writ-

-Miss Olive A. Strachan, Johnson street, Victoria, won the handsome jewel

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

# The Meekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

TRADE AND RECIPROCITY.

Conservative papers affect to deride the platform adopted at the Liberal convention, to regard it as too vague and indefinite and to believe that it will not commend itself to the people. Notwithstanding all their brave efforts, the more discerning show themselves afraid of the future. There are others of the pure mossback type who seem to live yet in the days of 1878 and 1882, and to forget that more recent events have shown the weakness of the "protection" cry in these our own days. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the Conservative government had an extremely narrow escape from defeat in 1891, that its danger then came from a revolt against the restriction policy, and that disaster was averted only by a most lavish use of money furnished by beneficiaries of the "protective" tariff. There is good reason to believe that the people now are even more weary of the government's fiscal policy than they were in 1891. There is also plenty of evidence to show take are likely to stay the revolt before ter investigation, has found no ground the next election comes on. The great for charges against Secretary Mcmajority of the people have had too much of restriction and favoritism, and are ready to subscribe to the Liberal platform of freer trade. Events have shown them most conclusively that the protective system cannot achieve the results which were promised for it in 1878, but that on the contrary it seriously handicaps the country. It need not surprise any person that under such circumstances the people generally support the Liberals in asking that greater liberty be given to trade with all countries by eliminating "the principle of protection" from the customs tariff, and that they declare with the Liberals in favor of seeking a special reciprocity arrangement with our nearest neighbors. On this latter point, as on the general tariff question, the resolution adopted at the convention is surely quite definite enough to satisfy even the Conservative critics. In view of the special interest attaching to the subject of reciprocity we quote this resolution, feeling that it will strongly commend itself to British Co-

That having regard to the position of Canada and the United States as adioining countries with many mutual interests, it is most desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse

Letween them. That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be ma-

terially advanced by the establishing of such relations. That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to

the British North American colonies. That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to decelve the electorate.

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present Government, contro'led as they are by the monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty.

That the first step towards obtaining that end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries.

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries: would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples; would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity.

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will have the assent ments appears pretty certain, for recent-time.

of Her Majesty's Government, without ly one Boivin returned from Boston, whose approval nothing can be made.

Canadian Gazette: "No prophet is without honor save in his own country." Lord Aberdeen is an exception to this rule, if we may judge by a report of a meeting of tenantry on the Haddo House estate. The meeting was called for a double purpose: first to acknowledge Lord Aberdeen's sympathy with his tenantry during these bad times-a sympathy taking the practical form of abatements of rent during nineteen years amounting now to 65 per cent.; and, secondly, to congratulate Lord Aberdeen upon his recent appointment as Governor-General of Canada. One of the speakers said that among the most noteworthy qualities of Canada's new Governor-General is his power to identify himself with the life of the community among whom he resides, and the Haddo House meeting fully illustrates this. All the speakers regarded Lord Aberdeen as a friend as well as a landlord, and while they deplored the approaching absence from the estates of himself and the Countess, it is easy to see that they felt a certain measure of pride in the Earl's selection for so important an office. Lady Aberdeen was the subject of especially kind and appreciative refer-

At a recent meeting of Middlesex Patrons of Industry some significant figures were quoted by the president in reference to the growth of the order. In Ontario alone there are now 125.000 Patrons. though the organization started only three years ago. In Manitoba there are 400 subordinate lodges under a provincial jurisdiction. The movement seems to be spreading with equal rapidity through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The Patrons intend to take an active part in politics, and count on electing several members of both provincial and Dominion legislatures. They hope to carry 20 counties in Ontario at the next Dominion election. One of their most prominent planks is reform of the tariff in such a way as to lighten the farmer's burden and prevent the formation of trusts. Needless to say that on this point the Patrons are in sympathy with the Liberals and opposed to the government.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Shor Paragraphs. John Breden, aged 93, a resident of Kingston for over half a century, died

Edward Potter, aged 65, a highly esteemed retired merchant of Toronto was run over and instantly killed by a trol-

Boucherat & Co., wholesale leather merchants, Montreal, are offering their creditors 20 cents on the dollar. Their liabilities are \$20,000.

The board of directors of the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association, af-The Dominion Government has grant-

ed \$100 to the Massachusetts Humane Society for services rendered the shipwrecked crew of the St. John schooner Oseo, last month. The government steamer La Canadienne has just returned from Labrador,

and reports the salmon fishing good; cod fishing, fair. She broke three blades of her propellor while leaving Esquimaux harbor. The Dominion Government has decided to grant the sum of £1000 to the Vic toria relief funds, as a tangible expres-

sion of the sympathy of the Canadian people with those who were bereft by the awful disaster of last Thursday. George Barbeau, a 'lineman of the Standard Electric Light Company, Mont-

real, was electrocuted. While connecting the broken ends of live wires he received a shock of a thousand volts through his body, and expired immediately upon being lifted down from the cross arm of the pole. Miss Ella Horning, of Waterdown,

was to have been married to a man named Carter, belonging to Barrie, but the prospective groom failed to turn up, and investigation showed that he had left the country, taking with him some \$6,000 which Miss Horning had loaned him to purchase furniture.

Dr. Wild has formally resigned the pastorate of the Bond street Congregational church, Toronto. He will preach his farewell sermon Sunday. He will travel for a year for his health. The finance committee of the church meets this week to make an effort to raise money to pay him arrears of salary. The body of John Shedden, a Toront

corporation employee, was found floating in the Humber river, where he had drowned himself. He was an industrious man, but could not stand the disgrace of his wife being placed in jail after conviction on the charge of stripping a neighbor's clothes line. The authori ties are satisfied he knew nothing of his wife's thieving. His two children, a girl of fourteen and a boy of twelve, were also charged recently with larceny. When the authorities learned of the fa ther's suicide they released the mother on her own bail to care for the children.

The arrest of Elias Mailloux, the absconding accountant of the public works department of the province of Quebec, at Salem, Mass., is regarded in Quebec as an occurrence which will give rise to revelations of a scandatous nature. Mr Mailloux, in June of last year, handed Alfred Morrissett, of Quebec, a cheque for \$9400, and the latter negotiated it at the Union Bank, where it was discovered to be a forgery. Morrissett was arrested, tried and dismissed, when he had proved that the cheque was obtained from Mailloux, who, in the meantime, had fled the country, and the guilt was fastened on him. However, in April last, Mailloux returned to Montreal and even visited Quebec, practically courting arrest, and boasting to those who met him that, if arrested, he would implicate politicians of high standing, who had been cognizant of the forged official cheque and had profited by the proceeds obtained from broker Morrissett. That there was some grounds for the fugitive's state-

where he had been for some time pas in Mailloux's company, and made statement, which was published unchallenged, that Mailloux had returned to Canada with the intention of surrender-

ing to justice. The receiver of the Red River Valley Elevator Company, having a line of ele vators through Minnesota to North Dakota, has filed schedules showing that the heaviest losses by its failure are two banks in Toronto and the Montreal Loan and Trust Company. The assets are \$449,922; liabilities, \$474,017. Among the chief creditors are the Bank of Toronto, \$100,000, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Toronto, \$102,658.

The comptroller of customs has declin ed to accede to the request of the Hamburg steamship company to allow Ameri can wrecking appliances to be brought to Quebec free of duty for the purpose of temporarily repairing the steamer Wandrahm, which was wrecked below Quebec some weeks ago, in order that the vessel may be taken to Boston to dock her. The reciprocal wrecking arrangement does not apply to this case, as the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, is not contiguous

#### SHAKESPEARE.

The Little That is Known of His Life Work and Character. Quinced summed up Shakespeare's life

work and character in a few words: "He lived, he died and he was a little lower than the angels," because there is not much more about him that is undisputed. Curiously, Professor Dowden says: "Our wonder as regards Shakespeare should be, not that we know so little, but that we know so much." At the age of 18 a powerful influence drove Shakespeare to begin active life and to do what he could to better himself, for he took a better half in the person of Anne Hathaway, seven years older than himself. What shall we sacrifice to the manes of this young woman, who, says the London Spectator, unknowingly, may have been the cause of her husband's glory and of her country's pride and education? But the professor throws a wet blanket over our fire of imagination and calls the marriage imprudent. However, it did the couple no harm, although the hus-

band suggests: Let still the woman take An elder than herself. Her impulse at first did no more for im than to get him the employment of holding the horses of gentlemen who had ridden to the play house, but he soon became so popular in this vocation that he had to hire lads to assist him, who were called "Shakespeare's boys." very little about his early years at the theatre which is to be depended upon, but we are told that the impulse urged him to hold the steeds of one or more Phoebus, which, in the more accurate words of the professor, means: vised and adapted the work of early contemporaries," and this prepared him for mounting the chariot of Phoebus himself. He became a grandfather at the age of 44, and he soon turned his longing eyes toward his dear native town, where he had bought land and houses and laid out an orchard in which to pick his own He was as good a hand in making a hargain as in writing a tragedy. "If you bargain with William Shakespeare or receive money therefor, bring your money home that you may," writes the father of a man who was probably poet. He died from hard drinking, in company with Ben Johnson and Drayton: but Halliwell-Phillips attributes his death to blood-poisoning: "If truth, and not romance, is to be invoked, were there the woodbine and sweet honeysuckle within reach of the poet's death bed, their fragrance would have been neutralized by their vicinity to middens, fetid water-courses, mur walls and piggeries:" and "the transfer of bones from graves to the charnel-house was then an ordinary practice at Stratford-on-Avon. So then. Shakespeare, if he had lived

The French Vintage of 1892. The return of the wine crop of France for 1892 have come to hand, and it appears that it foots up 670.094.820 galons, as against 663,058,000 gallons in 1891. Ten years ago the crop amounted to nearly 800,000,000 gallons; from that figure it declined to 535,573,000 gallons in 1887. At that time it looked as though France was going to pass out of the list of wine-producing countries, after the example of the island of Madeira. In 1888 there was a sudden recovery to 662,000,000 gallons, and in the following year a sudden drop to 511,-000,000. Since then the tendency has been toward improvement. The fluctuations in the crop are not uniform. One department will show an increase, while another will show a decrease. Last year forty-eight departments showed decreased yield as compared with 1891 while twenty-eight showed an increase the Medoc district, with which we are so familiar in this state, produced 13,-000,000 gallons less in 1892 than in 1891, while the Herault district, on the Gulf of Lyons, showed an increase of 40,000,000. The phollexera seem to be abandoning the mouth of the Garonne. The French vine-growers had to contend in 1892 against a series of atmospheric disasters. In April, when the oudding of the vines was far advanced, they were nipped by a frost, which proved a serious setback, and in August, as the grapes were ripened, a succession of excessively hot days dried up the grapes in immense quantities. As usual-

now, might have enjoyed forty more

strength, flavor, color and aroma. Newport, R. I., June 30 .- Ex-Governor Wetmore, accompanied by Mrs. Wetnore, left for New York vesterday morning where Mr. Wetmore will undergo surgical treatment as the results of his recent painful accident.

happens under these circumstances

what the grapes have lost in quantity

they have gained in quality. The vint

age of 1892 appears to be exceptional in

Washington, June 30.-The duty of four cents per pound on block tin and assiterite, which hitherto has been on the free list, went into effect to-day under section 209 of the McKinley bill. The spectacle being thus presented of a duty going into effect as a result of legislaion, under an administration that is pledged to tariff reform. The clause of the bill provides that on and after July. 1895, cassiterite and block tin shall be returned to the free list unless the total output of American tin mines in any one fiscal year prior to 1895 shall amount to 5000 tons It will require an act of congress to abolish the duty before that

INDIANS MAKING WHISKEY. Bad State of Affairs Reported From

To the Editor: I want to let you know what the people are doing here. They are making, selling and drinking whiskey all the time. The Indians are making it. The Indians first commenced to make it at Kitlope some four years ago. I know a Kimsquit man who went to Kitlope and saw the Indians making whiskey. He went back to his village and tried the same thing. There are a number of the Kimsquit people making whiskey now. Since Mr. Todd appointed me as constable a Kimsquit man, knowing that I was a policeman, wanted to be friendly with me and wanted me to taste the whiskey he had made. I said, "I cannot drink it." Last summer when Mr. Todd came here I showed him He tasted the contents and said, "Whoever drinks this will get the bottle.

Before Mr. Todd tasted the drink we had several times told the Indian agent about the whiskey making He did not say anything to me | tered them."-London Telegraph. here. about stopping the people from making the fire water. Last winter the Kimsquit people invited us to their village, and I went with them. As soon as we arrived I saw a number of the people drunk. In the evening I took a walk through the village and saw what the people were doing. In every house they were making whiskey. Every night the women were making it as well as the men. The Kimsquits sold it to the Bella Coolas for two dollars a bottle. thought there was nothing wrong about

The people said the policeman did not care anything about what was being done there. A chief gave all the people whiskey at that time. They all asked me to go with them, but I did not want They often asked me to go with to go. them. I told them I thought it best not to go. At last I consented to go with I saw the Kimsquit people give two bottles of whiskey to the Bella Coola people. I saw they were all drunk, but did not hear any bad talk. When we returned to our village here two men began making whiskey and sold it for two dollars a bottle. A Talliome man began making whiskey. In a little time they were all engaged in the same business, and brought it here and sold it for two dollars a bottle. Some of our people went to Talliome. They saw all the women engaged making the fire water. A chief came here and told me they were fighting. One man took a knife and would have killed another had he not hid behind a tree. The knife hit the tree instead of the man. Another man wanted to kill himself. He was so drunk he did not know what he was doing. After that another man began making the vile stuff. He hired two young men to work. I saw a large barrel of reast in the house. They used flour, rice, sugar, yeast, powder, oranges, potatoes and beans. I asked them what it was they were making. They said it was food. I said it was not good food. They said the "plicemen" did not care, as there was no name for what they were making. After three days they were making steam. I saw what they made it with. They used a coal oil, tin, and made a long pipe. When they got a little made they gave all the people a taste. They pronounced it good. In a little while they all wanted to buy it, and gave two dollars a bottle. After fond to be suffering from an irritant poison. In all the reports children fighe is selling by the glass at hity cents a glass, and they call their house the hotel. The people will sit around and wait until there is a bottle filled. Then there is a rush made for it at three dollars a bottle. I feel sorry to see the boys and girls tasting it. Sometimes the young men and girls go in the woods to drink. The young men have to carry the girls back to the house on their back. One man has made more than a hundred dollars in three weeks. I know a man who made it just for his own use. He does not want to make money. Another man commenced to make yeast today. Now whiskey is being made up the river and away in the interior. They are

We have written to Mr. Todd several times, but he paid no attention what-What are our Indian agents for? THOMAS HENDRY. Bella Cools, June 6.

AN ERA OF TRANQUILITY. Alexander Dumas' Belief Concerning the

having what they call a good time. It

is my business to watch those people.

The Bella Coolas, Talliomes and Kims-

quits and the up-river people are all one.

It will not be good to wait until some die

or get killed through the accursed drink

before some step is taken to put a stop

to the making of it by the Indians. It

would be well if some person could be

sent here that would put a stop to this

whiskey making and drinking, which

something to help us? We feel badly

troubled about our people. Is there no

law to put a stop to this sad work among

the Indians? If you would send some

one to arrest a few we think it would

be the means of stopping this sad work.

Earth's Near Destiny. A long and highly-interesting letter from M. Alexandre Dumas appears in a Paris contemporary. It is in reply to tion of her paramour, gave her husband a request for an expression of opinion on the part of the well-known litterateur on the new and at present ill-defined movement in the great centres of learniug among the rising generation on the subject of "Mysticism," and the controversy as to whether or no this movement is based on religious tendency. M. Dumas sums up his opinions in the following interesting profession of faith:-"The power, whatever it may be, that

created the world, which I cannot be lieve created itself, having up to now retained, while using us as instruments. the privilege of knowing why it made us and what it does with us, this Power appearing more and more determined to keep its secret, I believe, if I may be allowed to speak freely, that Humanity is beginning to cease its efforts to penetrate this eternal mystery. It has tried religious, which have proved nothing, since they are all different; it has consulted philosophers, who were equally unsuccessful since they were contradictory. Humanity is now going to endeavor to overcome the difficulty alone by the simple use of its instinct and common sense, and as it has been placed or earth without knowing why or how. it is about to try to be as happy as possible with the means furnished by the earth

The eminent academician foresees, in the not very remote future, an era when, the useless search after the eternally hidden having ceased, people will agree Dumas, who detects this tendency even in facts which appear to be most opposed

"These armaments of all nations these continual menaces, this resumption of race oppression, are evil signs, but not signs of bad augury. They are the last convulsions of what is going to disappear. The social body resembles the human body, the malady being only a violent effort of the organism to throw off a morbid and noxious element. Those millions of armed men who are drilling every day, in view of a war of general extermination, have no hatred toward those they may be called upon to fight. and none of their leaders dare declare war. An agreement is inevitable within a given time, which will be shorter than we suppose. I do not know whether it is because I am not much longer for this life, and that the light from over the horizon already affects my vision, but I do believe that our world is about to witness the realization of the words. "Love one another!" without enquiring whether it was a man or a god who ut

A Dying Industry. There has for some years past b en continuous reduction in the area of land under flax cultivation in Ireland, and it more than likely that this year will see a further contraction in rection. The reason is to be found the somewhat uncertain nature of the crop, and in the bad weather which bas helped during the recent seasons to spoil the operations of the farmers. For the past two seasons the yield has been phenomenally poor. The average yield per acre for the twenty years ended 1891 acre for the twenty years ended was 27 1-2 stones, and last year the average was only 22 1-4 stones—as much as 16.40 per cent. less than in 1891, when again the yield was 19.51 per cent. less than in 1890. Even these results, however, show fairly well by comparison with those obtained in flax-producing countries. For instance, in Russia the average yield is 23, in Austria it is 27, in Hungary it is 28 3-4, in Holland 30, in Belgium 31 1-2, in Germany 37, and in France 43 stones per acre. The recent heavy reduction in acreage sown, however, anything but cheerful, and unless the southern provinces take up energeti-cally what the northern—for it is there that the falling off occurs-are re linquishing, Ireland will soon be tirely dependent upon foreign countries for her supplies.

Indian Poisoners. The report of the analyst to the Bombay government on criminal poisoning last year is made the text by the Times of India for some interesting observations on the methods of Indian poison ers. Arsenic is the agent most common ly employed, for it is the cheapest and most easily obtained of deadly drugs; opium comes next; and then, much lower down in the scale, strychnia and pounded glass. The arsenic cases are typical of the people amongst whom they occur. In a Scinde district a stranger went into a shop one day and entered into friendly conversation with a man he On parting, by way of met there. thanking him, the stranger him with some sweets for distribution five men and a boy were poisoned, and the obliging stranger has never heard of since. In Belgaum a boy returning from school was given sugar, which he shared with his sister and another child; all three were soon ure as victims in the arsenic cases. The poison is usually given in sweetmeats, and generally by a "strange woman," whom they meet in the street and who disappears. This "strange woman' found in page after page of successive analysts' reports for the past 20 years, and under much the same circumstances. The Indian professional poisoner appears to be rarely caught and usually is even suspected. In a large proportion of cases the crime appears to be without motive, and in many the pois oner appears to make no difficulty about poisoning a whole family to make sure of an individual. Accident is the main cause of discovery in the reported cases, for in remote villages a person dies and the body is burned before the suspicion of foul play gets abroad. Death is nearalways sudden in India, and the last follow so quickly that this kind of crime can be committed with a very large amount of impunity. It is generally known in India that traces o senical poisoning disappear when a body is burned; but this is not always the case. At Sattara a body was burned, and amongst the ashes of the pyre someone who had a grudge against the relatives of the deceased secretly inleads to other vices. Can you not do troduced arsenic and then caused an accusation of poisoning to be made against some of the relatives. The latter insist ed on having the ashes analyzed, the analyst, while finding the arsenic, declared the charges fraudulent, for ar senic volatilizes at a very moderate heat and leaves no trace behind. Another characteristic feature of the Indian poisoner is recklessness. In Dharwar a woman who had a grudge against an old paramour entered a liquor shop He was and offered him some drink. about to drink it, when a dispute arose about the price, and the seller took up the cup and poured the liquor back into the vessel from which he had taken it. A white sediment was found adhering to the bottom of the cup, which turned out to be white arsenic that the woman had introduced into the cup. In another instance a woman, at the suggesarsenic in food. He was violently ill, out recovered, and revenged himself on his faithless wife and her lover by ministering to both a severe thrashing with a stick. Pounded glass is going out of use because it is not always fatcheap and can be obtained easily by any one. As a rule it is administered women to their husbands; they take off their glass bangles, reduce them to powder by pounding, and then mix this with

various articles of food. How to Get "Sunlight" Picture Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, 'Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont... and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising and will picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

-The tenth anniversary of the W.C. T.U. will be celebrated on July 10th. -Applications for a resident physician at Cariboo will be received till July 6th. stipend. \$600.

-Police Magistrate Macrae has been gazetted stipendiary magistrate of the county of Victoria.

-Thompson River Hydraulic Co. has een incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Trustees, John Hendry, J. W. to live at peace with one another. M. Vaughan and Robert Jardine.

THEY WANT WIVES. Spallumcheen Bachelors Looking to

England for Helpmates.

elinements and the comforts of the

homes for which they have been so long

working. In England, on the other

hand, there are many more women than

men, employment is difficult to obtain,

and parents are at a loss to know what

"Now," adds this practical minded

to do with their daughters.

Canadian Gazette: The bachelor of Canada's western lands cries out for nelpmeets from among the girls of England. Here is the plaint of one of them settled in the Spallumcheen Valley, British Columbia. The settlers here are (he says) almost without exception, Englishmen, many of them coming from families of good social standing in the "Old Country." Most of them have got through the rough parts of their labors, "collar-work," and are just about realize the fruits of their industry. They wish to build good houses and get better furniture and to get maried. They are unable, however, to leave their farms to go to England to get wives, and there are no women here; and so they have no prospect before them of attaining the

British Columbian, "it would be an unspeakable blessing to the girls and greaty to the advantage of the settlers here if some means could be found of bringing the two together, so that the girls become the happy, contented wives of well to do farmers, who own the land they till and have a stake in the country, and mothers of healthy children, who will have a fair chance in the struggle for existence." He then suggests to the Self Help Emigration Society the following lines of action: "There are no servants in this country, all persons being socially equal. however, scores of respectable familie in which 'companions' and 'helpere would be eagerly welcomed and paid very high wages. If you like I will send you the names of clergymen and minis ters in this immediate vicinity who will he willing to communicate to you the ad dresses of a number of persons wanting helpers, and who will guarantee the respectability of such persons. The soci ety might then arrange for the first party of, say, twelve young women to be sent out; and, if satisfactorily settled, more might follow. The scheme might be varied or altered in some particulars make it workable. For instance, set tlers who obtained wives through society would be willing -if need b to pay the society the money expended in sending them out. The whole ques tion is one of distribution, such parties at the present time going through to Vancouver and Victoria-where there are too many women-and never reaching the interior of the country, where there are none. I should be glad to hear from

operation would give a great impetus to trade in this valley.' One of the most wonderful discoveries in science that has been made within the last year or two is the fact that a bean of light produces sound. A beam of sun light is thrown through a lens on a glas vessel that contains lampblack, colored silk or worsted, or other substances. disc, having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to cut it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On outting the ear to the glass vessel str sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. a more wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is caused to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, of rainbow. The disc is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, wool or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spec trum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted, and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be heard. Only feeble sounds will be heard if the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and the other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in a red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others.

you that the scheme is feasible, as its

Mrs. Stowe's Great Book. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now public property, the copyright having expired and with it the source of nearly all of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's limited income. This leaves her, at the age of 82 years, a comparatively poor woman. Translation this famous book have been made in this famous book have been made in 20 different languages and its only equal, as a numerical competitor, was De Foe's "Robinson Crusee." Mrs. Stowe received \$10,000 for the first edition from Jewett & Co. of Boston, and a small percentage on the second, which she received until the firm failed, when Houghton, Mifflin & Co. secured the sole handling of the work. Mrs. Stowe's husband, a professor of philosophy left no means for the support and education of the children. This consumed most of Mrs. Stowe's income. The compliment which the authoress cherishes most dearly of Mrs. Stowe's income. The complimes which the authoress cherishes most dearlis that the children of Connecticut raises 1000 by 10-cent contributions to secure marble life-size bust of "the dear old lady." as she is familiarly termed. The work ecuted by Mrs. Annie Whitney of Bosto pronounced an admirable likeness. Stowe is passing the rest of her days allowe in Hartford, devoting most of time to listening to the reading of the B. She enjoys the society of anyone who She enjoys the society of anyone who sufficiently sweet voice to amuse her singing popular airs.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grow weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla which effected a perfect curs. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of

HOOD'S PILLS are the bust after-dinner Pills.

Indian Governmen fects the Mon

EXICO BIDS DEFIANC

Rusiness in Shangh the Shor

Colorado Intensely Ex Talks Silver To-I the Financial Cen London - Mines Places.

New York, June Harrison arrived her and will remain until leaves for Cape May August. A reporter questions to him on t "After the passage silver law silver sold 62. How do you acco

"I woul prefer not t ject now," was the an oody knows that the an expedient. and many other Reputhat fact, and Sherman passed in preference "It is interesting,"

President, "to note the our Democratic friend are appealing to the patriotic, an appeal w dom failed to respond to the passage of the S the Republican adminis gling with the financi great aim of our Dem to put Harrison in a this to excuse Repul patriotic now, and hel ent administration, bu contrast." "Do you expect the

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be repealed?"

said he thought a gree than it deserved, by tend to restore public by working upon the The Evening Post's London says: The sil dropped 31 1-4 pence

small business for the Helena, Mont., June Hauser, chief officer o ter, which is turning in bullion every month close, as there is enough in the ores of Montar ning in spite of the l situation will cause a City of Mexico, June the Treasury Limant

nounce to the world truth in the rumor th plates suspending t silver. On the contra mints will be work capacity. The mint i \$14,000,000 this mon now being erected the capacity to \$18, There are ten other i which have a smaller ent there exists a sc medium, due mainly t ation of Mexican drain on the finances be met by increase has an unfailing ma her dollars. The inc of coffee, fibres and enable Mexico to ex than ever -before. S Mexico more cheaply States, and the fall acutely felt here th ing republic, in view importations of forei

consequent reduction receipts which will high price of exchang The federal govern discount in salaries officials. Those who \$600 a year or less cent, all from \$600 t duced 7 1-2 per cent. 000 wil suffer a ten The Mexican govern further steps at pres the development of Valparaiso, June

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local wholesalers mo Many firms have rec celling orders. The are closing. New York, June a good deal of atte to-day. Speculation action of the Pres was active. There during the first hou ver in this market; certificates were off business was done. London, June 30 lishes a dispatch from imported silver will mitted to free coina Shanghai correspond usiness in that city by the changes ma system of India, and

duties, especially the Civil War T Denver, Col., June of civil war between herders from Utah and Colorado cattle already reported fro The eattlemen have great ranges in thi without invasion, b

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fects the Money World.

the Shortage.

Colorado Intensely Excited Wall Street Talks Silver To-Day-Echoes From the Financial Centre of the World, London - Mines Closed in Many

New York, June 29 .- Ex-President Harrison arrived here this afternoon, and will remain until Monday, when he leaves for Cape May to spend July and August. A reporter put the following questions to him on the silver question: 62. How do you account for this shrink-

"I woul prefer not to discuss this subject now," was the answer, "but everybody knows that the Sherman law was only an expedient. Sherman, Aldricht and many other Republicans recognized that fact, and Sherman's silver bill was passed in preference to something worse.

"It is interesting," went on the ex-President, "to note the attitude taken by our Democratic friends at present. They are appealing to the Republicans to be patriotic, an appeal which we have selthe Republican administration was struggling with the financial question, the great aim of our Democratic friends was to put Harrison in a hole. I don't say this to excuse Republicans from being patriotic now, and helping out the present administration, but only to point a

"Do you expect the Sherman bill will "I don't care to speak about that. I don't know how well in hand the president may have the wild team he is driv-

In answer to a question as to whether he attributed the present financial crisis the effects of the Sherman law, he said he thought a great deal more blame was laid at the door of the Sherman law than it deserved, but its repeal might tend to restore public confidence if only by working upon the imagination of the

The Evening Post's special cable from London says: The silver market to-day was in a state of absolute crisis. Bars dropped 31 1-4 pence. There was a small business for the continent.

Helena, Mont., June 29.-Ex-Governor Hauser, chief officer of the Helena smelthe ores of Montana to keep it run ning in spite of the low price of silver. Ex-Governor Hauser says the present situation will cause a reaction in favor of

City of Mexico, June 30.-Secretary of

the Treasury Limantour wishes to antruth in the rumor that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost \$14,000,000 this month. Machinery is w being erected which will increase the capacity to \$18,000,000 a month. There are ten other mints in the republic which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating edium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must met by increased coinage. Mexico as an unfailing market in Asia for all her dollars. The increasing exportations coffee, fibres and other produce will able Mexico to export more dollars than ever -before. Silver is produced in Mexico more cheaply than in the United States, and the fall in price will be less acutely felt here than in the neighboring republic, in view of the diminished portations of foreign goods and the equent reduction in custom house eceipts which will be caused by the

high price of exchange. The federal government has ordered a count in salaries paid to all federal icials. Those who receive salaries of \$600 a year or less will be cut five per ent, all from \$600 to \$1,000 will be reuced 7 1-2 per cent., and all above \$1,-000 wil suffer a ten per cent. reduction. The Mexican government will take no further steps at present, but will await

e development of the panic. Valparaiso, June 30.—There is much excitement throughout Chili among mine owners and dealers in silver on account of the fall in the price of silver. It is likely that all the silver mines wil be closed except the celebrated Huoma-

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The drop in the price of silver has brought down the price of the Mexican peso to 50 cents. and has cut down the Mexican trade with al wholesalers more than one-half. Many firms have received telegrams cancelling orders. The Mexican silver mines

New York, June 30.—Silver attracted good deal of attention in Wall street o-day. Speculation as to the possible action of the President and Congress was active. There were no quotations during the first hour and a half for silver in this market; 63 was bid and the rtificates were offered at 67, but no siness was done.

ondon, June 30 .- The Times publes a dispatch from Simla stating that ported silver will certainly not be adted to free coinage. The Standard's nghai correspondent telegraphs that ess in that city has been paralyzed the changes made in the currency stem of India, and the ruinous import ties, especially those levied on opium and Indian yarns.

Civil War Threatened Denver, Col., June 30.—There is danger civil war betwen the Mormon sheep erders from Utah and the Wyoming and Colorado cattlemen. Bloodshed is ready reported from Plateau country. cattlemen have always held the great ranges in this part of the state without invasion, but recently the im- for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

driven this way by Mormon herders. The sheep "slobber" over the grass on which they graze, and the cattle herders find their herds in danger of being widely Indian Government's Action Af- scattered and lost. They have attacked the invading sheep herders by throwing dynamite bombs among the sheep, killing nearly 2000 head. The sheep herders retaliated by burning out the house MEXICO BIDS DEFIANCE TO THE STORM and ranch of one of the best known cattle imported for breeding purposes. All the mining towns have been visited dur-

> session of the legislature immediately, to consider the repeal of all attachment all debts; the passage of a special re-

opening exercises at Chautauqua the action of Governor Altgeld in pardoning "After the passage of the Sherman the deans and instructors at this place, by those considered to be authorities. Coming as this does from such a Conservative body as the Pennsylvania Chautauqua faculty without regard to thought is at once apparent.

Sir John Thompson's Intention-Charge

Ottawa, June 30.-Sir John Thompson will sail for Canada on the 10th July. Mr. Clemow, son of Senator Clemow, has written to Mr. Wallace, comptroller dom failed to respond to; but previous of customs, stating that if the charges to the passage of the Sherman law, when which he has preferred against Walters, assistant commissioner of customs, are true, then Walters is guilty of an indictable offence against the common law. as well as the statutes. This is on the charge that Walters is engaged in mica mining outside the government service, contrary to the Audit Act of 1878. This case, Mr. Clemow says in his letter, is parallel with that for which Arnoldi is It is understood that an investigation of the case will be granted at once. The position of assistant commissioner ceases vide for a commissioner. Meanwhile Walters will be acting commissioner under an order-in-council passed to that ef-

Minnetonka, Minn., June 29.—Cornell's crew was weighed to-day in the balance, in the boat, and was discovered to be a good one; 640 1-2 pounds going to the starboard, and 645 1-2 to the port. The average weight is 160 3-4, and the crew are remarkably even.

might and main for the past week. Harvard had the advantage of the best crew that ever rowed for the crimson. Its nounce to the world that there is no crew-Vale, Cummings, Richardson, Fennessey, Foering, Davis, Newell and Burgess, was a strong, well-built set of mature-looking men, with plenty of dash and grit, pulling well together, and makpacity. The mint in this city coined ing long, solid strokes with a powerful

opponent by eighteen lengths.

The London Times says: "A commercial return has just been issued showing the average retail price per pound avoir-dupois of various articles of domestic consumption, medium qualities, in some of the principal cities of Europe during last year. The cities selected are Paris, Lille, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Rome, Florence and Brussels. The prices of prime beef varied very much. In Prague it could be obtained for 7d. a pound, in Vienna for 8d., in Rome and of the house that the session will be ad-Budapest for 81-2d., while in Paris the and in Lille as much as 1s. 53-8d. had to be paid. to be paid. Flour ranged from 11-10d. purchased for 2 1-4d.a pound and white household bread cost 13-4d., in Berlin this was exactly reversed, bread costing 2 1-4d. and flour being 1-2d. cheaper. Potatoes were under 1d. per pound in all the cities except Hamburg. Rice ranged from 1 3-4d. (in Brussels) to 5d.; sugar, 'good white lump, cracked or sawed,' from 3 3-4d. to 7 1-2d. (in Rome and Florence), and coffee (Brazil or plantation, recetted and graying without chia. tation, roasted and ground without chicory or other coffee substitute) from 1s. 4 3-4d. in Berlin to 2s. 6d. (fresh roasted) in Paris. In Brussels coffee from the Dutch colonies can be obtained for 1s. 2 3-8d. a pound." In Brussels coffee from the

Don't You Know That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilia. the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

HOOD'S PILLS may be had by mail

TO CURTAIL TALK.

the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Gladstone Moves the Resolution on London, June 29.-In the House of tlemen, and destroying very valuable cat-Business in Shanghai Paralyzed by ing the past week by cattle rangers, and by prorogation, or adjourning Parliasheep herders have bought enough ammunition and fire arms for a civil war.

> and property is inevitable. all debts; the passage of a special redemption law and the prohibition of gold and the measures with which he hoped the house would have time to deal.

clauses in all contracts. Mount Green, Pa., June 30 .- At the

COMING HOME.

Against a Civil Servant. now serving six months' imprisonment. o-day, as next year's estimates only pro-

The great race was rowed to-day with the biggest throng of spectators that has ever witnessed this notable event. Alter, which is turning out about \$300,000 most before daybreak several special in bullion every month, says it will not trains, crowded to the platforms, began close, as there is enough gold and lead to roll into the station and two hours in the errs of Montana to keep it runwith early birds anxious to secure a position of vantage.

Both crews have been working with heave of the shoulders.

The Yale crew, on the other hand-Ives, Longane, Gallaudet, Rogers, Paine, Johnson, Nessler and Van Huick-had not been rowing so well as early in the season, and despite the careful coaching of "Bob" Cook has not been up to its form of last year, when it defeated its

Cost of Living in European Cities.

There is a little chap up on Price Hill who will make trouble in religious circles some of these days if he is not systematically trained "in the way he should go." He was over at his grandfather's for dinner vesterday, and sat should go." He was over at his grand-father's for dinner yesterday, and sat buckled in the old high chair ready for the onslaught. His grandfather, a rev-the onslaught. erend old gentleman, and one of the worthiest of the world, bent his snowy head and began his usual lengthy grace. Sammy never relishes those famous graces at best, and when, just in the middle of this extra long one for company, the old gentleman yawned several tedious times, the infant could stand it no longer. Leaning over he tapped him on the arm with his big spoon and whis-"Det a move, dranpa—det a move, for dracious sake—I's hungry as a bear!"
Grandpa "got a move.—Boston Jour-

Commons to-day, Rt. Hon. Mr. Glad- Arrival at Malta of the Surviving Officers and Crew.

stone moved the adoption of the resolu-tion, the terms of which were read in the house yesterday, providing for the quicker passage of the Home Rule bill. THE DEATH OF DREXEL AT CARLSBAD In speaking to this motion, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would not feel justified in sanctioning any intermission in the business of the house ment until the Home Rule bill was passed and the subsidy voted. The resolu-It is the general opinion that loss of life | tion was absolutely necessary. It was

as considerate as he could possibly con-Denver, Col., June 30.—Governor Wate trive. Without resorting to some methreturned to the city last night and an- od of closure it would take more than nounced that he is ready to call an extra | twelve months to pass the bill in committee of the whole. The character of the amendments were such that, if they laws, the passage of a state law suspend- were accepted, they would destroy the ing for one or two years the collection of | bill. Th government had other import-

als curtailing the liberty of discussion of the Home Rule bill be a necessity, when the imprisoned anarchists seemed to be the prime minister, in the same breath, the leading topic of conversation among states that there is plenty of time to the deans and instructors at this place, settle other questions?" Continuing, silver law silver sold at 129; now it is and his action was uniformly condemned Mr. Balfour said that it was party necessity and not parliamentary necessity that inspired the resolution. Nothing but the whole energies of Parliament during the whole session were adequate to the politics, creed or college, the weight of | Home Rule bill. The Government wished to evade discussion on a new constitution affecting the United Kingdom. Mr. Balfour denied that there was a parallel to the closure resolution. The Crimes bill of 1887 was urgent, while the Home Rule bill was not. He defended the amendments to the bill, saying that though they were numerous, none of

them were obstructive. Mr. Russell, champion of the men of Ulster, moved the rejection of the resolu-

Mr. Chaplin, secretary of the board of agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, moved that as a protest against the conduct of the ministry, an adjournment be taken. Mr. Chaplin's motion to adjourn was

defeated by a vote of 308 to 279. Mr. Russell's motion to amend, practically to reject, was defeated on the same division.

In reply to a question as to the situation in Siam, Sir Edward Gray, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that one British war ship was already at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Another was on the way, and a third was ready to proceed there if her presence was required. France, he added, had warned the Siamese government that a French fleet going to Saigon may be sent to Bangkok, if the situation demanded their dispatch to the capital. The French government had given assurance that the British government would receive notice before a fleet was ordered to

Bangkok. Further inquiries were made in the House of Commons to-day regarding the effects of the action of the Indian government in stopping the free coinage of silver. In response, Mr. G. Russell, parliamentary secretary of the internal office said that neither the government of India nor the financial committee expected prices in India to be materially altered under the new currency arrangements. Right Hon. G. H. Goschen, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last cabinet of Lord Salisbury, asked whether the Herschell committee and the governmnt had been prepared for the great fall that has already occurred in the prices of silver. Would not, he inquired, the fall modify the views of the government and the committee?

Mr. Russell said he could not answer for the Herschell committee. With regard to the government, he would leave Mr. Goschen to form his own opinion. Mr. Gladstone said that the government had the impression that there was no likelihood of any serious fall in the value of produce in India. In case

such a fall should occur, he would readily state the views of the government. Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, introduced jointly in the House of Commons yesterday a bill enabling the Congested Districts Board in Ireland to acquire land to be

occupied by migrating tenants. After some discussion, Mr. Balfour agreed to conclude the offering of amendments at 7 o'clock to-day and Sir Wm.

journed in the first week of September and that the autumn session will begin about the end of October.

to be paid. Flour ranged from 11-10d. in Budapest to 21-2d. in Paris, Frankfort and Florence. It is curious to Dunraven, Conservative, asked what the fort and Florence. It is curious to Dunraven, Conservative, asked what the note that while in Lille flour could be government had done to secure the execution of treaty obligations with France regarding Newfoundland. He also desired information as to whether the arbitration of the questions at issue would proceed and the modus vivendi between France and Great Britain be renewed.

The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declined to make any pledge as to the Government's future action. France, he said, was willing to extend the operation of the act that expired this year. Much must depend upon the action of the government of Newfoundland.

To Invade the United States. Toronto, Ont., June 26.-Another announcement of interest is made by the Dodds Medicine Company, limited, of this city, to the effect that they have decided to establish a factory and warehouse at Buffalo, N. Y., in order to supply the growing demand for Dodds' Kidney Pills in the United States. This remedy has never been advertised or placed on sale in the United States, but the popularity of the remedy and the news of its successes in Canada quickly reached the people of the nighboring republic, and orders have poured in, unsolicited, from every state in the Union. The capacity of the Toronto factory is taxed to supply th Canadian market and the management feel that they can only do justice to both foreign and home demands by invading the United States and establishing a depot and factory

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWMYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mall, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son. Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

Terrible Floods in the Rich Valley of Jalapa, Mexico.

Newfoundland Postage Reduced-Altgeld Condemned for His Lenity-Yale Beats Harvard in the Annual Boat Race-Nicaragua Going in for Economy-South American Troubles.

Valetta, Malta, June 30.-The Britsh cruisers Edgar and Phaeton, belong-Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of ing to the Mediterranean squadron, arthe opposition, asked "How can propos- rived here to-day, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battle ship Victoria.

London, June 30.—Report has it that the marriage of the Princess May and the Duke of York, which had been set for a week hence, would be postponed in view of the fact that official circles are plunged in mourning over the Victoria catastrophe. An official denial of the report has, however, been made, and the arrangements for the wedding are rapidly proceeding. London, June 29.—Two anarchists

have been arrested for posting placards calling a meting to denounce the lavish expenditures for the coming wedding of the Duke of York and the Princess May, "while thousands are starving in London," and characterizing the wedding couple as "royal vermin."

Pueblo, Mex., June 30.-The town of Jalapa has been visited by a terrible calamity. Heavy rains caused the Seco river, which flows through the place, suddenly to overflow its banks, and nearly one-half of the houses in the town were swept away. Several people unable to escape from the raging flood, were drowned. The rich valley of the river was inundated and the loss of stock and crops is heavy.

Will Practice Economy. Panama, June 30.-It is reported to be the intention of the new Nicaraguan government not to appoint a minister to Washington to succeed Dr. Guzman, It s proposed as a measure of economy to abolish nearly all the legations abroad, including that in the United States.

St. Louis, June 30.-A number of street railroad men have been in the city for several days to investigate the experiment now being tried on the electric cars with air brakes, the results of which have been most satisfactory. The chain brakes hitherto used have not been sufficient to insure absolute safety with heavy cars down steep hills, and the manual brakes. The problem of preventing accidents at the numerous electric road crossings is believed to have been solved by means of this brake as a car can be stopped in half its own length. At present cars are equipped with the air brake.

South American News. Valparaiso, June 30.—General Saravia has reached Paso on his march to Bago. General Vilas' command defeated the Castilhistas troops; in revenge the Castilhistas cut the throats of the revolters whom they captured, although they had

promised them amnesty. Rio de Janeiro, June 30.-Admiral Wadelkoka proposes to return from Rio Grande do Sul soon. He will expose to the senate of cruelties committed in that state by Governor Castilho.

Montevideo, June 30 .- A large body of Brazilian revolutionists is pouring over the frontier of Uruguay so as to re-enter Brazil.

Senor Eilari positively refuses to be a candidate for president. President Herrera has condemned the

press for opposing the candidacy of Bau-Panama, June 30.—Pierola has landed at Chala, Peru, and gone on to Arequipa. He is said to be preparing to head a revolution designed to put him in the presidential chair, this alternative of civil war has been decided upon, according to current report, because Pierola would have no chance of being elected if he merely appealed to the suffrages of the people, as the government in power could control the polls. Hostile operations are

expected to begin soon.

Murderous Convicts. San Paolo, Mex., June 30.-A' terrible tragedy was enacted in the penitentiary here yesterday. Two convicts, Cayelano Olivares and Marcelino Garcia, made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the corridor, with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

Newfoundland Coming In. Halifax, N. S., June 30.-The postage rates between Canada and Newfoundland, the only portion of British North America outside the Dominion, has hitherto been 5 cents per half ounce on letters, and there has been a newspaper rate as well. After July 1st, the rate on letters will be three cents, and newspapers mailed from the office of publication will be transmitted free.

Cowboy Race Winner. Chicago, June 30 .- John Berry was today awarded first prize in the cowboy race. The prize is \$1000. He was also given \$500 by Col. Cody for bringing in his horse in the best condition. He rode Poison, a five-year-old stallion. The other riders who finished were given purses. The bay gelding General Grant

then presented from the various states. Washington, June 30.-The current fiscal year ends to-day and all the various sections of the treasury department have completed their reports. The general statement shows that there is no pension deficiency on the year, the appropriation having been nearly \$161,000,000 and the expenditures for pensions a trifle under \$160,000,000. Hence there is a surplus of nearly a million dollars to be turned over to the department.

Chicago, June 30.—Some of the leading Jewish Rabbis of the country have already arrived to attend the annual meeting of the Jewish Rabbis of the United States, which will be in session here for several days. The conference will consider a number of questions of importance to Jewish congregations. It is reported that the action of the last congress abolishing initiatory rites for proselytes will be reconsidered at this convention.

Newark, N. J., June 30.-Rev. R. Sin nett, a member of the Seaton Hall College faculty, received the degree of master of arts on Tuesday from Yale. He is the first Roman Catholic priest to be thus honored by a New England University. When he received his degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Innspruck, several years ago, he was the first native-born American to attain this distinction.

years Mrs. Susan Smallford, a decrepit labor in applying them has also been very severe. The air brakes have proved very successful and have enabled much better time to be made than with the old city, and kept it in such a filthy condition that the board of health interfered. The hovel was visited this morning by the officials, who found the old woman surrounded by 20 half-starved cats. She wore filthy rags. The work of cleaning thé premises was begun, and in a dark corner a tin can was found. In it was a well preserved deed to a large tract of land at Seven Mile beach, including fully 750 acres, and said to be worth at

> least \$100,000. St. Paul, June 29.-The Great Northern road will soon contract with the Globe Iron Works Co. for four more steel passenger vessels of the model of the two now building, only 400 feet long instead of 360. This will give a daily line of steel passenger ships between Duluth and Buffalo. None of these boats are to be started till the first of the two \$600,000 ships of the fleet is built next spring.

Chicago, June 29.-Governor John P. Altgeld's action in pardoning the anarchists roused the residents of the town of Napierville, near this city, to such a pitch that they gave expression to their feelings last night by hanging the governor in effigy. This morning the effigy

was cut down by the authorities. Steam and the Air.

Steam disappears in three ways. It may convert its heat-into work, and die in performing the task set for it; it may give up its heat to another body, when it must resume its condition of water; or it may become dissolved in the air. So vast is the quantity yielded up to the air that it has seemed quite natural to expect some influence upon climates from factories and locomotives. In the United States, according to a Sibley college lecture by George H. Babcock, at least 600,000,000 tons of steam is generated annually for driving engines, 150,000,000 tons for heating, and probably 50,000,000 in various other processes. That actually used for work and heat is condensed in the apparatus, but a larger amount is wasted and thrown out to add to the humidity of the atmosphere. This probably increases the rainfall, but the processes of nature are on so grand a scale that even the 600,007,-000 tons of moisture—including the steam from evaporating kettles and culinary operations-which may be safely estimated as the artificial addition, must sink into insignificance. The annual rainfall east of the Rocky Mountains varies from 20 to 60 inches, with an average of not less than 36 inches. This amounts to some 9,000.000,000.000 tons, so that if all the steam in the whole of the Rocky Mountains it could not add over 1-150 of one per cent. to the total rainfall, or 1-400 of an inch-not enough to furnish one evening's dew.

purses. The bay gelding General Grant arrived to-day with J. W. Stevens, otherwise known as "Rattlesnake Pete."

French Secret Service Money.

The manner in which the secret service money was disbursed in France before the revolution introduced another element of irregularity into the management of the public accounts, and further conducted to rendering the task of ascertaining the true state of the exchequer practically impossible. It was deemed expedient to withhold even from the magistrates of the Cours des Comtes a knowledge of the way in which certain A Story of Indian Revenge.

sums under this head were allocated, a precaution which was, to a great extent, unnecessary, as part, at least, of the secret service money was applied to the ordinary requirements of the state. But this practice afforded the King unlimited opportunities for indulging in his wasteful inclinations, as he could draw any sums he chose from the secret service fund by merely giving a receipt in the words: "I know the sbject of this expenditure." As the amount of the screet service fund varied at the pleasure of the King, there was no means of ascertaining beforehand what sum would be required for it beforehand in any given period. All that the controller-general knew was that the sum was always enormous, and that it generally exceeded 100,000,000 livres a year.

The King would have done well had be followed the example of Mme. de Pompadour in the matter of keeping his acounts, whose bookkeeping, at any rate, was of a pattern worthy of imitation. Prodigal as this well-abused lady was, every sou she received or paid away during the 19 years of her favor was duly entered in her books. After her death it was found that in that period she had cost France the sum of 36,327, 268 livres, 12 sous, 6 deniers. The average revenue of the crown at that time from all sources was about 370,000,000 livres a year, so that an approximate ities of the scale on which the King's munificence was abased can be obtained from the money he lavished on the leading favorite.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, in the Nineteenth Century.

AMERICAN NEWS\_NOTES

munificence was based can be obtained from the money he lavished on the leading favorite.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, in the Nineteenth Century.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Cleveland, O., June 30.—The second day's session of the International Convention of the Epworth League opened with religious exercises, after which the delegates from abroad were introduced and made brief addresses. Reports were then presented from the various states.

Mr. Forbes-Mitchell's informant went on to tell him that Mazar Ali had served under Major Neill for years, and had been treated by him with special kindness. Mazar did not know that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that. Major Neill being the son of Gen. Neill, it was the decree of fate that Mazar Ali had served under Major Neill for years, and had been treated by him with special kindness. Mazar did not know that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. While he was lying ill in hospital a fakir one day arrived in the station from some remote quarter of India, and told him of his father's dying imprecation and that the officer was the son of the man who lied ordered his father's execution. any apparent motive whatever. The exarmorer produced a copy of a circular, printed in Urdu and English, given to the descendants of Suffar Ali, duffadar, directing them, as a message from the other world, to avenge the death and defilement of their father, and the man eventually brought Mr. Forbes-Mitchell the leaflet in the dark bungalow in Jhansi. The circular is in both Urdu and English, and printed in clean, clear type, but the English translation, which is printed on the leaflet beneath the Urdu, does not strike one as a literal transdu, does not strike one as a literal trans-lation of the Urdu. The latter seems to be couched in language calculated to prove a much stronger incitement to murder than the English version would

However, the following is the English version verbatim as it appeared on the leaflet, word for word, and point for

ADVENTURE UNDERGROUND.

Remarkable Rescue of Six Miners En tombed in a Clay Pit.

Recently six laborers who were working in a great clay pit near Chateaudun, in France, were overwhelmed by the caving in of the pit. A great mass of earth had fallen in upon them. No one connected with the work believed that their lives could be saved. They were simply somewhere in the midst of a vast deposit of clayey earth, and must already be smothered, it was said.

Nevertheless, the aid of science was invoked. Not very far away was Versailles, and from there an army engineer and a little corps of sappers were brught Recently six laborers who were work-

and a little corps of sappers were brought at once. The engineer ascertained as this spot.
Crouched in a little air space beneath

a couple of timbers, the six clay miners, all still alive, heard the dull sound of the blows upon the cylinder and knew that an effort was being made to save them This buoyed them up, though they were nearly suffocated. At last the sound of the blows came nearer and nearer They seemed to be struck in the clay it nearer. self not far away. The men had with them a bit of candle. They lighted it. them a bit of candle. They lighted it, and by and by its light, flickering faintly in the foul air, revealed a strange object entering, in little jerks of a quarter of an inch each, their place of refuge.

It was the capped head of the tube. The engineer had calculated with such The engineer had calculated with such nicety that he had struck the very spot where the miners were crouching. One of them sprang at the tube and knocked at the cap with his pick. Then he put his mouth to the tube and shouted as loud as he could. The sappers at the . The sappers at other end heard what seemed to be a faint wail from the bowels of the earth.

They stopped their pounding and shouted through the tube in their turn.

"Hello!" the engineer called. "How are you?"
"We're all right!" the voice came

from the pit. Have you anything to eat?" 'Not a thing 'Can you breathe?" "Yes, through this tube."
"Have you a light?" About an inch of candle." "What would you like to eat, milk or

Bouillon!" came the voice, eagerly. "Then watch the end of the tube."
A big kettle of bouillon had been pre pared for such an emergency. It was poured into the tube, and the six men took their turns in catching the liquid as it came through. By and by one of the miners called, "What time is it?"

"Midnight," answered the engineer.
"Midnight? We thought it was noon
the next day." The miners were asked what they had been doing, and said that they had been playing "jack-stones" with pebbles.

The sappers had now but to follow the tube with their digging operations, and in due time they reached the imprisoned miners and restored them to day light and miners and restored them to daylight and the open air.

Rails for China-and Protection. The Chinese order for some 12,000 tons of steel rails, which has recently been on the market, has, notwithstand ing smart Belgian and German competition, been taken by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, who quoted the low price of £3 12s 6d per ton, including fishplates, f. o. b. at that port. It is, however, not abroad that we have to consider German competition for all rail orders, as an event in Glasgow testifies. The council invited tenders for steel rails and fish plates for tramways. country were confined to the east side The offers received were eventually reduced to three—one at £4 18s 6d per ton for the combined material, another at £5 1s, and the third at £5 2s 6d for the rails and £7 5s for the fishplates. The lowest tender . emanated, it appears, indirectly from Westphalia; the second offer was from the Darlington Iron and Steel Company, while the third came from the Steel Company of Scotland. A: majority of the committee considering the matter decided to recommend the council to adopt the highest rate and thereby secure employment for local workmen. And who will blame the committee? None, we should imagine at any rate, so far as the foreigner is concerned; but the action is manifestly not altogether fair to the English firm which tendered lower than its Scotch colleague.

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

CANADIANS ABROAD.

The Chicago Times in anticipation of Dominion Day said: "Dominion Day, the first of July, is in Canada what in America the 4th of July is. Twenty-six years ago various provinces of Canada were united under a single government, a confederation which has been of service to the residents of Canada. Canadian residents in Chicago, remembering Dominion Day, propose to have their outing at the World's Fair, and while they cannot hope to rival in numbers the mighty German population of Chicago they can make a most effective showing, and they may proudly draw attention to the picturesque and interesting exhibits made by the Dominion in all of the great departments of the fair. The 1st of July will be a great day at the fair for the Canadians, who while a pleasure loving are also an eminently practical people, and will no doubt arrange a delightful as well as an instructive programme for the Dominlon anniversary which they propose to celebrate in Chicago." Canadians at nome will of course take pleasure in the thought that their many brethren who have gone to the big American city are able to make a noticeable demonstration on their country's national holiday. But with this they will also feel regret that the pluck and enterprise which have brought these wanderers success abroad should not have found similar opportunities in their native land.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

With characteristic "gaucherie" the Colonist selected Dominion Day as the proper occasion on which to declaim against "Canadianism," the feeling which prompts the Canadian to consider his own country first and above all others. It seems that we should not take any satisfaction in calling ourselves Canadians, that we should have no national aspirations founded on our own country alone, that we should be ready to consider Canada only a part of the great British Empire. That was surely fine doctrine to preach on the morning of the national holiday. Canada, according to the gospel of our worthy neighbor, can never be a nation by itself; she must continue as a part of the British Empire or be annexed to the United States. We should be sorry to believe that these are our only alternatives, for we must be a poor sort of people indeed if we cannot look forward to a day when we shall be able to stand alone as a nation. "Independence," says the Colonist, "it is admitted by leading annexationists, is for Canada an impossibility." But what about the many who are not "leading anmexationists"-who are, in fact' not annexationists at all? "Canadianism, in a national sense, will never have an existence." Who gave the Colonist authority to make this oracular declaration? True Canadians will be very slow indeed to throw away their national sentiment at the dictation of the Colonist or anybody else. Then another gem: "Te wonder what would be thought of the public man in the United States who, in a party address, maintained that the citizen's duty was to his state first and to the United States next." We wonder what other newspaper would make the absurd mistake of placing Canada in the same relation to Great Britain as Maine bears to the United States. Really if the Colonist has set out on an undertaking to stamp out the Canadian national sentiment it will have to do better work than that of Saturday in order to succeed. We trust that in spite of all the Colonist and its kind can do true sons of Canada will keep as their motto, "Canadians first. Britons afterwards."

The developments from the bridge scandal investigation at Montreal are highly interesting to the taxpayers of Canada. The scandal is not so large as some others that have arisen under the Conservative regime, but it has run much the same course, on a smaller scale. The results so far are thus summed up:

The original sum voted for the two bridges was \$175,000, but the work has already cost \$600,000 and is not completed. Emmanuel St. Louis, a French contractor, had a contract with the government to supply all the men and teams needed at a stated figure. He got them at whatever price he could and made 50 per cent. per day each out of the men and from \$1 to \$1.50 each out of the teams. He engaged all the men and teams on the work that he could secure and at one time there was 1200 men employed, packing so close together that they could not swing a pick. In one yard a gang of 50 men used to loaf all day long and in the evening the government timekeeper would come around and take their time. Stone was hauled by the teams owned by a member of the provincial legislature. It was carried 20 miles from the quarry to the works at the rate of one load a day, and this with a railroad running right into the mouth of the quarry. Stone that should have cost only \$5 per cubic yard to trim actually cost \$59 per yard. In many instances it took ten men to load a single team with lumber. Thousands of dollars worth of tools and material were purchased for the work that were never used. The value of the useless plant left over, not counting what was stolen by employees, is about \$50,000. There are heavy liquor bills and tales of expensive champagne supplies in which the canal officials figured. On one contract for \$14,000 worth of lumber \$60,000 was charged by the contractor and the extra lumber cannot be found. Government carts carried away lumber to the back yards of canal employees and government employees cut, split and piled this lumber, all the while being on the pay list of the canal. When the expense account for repairs became too high it was charged to capital account, and men who could not read certified to the correctness of night from a trip to the Mainland.

Mainland last evening.

Alex. McCandless and wife returned last night from a trip to the Mainland.

the accounts. The government did not have any idea until lately what was going, as the big accounts were all held

Montreal Witness: Canadian tariff taxation can be lowered by reducing the duties which enrich the protected manufacturer at the expense of other people or by reducing the duties which yield the national revenue. The protection duties, according to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, extort twenty millions of dollars a year from the people for the benefit of the protected manufacturers. These duties can be swept away and all classes will be placed on an equal footing as to taxation, the tax-payers relieved to the extent of twenty millions a year and the revenue remain unimpaired. That is the aim of true tariff reform. On the other hand, the protection duties, which in effect take the money of the farmer and hand it over to the manufacturer, may be maintained, and the duties which vield revenues to the national treasury may be reduced. That would be a case of reducing the expenditure of your household, while allowing the robbers to go on taking freely of your money and goods. "Protection," said a judge of the United States, "is legalized robbery," and the Democratic party had the courage to make this \_eclaration a part of their platform, as Mr. Cleveland had already made it a part of his policy, and Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party swept the country at the polls so united were the great majority of the people of the United States in recognizing this truth after thirty years' experience of

The Regina Leader presents the following interesting calculation to its far-

Mr. Foster in his budget lowered the duty by one-half on binder twine, and practically lowered the duty on coal oil. Barbed wire, agricultural implements and cotton remained as they were. What we say is the fact to-day as to binder twine? It is being sold for three cents a pound less than last year. What loes this mean? It means that in Manitoba and the Northwest, where this year 3,000,000 pounds of bind'r twine will be used, there will be \$90,000 in the pocket of the farmer, and over the whole Dominion there will be \$3,500 000 in the pocket of the farmer which would not have been there if the duty had not been lowered. The farmer in the Northwest and Manitoba is better by \$90,000; in the whole Dominion \$3,500,000. The shopkeeper in the . Northwest and Manitoba faces a purchasing power better by \$90,000. The country shopkeeper throughout the Dominion faces s purchasing power better by \$3,500 000. Cannot the former stand a little more of this sort of thing? Would not a few dollars saved in their implemen's, in their barbed wire, in their coal oil. In their cottons enable them to pay their school taxes and do other things?

This is all very pleasant so far as it goes, but why should the benefit of reduced duties be confined to the few ar icles mentioned by the Leader. Our prairie friend has, in fact, supplied its readers with a very strong argument in favor of general tariff reluction.

So it seems the Conservatives are to hold a big convention in Toronto, at which delegates from all over the country are to be present. This is an amusing and instructive announcement, coming so soon after the flouts and jeers which Conservative papers aimed at the Liberal gathering. It must be presumed that the leaders of the party in power are by no means so confident as to the future as they would like the public to believe, and that they are really apprehensive in regard to the result of their opponents' convention. What will the Conservatives do when they gather in claim to be the correct policy; they have time and again declared that they do not think of making any change. There seems to be only one explanation of their convention proposal, namely, that they have taken fright and deem it necessary to do something to prevent a stampede

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING. Roby, Ind., July 3 .- John Griffin and Soly Smith will come together to-night in a nish fight in the arena of the Columbia; thietic Club for a purse of \$6,000. Both en have been training hard, and a bloody fight is expected. Several thousand tickets have been sold in Chicago up to noon to-day. The men will fight at 122 pounds, and will weigh in at 3 o clock. Griffin says he would rather meet Dixon than Smith as the tter is a hard puncher, and a clevifty fighter. He says, however, t something of a puncher himself. Robert Foster and William Fitzhenry, of Port Angeles, will spar at Port Angeles to-morrow. "Mike" Quilligan will challenge

CRICKET. SEATTLES HAVE WITHDRAWN. The Seattle team has withdrawn from the Northwest Cricket League, owing to the inability to keep up a team. The club will not play any matches this season. The break in the schedule will be filled with games with the team of the Royal Arthur.

THE TURE.

AMERICAN FAIR PLAY. AMERICAN FAIR PLAY.

London, July 3.—The Duke of Beaufort is furious over the ill-tratment to which Strathrose, the pet and pride of his stable, was alieged to have been subjected at the recent derby in Chicago. According to the reports received, the noble brute was hit in the eye with a whip by one of the other jockeys, almost blinding him, and also bumped about, crowded into the rait, and otherwise abused, evidently with the inotherwise abused, evidently with tention of killing his chances of prominently in the race. The duke's friends say that Strathrose is the last animal he say that Strathrose is the last will ever send across the water

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itchin and tinging; most at night; worse by scratching. allowed o continue tumors form, which ten blend and ulcerate, becoming very sore. WAYNES OINTMENT steps the teching and SWAYNES OUTMENT steps the teching and bleeding, heals a ceration, and in most cases rem ves the tumors. At are gists or by mail, for 50 cers. Dr. Swayne "Son, Philadelphia, Lyman Sons & To., Wootreal, Wholesale Agents.

Mayor Beaven was a passenger from the

ANOTHER FOR VICTORIA.

Victoria Boys Keep Up Their Record at Vancouver Saturday.

BOTH TEAMS PLAY GOOD LACROSSE

Vancouver Outclassed by the Victorians

—The "Bisons" of Regina Want to

the Province Sporting Notes.

Play a Series of Exhibition Games in

A large number of Victorians went ever to Vancouver on Saturday to wit ness the lacrosse match, and of course. they were well pleased with the result. The game was an unusually fast one, the boys in blue playing better lacrosse than has ever been played on the coast before. Vancouver also played well, but the Victorians played "all around them." The members of both teams were in good condition, and a close game was expect-The Terminal City men were confident of winning, and their admirers were not slow to back their opinions. There The was an immense crowd present. grand stand was crowded and every other place of vantage was occupied The teams lined up at 3.50, and an hour and a quarter later the crowd were on their way to town, the jubilant Victori-

ans making the woods ring with their

enthusiastic cheers.

The Victoria home played a perfect Ross Eckardt and Archie Macnaughton were never in better condition and played fast and good lacrosse. Chey ne and Spain, the star defence players of Vancouver, were completely outclassed by Eckardt and Macnaughton, although they also played well. Clarke surprised his most ardent admirers. He checked Suckling well and kept the goal keeper bothered. Frost was as lively and goodnatured as ever, and did some good work. Frank Cullen never lost the ball when it came his way and carried it in close to the Vancouver flags several times. Blight did not have much work in centre, but he did all that was necessary well. Morton was not well treated by the Vancouver players. They had it in for him, and slashed him every time they got a chance. He, however, stood it for some time, until Morency hit him when he was over a hundred yards from the ball. Then Morton got mad and he and Morency were ruled off the field. George Tite never played better than he did on Saturday. He was in splendid trim and played a star game. C. Cullin, Ketchum and Belfry offered an impenetrable defence. Tehy did some good team work after the first game, and

rustling behind the goal. Quigley played the star game for Vancouver. He did some good work. The other members were in good condition and played better than usual. The first game was taken by Vancou ver in 7.35 minutes. The play was very loose all around. Quigley got the ball

right in front of the flags and scored on

a long shot.

through the flags.

gave the Vancouver home very few op-

portunities of shooting on goal. McLeod

stopped the ball whenever it came near

the Victoria flags and did some good

had the best of it. The ball went up nection with our trading uoints. Inand down the field several times, but stead, the money is being used to build was finally obtained by Victoria's home an utterly useless piece of roal along men. They kept the ball in front of the Okanagan river, where not half a the goal until there was a good oppor- dozen settlers live, solely for the b n fittunity to score. Eckardt, Macnaughton of a townsite syndicate, among whom and Frost did some clever dodging. The are known to be public officials. More former had the ball behind the goal. He ran out to centre with it. Vancouver's home following him. When they were well out in the field he dodged them all, returned to the goal and scored. The third game was won in the same way, but in quicker time, the game lasting but half a minute. Eckardt and Macnaughton had the ball after the face off, and passed to Frost, who sent it flying

Three minutes' lively play won the fourth game for Victoria. There was a scramble in front of the Vancouver flags. Clarke secured the ball and passed it

Vancouver did better work in the fifth game. Their home made it lively for the Victoria defence for a few minutes. council? They have already what they It was interrupted several times. First over the Morton-Morency trouble then C. Cullin in relieving the Victoria flags sent the ball into the woods. Blight lost his stick, and rather than see a Vancouver man get the ball he gave it a kick. Shortly after the face-off Victoria scored the fourth game and the match was wen. The Victoria contingent went wild. Their team had met and defeated their old rivals on the latter's grounds, and all acknowledged that it had been done fairly and squarelythe best team winning.

A communication has been reived from the "Bisons" of Regina, N.W.T., proposing to play a series of exhibition games with the three British Columbia teams during the first week of Angust. They are said to be a strong combination. The matter will be considered by the executive committee this week.

Fatal Use of Language.

He-'Deah me, don't you know, Miss Sweetbriar, that when the electric caw struck me it knocked me silly?" She-"Poor fellow, and you have never recovered from it."

She Must Be. Twynn-"Mrs. Snodgrass looks like very strong woman." Triplett-"Perhaps she is; I have heard that she has been accused of shoplifting.'

Safe From Fortune-Hunters. Prima-"Of one thing I am sure. No man will ever marry me for my fortune." Secundo-"No. In your case your face is your fortune.'

The Proper Way. Olive-"He had been refused by all the girls in our set before she accepted him," Violet-"So he was wel shaken before taken?

The End of the Courtship. "And would you die for me, George?" "A hundred times!" "Oh, if your life is insured once will be enough.

No Use to Try. Mrs. Bingo-"What does a silent part ner mean, dear?" Bingo-"That's a term, my love, that I don't think it would be possible to explain to you.'

VERNON VARIETIES.

Condition of the Crops - Government Blundering-New Firms. (From our own Correspondent.)

Vernon, June 30 .- Seeing that the coast papers have no regular corr spondent in the Okanagan district, and onsequently have very little local news from this section. except a few-a very few-clippings from the local paper, I will endeavor to fill the vacancy for the time being.

Weathre and crops are the main topics of conversation between residents. Rain at frequent intervals and a very backward season, bring the old-timer to the front with his "never knew such a season since he came to the country." Notwithstanding all, an immense yield of hay and grain is assured, some of the prettiest fields of grain being on bench land, not irrigated, wheat now heading out in splendid shape. Haying commences this week and as the yield is heavy everyone is preparing to stand off the hardest winter for stock ever likely to occur again. Except a few peach trees, no damage seems to have resuited from the exceptional cold of last winter. Apples are promising abundantly; pears not so good, many trees suffering from black heart; currants, berries and all small fruits are as prolific as usual and are now almost ripe; grape vines, what | few are grown, show a growth of three to five feet already, although several were cut down to the ground. Potatoes are a big crop, but tomatoes, melons and half hardy vegetables need a long spell his hallelujah wife call here on their of hot weather to bring them up to the average.

Probably the first genuine artesian well ever struck in the province is now flowing on Price Ellison's addition to Vernon townsite. At present it is a very miniature specimen, but shows what could be done on a larger scale with doubtless equal success. It is only a two-inch bore, sunk 20 feet through clay, but the flow of water rises 18 inches above the surface of the ground and runs continuously, and that on the hillside 60 feet elevation above the townsite proper. Politics create little interest locally.

but the near approach of election will soon change matters. The present Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has done his best to help on this s c ion, but now that he has no property interests here it is doubtful if his popularity would carry, especially among the many new-comers. The present Government are acting strangely suicidally in every step they take affecting the Mainland. Two items particularly will require much explanation in this immediate district Last session an appropriation was made for a wagon road between Osoyoos and Boundary Creek, perhans the most needed road of any in British Columbia. How this lower country has been cut off from the rest of the province and long neglected by the Government, is old news to most of your readers: but when at last money was appropriated for a road, although insufficient to complete The second game had not been started it. hopes were raised that at least an ong before it was evident that Victoria effort would be made to give them conof this matter will be heard later on and an explanation required elewhere Again, last year a promise was made that the commonage reserve, near Ver non, would be at once surveyed and thrown open to settlement. It is now generally understood that the land, 24 000 acres in all, will be sold by public auction, thus enabling our mon yed stockmen and outsiders to buy tracts of the best land in 1000 or 2000 acre blocks and secure free range adjacent of no use for settlement. Many had hoped and planned to pre-empt land and settle here; but instead of settlers coming, it means money sent out of the district and the land locked up in the hands of a few men. Surely Mr. Vernon knows that the Okanagan has been cursed by this system in the past and is only now recovering from the effects. We hope there is vet time for some independent paper to take hold of this conetmplated injustice and expose it fully. The land should be open for settlement first; it is

public property. Many new residences are going up in Vernon, the favorite locality being on the hillside to the east. Messrs. Goulet, Bailey, Davies and Fletcher have buildings nearly completed. Mr. Mabee is building on Schubert street. The Vic toria Hotel is putting in a private system of water supply from the irrigation

City council is running smoothly, passng an occasional by-law, the latest baing one to fix the taxation at one cent on the dollar, with a rebate of six per cent. The continued absence of Alder man Lyons in the old country and Alderman Schubert in the lower country may necessitate an election ere long. Among the business houses recently es ablished here are Mesers. Langman & Sills, general store: Mr. Allen, tailor: Mr. Harber, job printer; Mr. McMullen, sign painter; Mr. Cooper, saddler.

Mr. Latimer, surveyor, has just so cured a fine pre-emption on the shore of Long Lake, where he will live with his family. Mrs. Latimer will be much missed in Vernon social circles and the Methodists will especially feel their absence, although it will be for a timeonly, as they return in the fall. One of our bost known young men joins the benedic's next week.

event will surprise not a few. Mr. Palmerston, of Boundary Cr ek has been spending sov ral days in town. on hysinoss connected with the transfer of the Eholt ranch to the Adams syndicate of Montreal capitalists. The townsite will be put on the market shortly and find a roady sale. It is near the best developed mines in the district-those of the S. & G. M. Co. of Spokane and has the best prospect of boing the surply point of any place south of Vernon. Several business bouses are arranging to onen there, and Mr. Palmerston states that he will have a live local paper Insued there within a few we ke. section has long needed a representative

A meeting of the Agricultural Society ments will be made to issue the prize I. X. L. COMPOUND

# To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seas-

# COMPOUND

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

year, in the hands of their rustling secretary, W. H. Norris. The Salvation Army advertise a "big

time" in Vernon and Armstrong July 18 and 19, when Brigadier Margetts and was to the coast. A bicycle club is in course of formation in Vernon, and a lacrosse club an

actual fact. Baseball now falls into The ladies take their "innoc. desue." recreation in horseback riding. A collision between a mounted saddle horse and a sulky cart last Thursday resulted in a smashed vehicle but no OKANAGAN.

(Vernon News.) Altogether there are over 100 men working for wages and prospecting in the Boundary creek district.

damage to riders.

Among the many promising claims ately recorded at Boundary creek may e mentioned the Spotted Horse. This 18 inches wide of rich ore and was discovered by Mr. Thornberry.

On the Nonesuch there is a shift workng who have in 300 feet of a tunnel. This crosscuts two veins about 8 feet apart. One vein consists of iron pyrites arrying gold and the other is a two-foot ein of galena.

Mark Hyatt has the contract of buildng the bridge over the river on the new road from Vaseaux to Fairview, and also the bridge over the creek. That over the river will have three 40 foot spans and three 20 feet spans.

C. W. Ireland received notice from the government last week of his appointment as police magistrate in Vernon, which appointment the Vernon city council requested the authorities at Victoria to make and appropriated a salary of \$300. Ireland has accepted.

On the American boy there is a carload of ore ready for shipment. On this a shaft is sunk 70 feet. On this claim there is a tunnel 320 feet which taps a vein of minera! 24 inches wide of chlorand carbonate ore running from \$60

\$250 to the ton. On the Elkhorn, Fairview, Mr. Smith manager of the Spokane & Great Northern Mining Company, is taking out a carload of rich rock to be shipped to St. Louis. This will have to be packed on horses to Grand Prairie, thence by wagon to Marcus, W. T., the nearest railroad

Dairying is quite an industry in Creighton valley, notably at the ranches of Messrs. Baxter and Ingles, where butter making is a specialty. On occasions of our visits to these parts we partook so freely of the tempting butter and butter milk and cream and thick milk and sweet milk that we were ashamed to look the cows straight in the face.

World's Fair Attendance.

There is still hope that the World's Fair may be a financial success. The admissions now exceed 100,000 daily. and it is remembered that at the Centennial the aggregate of admissions during the month of June was only 695,666. the highest number of any one day being 39.386, and the lowest 20.343. At Philadelphia there were only 14 days when the admissions exceeded 100,000. and the first of these was in September. The greatest number of admissions at the Centennial were in September and October, the records for these months being 2.130,991 and 2,334,530 respectively, or more than three times the number of June and July. It is believed that millions of people will wait till after harvest to visit the Fair, and a daily average of a quarter of a million visitors is expected during the months of September and October. This would make over three times the number that visited the Centennial during the corresponding two months.

The Circus Coming. The Leon W. Washburn circus and

menagerie is on its travels and will visit this city for two days. commencing Tuesday, July 4th. Undoubtedly, in popular estimation, the chief attraction Mr. Washburn's menagerie lies in "Cupid," the little baby elephant, who this use is indicated by the signs which is only three feet high, three months old, are appearing on many cross roads blackand weighs two hundred pounds. Capid | smith shops, announcing that the reis the most gentle and tiniest of ele- pairing of bicycles is a spicialty of the phants, and is never so pleased as wh n business. The value of the machine for a crowd gathers around him, when he at once begins poking his trunk in all that its present introduction as a means directions for dainties. The visitors give of conveyance is doubtless a step toward him cakes, candy, apples and fruit, at an average of two bushels a day, an! way. he can digest anything but nai's an l quids of tobacco, of the latter of wich he is very wary. As a steple food he cats hay, potatoes and bran. He has a constant attendant and keeper in 1) n Melville, who has been with him since birth. There is also a special groom for his quarters. Altogether he has a prity good time. He is certainly a great feature, far ahead of any that has here'ofore appeared in this city, and Mr. Washburn may well feel proud of so That valuable an addition to his already ex- Sun. tensive menagerie.

The steamer Cutch collided with the the Conservatory of Music this summer. will be held on Monday, when crears - Islander at Vancouver on Thursday and later went ashore in the Narrows. The list for 1893. It is hoped that the di- Islander's guard was cut. The Cutch rectors will take hold earnestly and not when she went ashore damaged her pro- Adams is negotiating for more central

NELSON NOTES.

New Mining Company - Failure of a Banking Firm.

Nelson, B. C., June 28.—The incorporation of the Byron N. White company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, is another instance, not at all displeasing to residents of the Kootenay country, of the smart Americans getting an early hold of mining properties while they are cheap. The company has been organized to purchase and develop promising claims in this district. B. N. White is a Spokane capitalist, who has already some large interests in the Slocan district.

New Denver is attracting considerable attention at present. Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs has just returned from a visit there, and his promises of an early expenditure of Government funds in street grading has had the effect of giving the merchants sufficient confidence to erect good buildings, and some substantial

frame structures are new being built. Kaslo is still very quiet, but everyone believes that it will soon recover from the effects of the boom. New Denver is profiting by its set back, but Kaslo will also be a good point

A. S. Going, C. E., has completed the survey and platting of the Hume addition to Nelson. There is a lull in the rush of incoming

prospectors and investors to the Koote nay district. A few more weeks will see the return of several prominent vested property owners who are preparing for a harvest time as soon as the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway is built. The news has just reached Nelson of

the failure of the Kaslo banking firm of J. M. Burke & Co. The failure will have its effect on the entire West Kootenay district. The Hotel Slocan made an assignment

a few days ago, with liabilities in the neighborhood of \$12,000. It is not so much a lack of vested interests in the country by a few that will injure Kootenay as it is the lack of ability to pay by those who are holding the interests and incurring liabilities therefor.

A thorough arrangement of the provisions of the mining law is under preparation, and will be submitted for discussion when Premier Davie returns.

The Coming Vehicle.

M. Emile Zola, the noted French novelist, tells the Herald that he is riding a bicycle as a means of quieting his nerves and obtaining the physical exercise which he needs to s t him up after prolonged sedentary employment. He is delighted with the machine, and thinks it "is destined to fill a most important part in our social conditions."

Already the bicycle is beginning to fill such a part. Throughout this country its use as a means of locomotion, and not merely for sport and recreation, is extending rapidly. Among the bicycle riders frequently encountered in country roads are many men and women who are wheeling their way on errands of business or pleasure. They use it as means of conveyance as others use horses and carriages. It is employed in sending letters and other messages, and in the transaction of various business requiring dispatch. Thus, ability to manage a bicycle is becoming a serviceable accomplishment to many persons who have their living to make, perhaps more especially in the country, where the roads are well adapted to its use. the distances to be covered are great and public conveyances are unattainable. Its first cost paid, it costs nothing to keep, beyond necessary repairs, and

it is always ready for service. Hence the bicycle is becoming as necessary as a horse to many people in the transaction of business and for going to and fro, and to some extent is replacing the horse and wagon. The extent of such practical purposes is so obvious its very general employment in that

It is admirably adapted for the use of post-carriers and all messengers who must move with dispatch over long or considerable distances. Already it has han put to military service, and in frature wars it is likely to play a valuable part. Moreover, its cost will decrease with the extension of its use. Undoubtedly M. Zola is right in pro-

nb sving, in his first enthusiasm as a bicyclist, that the bicycle has in it the promise of a great future.-New York

-There will be no formal vacation at as Miss Adams has decided to continue her classes. Madame Laird will be succeeded by a competent assistant. Miss and commodious premises.

ONLY SEEMIN

LECTROCUTION DECL BRUTAL FR

Distinguished Freuch rhat Such Shocks Kil ays They Die Unde

mife-Can This be Tru One of the most distin men in France, a ma se honor and con e is no question, h t the electric shock s not kill. He main at the current simply arent death, and that ted to it may be rev ration. In other who have been su electricity in this st lled by the current, h f the physicians who ntopsy upon them.

These extraordinary

ardly credible, but he man who would attem contrary of any views t onval puts his name his high authority. A mary of the labors of P val in regard to death caused by high tension just appeared in the Mor conclusions deduc confirmatory of those f l'Arsonval since 1887. shown to kill in two wa 1. By producing mech the vessels and nervous s 2. By inhibiting the gr

or partially stoppage of the heart, of the excha tissues and the blood, etc.
The first kind of deat lightning and the stat powerful batteries. countered in cases charges. The second, is nearly always the ru bearing of these facts first brings about de effect of the second m apparent death, from may be made to revi artificial respiration i

the accident. D'Arsonval holds the by an electric shock exactly as one drowner which he has given called back to life a since its publication. and Biraud stigmatis criminals to death by a complicated, barbar proceeding, and they doctors to practice an upon the criminal a death." D'Arsonva the use of dynamic el in man a kind of anest er of which he is must be so in order t

It is needless to say earnest exposition of the in his recent experime public attention to Fr profound sensation. of M. d'Arsonval go to the New York method certain, it is also brut and is open to the dou does it ever accomp namely that of killi man upon whom the sentence of death. to be believed, every subjected to the proce probably been killed With a view to an tions here raised, a rep several electrical and and has submitted

and experiments of M

Joseph Wetzler, ed

cal Engineer, said: d'Arsonval's statemen well founded. I be the death by electric The opinion is based of those who have electric current of the state, an their sensations as 'the tortures of the victim is subject before becoming sible, can, of course present light, be only jecture; but that he a excruciatingly for so is matter about which the slightest doubt. vion of electrical exec method of killing is b sufficient promises a degree misleading an hoped that the result investigation will be tention of the legisl mode of capital pullength be regarded abolished ' Other experts seen the same views.—N

cago Herald.

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recent exchange by reference to the ha first detailed the pa who died so sudden readers will perhaps His Grace, which was one, one of those su nity which are made alike. His chronic no studies or hobbi passion, that for sav was a trait that dec was very young. A course, a very hands his father, and his much as possible thing he saved he steady, riskless secu-for saving remained of his death. Neve out his saving some how much he had succession to the enormous wealth as passion increased as ing it had increased ught was to save hoards of wealth, to could possibly save, ties of retrenchmen creasing the unnee every penny he con the best advice proc est undertakings." In contrast to this dominant idea, the an account of wha Commons for Chari the experience of a man and his family

the cause of London and degraded. Here it to the members o ONLY SEEMING DEATH.

FLECTROCUTION DECLARED TO BE A BRUTAL FRAUD.

Distinguished French Scientist Denies That Such Shocks Kill Criminals, but Says They Die Under the Surgeon's Knife-Can This be True?

One of the most distinguished scientific men in France, a man with regard to whose honor and consummate ability here is no question, has just asserted that the electric shock of our penal laws bes not kill. He maintains and insiste hat the current simply brings about apparent death, and that the person sub-ected to it may be revived by artificial respiration. In other words, the criminals who have been subjected to death by electricity in this state have not been killed by the current, but by the knives of the physicians who conducted the autopsy upon them.

These extraordinary statements are hardly credible, but he must be a bold man who would attempt to assert the contrary of any views to which M. 1'Arsonval puts his name and stamps with his high authority. A remarkable sum-mary of the labors of Professor d'Arson val in regard to deaths and accidents caused by high tension currents, has just appeared in the Moniteur Industriel. conclusions deduced are strongly onfirmatory of those formulated by M Arsonval since 1887. Electricity own to kill in two ways: By producing mechanical lesions of

the vessels and nervous system. 2. By inhibiting the great functions only or partially stoppage of respirations, of the heart, of the exchanges between the tissues and the blood, etc.).

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The first kind of death is attendant on lightning and the static discharges of powerful batteries. It is seldom encountered in cases of industrial discharges. The second, on the contrary, is nearly always the rule. The practical bearing of these facts is that, while the first brings about definite death, the effect of the second may be a state of apparent death, from which the person may be made to revive by practicing artificial respiration immediately after

D'Arsonval holds that a person struck an electric shock should be treated actly as one drowned, and the formula which he has given to electricians has called back to life a number of men since its publication. M. d'Arsonval and Biraud stigmatize the putting of criminals to death by electric shock as complicated, barbarous and unreliable oceeding, and they dare American octors to practice artificial respiration apon the criminal after his socalled leath." D'Arsonval maintains that the use of dynamic electricity produces in man a kind of anesthæsia, under cover of which he is mangled alive, and nust be so in order to really become a

It is needless to say that d'Arsonval's earnest exposition of the results obtained his recent experiments has attracted public attention to France and created a ofound sensation. The experiments of M. d'Arsonval go to show that while the New York method is far from being certain, it is also brutal in the extreme, and is open to the doubt that in no case does it ever accomplish its purpose, namely that of killing the man or woman upon whom the law has passed the sentence of death. If M. d'Arsonval is to be believed, every man who has been subjected to the process in this state has probably been killed at the inquest. With a view to answering the ques-

tions here raised, a reporter called upon several electrical and medical authorities and has submitted to them the views and experiments of M. d'Arsonval. Joseph Wetzler, editor of the Electri-Engineer, said: "I believe that d'Arsonval's statements are thoroughly well founded. I believe, further, that the death by electricity is horribly cruel. The opinion is based on the statements of those who have received shocks of electric current of the strength used the state, and who describe their sensations under the ordeal as 'the tortures of hell.' How long the victim is subjected to this torture before becoming absolutely insensible, can, of course, according to our present light, be only a matter of con-

cture: but that he actually does suffer excruciatingly for some period of time, s matter about which there can be not slightest doubt. The characterizan of electrical execution as a humane method of killing is based on entirely insufficient promises and is in the highest legree misleading and inaccurate. It is ped that the results of M. d'Arsonval's vestigation will be brought to the atntion of the legislature and that this node of capital punishment may at ength be regarded in its true light and

Other experts seen held substantially the same views.-New York Cor. Chi

A Contrast.

I was much struck on looking over a recent exchange by two articles having reference to the habit of saving. The first detailed the passion for hoarding possessed by the late Duke of Bedford. who died so suddenly last month. My ders will perhaps recall the death of His Grace, which was a surprise to everyone, one of those sudden calls into Eternity which are made on peer and peasant alike. His chronicler says: "He had no studies or hobbies or tastes, but one passion, that for saving up money. This was a trait that declared itself when he was very young. At Balliol he had, of ourse, a very handsome allowance from his father, and his joy was to save as much as possible of it, and everything he saved he invested in safe, steady, riskless securities. This passion or saving remained with him to the day his death. Never a day passed withut his saving something and reckoning how much he had saved. After his succession to the dukedom and the ormous wealth accompanying it, the ion increased as a means of gratifyig it had increased. His one absorbing hught was to save, to pile up further ards of wealth, to see how much he ald possibly save, to find new possibililes of retrenchment, form ways of inreasing the unneeded surplus. And very penny he continued to invest by

best advice procurable in the soundundertakings.' n contrast to this horrid picture of a ominant idea, the very next page gave account of what was called Short inmons for Charity's sake, and related he experience of a poor country clergy-nan and his family who desired to help cause of London missions to the poor nd degraded. Here is his story; "I put it to the members of our small common Windowski The Table The state of the s

wealth in they were willing to go on 'short common' to aid the London Missionary Society in the Forward Movement. Society in the Forward Movement. There being no dissenters we determined: 1st. To go without meat; 2nd, to go without tea; 3rd, to go without jam; 4th. to go without sugar; and sundry small savings, which I calculated, as fairly as I could. not at 'store prices,' and the result was a saving of 24s. for the London Missionary Society. Bread and vegetables we did very well upon. As we are teetotalers and non-smokers, As we are teetotalers and non-smokers, there was nothing to save on those two items. Totaling up each day our saving was amusing and a joy." I think it would do anybody good to "gaze on this picture and then on that," and that the soundest business heads would rather risk the income from the latter than the formant. Poor Duke of Bed. than the former. Poor Duke of Bedford! rich little country parson!—Lady Gay, in Saturday Night.

PREVENTION OF SEASICKNESS. One of the Things Which Must Be Attended To on Ocean Ships.

For a long time the improvements in transatlantic steamers have had mainly for their object the shortening of the trip between America and Europe, and the latest Cunard ship, the Campania, is to cross in five days and possibly may reduce the record to four and one-half days. She is the longest and most capacious steamship afloat, her 600 feet length between perpendiculars being only 80 feet short of the departed Great Eastern, and her beam of 65. 7 feet being 17 feet less than the defunct leviathan. Her length over all is 620 feet; extreme breadth, 65 feet 3 inches; depth to upper deck, 43 feet, and gross tonnage about 12,500 tons. Her displacement will probably be 18,000 tons. She is fitted with two sets of the most powerful triple expansion engines that have yet been constructed, each set, it is believed, capable of indicating from 14,000 to 15,000 horse power. A fair idea of her size may, perhaps, be gathered from the Pittsburg Dispatch's statement that her funnels are each 21 feet in diameter and the monkey-bridge is 60 feet above the level of the water. While every possible modern resource is thus being exhausted in the attempt

to shorten the Atlantic ferry trip, there are signs that attention is being directed at length to the securing of greater comfort during the passage, especially to prevent seasickness. It has lately been suggested that no good means of registering the motions of ships in riding on the waves has yet been devised, and that such an appliance would be useful in helping shipbuilders to discover the best way of making steady vessels-such as would diminish the risk of seasickness. Probably a seismograph might serve. The gerni of another apparatus is perhaps to be found in a photograph recently obtained at sea. An eclipse of the moon took place and a photograph was made of it from the deck of the vessel. Of course the camera partook of the ship's indescribable motions, and the photograph represented a curiously tangled line eminently suggestive of the record of a seismogram. Possibly the photograph of a star of low altitude, with the of traveling in certain ships will be de-

While, however, scientific men are taking in hand the determination of the theories on which such a reformation is to be based, a most successful attempt has been made to attain the same end by practical means. The newest steamers of the Atlantic Transport company, plying between New York and

their speed

London, are provided with two extra keels, which run three-quarters of their length. No other Atlantic liner has the advantage of this special construction of hull, which reduces the rolling motion to a minimum. Every cabin is kept constantly supplied with pure air, and the odors of the galley are rendered innocuous. In these ships seasickness is the exception.

Blowing Up Condemned Cannon. Near Monocacy, Pa., parties were recently engaged in the novel business of breaking to pieces with dynamite the monster steel guns made by the manufacturers of cannon for the government, which, after being cast, are found to be imperfect. The slightest flaw, abrasion or crack in cannon is sufficient to cause the inspectors to condemn them. These discarded guns cannot be remelted un less they are reduced to small pieces. The cannons are taken in an out-of-theway place, where holes are drilled into them and then set off with dynamite, of which material a ton is used per month. Nearly all the guns are shipped to Monocacy station and Birdsboro, whence they are carted to the place where the dynamiting is done. They weigh all the way from four to twenty-five tons and eighteen to twenty-five horses are frequently required. From a half to three pounds of dynamite is used per blast. Some days as high as 200 blasts are made and none of the blasted pieces must be larger than a cubic foot. After being reduced to pieces they are sent back to the sun foundries-Philadelphia Ledger.

Red Hair and Freckles. Science explains the phenomenon of red hair thus: "It is caused by a super-abundance of iron in the blood. This it is that imparts the vigor, the elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing, thoroughly healthy animal life which runs riot through the veins of the ruddy haired, and this strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions than their more languid fellow creatures. The excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear, white skin which always accompanies red hair. This skin is abnormally sensitive to the action of the sun's rays, which not only bring out the brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin were wrinkling up. - Analyst.

Efficiency of Labor at High Altitudes. Mr. Lane the engineer in charge of the works of the Peruvian Central Railway, has published some interesting data concerning the relative ciency of his workmen at high altitudes. Up to the height of from 8000 to 10,000 feet he has ascertained that the navvies perform practically the same amount of labor as at sea level, provided, however, that they have become accustomed to tne altitude or have been brought up in South America. When 12,000 feet are reached efficiency diminishes, and at from 14,000 to 16,000 feet there is a falling off of fully one-third compared with the quantity of work done on the flat. Nevertheless the percentage of labor at the greatest elevations is very good, Mr. Lane says, owing to the absence of ma-

BRITISH SLAVE-TRADING. Historical Sketch of the Traffic by Heary

From the year when Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope (1497), to the year 1807, when the British government prohibited the exportation of slaves over the high seas, is a period of 310 years. During all this time Africa was surrendered to the cruelty of the slave-hunter and the avarice of the slave-trader. While its people were thus subject to capture and expa-triation, it was clearly impossible that any intellectual or moral progress could be made by them. The greater number of those accessible from the coast were com-pelled to study the best methods of avoiding the slaver and escaping his force and his wiles; the rest only thought of the arts of kidnapping their in nocent and unsuspecting fellow-creatures. Yet, ridiculous as it may appear to there was not wenting realous men. us, there were not wanting zealous men who devoted themselves to Christianizing the savages who were moved by such an opposite spirit. In Angola, Congo, and Mozambique, and far up the Zambezi, missionaries erected churches and cathedrals; bishops and priests were appointed, who converted and baptized, while at the mouths of the Niger, the Congo, and the Zambezi their countrymen built slave-barracoons and anchored their murderous slave-ships. European governments legalized and sanc-tioned the slave trade, the public conscience of the period approved it, the mitred heads of the Church blessed the and the tax-collector received the levy per head as lawful revenue.

But here and there during these guilty centuries words of warning are not wanting. Queen Elizabeth, upon being informed of the forcible capture of Atricans | through a district in which no white for the purposes of sale, exclaims solemnly that "such actions are detestable, and will call down vengeance on the perpetrators.' When Las Casas, in his anxiety to save his Indians, suggests that Africans be substituted for them, the Pope, Leo X., declares that "not only the Christian religion but Nature herself cried out against such a course.

One hundred and sixty-five years after the discovery of the Cape, Sir John Hawkins pioneers the way for England to participate in the slave trade, hitherto carried by the Portuguese, the Spanish, and the Dutch.

A century later a king of England, Charles II., heads an English company which undertakes to supply the British West Indies yearly with 30,000 negroes. After the Asiento Contract, under which for thirty years England secured the monopoly of supplying the Spanish West Indies with slaves, as many as 192 ships were en-

gaged every year in the transportation of slaves from the African coast. The countries which suffered most from the superior British method of slave capturing and trading and slave-carrying were Congo land, the Niger Valley, the Guinea and Gold coasts, the Gambia, Cross, and Calabar lands.

The system adopted by the British crews in those days was very similar to that employed by the Arabs to day in inner Africa. They landed at night, surrounded the selected village, and then set fire to the huts, and as the frightened people issued orizon of a datum line, would give a out of the burning houses, they were seized diagram of a ship's movement on the and carried to the ships; or sometimes the water. At all events, it is more than probable that before long the desirability to range through the town he was trading with, and, regardless of rank, to seize upon termined by their seagoing form as every man, woman, and child they met. Town Creek Town and Duke Town. in Old Calabar, have often witnessed this summary and high-handed proceeding.

Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, called the slave trade "an important and necessary branch of commerce"; and probably the largest section of the British public, before those antislavery champas Clarkson and Wilberforce succeeded little, shared Boswell's views, as well as his surprise and indignation, when it be came known that there were English people who talked of suppressing it.

That the slave trade must have been a when we consider that from 1777 to 1807 upwards of 3,000,000 Atricans had been sold in the West Indies. All those forts which may be seen lining the west coast of Africa to-day were constructed principally by means of the revenue derived from the Harper's Magazine.

A Gilt-Edged Risk.

Life Insurance President (in astonishment)-What under the sun ever made you take a risk on this man's life? Why, swears he has been a confirmed invalid for Superintendent-One of the best of risks.

sir. Confirmed invalids never die of anyfully. thing but old age. Patti's Method,

powers rather than to their domestic capabilities. Her castle is always crowded with guests and operatic performances in the servants hall.

A Sure Cure. Von Blumer-You haven't another cigar like the one you gave me the other day, have you? Williertry-Yes, here's one. Von Blumer-Thanks, old man. I'm

trying to break my boy from smoking .--Clothier and Furnisher. Her Sweetheart, Carrie-"I think Hattie has gone out to

Fannie-"What's to moon?" Carrie-"Don't you know what that is?" Fannie (catching on)-"Oh, but why

Carrie-"Because there's a man in it." Woman' Way. "I'll never send a manuscript of another novel to a woman typewriter," said de Ruyter.

Why not?" "The last time I tried it she copied the last chapter first."

Nemo-Bah, that woman can't talk a little bit. Noone-Why, I thought she talked incessantly. Nemo-Well, isn't that what I said?-Godey's.

He Did. She-You used to say before we were married that you would give up your life He-Well, didn't I? I haven't had any

Not Completely Intoxicated. Holmes-Hewlett, you were the most completely drunk man I ever saw last Hewlett-No I wasn't. My better half

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

News From the Ever-Increasing Up Country Papers.

LIVELY TIMES AT THE MINING CAMPS

Important Discoveries of Daily Occur- tract price is \$347 and the work is to ance-Rush to the Duncan Country-

Okunagan Railway Notes-Settlers

The machinery and type for the new paper was shipped to New Denver last Wednesday. It is to be called The Prospector. The first number is to appear on

Looking for Farming Lands.

The work of clearing the right of way for the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake rail- His body has not been recovered yet. way will commence on Monday morning, Mr. J. J. Nickson of Vancouver being the contractor.

Jack Stauber has bonded the Silver freight between here and New Denver, vet.

and two more enroute. Mr. Hughes would have brought his packing outfit slave gangs as they marched to the shore, here had the Duluth syndicate kept faith A. H. Holdich and J. H. Anderson left on Thursday morning on a prospecting tour. Starting from Illecillewaet they

> man has ever set foot. It is stated that work on the telegraph line from here to Nelson will commence at Nakusp on Monday and will be completed by October 15th. Poles will be cut along the route, and the wire is on its

way from the east. A number of German ranchers have visited Nakusp lately looking for land. But it is the same here as in other places in British Columbia. The good ranching land in the vicinity is owned } by a company which will neither work it nor sell it at a reasonable figure.

A small screw steamer is being built at the smelter wharf by Mr. Vandernere of Nanaimo, She is 40 feet in ength and 8 feet beam. The engine and propeller are ready for placing in position. She is for service on the Columbia

(Golden Era.) Mrs. Redgrave, wife of the sheriff, is again very seriously ill. The government dredge will be ready for a trial run next week.

den. Several black bears have been seen Miss Lucas, the much respected school

usual summer holiday on Sunday. from the Duncan river country last Sat- in the townsite. urday. They brought some good samples of galena and quartz and encouraging cution met at Donald on Monday last. A well signed document will be forwarded to Victoria and probably some atten-

ing public. Two young Englishmen, Brown and Hemmant, are having a good time just persuading their countrymen to reflect a now fishing and are proud of their first day's sport. Twelve fine trout in a morning, averaging two pounds apiece, is not bad, and speaks well for the Columbia and the sportmen. Mr. Brown says this is hard work on the muscle lucrative commerce there can be no doubt, but a good advertisement for the maker of the rod.

tion paid to the desire of the well think-

Archie McMurdo and George Stark came back from the International and other claims in the basin last week. The snow is now going very fast; parts of the claims even on the summit are getslave tax.—From "Slavery and the Slave ting clear, and shortly the entire country trade in Africa," by Henry M. Stanley, in will be open for the prospectors and inspection. The trail from Carbonate Landing to the Middle Fork extremity is in first-class order.

(Inland Sentinel.) As a proof of the increase of traffic at this depot, the C. P. R. has increased the length of their platform by 150 feet. At the Number One they are getting fine ore with wire silver showing plenti-"Steve" expects 200 tons averaging 200 ounces in silver per ton.

There was to be seen at the Grand Pa-Mme. Patti chooses her servants for cific stables yesterday an extraordinary Craig-y-Nos with reference to their vocal natural phenomenon in the form of a cific stables yesterday an extraordinary colt with eight legs. The animal is the property of Mr. Edwards, and was foaled at his farm at North Thompson little theatre are frequent, when it is neces- about ten days since, by a pretty black sary for her to recruit her troupe from the | mare, its sire being a Clydesdale stallion, both owned by Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Steveson, of Ainsworth, who bonded the Highland mine, is very much pleased with the prospects of the mine. His partners. Messrs. Clark and Slater, of Spokane, came in last week to inspect their properties when they found in the Highland a four-foot vein of clean galena giving 54 ounces of silver to the ton and about 65 per cent. of lead. They decided to erect concentrating works at the mine and took Mr. Steveson out to

order the machinery. A gentleman who has just " returned from a trip to Adams lake district is loud in his praise of this newly developed mineral country. He says prospectors are still coming in, and numerous claims have been located and registered. Three parties are now fitting out here to go out there, and many others are likely to fol-Water power to almost any extent can be obtained at Lewis creek, and the district gives evidence of being full of minerals. The outlet from these mines will be by Lewis creek and the North Thompson, and there is an excel-

(Kaslo Examiner.) Men set to work on the Eureka mine last Wednesday.

The Great Northern railway company has bought the Spokane smelter. A sawmill is expected to start up at Bear lake this week. It will be run by Mr. Pinney, of Minneapolis.

lent site for a town at the mouth of the

A Montreal man in Kaslo got a telegram 20 days behind time informing him of the death of his wife. It is current talk that the Minneapolis syndicate have forfeited their deposit of \$3000 on the option they held on New

Denver property. News comes to hand of the discovery

of a seven-foot ledge of galena, 10 miles

out of town, on the Black Fox claim, which is an extension of th' Daisy. John Jackson is reported to have made a very rich gold strike in the Castle creek district, ore from which is now be-

ing sacked. The ore sacked assayed \$8000 per ton. J. W. McIntosh and L. McLean have been awarded the contract for building the new Presbyterian church. The concompleted within 30 days.

Mr. Starchman sold, this week, a half interest in the Dolly claim on Spring creek to some gentlemen from the east. Consideration \$600. The Dolly is just across the mountain on Jackson creek.

C. D. Sweitzer came in on Thursday from the big snowslide on the Freddie Lee. Mr. Sweitzer's brother was one of the unfortunate victims of the slide which occurred on the 4th of January.

Father Fayard, superintendent of the Catholic denomination in the absence of Bishop Durieu, was here last week, and inquired about the advisability of estab-Queen, on the Great Northern ledge, to Mr. Sassel for \$20,000, ten per cent. to be paid down. Jack is at present doing be paid down. Jack is at present doing the Pool lode.

| Catholic School and nospital at a cost of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Rand and to the pool lode. Miller have offered a tract of land to Five packtrains are engaged carrying build on, but they have not fully decided

Nelson Tribune. The assessment work on the California claim has shown an 8-foot vein of ironcopper sulphide ore, which assays \$20 per ton in gold.

Travel between Bonner's Ferry and points on Kootenay lake is very light, will work northwards towards Big Bend but the steamboat crews are kept busy, nevertheless-fighting mosquitoes.

Word was telephoned down from Kaslo last night that J. M. Burke & Co.'s private bank had closed its doors. It is not likely that depositors will lose anything. Another new location, the Edith

Morey, shows a large body, width unknown, of iron pyrites and galena, a small sample from which assayed \$32 in John R. Cook is having some develop-

ment work done on the Cliff claim. He has lately had three sample assays taken from 12 feet in width of his claim, the lowest of which ran \$35 and the highest \$60 in gold. A 4-foot vein of iron-copper sulphide

ore containing some galena and antimony has been located on the mountain overriver and will probably be launched this looking the town a mile and a half away. Assay returns have not been received as yet. Several new finds have been made at

Trail Creek lately, twenty locations being recorded last week. The Minnie, a new location, shows a 4-foot vein of ga-Shooting is good just now around Gol- lena ore carrying \$60 to the ton, about equally divided between gold and silver. Angus McGillivray has sold one-half his interest in the New Denver townsite teacher, went home to Victoria for her to W. H. Smith, the locator of the Mountain Chief mine, for \$12,500. Mr. Dave Dickie and partner came in McGillivray still has an eighth interest

On Friday last a large body of highgrade ore was struck in the No. 1 mine. accounts of the outlook in that section. | in Ainsworth district, and the lessees of The committee appointed to draw up a that property are beginning to be leve memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor they have one of the best mining propo-complaining of the great lack of proper sitions in the lake country. The matreatment at the hands of the Attorney- chinery for their concentrator is on the way in, and it has been decided to pu the mill on the Krao creek.

The Slocan Hotel Company has quit business, and its property—the Hotel Slocan at Kaslo-is now in the hands of the creditors, of whom G. O. Buchanan. G. A. Bigelow & Co., and James McDonald & Co. are the principal ones. It is not known whether the hotel will be kept open or not. The liabilities of the now defunct hotel company footed

up to something over \$12,000. The recent discovery at the foot of Slocan lake is so promising that the finders have decided to work it them-"Bill" Springer says it is the best defined ledge that he has yet seen in West Kootenay; that it is in granite; and that it will go down. The lowest assay had gave a return of 920 ounces in silver and \$40 in gold to the ton. The ore also contains copper, but no lead.

(Kaslo Examiner.) The Duncan country is coming to the front in great style. Rich strikes are continually being made and prospectors are going into the district by the hund-

The sawmill plant has at last been shipped from the Toronto works and is en route to Lardo, with a man trailing it up to see that it will get through in fast

Prospectors are rushing into the Healey ereek section from all parts and many good finds are being made. Wednesday over 20 prospectors ascended the creek valley from Trout Lake and the rush daily continues.

The ferry connecting the main Lardo trail with the one leading from the forks of the Lardo-Duncan rivers to Howser lake is completed and the workmen are now awaiting the steel cable to stretch across the river to finish the job.

Thomas Ferguson and J. D. McLeod arrived in town Sunday from Howser creek, having with them small sacks containing specimens of ores from veins struck a few days ago. The ore is galena and looks as fine as this character of mineral bearing ore usually does. Both strikes were made about six miles up the creek and in a country possessing a decidedly favorable formation for the existence of goods leads.

Joe Herrington and S. S. Simmons arrival Wednesday from Cooper creek, bringing with them the glad tidings of a rich strike made about four miles from its mouth and eight miles from Lardo. The lead where they struck it is high on the mountain side and exposes three feet of good ore heavily streaked with galena

fore stealing anything.

-A letter purporting to be f.om Frederick Day, who escaped from the provincial jail several days ago, was received in the city on Saturday from Chehalis, Washington, and was addressed to a friend for delivery to Mrs. Day. The letter set 10th that Day had been found in an open boat after having been four days without food.

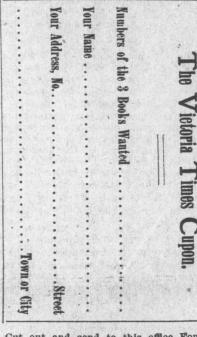
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The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their



# The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—



Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:— No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Naauthor of "Dora Thorne."
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No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell. No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander. No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dors No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexnder Dumas. No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE: By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIA-MOND. By W. M. Thackeray.
The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer emables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.
One of the above coupons will be pub-

of good ore heavily streaked with galena bands. It is in a contact between granite and shale formations and also carries iron in considerable quantities.

—Two canoes filled with Songhees Indians left, yesterday for Whatcom to participate in the races there on July 4th.

—An attempt was made to break into John McNeill's house, 57 View street, between 12 and 1 on Friday evening. The burglar entered through the kitchen window, but was frightened away before stealing anything.

The burglar entered through the kitchen window, but was frightened away before stealing anything.

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dress:—
(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES. Victoria, B. C. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Pointed a Revolver. Mrs. Williams, of 146 Michigan street, has been summoned to the police court for Monday next. Mrs. Willia charged with pointing a revolver at Wm. T. Hardhaker is a bailiff who was making a distress. The incident happened vesterday.

Whiskey Did It.

William Thompson, Jack (Siwash) and Annie (klootchman), were holding a 'spree" last night at the cabin of Thompson, Pembroke street near Douglas street. It was two o'clock in the morning when Constable Walker heard howls and screams and drunken cries issuing from this cabin. He entered and

Baptiste Beats Women. Jean Baptiste is in the provincial jail. He was arrested at Sooke yesterday by Sergeant Langley. Baptiste is charged with beating women of the neighborhood. Without the slightest provocation he is known to have struck women with his fists and with sticks. Charges have been preferred against him and they will be heard Monday.

Booth to Come "Commandant" Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, will be here next week.

The programme arranged is:-Welcome meeting and banquet, the former at The Victoria, on July 8; grand battle for souls, afternoon and evening, July 9, and lecture by the "Commandant" the "Darkest England" scheme, July 10, when Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.

Discharging Sealskins.

The schooner Favorite moved in to the C.P.N. Co.'s wharf this morning and will this afternoon discharge her own catch of 1000 skins, 1260 from the Ocean Belle for Richard Hall, and 1015 from the E. B. Marvin for E. B. Marvin & Co. The latter catches are to be both stored in the basement of Marvin's store, where the skins from the Triumph and Sapphire are already, with those shipped in early in the season. They will be packed so as to be ready for shipment at any time.

Grand Ledge C. O. O. F. At the meeting of the grand lodge, C.O. O. F., at Brantford, on June 23rd, the most important business done in reference to British Columbia was as follows: The striking out of the word "white" was postponed until the next meeting of the grand lodge. Insurance compulsory on all new members, same to take effect on September 1st, 1893. Provincial grand lodge to be granted when constituted for same is drafted by district (No. 7) approved of by the P.G.O. and endorsed or otherwise by the grand lodge at its next session. The establishment of a branch of Juveniles under the grand lodge. The establishment of a branch of the Sisters of Ruth. Revision of our secret work and our degree lec-Organizer to be appointed for J. Hutchison, (4) J. D. Knapp, Plewes, (6) E. G. O. appoints, (7) British Columbia elect their own, (8) J. Brodie, omitted. (12) T. J. Taylor, (13) P. Finlay, retreats. (14) Thomas Healey, (15) C. G. O. appoints, (16) J. H. Ellis, (17) C. G. O. Grand Master, H. Collins; Deputy Grand Master, A. S. Warner; Grand Secretary, R. Fleming; Grand Treasurer, G. Boxall; Grand Warden, G. Cochrane: Grand Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Wilson; Grand Guard, Robert Clark; Grand Organizer, H. Collins; Grand Auditors, Bros. M. Thomas, Wilson and Young: Grand Trustees, Bros. Harris, Thompson and McKay; Grand Medical Referee, Dr. Bingham, Cannington, Ont. Total membership, 4555; an increase of 956. Next grand lodge meets in Napanee. Ont.

### DISMISSED THE CASE.

Justice Drake Dismisses the Charge Against Pastor Reams.

In the Supreme Court this morning the charge of rape against Rev. Alfred Reams of Merced, Cal., was dismissed by Justice Drake. Lindley Crease, the prosecuting attorney, said that he had no further evidence to offer on the charge, and the court said the evidence at the trial a week ago was insufficient to hold a man on such a charge, according to Canadian law. Reams was in court and bowed very politely when he His son, William. heard the sentence. aged 15, sat near his father, and walked alongside him and the policeman to the provincial jail. Reams was questioned whether he would consent to return on the abduction charge before the arrival of extradition papers. He said he would not say. Sheriff Warfield will take back the boy with his father and find him work in Merced. The boy says he prefers to stay in Victoria.

Law Intelligence.

To-morrow being Dominion Day the Law Courts and law offices will be

closed.

Mr. Justice Drake sat at 11:30 to hear additional evidence in the case of Croft vs. Bourchier and Hamlin, Mr. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eberts, Q. C., for the defendant Hamlin, his co-defendant having allowed judgment to be taken by default of appear-The books of the firm of Bour-Croft & Hamlin were produced and admired for their beautiful binding. but there were no entries of business transactions as it was stated in evidence that no business was done during the brief period that the partnership lasted. His Lordship reserved judgment.

The Chief Justice has had before him for a short time what promises to give the editor of Truth something to say about the administration of justice by British Columbia magistrates. Three in telligent magistrates of New Westminster city sat to hear charges against a number of Chinamen. They adjourned the case for a week and then, before the time expired, heard the charge and fined each of the defendants in his absence. notwithstanding the vigorous protests of counsel. Mr. H. D. Helmcken has taken the matter before the Chief Justice on certiorari. The case was adjourned to enable recognizances to be filed with the registrar of the court. The

Chief justice condemned in severe terms the manner in which the three magistrates "administered justice."

DANGERS OF PORTIER PASS. What the Investigations of the Quadra

at That Place Revealed.

The Dominion steamer Quadra reurned to port yesterday evening, after being absent on various and important duties for the last fortnight. The proposed site for the new beacons on the edge of the dangerous shoal that extends out into the Gulf of Georgia from the mouth of the Fraser River has been marked by two small buoys; the beacons will be erected as soon as possible. The rock on which the Romulus struck on the 30th of last March, when in charge of Pilot Sabiston, has been found and located; the rock is in the fairway of what was shown by the Admiralty chart as a good and safe passage. The rock bears from Black Rock south 35 degrees east, distant three cables, and 22 feet of water was found upon it when reduced to low water spring tides, though less depth than this may probably be found on some of the rocky heads. The tide sets over the rock with great velocity, causing a strong ripple and overfall on the surface. Besides this rock two others were located by Capt. Walbran, who examined the pass right through. One of these dangers, on which is 10 feet at extreme low water, lies just south of Virago Rock, of which it is an extension, a rocky ledge on which is four fathoms connecting it with that rock, with six or seven fathoms on each side of the ridge. The other danger is the extension of the reef south of Canoe Rock, which extends to the southward from that small islet furthan is marked on the chart. At Entrance Island the new steam fog alarm has been landed, all ready to be erected, when it will be a valuable addition to the safe navigation of the port of Nanaimo. At Active Pass the new steam fog alarm was adjusted by Chief Engineer Grant, and it is now ready for service. The blast is 10 seconds duration, with an interval of one minute between each blast. Three Fraser river buoys were picked up in various localities, two at Vancouver and one up Howe Sound. These buoys have been returned to the Fraser river and will be replaced by the Samson. The strong freshets now coming down the river, accompanied by all kinds of floating debris is the cause of the bouys not staying in their proper positions. The Quadra has

#### COSTLY FISHING RODS.

returned to port in excellent order, re-

Exquisite and Expensive Outfits of Anglers of Affluence.

flecting great credit on all aboard.

Tackle made nowadays for trout fishing is a dream of exquisite beauty, and the anglers of but 20 years ago look with dumb amazement upon the discarded relsportsman with finest tackle gazes in done, is a familiar legend. The newspapers have printed it incessantly, the eastern and western Ontario. Election illustrated journals have added their the abbacy and with the sanction barely escaped expression in riot, had of officers: D. D. G. M.'s for districts (1) mite, until it has become a happy house and assistance of the famous abbott, annihilated every child-hell of the Do-James Barnes, (2) T. A. Wardell, (3) hold story. It was a funny legend and Thomas Seabroke, built the New Inn. (5) A. lingered a good while. To-day the angler with fine tackle and the knowledge how to use it is the one who succeeds in (9) T. Richardson, (10) J. C. Rose, (11) luring the lusty trout from its secluded

Thaddeus Norris, that estimable leader of the gentle Quaker anglers, in his various outings on the famous Broadhead of Pennsylvania, made use of a flycasting rod twelve ounces in weight, where to-day a rod of five ounces in weight is accepted as the extreme limit, the more popular, squatty, effective and less irksome tool weighing but four ounces. He would doubtless have made a lighter weapon, for he built his own tools, had he been acquainted with the later methods of accurately dividing the Japanese bamboo, cementing its sections and whipping them with silk, coating them with a water proof solution, and giving as a result a fishing rod so strong, so pliable, so delicate in action, and so enduring as to prove not only perfection in use and a thing of rare beauty to the eye, but to reach a weight measured by drachms instead of ounces. The split bamboo fishing rod is one of the triumphs of modern skill and ingenuity and is closely pressed by the silken, enameled and waterproof lines made in this country alone. The same may well be said of reels, a most important adjunct in the yard, feasting on this and that like a

gentle art of angling. The finest material, the greatest skill, the most experienced labor and the most perfect machinery are utilized in the creation of the modern angler's outfit, and, costly. A good hexagonal bamboo flyrod, the best and most satisfactory pattern yet produced, costs from \$25 to \$400, and with ordinary care will serve faithfully for many years. Fly-rods costing \$400 are not in general demand, yet they are on sale at this moment in the show room of a Broadway tackle house, and are superb samples of the high state of perfection reached in their manufacture and of the exquisite manner in which gold filigree can be fitted o the butt or handle of these implements

Reels of good quality are made of silver, aluminum, brass, rubber and nickel, and even gold has recently entered into their construction, one of the latter being now in the possession of a Maiden Lane angler. It is built upon the quadruple multiplying principle of the splendid Frankfort (Ky.) reel, is richly engraved, jeweled like the works of a fine Waltham watch, and costs \$500. The \$20 reel, however, is more popular at present, even among the most accomplished anglers, and is quite as reliable and serviceable, for it will run smoothly until the owner lays it aside forever .-New York Evening Post.

The Victoria Disaster. London,-June 29.-A despatch from

Beyrout says: The Camperdown and Victoria were locked eight minutes. Two minutes after they were unlocked the fore part of the Victoria was submerged. The order to abondon the ship was given only a minute before she lurched over. Chaplain Morris lost his life while trying to save the sick. The coast near Tripoli is strewn with debris for five

-At our disposal on Hillside avenue we have two two-story houses on the installment plan at cose. PAGE & WINNETT.

### WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

Ancient, Forgotten and Neglected Inns of England.

SCENES OF SLUMBEROUS TRANQUILITY

The Spot Where "Nicholas Nickleby" Was Imagined-Well Preserved Roman Roads-Where William and Malcolm Strove for Supremacy.

London, June 19, 1893.-There is no place in Eugland where such a fine example of the very ancient stone-built village may be found as at Broadway, the "Bradweia" of 500 years ago, which pestles against the lower slope of the northwestern face of the Cotswold Hills, overlooking the lovely vale of Evesham. The many-gabled Lygon Arms, a delicious resort for American and English artists and other genuine epicures of food, scenery and charming antiquities. is the most ancient of all the structures of the slumberous old mountain town.

The precise structure standing here today is known to have been occupied as an inn for upwards of 500 years. It is charmingly picturesque without, and its interior is most quaintly arranged, with odd nooks and corners, while the first floor of the east wing has a fine old room with a curiously carved chimney-piece in stone, other interesting ornamentation, and a wondrous lot of charming traditions about the great folk, some on desperate business, like Charles I., in 1645, and Cromwell, in 1651, who have lodged within it. Broadway itself is the sweetest old English pastoral village idyl to be found in England, and, to me, this ancient hostelry, with its Tudor chimneys, its many gables and dormers, its stone and iron finials, mullioned windows and bays, its fine ingles and fireplaces, with its stone walls, thick as a fort's massed with creepers and vines, is its warmest

The old cathedral city of Gloucester possesses several very ancient inns which are still in use, two of which are regarded as among the most interesting sights of the place by all foreign travelers. One of these, the New Inn, is an extraordinary relic of very ancient times and deeply interesting from its great age, its historical associations and its extremely picturesque character, its architecture having many features in common with the larger and distinctly Moresque inns of Spain and Portugal.

Readers of history will recall that the splendid south aisle of Gloucester's magnificent cathedral was built in 1318 by Abbott Thokey, during whose abbacy the body of the murdered King Edward II., which had been refused burial in the abbeys of Malmesbury, Kingswood and Bristol, was given burial within it. Great pilgrimages to Edward's tomb, and wonderfully increased revenues to ics in use at that time. The farmer's the then abbey church resulted. The boy, catching trout by the score with a throngs were sometimes so enormous clumsy bean pole, while the fishless that the city could not shelter them, and they were obliged to encamp at nights mute admiration, wondering how it is outside the gates. A shrewd old monk, named John Turnius, taking proper adwhich at the time doubtless had no superior as a public hostelry in Europe. Think of taking your ease in your inn, as you can do in the New Inn of Gloucester to-day, in a tavern which has sur-

vived the changes of 443 years and never been closed a day! The quaint old place is so cunningly hidden behind the grim walls of Northgate street that the casual straggler, not having it in actual quest, would be fortunate indeed if his glance penetrated the deep, dark archway separting it from the street and fell upon the charming old world scene within. I can never forget my own experience, when, wholly ignorant of the spot, and of all of dear old Gloucester, for that matter, I had come after a wearisome tramp down from the Malvern Hills, and without object or purpose was leaning against the corner of this same dark archway for a bit of rest. Turning in a vagrant way to depart, a coaching party dashed gaily past me through the archway. My eyes followed the cavalcade, and then my legs followed my gladdening eyes. What an exquisite pleasure was in that sense of original discovery of a place so picturesque and old! How hesitatingly I tiptoed about that fine and ancient courtcovetous intruder; and when I found that these were anybody's pictures for the reckoning of three pennyworth of entertainment, with what delight did I luxuriate at the bow-window of that fine as the demand is limited, it follows as a lold coffee room, ordering this and that natural sequence that these articles are which I did not want, and tipping the waiter so immoderately that he sent another, and that one another, but taxing them all with questions so that they gasped between answers, and fina'ly wound up by settling an advance score which removed all doubts of responsibility, if not of sanity, while ordering my luggage to its quaintest old room with the loquacity of a bridegroom and the bravery of a lord!

Around the entire three stories of the inner court, which is very spacious, run galleries upon which all the dormitories open, precisely as with the Spanish patio or court; while the half story of the peaked roof is broken into dormers, hooded with pretty tiling, and their faces set, like the border of an old woman's cap, with simple but wondrous ornamentation. The most picturesque of old stairs and landings leading from one story to the other. Huge iron ornamentations, many cast with sacred emblems in view of the original pilgrim character are found promiscuously attached to the doors, windows, and ceilings, angles and bows. Diamond-shaped panes in leaden frames are common. Casement and little swinging windows are everywhere throughout the structure. Niches for effigies and carved crosses have not yet been hidden by time and change.

Opposite the street archway is another esser but picturesque archway, with the entire facade of the rear side of the quadrangle above showing as quaint and dreamful a scene of restfulne s and antiquity as can be found in Europe. Through this is reached the stable-yard now restricted to accommolation for 60 horses. In olden time it could care for hundreds of animals, as folk of quality in the time of the King Edward pilgrimages invariably came on horseback. Everything about the New Inn is cueer and quaint and old. Never elsewhere was it, save at its desolate top, where Wil- If the knot is wanting in its distinctive Bros.

seen such a radiant jumble of odd cor- liam the Conqueror and Malcolm of ners, little arches, protruding upper stories, peep-holes of windows, gables, offices, "ostries," taprooms, and wealth kingdoms; and then wisely stopped and of vines and foliage and grave and unctuous waiters and chubby-cheeked kit- very spot should be raised the great Roi chen maids, house maids and barmaids to heighten the mysteries, cheer and on one side of which was graven the charm of this typical old English inn.

Dead old Bowes, in northern Yorkshire, alongside what in former times | these old faces away; and none others was called the Great North Road, possesses one of the finest specimens of the | ling in the valley, on the other side toample roadside inns of the olden coaching days to be found in all England. reached; all of which gave travelers' The village and this inn have always had for me the weirdest fascination of unmixed with a tinge of dread. any provincial spot in Britain, though both hamlet and inn are now dreary and | each fully 100 feet square. desolate beyond description. The old next the street has its entire front open inn here, now called the Unicorn, was to the great innyard thus formed. The first known as the George. Eight two sides abutting the street comprised coaches, bound either to London or respectively the inn proper-a long, two-Glasgow, daily changed horses in its great yard in the good old coaching days. with a perfect maze of curious old It is to this inn that Charles Dickens, with a great and merciful motive in figtion, repaired with his friend and com- ditionally bewildering by countless panion, Hablot Browne, a few weeks before Christmas of 1837, where the two remained while Dickens secured material for "Nicholas Nickleby."

He had letters to a yeoman of the

place, soon to shine as one of the immortals of fiction as honest "John Browdie." He represented himself as agent of a poor widow desirous of placing her only boy in a quiet country school. In this way he secured admission to a number in the vicinity, though shut out by some of the wary masters. The "school" seeming most suitable as a prototype of them all, from the personel of its savage owner and his family, with wild and desolate physical surroundings in keeping with the hopelessness of the school life of the place itself, was the Dotheboys Hall, still standing in Boweshardly a stone's throw from the ancient Unicorn inm, the house being now occupied by "old man Bonsfield," husband of the veritable Squeers' daughter, Fanny Squeers, known in life as Mary Ann Shaw-where "Nicholas Nickleby," his protege in misery, the wretched "Smike." and scores of other helpless young lives, are depicted as having undergone an almost inconceivable life of servitude, starvation and cruelty.

Investigations showed that the horrible picture was not an exaggeration. and bore out Dickens' own statement in the original preface that "Mr. Squeers and his school are faint and feeble pic tures of an existing reality, purposely subdued and kept down lest they should be deemed impossible." This, Dickens' second, and in some respects his greatest, novel was begun in April, 1838, and finished in October, 1839. At the appearance of the first part, he ran away from London, as he always did, to remain in hiding until a distinct measure of public favor or disfavor was shown. In the case of "Nicholas Nickleby" his forgivable skulking was of short duration. The first day's sale of the first part exceeded 50,000 copies. Not six months had passed before the torture and cruelty to helpless scholars in these remote prison-pens were abated, and before the last chapter of "Nicholas Nickleby" had been read, public feeling, vantage of the situation, in 1450, under | which in many portions of the country theboys Hall variety in England.

If you came from London to Bowes over the same coach-road as did Nicholas Nickleby, when, nearing the end of his dreary journey, "at about 6 o'clock that night, he and Mr. Squeers and the little boys and their united luggage were put down at the George and New Inn," you would have come by the old coach road from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow. On leaving the ancient city of York you would have struck into a highway 2000 years old. Masses of Roman legions have swept, tide on tide, back and forth over the same stone road. Stern Agricola, the courtly Tacitus and the Emperor Servius himself, have ridden towards the unconquerable North upon it. The latter left 50,000 of his army dead among the Scotch mists and mountains, and with his face set towards Rome and home, only reached York to die of his wounds and chagrin. It is the great Roman Road of England. Watling, or Waithling, Street it is called. Away in the north of Yorkshire, a few miles above Catterick

Bridge, one stem of this highway goes on through Durham and Northumber land, and thence to Edinburgh. The other swings around to the westward. traversing Westmoreland and Cumberland through Carlisle to the great Roman Wall, which once protected England from the Caledonian hordes, and thence. in a more modern coach road, winds through the olden lovers' haven, Gretna Green, to Glasgow. On this western stem, between the rivers Tees and Greta, at the eastern edge of Stanemoor, nearly surrounded by desolate moors, lies what is left of Bowes.

It is difficult not to wander away from description of the old Unicorn Inn. at Bowes, among the literary and antiquarian things of interest in its neighborhood. The inn itself must not be confounded, even under its old name of the George, with the George Inn of Greta Bridge, six miles nearer York, now used as a corn mill. To disguise the exact location of Dotheboys Hall, Dickens made Squeers (Shaw) travel with young Nickleby three miles from the George Inn to the supposititious "Hall," followed by the "cartload of infant misery." What they really did do was to dismount all together from the York and Carlisle coach within the inn-yard of this very Unicorn, and then shiver along the crooked, cobled single street of Bowes, until they arrived at the "long, cold-looking house," a little beyond to the west, and "a tall, lean boy (poor Smike!) with a lantern in his hand is-

sued forth." The Unicorn, which seems to have completely escaped the attention of English antiquarians and travelers, is not only remarkable from its associations, in having been the most important inn near the border, between York and Glasgow and Edinburgh in olden times, but n also being the largest of those ancient English roadside hostelries still extant which were called into existence by the necessities of travel in the old coaching

days. At its very door the Royal Mail began the ascent over the Great North Road of weird, dreary and vast Stanemoor, peopled only by witch and warlock; silent ever save from howling tempests: and with no semblance of humans upon

feasted, sensibly deciding that on the (now Rere) cross, or "Cross of Kings," image of William, and on the other that of Malcolm; but 800 years have eaten will be seen until Kirkby Stephen, nestwards ancient Penrith and Carlisle is cheer at the Unicorn a special zest not

Its form is of a double quadrangle, The one storied and garreted stone structure, rooms approached by outlandish stairs. entries and landings, and rendered adniches, cupboards, alcoves and blind panels; and the other a huge brewhouse, with dozens of granaries and store-rooms behind. The side opposite the street provided offices and sleeping accommodations for guards, post-boys, whips and all those inn helpers concerned in working the coaches, or dealing with the tired cattle of the many travelers on horseback, merchandise packers and wagoners passing between England and Scotland a century ago.

In this quadrangle are also many open stone sheds, with tiled roofs, stone feedboxes and neat, slanted cobblestone floors, where private vehicles and wagoners could find temporary shelter in great numbers; and in the centre of this quadrangle, set about with stone drinking-troughs, is the most tremendous ancient pump I have found in England, still creakingly serving the scanty of the present degenerate days. The quadrangle behind the inn-yard is

formed by what remains of the ancient stone stables, where scores of pairs of post-horses could have found comfortable quarters and as many more carters' and packers' cattle have good shelter and care. In the hostel proper the huge old kitchen must have guite equaled the famous ancient kitchen of old St. Mary's Hall, Coventry. There are still to be seen a half a dozen coffee and breakfast rooms, low, with deep window-seats, and who nevertheless wish to appear quaint cupboards and odd old oak paneling, where guests were served in parties and groups, instead of in a common hall. There are tons and tons of lead in the roof-gutters, about the window-frames. and still firmly holding the tiny panes of glass. Little old parlors and sittingancient stucco work are still recognizable; but most interesting of all, and paid for at the average price of 50 time is a tiny tap-room opening into the rear of the inn-yard. It has low oaken settles built station-

place is full of tiny cranes for steaming kettles. In one corner is an oaken bed. enclosed in a closet-like frame, where landlord or barman could not only retire at night completely from sight, but also lock himself in against uproar and dis- a small apartment where they can returbance; and the window to this room is a low, portly bow, in the centre of fashionable young men pr which, above a tiny stout shelf, is a sin-their cravats tied at the salonnier's, as gle hinged pane. Through this the sta- it costs less than to have him come to blemen, hangers-on, the late travelers, their house. who might be honest or otherwise, were served with usquebaugh or a joramonly after they had deposited coin of the realm and the latter had reached the hostel treasury, a great buckskin bag within the dark recesses of the barman's fortified bed.

ary into wall and floor. Its huge fire-

A wonderful old curio is the Unicorn at Bowes, all unknown to the people of was French furniture which had been is dead in its shell. Its oaken timbers, as those in Raleigh's old home at Youghal, seem everlasting; but its of that substance, which is not especmoaning belfry, its empty stables, its ially beautiful, with enamelled gold crumbling dove-cotes, its forlorn brewhouse, its empty tap-room, its grassgrown inn-yard, and even its present occupancy by a strange creature, half ploughman and half schoolmaster, who stares listlessly up and down the Great North Road for an occasional victim in the wandering bicyclist, less frequent literary tramp, or yokel from the near fields, all serve to emphasize by contrast the cheer and stirring days that once were here.

As everywhere in England along its grand old highways where stand these crumbling monuments to the mellow coaching days, there remains but mournful silence where there was an army of helpers and horse-keepers; where the bow-legged post-boys in their high chokers, high hats, huge buttons and gorgeous waistcoats, led lives of positive renown; where the tinkle of harness brasses and clatter of hoof were endless; where "Rule Britannia" from shrillkeyed bugles enlivened the constant de parture and arrival of coaches; where the smart cry of "first pair out!" set the inn-yard and stables in high commotion: and where through the livelong day and night, a great roadside inn, like the Unicorn, was the brightest, liveliest, cheer-iest, most harum-scarum and delicious place to be found in all the length and breadth of "Merrie England."

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. Tying Cravats.

The employees of the fashionable hair dressing shops of Paris are called salonniers, and they not only cut hair in the latter style, but sell linen collars, and at the same time tie the knots of the cravats worn by the purchasers of the collars. This operation is, it appears, a very delicate one, for the artist is expected to make the knot in such a way that it will harmonize with the cut of the collar and with the physiognomy of the person wearing it. Certa:n, rich and fashionable young men take delight in making themselves remarked by their eccentricity; their supreme idea of elegance is not to do anything like the common run of mortals. They adopt expressions among themselves, says a writer in the London Epoch, which frequently find their way with the general public; they decide each year the cut of trousers, the shape of the shoe, the form of the hat, the length of the overcoatin short, of the whole of the masculine toilet. Now the way the cravat is tied is a very important matter for a gentle man in evening dress. Swells recognize each other by this mark of good taste.

They know, in looking at a necktie, it its wearer is or is not a good customer of such or such a hair-dressing saloon. Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler

JUST OUT! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE BIG BOTTLE PAIN-KILLER



Old Popular 25c. Price.

stamp its wearer is regarded as a profane and does not enjoy the familiarity accorded to those who have passed through the hands of a celebrated salonnier. We all know how easily fashions spread and how easily excessive notions are adopted. Young men who would consider that they are compromising themselves in going into a barber shop with their cravats tied in the most approved fashion have the salonniers come to their apartments.

Whenever there is a grand fete these artists get into a cab at 6 o'clock in the evening and begin their rounds. In two hours they can tie the cravats of some rooms, with curious windows and most | twenty fashionable young men, and thus earn from \$8 to \$10, each knot being illustrating the customs of that early cents, or nearly half what the cravat is worth. The employer makes two-thirds of the receipts and the assistant the other third

This facility of earning so much money in a short time prompts the salonniers to work on their own accounts as soon as they obtain the promise of employment from a sufficient number of customers. Then they devote themselves exclusively to tying cravats. They hire ceive their customers, for a great many

Fancy Prices for Bric-a-Brac. There is always something useless which the rich will buy at fancy prices. A few years ago it was odd china; Lord Dudley, for example, giving thousands of pounds for a china ship, which a housemaid might break: recently it England themselves. Like the village it used by some person of eminence; and to-day it seems to be rock crystal and other inferior precious stones. A vase mounting, was sold at the Spitzer sale in Paris for £2,940, and a jasper cup, with similar mounting, for £1.892. A "smoky" rock crystal ewer went for £630, and a rock crytal goblet for

> Things in rock crystal have the merit of durability; but the material limits rather than develops the artist's skill. The constant deposit of millionaires in society tends, of course, to increase the demand for all things that cannot be reproduced; but one wonders how great the reduction in price would be if any general misfortune fell on Europe-a great war, for instance, or a great upheaval from below. We claimed durability, by the way, for the translucent stones, but it was a hasty claim. Ninetenths of the work in them, which must have accumulated in the old civilizations, have irretrievably perished; and, indeed, the learned have never ascertained the fate of the Roman emeralds and rubies. -The Spectator.

### NANAIMO'S STREETS.

The Question of a New Survey-Murderer Kennedy's Character.

Nanaimo, June 30.-A public meeting was held in the city hall last evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the re-survey of the city. The meeting was poorly attended. Mayor Haslam explained why it was necessary that the by-law should pass, which appeared to satisfy the majority present. The ladies aid of the Wallace street Methodist church will give a Japanese garden party in the grounds on July 4th. The Japanese consul, Mr. Kito, has promised his co-operation, and it is intimated he will give an interesting address on Japanese customs.

The accounts of the Reed Island murder as brought down by the passengers of the Comox yesterday are the same as stated in the previous day's dispatch. Kennedy, the murderer, is a hardened villain, and was repeatedly heard to brag that he had killed four men on the other side. O'Connor was shot through the lung, the bullet making its exit from the

The boat race in the harbor last night for amateurs was well attended. There were eight entries and the race was rowed in two heats. W. Bell won the first and W. Martin the second. The final will be rowed to-night.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Govern-ment street. Satisfaction guaran-

Some new shades in plain ingrain

TERRIFIC A LONDON PERFORI

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The Latest Thrill Blood of Old Lond Flaring, Bewilderi "Header" is Done. London's latest th he feat of a man v

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in the New York Su for an astounding o and skill, and is fa than any of the which have been so of late years. The Burns, who has accordingly as a diver an expert swimmer than thirty-two career. He is a me 26 years frequently dived ndred feet high dive at the aquarit affair. He stands suspended among t and sees below him deep river, a mass ing lights, a sea of in the wooden floor seems from that hei the tank which he The tank is eighte feet wide and seven actually dives, take not drop feet forem ner of the bridge velous precision rec tank is easily appre fate that would miss his mark.

Burns is hoisted by means of a rope tators can barely that distance of They see him pee edge, then they see he crouches down, the platform head plunging down w arms, and hands m in regular "hea when little more th feet fall over his h he turns almost co fore the murmur horror that is t ment to the dive strikes the water v back with a prodig just under the s seeming barely to face upward. H hard after the tree goes off immediate tion of fancy swim of the building. the superb pluck element of danger together with the a horrible catastro behold this latest

Queer Place There can be no is able to obtain slumber on the flo stock exchange day capable of telling He is a well-to-do for the purposes Verity. This is w the other day: gan to be trouble first the attacks w the end of three possible to obtain consulted my phy to help me for a f dies soon failed to awhile the nights torturing wakefu to attend to my feel that my nerv way. One day stock exchange I sheer exhaustion ly went to sleep. o'clock, and I slept My fellow-broker a good joke on me a similar experien have found no di to sleep instantly noise of the stock

Greatest Ru George Curzon, of Parliament, re seven months' in giving a Pall M count of his wand visited the ruins cient Chinese city most magnificent acter. He photo Angkor Wat, wh built by the Kur India between A. ruins of these ter Cuazon thinks, a in the world. T midst of a tropi growth is so this it is necessary to hooks. So dens that the journey was made in dar about them and hidden by the fo people in the r gotten the actual

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Mrs. Kingley ght was a great Mrs. Bingo (pl. ody seemed stru

## TERRIFIC HEADER.

A LONDON PERFORMER DIVES NINETY-FIVE FEET.

The Latest Thrill Which Titillates the Blood of Old Londoners Amid a Mass of Flaring, Bewildering Lights-How the

London's latest thrill is derived from the feat of a man who dives down nine-ty-five feet from the roof of the West-minster aquarium into a narrow and com-paratively shallow tank of water, set in the floor of the building, says a writer in the New York Sun. The exploit calls for an astounding combination of nerve and skill, and is far more noteworthy than any of the bridge-jumping acts which have been so tiresomely frequent of late years. The diver is Thomas Burns, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a diver from bridges and as an expert swimmer, and not a little fame from his having saved no fewer than thirty-two lives during his career. He is a sturdily built man, some 26 years of age. He has frequently dived from bridges over a hundred feet high into rivers, but his dive at the aquarium is a very different affair. He stands on a tiny platform suspended among the iron girders of the roof, ninety-five feet above the floor, and sees below him, instead of a broad, deep river, a mass of flaring, bewilder-ing lights, a sea of upturned faces, and in the wooden floor of the stage what seems from that height to be a mere slot, the tank which he must surely land in. The tank is eighteen feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet deep. The diver actually dives, takes a header, and does not drop feet foremost, after the manner of the bridge jumpers. The marvelous precision required to land in the tank is easily appreciable, as is also the fate that would befall him should he miss his mark. Burns is hoisted up to his aerial perch

by means offa rope and pulley. The spectators can barely discern him through that distance of perpendicular space. They see him peer over the platform edge, then they see his toes project over, he crouches down, and then he glides off the platform head foremost, and comes plunging down with stiffly outstretched arms, and hands meeting in front of him in regular "header" fashion. But when little more than halfway down his feet fall over his back toward his head, he turns almost completely over, and before the murmur of excitement and horror that is the usual accompani-ment to the dive has voiced itself he strikes the water with his shoulders and back with a prodigious thud. He skims just under the surface of the water, seeming barely to enter it, and comes up face upward. He scarcely breathes hard after the tremendous exploit, and goes off immediately to give an exhibition of fancy swimming in another part of the building. The wonderful skill, the superb pluck and the unmistakable element of danger involved in the feat. together with the not remote prospect of a horrible catastrophe, bring crowds to

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behold this latest sensation. Queer Place to Go to Sleep.

stock exchange day after day is a person capable of telling a remarkable He is a well-to-do broker, and his name, for the purposes of this narrative, is This is what he told the writer the other day: "About a year ago I began to be troubled with insomnia. At first the attacks were occasional, but at the end of three months I found it impossible to obtain any restful sleep. I consulted my physician and he was able to help me for a few nights. His remelies soon failed to be effective, and after awhile the nights became to be periods to torturing wakefulness. Of course I tried to attend to my business, but I could feel that my nervous system was giving way. One day while on the floor of the stock exchange I sank into a chair, from sheer exhaustion and almost immediately went to sleep. It was then about 12 o'clock, and I slept soundly until 3 o'clock, My fellow-brokers, evidently thinking it a good joke on me, let me slumber un disturbed. On the following day I had a similar experience, and since then I have found no difficulty in dropping off to sleep instantly amid the bustle and noise of the stock exchange."-New York

Greatest Ruins in the World. George Curzon, the English member of Parliament, recently returned from seven months' tour of the far east, and in giving a Pall Mall Budget man an account of his wanderings said that he had visited the ruins of the Angkor, an ancient Chinese city, with remains of the most magnificent and stupendous character. He photographed the temple of Angkor Wat, which, it is supposed, was built by the Kumers, who came from India between A. D. 700 and 1100. ruins of these temples and palaces, Mr. Cuazon thinks, are the most remarkable in the world. They are situated in the midst of a tropical forest. The forest growth is so thick that to approach them it is necessary to cut a way with billhooks. So dense was the undergrowth that the journey to some of the ruins' was made in darkness. So little is known about them and so thoroughly are they hidden by the forest that many of the people in the neighborhood have forgotten the actual site.

Fatal to Cholera Bacilli. The imperial health office in Berlin has issued an announcement to the effect that oranges and lemons are both fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the cut surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. They remain active for some time longer on the uninjured rind of the fruit, but even then they die within twenty four hours. The destructive property as regards the cholera bacteria is supposed to be due to the large amount of acid contained in those fruits. In consequence of this quality the health officer considers it unnecessary to place, any restriction on the transit and sale of these fruits, even if it should be ascertained that they come from places where cholera is prevalent at the time. Not a single instance was noted in which cholera was disseminated by either oranges or lemons.—New Orleans Pica-

Too Much. Mrs. Kingley-"Your new gown last night was a great success.' Mrs. Bingo (placidly)—"Yes. Everybedy seemed struck by it." Bobbie Bingo- 'Papa said it floored

LETTERS 3 000 YEARS OLD.

indence of Ancient Egyptians Which Has Been Preserved in Stone. A number of students of the woman's A number of students of the woman's college and a few outsiders gathered in the chapel of the First methodist episcopal church, Baltimore, the other afternoon to hear Professor Robert W. Rogers, Ph. D., of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., lecture. His subject was: "A Bundle of Letters Thirty Centuries Old." Dr. Roberts is described by the American concentration enough the subject was appropriate speaker his manner. can as an energetic speaker, his manner being such that, while it entertains, it at the same time impresses the meaning of what is said in a way that is lasting. After stating the fact that letters were mirrors of the times and countries in which they were written, and that both literature and history depended a great deal on the letters of the prominent men in all ages, Dr. Rogers declared that the history of ancient Egypt, Assyria and Babylon would be made much clearer if there were letters in existence written by the kings and other officials in those ages. Continuing, he said: "Some of these pages of history are a matter of conjecture, and the finding of letters written by two of the Egyptian kings some thirty centuries ago are rejoiced over by historians and archæologists throughout the world. These letters were written in the Babylonian language on clay tablets. The characters were pressed into the clay with a small wedge-shaped instrument and the tablets were then placed in a fire and baked. In this form they have lasted in a way which all the writings of modern times could not do." He then went on to state how the letters were found in a mound near the Nile by a couple of peasant women; how an agent of the British museum purchased all of them, 318 in number, and left instructions to have them sent down the Nile, but on going down he met another scientist, who told him of the find. The agent hurried back to the mound and discovered that the letters had been resold. The result was that 181 of the tablets are now in the Royal museum, in Berlin, 81 in the British museum, 54 in the hands of the government of Egypt and 30 in the pos-

session of private parties. In order to show what the letters related to, Dr. Rogers then gave a slight resume of the history of King Amenophas III. of Egypt, particularly of the fact that he had a number of Semitic wives from his dependencies in the valley of Mesopotamia. By the chief of these wives, or the queen, he had a son, who became Amenophas IV. The latter became a heretic in the view of the adherents of the Egyptian religion of those days, and tried to establish the faith of the Semitics. The priests, however, drove him from Memphis, the capital of Egypt, and he founded the city of Khunaten, which on his death was destroyed. In the ruins of Khunaten the tablets

were found. Dr. Rogers said that the tablets are of different sizes and are in the shape of pillows. He said: "It is a curious fact that the letters in the British museum follow those in the Royal museum in Berlin. They are a part of the correspondence between both the Amenophas and their allies in the valley of the Mesopotamia and the governors of the pro vinces. They are very neatly inscribed, and those written in Egypt are as fine as those written in Mesopotamia. The in-There can be no doubt that a man who troductions of all of them are models of is able to obtain deep and refreshing letter-writing, and no finer examples of slumber on the floor of the tumultuous graciousness could be found to-day even graciousness could be found to-day even in the Orient. One of them, written by Dusratta, king of Metanri, after the introduction, gets right down to business, and, in answer to one written by Amen ophas III. asking for the hand of his daughter, says: 'My daughter is not pretty.' A rather blunt statement of The same one says that his sister, whose hand was given by his father to Amenophas III. has not been seen by anyone since that time. That letter closes without any delay. Amenophas sends in answer to it one which I would not have believed could have been written in days much later than 1466 B.C. which is the date it bears. Amenopha takes up the negotiations from the ginning and carries them down to the letter which I have just read. He says that Dusratta's sister is in his palace, enjoying the best of health, and can be seen by anyone Dusratta chooses to send. The letter concludes with almost a de mand for the hand of Dusratta's daugh-

> may choose to send for her." Odd Observations.

Every man has 240 bones. Except the minstrel corner-men, who have 244

ter. Dusratta replies that his daughter

is ready at any time that Amenophas

The lungs contain one hundred and seventy-five million cells. This is what makes man a practical joker. A man's brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's is somewhat lighter, but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neigh-

bor's pastry. The heart in its normal condition beats 75 times a minute, but when a young man meets a pretty girl at a party and steps tremblingly up to proffer an escort home, the number of beats—heart beats -instantly mounts up to 162 in the

Looked Like a Natural Sequence. A queer coincidence occurred in one of the city churches last Sunday. During the service one of the ushers notified a physician in the congregation that a call had been made for him in the vestibule. The doctor bounced out with hat and overcoat, and was soon on his way to see a patient. About ten minutes later the usher walked down the aisle until he came opposite a well-known undertaker. There was a whispered word or two, and the undertaker hurried out. It was not the same case, but he followed the doctor, and a broad smile floated out over

the congregation. -Atlanta Journal. The Need of Acids. When there is much fat meat eaten, there will be a demand for acids. This is a genuine call of the system, but there s no special call for strong acids, such as lemons and pickles, if one has from day to day the proper supply of moder ately sour fruit. It is a common mis take to use fruit only for "sauce" on the table, or encased in a rich crust or pie for dinner No more healthful fruit can be eaten out of hand than apples qut remember the old saying: "Apple are golden if eaten in the morning, si ver if eaten at noon, and lead at night."
Much sickness would be prevented if apples were freely used as an article of food.

Travers—I've got to rustle around and get a new customer for my tailor. Dashaway-What for? Travers—His bill is almost due.-Clothier and Furnisher.

HE PUT GEESE TO ROOST.

The Fate of a Prophet Who Presumed on His Knowledge of Farming. "Don't talk of agriculture to a farmer," was Daniel Webster's advice to a friend. "Discuss any other subject with him—art, literature, political economy, finance—but never farming; for if you once launch forth on that he will-find you at fault in some particular and conclude that ignorant

in one thing you are ignorant in all."

This advice was recalled by a gentleman of this city recently upon hearing of the experiences of an amateur farmer, a friend of his, who, after a long and active career, in which he had achieved fame and fortune, relinquished an extensive practice of law for bucolic superintendence over an estate not a hundred miles from New York. Shortly after he assumed the manage-

ment of his farm the lawyer received a visit from one of his neighbors, a shrewd old farmer, who had never been a hundred miles from his home. Various matters were discussed, as together they walked about the farmyard inspecting the new windmill, improved water troughs, cattle sheds and other "new fangled fixings." Naturally the amateur betraved his gross

ignorance to his more practical and experienced companion. The latter was something of a wit and at last, in visiting the poultry vard, ventured a suggestion. "This geese roost at night?"

"I've seen them 'squatting' that. I'll have it attended to at once. Low roosts I suppose would be best?" The farmer thought they would. "Place

unhitched his old mare and drove away

"I never thought of that," replied the

as before on the ground.

When they arrived there they saw their on the roost, from which they fell with terrible "quack, quacks," the moment his back was turned. It was not long before the truth dawned upon him that ducks and geese were intended by nature to "squat," not to roost.

He returned to his house deeply ashamed of his ignorance and speedily became the laughing stock of the country round. The illustration of Webster's advice came in the form of an entire disregard thereafter of any opinions expressed by the man. In New York his utterances had been regarded as words of wisdom, upon no matter what subject expressed, but in the country they were greeted with:-"Oh, pshaw, he don't know nothin'. He puts geese to roost."-New York Herald.

#### MURIEL'S HUSBANDS-

A Story Illustrating the Fact that Some People Want the Earth. The old lady at the depot in Lewiston

Saturday was perplexed. "Lord love ye," said she to the ticket agent, "I'm in an awful fuss. It's this way. My eldest was Susan, and then there was Joseph Henry, who married a Dobson, who died, and then Emma, who lives in our town and married William Hastings up by the saw-mill. Then there was Muriel, and it's Muriel that I came to Well, Muriel married a man named visit. to Wisconsin "Do you want a ticket, ma'am?" said

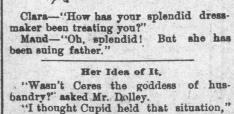
the station agent. "Eh? Yes, I do, I do. I sin't goin' to stay in this town. I'm goin' hum! Well, as I was saying, they moved to Wisconsin, to a place called Antigo. and from there they moved to Chicago, and then Muriel warn't never no hand to write, but she said she married a man named Carpenter, and she and Carpenter didn't hitch no better'n she and Mason did. Well, yer see"-"Madam," said the official, "I do not

think I can afford to hear that story. Won't you buy your ticket and give way to some one else? "Taint a long story," said the old cago with her daughter to visit Muriel,

and it seems that Muriel had married again to a man named Smith. Well. Susan was a widder, and she set her cap for Mason, who was hanging round, and her daughter (she's twenty.seven, goin' on twenty-eight) liked Carpenter, who was a nice-looking gentleman, and Muriel she left the town and come East, and, you see. I've been down reconcilin Muriel and Susan and Susan's daughter." "Did you reconcile 'em?" asked the ticket agent, who was now interested.

"Did I reconcile 'em, mister!" said the old lady. "Did I reconcile em! No, sir, I did not. Muriel's got her father's temper, three and three, and when I said to 'Gal, do you want all the nice men in Illinoy and Wisconsin, and don't want nobody else to have none of 'em for husbands and pertecters?' she hit me in the back with the clothes-stick, and I have marks that I could show ye that I'll carry A pause ensued, and she quaintly added, as she put away her railroad ticket,

'Mebbe I was a little sarkastic."



No Difference: "Oh, by the way," said Standoff to the grocer, "my wife told me to bring home half a pound of tea." "It doesn't matter. She is color blind."

replied Miss Kittish coyly.

THE HOSPITAL.

Report of the Year-Excellent Work Accomplished.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held in fulfilling its duty to all classes of the the council chamber of the city hall this afternoon. President Davies presented the report of the directors which read: Ladies and Gentlemen:-The directors. beg to submit the third annual report of

donors, subscribers and public generally. At the first meeting of the new board in July last, Mr. James Dunsmuir, a newly-elected director, resigned and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. H. D. Helmcken. At the same meeting a report was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form of the history of the institution, with all information as to receipts and expenditure from its commencement to the 1st of June last year. This was duly carried out and nearly 1000 copies distributed and the directors are glad to find from various sources that this report has given great satisfac-

At the second meeting of the new board, a newly elected director. Major Dupont, resigned, and Mr. J. Stuart is all very fine," he said, as he glanced about, "but where do your ducks and ed to fill the vacancy. In March last Mr. B. Gordon resigned

his position on the board, in consequence of his removal to Winnipeg, and Mr. F. around at night and thought they liked H. Worlock was elected to succeed him for the remainder of his term.

Within a fortnight from the first sittings of the new hoard in July last, the them about two feet from the ground," he city was unfortunately overtaken by an remarked, and then, smiling in his sleeves, outbreak of smallpox. The municipal authorities took immediate action in the matter of the selection of a suitable site Not a moment was lost by the former | for the erection of quarantine buildings, New Yorker. He erected his duck roosts, but owing to an injunction having been and at nightfall visited his poultry yard to served the corporation found themselves observe how the fowls enjoyed the innova- temporarily prevented from proceeding tion. To his chargin they appeared to ig- with the work. At this juncture, on nore the roosting place and were squatting | Saturday, July 9th, this board through its president, offered the mayor the use "Poor things, I've neglected them too of a portion of the hospital grounds long," thought the humane amateur. "They don't realize the change." With that he pose, which offer was gladly accepted. geese and ganders and deposit them one by was built, the patients removed thereto, one on the roost. There was a terrible commotion among the fowls, which attracted our hospital were in attendance. Withall the farm hands with shotguns to the in one week four cottages, each containing two sick wards, nurses' room and rangements in working the same. kitchen, and a general ward 100 feet by employer, perspiring and red in the face, trying to balance the web footed creatures commodation for over 50 patients. The commodation for over 50 patients. The quarantine was furnished completely from the stock of the Jubilee Hospital. While the hospital had sole charge of the quarantine station, the corporation defrayed all expenses. The whole of the hospital grounds were guarded and placed under strict quarantine regulations. Our action, while relieving the city from its great danger, had the effect of seriously reducing our income from pay patients, to such an extent that it became a question with us whether we would not have to close one of the wards for want of funds; fortunately a favorable change took place towards the close of last year which rendered this step unnecessary. The board, however, find themselves to be considerably more in debt at the end of the fiscal year than they had anticipated but they feel confident, the public, taking into considera-

in the same liberal and hearty manner they have hitherto done. Owing to the depressed state of business in the city during the above-mentioned period and extending almost to the present time, the directors did not deem it prudent to appeal to the public for the usual annual subscription; this meant also a loss of revenue of about \$3000, but Mason for a first husband and moved out | as funds are now urgently required and affairs generally are looking brighter, with the turn of the second half of the year, it is to be hoped the subscribers will again prove as liberal as they possibly

this institution during the late outbreak,

will again come forward and contribute

The proceeds of the city tax refund, amounting to \$3258.66, the outcome of a thoughtful suggestion from Mr. John Dean, of this city, was a very welcome last accounts that Mason warn't much of a gift, for which the directors take the pervider. Well, Muriel got divorced, and | present opportunity of thanking those liberal citizens who contributed to the above large amount.

The Dupont ambulance, the generous gift of Major Dupont, duly arrived, and has already done good service. The board has to thank Frank S. Barnard, Esq., M. P., president and the officers of the Transfer Company, for the liberality lady. "Well, Susan she went out to Chi- in allowing the vehicle to remain and be taken care of in their building free of charge.

The estimated fees from pay patients of \$10,000 for this year has not been reached, owing principally to the cause previously stated, but in spite of the drawback the total shows an increase on the previous year 1891-92, the amount received for this year being \$8,475.50 The board have every confidence the sum will ultimately reach \$12,000; provided of course no events occur similar to that of the past year.

The directors beg to report, that the floating debt \$9000.27, has been paid off. This was done by securing a new loan by way of mortgage for \$25,000 through the British Columbia Corporation, limited, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the board paying off the old mortgage of \$15,000 and other charges in connection therewith.

The whole of the present liabilities of about \$8452.25 mortuary and furnishing account \$1253.57, working account \$7, 198.68 have been incurred during the present year. The institution is now fully equipped and in first-class working

It may be here stated, that the city council has purchased the land adjoining this institution on the Mount road for the purpose of an infectious disease hospital, and has closed a contract for erection of the same. The corporation asked this board if it would work it on the same lines as the quarantine station (when occasion arose), and this board agreed to the proposition provided financial and general arrangements were satisfactorilly made. It is to be hoped the city council will now see that the drainage of their new institution and that of the hospital are carried out satisfactorilly, and thus remove a source of much anxiety to the board of directors. On completion of the new infectious hospital the buildings on that portion of

the hospital grounds now occupied as a quarantine station will be removed. The directors are much gratified to find the institution and its benefits have found so much favor with the general public, not only in this city but from all parts of the province, and this will furmake the institution maintain its present gible for re-election. high standard of efficiency in its care and

attention to the wants of all who may seek the benefits of the hospital.

The report of the medical officer shows a very large list of free patients treated. numbering 180 and 210 out-door patients.

Thus it will be seen the institution is

In December last, Miss Mowat, the matron, resigned her position, much to the regret of the board, to whom she had given every satisfaction. They thereupon secured the services of Miss Mcthe institution for the information of the Millan, the present matron, who came from the Kingston General Hospital, and has carried out her duties in the most exemplary manner. This lady was the choice of the original board on the opening of the institution, but her qualities were considered so highly of by the board at Kingston that they declined to release her from her duties at that time, and reluctantly did so on her acceptance

of her appointment here. Dr. Richardson has continued his earnest efforts in every way for the sucess of the institution during the past year, and the harmonious working of the whole staff under his control is worthy of all comendation. The training school for nurses is in active operation, and is fully dealt with in his appended report. In January last the board established a department for the treatment of diseases of the eye. Drs. O. M. Jones and M. S. Wade were unanimously appointed ophthalmic surgeons, to attend to free patients on Tuesdays and Fridays of

each week. This board trusts that the lady managers of the maternity home will see their a year. It would cost \$25,000 to work way to the erection of a building in a portion of the hospital grounds offered government grant was \$10,000, city to them for that purpose.

This board was sorry to lose the services of Dr. E. B. C. Hanington, who resigned the position of attending physician to the institution. Dr. O. Meredith Jones was appointed his successor. The lighting of the institution is still done with coal oil, and the directors, viewing the great expense of gas or electric light, see no reason for making any change at present. The heating arrangements during the past severe winter were considerably improved, owing to don't realize the change." With that he began to grab at ducks and drakes and Within 24 hours the quarantine hospital the hot water pipes being wrapped in felt, and the temperature of the building thereby considerably improved. More care was taken in attending to the furnaces by the application of some new ar-

> The item of laundry work is still exeedingly heavy, but until the necessary drainage is completed by the city, this cost, taking into account the enormous hospital, is not likely to be materially

This board has fully discussed the question of erecting a crematory on the grounds for the disposal of drainage. garbage, etc., but in the absence of any favorable reports from those in operation elsewhere, has decided not to proceed in this direction until it has some definite ideas of the city drainage ques-

Press of room for the working staff also led to the desirability of erecting a separate residence on the hospital grounds for the resident medical officer. but in the absence of any available funds for this purpose, the subject has to remain in abeyance for the present. The city council carried out the artion the valuable services rendered by rangement of last year, voting and handing over the sum of \$2000, thus enabling the board to draw the extra government grant of a similar amount; on the council estimates for this year the same amount appears, \$2000. This sum is very far from adequate to the amount that should be paid by the city council, in view of the number of free patients treated-according to the medical report in number 390, which, if each case was only treated one week at \$5 would amount to the large sum of \$1950. This board is hopeful in view of the good work done by the hospital the city council will see its way clear towards materially increasing this grant.

The old French Hospital has proved a good help to the general funds. The rental of \$100 per month is to be discontinued in the coming month, the city council having given notice that they intend moving the Old Men's Home to Ross Bay. The directors hope, however, to get another tenant after a time, and still consider when property prospects again improve that this building will

prove a most valuable asset. The directors also return their heartfelt thanks to Mrs. G. A. McTavish, lady president, and the members of the ladies' auxiliary committee, for the splendid results of \$2974.03 from the bazaar held in June last, and the annual ball in October, and trust that they will not be considered as over sanguine in asking them to continue their efforts as far as they can possibly do consistently with their own private engagements.

The list of donations has also considerably fallen off from the previous year. While this was in some measure compensated by the receipt of the city tax refunds, this source of revenue is not likely to occur again, and it is therefore urgently desired the public will continue their benefactions on as liberal a scale

Their thanks are also due to Captain John Irving for his various acts of kind-

The directors have again with much pleasure to thank all the members of the visiting medical officers for their great attention at all times, and their indefatigable exertions on all occasions to promote the welfare and popularity of the institution. The Minister of Marine of the Do

pinion Government communicated with this board during the past year as to the reception of sick seamen, but satisfactory arrangements could not be effected. The directors beg to sincerely thanks the very numerous donors of fruit, flowers, books, poultry, and in fact gifts of every description. Most of the same have been duly acknowledged in the

public press by the matron. The thanks of the board are due to Messrs. Yates, Jay & Russell, Mr. E. C. Baker, and specially to the board of trade for the free use of their rooms for holding the meetings of the board. This board is also grateful to the

King's Daughters for the efforts put forth by them in furnishing a room set apart for the care of children, and also for their kind gift of and invalid chair. In accordance with the act of incorporation the six remaining first directors, viz., Joshua Davies, A. C. Fiummerfelt, William M. Chudley, Byrnes, William C. Ward and E. A. ther be a strong incentive for them to McQuade, retire by rotation, but are cli-

The hon, treasurer's statement of ac-

counts and report are likewise appended. as also that of the auditor, and gives a complete statement of the financial standing of the institution to the 31st of

May, 1893. In conclusion the directors confidently appeal to the general public for funds to discharge the outstanding liabilities, and although the expenses may appear heavy, the great amount of good and efficient service the institution accomplishes, can only be done by having a full staff of employees with thorough equipments and service, and in an hospital such as ours the cost of maintenance must be large.

It is hoped that the new board in July will therefore be liberally supported by an increased list of annual subscribers. All of which is respectfully submitted. H. M. YATES, JOSHUA DAVIES, Secretary. Pre-Victoria, B.C., 1st June, 1893. President.

The treasurer's report showed that there was \$429.59 on hand. Amount realized from pay patients, \$8487.18. It was expected to have been \$10,000 This falling off of pay patients was the result of the recent epidemic. Receipts from the hospital Sunday fund, \$698.55. The Ladies' Auxiliary committee realized \$2974.03. A mortgage had been arranged with the British Columbia Corporation for \$25,000 at 7 per cent, thus enabling the discharge of the \$15,000 old mortgage and the whole of the floating debt. \$9000.27. The termination of the rental of the French hospital for the Old Men's Home would entail a loss of \$1200 the hospital during the present year. The grant \$2000, expected income from pay patients \$10,000, probable public dor tions \$6500, which will leave a probable deficiency of \$5000.

This report was certified to by the auditor and adopted by the board. Dr. Richardson's report showed number of patients treated 400, discharged 335 and died 37. Directors elected were Messrs. Davies, Burns, Chudley, McQuade, Gregory and

Flummerfelt. Giving Fido an Airing. A new and rather embarrassing occupation has been found for domestic servants. It seems that a young woman, who is engaged as a "maid attendant" at a salary of two pounds a month, is sometimes called on to take her mistress's dog out for a walk in the streets at 12:45 in the morning. Such, at least, was the story told by an aggrieved plaintamount of the work carried on at the if at the City of London Court, and it is hardly surprising that she declined the duty of personally conducting the pet at such an hour. Thereupon she was discharged; but her mistress said that the reason of her dismissal was her "excessive insolence." The learned commissioner in the result held that the servant could claim a month's wages; but the delicate question of dog law that had been raised in the course of the case was, unfortunately, not decided. It, therefore, still remains a moot point whether it is permissible to ask Mary Jane to take Fido for a walk before bedtime, and, if so, whether what is reasonable at 10 or 11 o'clock, becomes unreasonable a couple of hours later. Per-

> Russell, McDonald & Co., the Douglas street merchants, have captured a whole lot of D width dress goods worth 75c. per yard. They propose to sell the lot at 25c. per yard while it lasts.

haps the best solution would be to let

Fido take a walk by itself and defy the

dog-stealers.—London Telegraph

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." "How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and eurative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Ly man, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents, tts&w

Burdock Blood Bitters Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secre-tions. It so purifies the blood that it

**CURES** 

mon pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach. and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered iver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money or application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

# 50 doz. REGATTA & PRINT SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

the Usual Exercises.

THE LIST OF THOSE PROMOTED

With the Winners of Academic Honors and the Roll of Honor of the Acadaemy - Pupils Have Been Very Successful in Passing.

The academic honors conferred at St. Ann's Convent yesterday were awarded as

Ann's Convent yesterday were awarded as follows:

Gold medal for general application, 1st premiums harp and piano, French, fancy work, order and neatness, awarded to Miss Lizzle Styles. Gold medal for politeness and affability, 1st premium, piano 7thgrade, 2nd harp, 2nd painting, awarded to Miss Florence, Hayward. Gold medal for excellence of 7th grade, 1st rhetoric, book-keeping, history, botany, algebra, elocution, awarded to Miss Alice Mellon. Gold medal for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Marie Beckingham. Gold medal for good conduct, the gift of a friend, awarded to Miss Alberta Gerrice. Class distinction for Christian doctrine and assiduity, Miss Anna Keast. Fifth grade, class distinction for application, Miss Mollie Patton. Fifth grade, 2nd division, class distinction for pilcation in English and French, Miss Rita McTavish. Class distinction for lady-like deportment, awarded to Miss Florence Mills. Distinction for order and neatness, awarded to Miss Gertrude Myer. Class distinction for excellence of 3rd grade, awarded to Miss Gertrude Myer. Class distinction for power of the programme was as follows:

The remainder of the programme was as 

Medley Seniors. Strauss
Pianos:—Misses V. Kenyon, M. Patton,
F. Mills.
Harp:—Misse F. Hayward.
Guitars:—Misses C. Cameron, E. Sehl,
A. Gerrie, L. Nicholson, M. Beckingham, L. Marboeuf.
Mandolins:—Misses L. Styles and T.
Romanoff.
Essay "Life Builders."
Miss Alberta Gerrie.
Trio. Concerto Allegro. Three pianos
Misses L. Styles, F. Hayward T.
Romanoff.
Becitation "Columbus" 

Harp Solo.. "Eolian Sounds".. John Thomas Miss L. Styles. Operetta Miss L. Styles. Minims
accompanist, Miss E. Schl.
Trio. "Miserere" from Trovatore
Plano:—Misses L. Styles and F.
Harps:—Misses L. Styles and F.
Hayward.
Valedictory. Misses Styles and Hayward.
Music. Stringed Instruments.
The roll of honor of the Convent is as

follows:
Miss Lizzie Styles, 1st premium for harp presented by Reverend Mother General.
SEVENTH GRADE
1st Alice Mellon, 1st premium mathematics, complimentary to Mrs Edward

matics, complimentary to Mrs Edward McQuade
2nd Miss Annie Sullivan—Premium presented by Messrs, T. N. Hibben & Co., 1st sented by Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co., 1st geography, order and neatness, grammar, Grecian history, Physiology, 2nd composition and rhetoric, 1st written exercises.

2nd also Miss Maggie McNiffe—1st algebra and mental arithmetic, 1st bookkeeping, 1st rhetoric, 1st English and Roman history, 2nd politeness.

3rd Miss Lizzie Sullivan—Gold pen presented by Rev. Mother General. 1st composition, 1st physiology, 1st Grecian history, 1st penmanship, 2nd geography.

Miss Anna Keast—1st botany, 1st painting, 1st politeness, 1st assiduity, 2nd geography, Roman history, composition and rhetoric.

Thetoric.

Miss Stella Myer—1st premium drawing,
3rd grade, 1st fancy work, 1st penmanship,
1st geography, 2nd mental arithmetic,
Grecian history, 2nd bookkeeping. SIXTH GRADE.

1st Miss Alberta Gerrie-1st application, 1st written exercises, 1st speller, 1st com-position, 1st politeness, 1st domestic economy.
Miss Fannie Keefe—1st order and neatness, 1st reading, 1st elocution, 1st mental
arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd Grecian his-Miss Louisa Marbouf-1st instrumental music, 4th grade, 1st speller, 2nd composition, 2nd reading, 3rd grammar.

Miss Emma Sehl—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st speller, 1st grammar, 2nd bookkeeping, 2nd mental and written arithmetic, 2nd nainting. Miss Estelle Aikman—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st reading, 1st bible history, 2nd Grecian history, 2nd grammar.

FIFTH GRADE. Second Division.

Second Division.

1st Miss Molie Patton—1st Premium instrumental music, 5th grade, 1st penmanship, 1st fancy work, 1st Grecian history, 2nd guitar, 2nd grade, 3rd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French.

Miss Vina Kenyon—1st plain sewing, 1st mental arithmetic, 1st spelling, 2nd grammar, 2nd ancient history, 3rd geography, 2nd instrumental music, 6th grade.

Miss Florence Mills—1st arithmetic, 2nd instrumental music, 4th grade, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd mental arithmetic. metic.
Miss Annie Brown—1st application, 1st
music, 6th grade, 2nd Grecian history, 3rd

1st, Miss Rita McTavish—1st arithmetic, 1st grammar, 1st penmanship, 1st spelling, 1st French, 2nd class, 2nd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grades drawing, 2nd grade.

Miss Mary Keefe—1st spelling, 1st assiduity, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy.

Miss Dollie Schl—1st reading, 2nd elocution, 2nd bible history, 2nd spelling, 2nd dincy work. cution, 21 3rd fancy work.

Miss Annie Grumm—1st application, 2nd spelling, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy, 3rd grammar.

Miss Mary Camsusa—1st spelling,2nd reading, 2nd writing.
Miss Katie Phillips—2nd penmanship, 3rd grammar.

Miss Lily White—2nd composition and penmanship,, 2nd reading, 2nd arithmetic, 3rd fancy work.

FOURTH GRADE. Miss Christiana Rudland—1st premium reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography.

Miss Mary Ailein—1st reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, sacred history groography. tory, geography.

Miss Minnie Fox-1st composition, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, 3rd obliging manners.

Miss Bertha Teck—1st reading, arithmetic, spelling, 2nd instrumental music, 3rd grade.

Miss Ellen O'Rorke—1st history, grammar, speller speller.
Miss Minetta Magnus—1st readin, spelling, history, 2nd vocal music.
Miss Ethel Milis—1st history, arithmetic, Miss Ethel Mils—1st history, arithmetic, 2nd reading, 2nd plain work. Miss Agnes Mellon—1st assiduity, 1st reading, writing, arithmetic. Miss Maudie Langridge—1st reading, 1st writing, arithmetic, 2nd French, 2nd Ist writing, arithmetic, 2nd French, 2nd class, 3rd fancy work.

Miss Josephine Marboeuf—1st history, reading, 1st instrumental music, 3rd grade, Pending, 1st Instrumental music, ord grade,
2nd spelling.
Miss Katie Lowell—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd history,
Miss Mary Ann Dougherty—1st history,
geography, 2nd reading.
Miss Elizabeth Rhode—1st writing, arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd fancy work.
Miss Edith Lombard—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd writing.
Miss Nellie Hirst—1st writing, 2nd reading, 2nd arithmetic.

work.

Miss Weenie Martin—1st geography grammar, 1st arithmetic, spelling, 2nd grammar, 1st arithmetic, speiling, 2nd plain sewing.

Miss Pauline Rhode—1st arithmetic, 1st order and neatness, 2nd politeness, 3rd fancy work.

Miss Daisy Allen—1st arithmetic, writing,

All Sandreading.

Miss Lucy Gray—1st good conduct, 1st sacred history, 2nd geography.

Miss Lizzie Mellon—1st reading, 2nd spell-Miss hizard Mellon—1st reading, 2nd spening, 2nd geography.

Miss Mary Fax—1st plain work, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd grammar.

Miss Angelina Bertneev—1st arithmetic,
2nd order and neatness, 2nd assiduity.

Miss Amelia Bechtel—1st arithmetic, 2nd

good manners.

Miss Lizzie Abel—1st reading, 3rd arith-3rd good conduct.
May Sholtbolt—1st grammar, 3rd ithmetic.
Miss Trewe Hewling—1st reading, 3rd grammar.
Miss Hattie Fox—2nd reading, 4th sacred

ng. Miss May Doss-2nd arithmetic, 4th sa-Miss May 2000 and 18 Miss Pearly Robbin—2nd plain sewing,2nd reading, 4th arithmetic.

Miss Maggie Finnigan—3rd writing, 4th arithmetic.

Miss Ida Clay—3rd order and neatness,

3rd spelling.
Miss Lottie McDonald—4th arithmetic.
Miss Annie McDermott—Honorable menbsent members-Bernadotte Rochon, Do-

ra Sieward.

SECOND GRADE.

Mary Ann O'Rorke—1st spelling, 1st geography, 1st sacred history, 1st arithmetic.

Agnes Dougherty—1st reading, 1st spelling, 1st geography, 2nd sacred history.

Tolene Davie—1st reading, 1st arithmetic, 2nd spelling, 2nd instrumental music first grade. Beatrice Williams—1st music first grade, 1st spelling, 2nd sacred history, 2nd geography. Mabel Bechtel—1st arithmetic,2nd reading Maper Bechter—Ist arthur Maper Bechter—Ist arthur Millie Grimm—Ist good conduct, 2nd reading, 3rd spelling.

Katie Keefe—Ist reading, 2nd spelling.

Imelda Trembiay—Ist arithmetic, 3rd

th arithmetic.

Minnie Allen—2nd arithmetic, 4th read-

Augusta Weber-3rd arithmetic. Agnes Keppoch—Honorable mention.
Absent member—Winnie Gibson.
FIRST GRADE.
Jennie Roberts—1st reading, 1st spelling,

Jennie Roberts—1st reading, 1st spelling, 1st arithmetic.
Bianche Bechtel—1st arithmetic, 1st spelling, 2nd reading.
May Sullivan—1st arithmetic, 2nd reading. 2nd spelling.
Nellie Gray—2nd reading, 2nd spelling.
Maggie Fox—2nd arithmetic, 3rd spelling.
Anna McQuade—2nd music first grade, 3rd reading. eading. Winnie Gabriel-3rd arithmetic, 3rd spel-

Anna Brown—4th spelling.

Anna Brown—4th arithmetic.

Gertrude Wells—4th arithmetic.

Mabel Curry—4th reading.

Gabriel Verbiest—5th arithmetic.

Sophia Cox—6th reading.

Absent members—Annie Robins. Margueret Myer, Agnes McCabe

Edith Wait.

Preparatory class—Josephine Dougherty,
Mary Lindsey, Annie Schneider, Elaine McMicking, Maudie Sullivan, Lena Phillips,
Alice Schneider, Alma Minckler, Edith Beswick, Alice Verbiest, Alma Jackson, Ethel
Eyre, Sadie Brown, Alice Brown.
Absent member—Blandine Johnson.

Nawab of Rampur.

The Nawa's of Rampur and party are this morning by the steamer Queen from Alaska and will leave this evening for Banff, thence to Chicago to visit the exhibition. The Nawab is a young man, clean shaven, and looks juvenile. There are thirteen in the party, including five servants.

For San Francisco. The steamer Walla Wal'a sail d for the south this morning. She took as cabin passengers from Victoria the following:-Byron Manzy and wife, Mrs. N. Gibhrens, Mrs. S. Bailey, Miss Ida Gates, Miss Malloy, Miss C. Hart, Chas. F. Gompertz, E. F. King, Miss Stroth and Miss M. Forrester

Drunken Klootchmen. Two klootchmen, intoxicated by whiskey supplied by a Chinaman, indulged in a fight on Store street this morning. The women were so drunk that they could not stand up. They struck at each other and tumbled down, to get up and attempt to strike again. Then they rolled over and clutched in the gutt r. Th y were separated by a white man.

Was He a Deserter?

William Maxwell, of the band of the flagship Royal Arthur, was arrested by Sergeant Walker yesterday. Maxwell was in civilian dress and had secreted away in a satchel his uniform. He stated that he had got permission to play in the Victoria City Band and to take off his uniform. He was handed over to the naval authorities.

Have Fa-r Catches.

The Japan mail via San Francisco, reached Victoria vesterday, brought a letter from Captain Byers, of the schooner Carlotta G. Cox, to E. B. Marvin & Co., owners of the schooner, The letter reports the W. P. Hall with 437 on May 25; Penelope, 1,300 on May 18; Annie C. Moore, 450, May 15; Mattie T. Dyer, 800, May 28; May Belle 1.651. May 30: and Geneva, 1.100 May 30. The Cox herseif had on June 2. when the letter was written, 1,905 skins. The Casco left Hakodate on June 2 for the sealing grounds with 1,200 skins. The weather was very stormy during May. Many schooners have very small catches and the average will be low.

The Fall Exhibition, The directors of the agricultural so ciety met on Friday evening. John Lamberton was made general manager of the exhibition, his appointment to date from July 1st. The exhibition will open on August 7th and continue for one week. The printing committee reported that the Times and Colonist would advertise the exhibition free of charge. Mr. Okell, of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., said that besides making an exhibition of their own, the firm would place in liquid free of charge any fresh fruit sent for exhibition. For sports \$500 was set aside. The committee and ing. 2nd arithmetic.

Miss Margaret Bourget—1st reading, arithturers to make good exhibits. managers will personally urge manufac-

Picnic Parties.

The Sons of Erin Celebration a Success Methodist Churches Give the Little

Ones a Good Time.

Terminal City, but the larger number ander. Dr. Milne then read the followremained at home. There were many picnics—the Sons of Erin picnic at the Miss May Shotbolt—1st grammar, 3rd ar- Caledonian grounds, the Y. M. I. and the Y. L. I. picnic up the Gorge, the union Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools picnic, the Methodist at Langford Plains and the Presbyterian at Miss Sarah Wessel—2nd arithmetic, 4th sacred history.

Miss Emma Olsen—2nd reading, 4th writ
Miss Emma Olsen—2nd reading, 4th writ
attracted large numbers. Beside which, attracted large numbers. many private picnic parties were given,

the most popular place being Oak Bay. The teachers, scholars and friends of the four Baptist Sunday Schools of the city celebrated their annual picnic on land adjoining Shoal Bay, kindly lent by J. D. Pemberton. Many were conveyed from the city in busses supplied by the Victoria Transfer Co., others used their own conveyances. Plentiful provision of good things for the youngsters had been provided by the ladies of the congregations, and football, baseball, cricket, swings, croquet and races helped to make the day most enjoyable for all. Revs. J. E. Coombes and P. H. Mc-Ewen visited the grounds, as also all the prominent members of both the congregations. Great praise is due to the committee of ladies, under the able leadership of Mrs. McEwen, for the harmonious arrangements. The following is the programme of sports: Calvary Emmanuel, cricket match, wen by Calvary; football game, drawn, one goal each; baseball game, won by Calvary; tug-of-war, won by Emmanuel; 50 yards race, girls of infant class, Julia Wilkins, Katie Sparrow; 50 yards, boys, W. Christiansen, T. Matthews; 50 yards, girls under 12, S. Breckford, N. Tarbould; 50 yards, boys under 12, G. Kelly, T. Andrews; 100 yards, girls under 16, Agnes Dier, Alice Smith; 100 yards, boys under 16, Sam Johnson, Charles Carvelson; 100 yards, men's race, S. C. Carvelson; half mile, married men, M. Cleveland; half mile, open to all, J. Mills; wheelbarrow race, Kelly, Winsby;

The drive home in the cool of the evening closed the day's amusements.
Seghers Council, Y. M. L. and I., No. 33, held a joint picnic on the Arm above Craigflower on Dominion Day. The picnickers left McIntosh's about 10 a. m. After arriving at the grounds all sorts of games and other amusements were indulged in until 8.30 in the evening, when a start was made for home. The party on their return were joined at Craigflower by W. Agnew and H. McDowell, who enlivened registered at the Driard. They arrived the return trip by playing selections on the banjo and guitar. The picnickers arrived home at 11.15, everybody tired out, but unanimous that all had enjoyed the day. The committees desire to turn their sincere thanks to Capt. D Mackintosh for Chinese lanterns, sails, and other things, which he kindly allow-

ed the picnickers to use. The picnics of the union Sunday schools were largely attended. The union Sunday school of the Methodist church held theirs at Langford Plains, where sports, games, songs and speeches were included in an interesting programme. The union Sunday schools of the Presbyterian church went to Colwood. They also had a fine programme and the little ones enjoyed themselves. An enjoyable time was spent at Saanich. A long programme of sports was

carried out, and there was dancing in the evening. A laughable feature of the celebration was a bucking pony which made a lively time for all who had the temerity to mount it.

The Caledonian Grounds were tastafully decorated for the Sons of Erin pic nic with flags and bunting, the flag of \$1,750; insured. Ireland prominent. The Victoria C ty Band discoursed good music during the this day. The managing committee consisting of Cornelius Booth, president; Dr. R. E. Sproule, D. M. Carley and R. J. Ackland, stewards; and T. Prosser. T. J. Burnes, A. St. George Flint and T. Deasy, deserve credit for the manner in which everything was arranged and

carried out. In the baseball match the Athletes da feated the Reds by a score of 13 to 5. The game was a good one. The James Bays defeated the Stars in the lacrosse match. Score, 4 to zero.

The athletic events and winners wer High pole jump-Entries, W. Deasy and T. Gannon. Deasy, 1.

One mile race (open)-Entries, Harry McDowell, W. Deasy, T. Gannon and C. Smith. Smith, 1; H. McDowell, 2. Amateur mile race-Ent ies, D. S'nclair. Anselm Fielayson, T. Norman and W. Buckett. Prize medal, D. Sin clair; A. Finlayson, 2. Girls' race (under ton years)-Maud

Thompson, 1; Minnie Sewarl, 2. Boys' race (under fifteen years'-E. Burns, 1; Jack Wolfonden, 2. Threelegged race-Fntries, Moss and Deasy, Gannon and Finton, Grant and Wolfenden. Gannon and Fenton, 1; rant and Wolfenden, 2. Best jiz dancer-Entri s. W. Densy and M. Fenton. W. Deasy 1.

Best hornpipe dancer-Entries. M. Penton, Nat. Reiger and T. Babbington. Nat. Reiger, 1. There was dancing in the evening. A large number attended.

Bound Over to Keep Peace. In the provincial police court Joseph Baptiste was charged with u ing threatening language toward Mar- Jobbais Baptiste and the Johnais famile are neighbors and live at Sooke. B ptisto was also charged with striking Mrs. Hon. C. E. Pooley and Mrs. Pooley have

THEIR VACATION AT HAND metic, 2nd writing.

Miss Mary Thompson—2nd religious instruction, 2nd writing.

Miss Mary Thompson—2nd religious instruction, 2nd writing.

THIRD GRADE.

Miss Gertle Excellence—ist arithmetic, writing, geography, grammar, 2nd sacred history, 3rd spelling, 3rd fancy

Colvered In Victoria by a Long List of dropped. peace in \$250 personal recogn zance and

A POPULAR CAPTAIN.

'TWAS A FINE AND CLEAR DAY Passengers on the Premier Present Capt. Irving With an Address.

On the homeward trip from Vancouver on Saturday evening on the Premier a \_The Catholic Outing Well Attended | pleasant incident took place in the way -The Baptists, Presbyterian and of an address to Captain John 1rving, manager of the C. P. N. Co. The address was presented by Dr. G. L. Milne, M. P. P., who in his introductory remarks said that it was not the first Miss Amelia Bechtel—1st arithmetic, 2nd sacred history, 2nd writing.

Miss Francis Healy—1st spelling, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd reading.

Miss Gertie McDonald—1st arithmetic, 2nd spelling, 2nd sacred history.

Miss Lizzie Olsen—1st arithmetic, 2nd good conduct, 3rd spelling.

Miss Cinthia Brown—1st assiduity, 3rd

Dominion Day was generally celebrat time he had met the commodore of the ed. Stores were closed, business suspended and most people went holiday making. The day was fine and clear.

Large numbers were attracted to Vangouver lavouver by the Victoria-Vancouver lavouver lavouver route no doubt she would be crosse match and the celebration at the last method as popular as her predecessor the Isltime he had met the commodore of the crosse match and the celebration at the as popular as her predecessor the Isling address:

S.S. Premier.

July 1st, 1893. To Capt. John Irving: The passengers on the inaugural trip of the S. S. Premier, on the Victoria-Vancouver route. through their committee, desire to express to you their sense of appreciation of your many acts of kindness and attention, which have so largely contributed to the success and pleasure of our We also congratulate the traveltrip. ling public on having such a staunch in the proper sense of the word there is and worthy vessel as a successor to the well known S.S. Islander.

G. L. MILNE, M.D., M.P.P. THORNTON FELL. ESSIE M. MACNAUGHTON. A. E. MACNAUGHTON. WM. LORIMER. GEO. A. MORPHY.

W. F. BLIGHT. CHAS. E. JONES. A. C. MARTIN.

THOMAS H. ALLICE. Captain Irving said he was much pleased to receive the address from the passengers. He was not a speaker but a worker. His office was to control and keep the vessels he had under his charge in such a condition of management as to be acceptable to the public, and he was pleased to find that the latest acquisition to the fleet in Canadian waters, the Premier, was so much admired. She would no doubt meet with her share of public patronage. He had always done his best for the advancement of the shipping interests of the province. He again thanked those present for their kind wishes for himself and the company which he had the honor to represent.

The captain in his usual hospitable Bodley, H. Northcote; half mile, boys, in the saloon, and the trip from Vancouway entertained some of the passengers ver was passed very pleasantly, and with Victoria's lacrosse club on board a merry time was spent with music and threelegged race, E. Jackson, S. Johnson. singing.

Law Intelligence. The brief report of the case of Croft vs. Bourchier and Hamlin was incorrect in so far as it stated that the firm consisted of Messrs, Croft, Bourchier and Mr. Croft was not a member

of the firm. The respective defendants in Foot and Carter vs. Mason and Nicholles and in Morrison and Devereaux vs. Morrison, were to-day orally examined before the

The appeal of Hull Bros. vs. Schneider et al. has been entered on the divisional court list for Wednesday next. The full court, which sits on Monday,

will hear the following appeals: Turner vs. Prevost; Cowan vs. McPherson; Harris vs. Brunette Sawmill Company; C.P. R. appeal re assessment roll; Adams vs. McBeaeth. Mr. Justice Walkem disposed of

number of chambers applications to-day. The regular meeting of the Law Society called for to-day was adjourn al until next week, as a quorum of m mbers was not present.

Statistics.

Vital statistics for the past month Births, 28; marriages, 21; deaths, 18. During June there were two fires in Victoria, involving a loss of \$1,900. June 8th, 2.30 a.m.-Fire at storehouse on Cook street, owned by S. L. Kelly; cause unknown; loss, \$150; insured. June 15, 1.30 a.m. - Fire at American Hotel, Yates street, dropping of a lamp on the floor; loss on building and contents,

Inland Revenue. The inland revenue collections during June were as follows: Spirits ..... 
 Cigars
 1,077 %

 Inspection Petroleum
 100,50

 Rent of Land
 50,00

 Other Receipts
 75.10

Great Northern. H. A. Johnson, division freight and

passenger agent of the Great Northern, spent yesterday in the city aiding local agent Charles Rattray, jr., in preparing to open his office. The office in the Adelphi building, next to the entrance, was finally decided upon and will be opened immediately. The company will be fully prepared by the middle of next week to handle all kinds of business.

> Marine. The schooner Mountain Chief, owned and manned by Indians, arrived from the coast yesterday with 45 sealskins. Steamer Umatilla arrived from San

The American ship Mount Washington was in the roads this morning. She is going to the Sound in tow of the tug Holvoke. The steamship Mogul, with freight

of freight.

passengers, sailed for Yokohama at six clock this morning. She took 100,000 feet of lumber here. The Alaska excursion steamer Queen arrived at the Outer Wharf this morning from Alaska and left for the Sound this afternoon. The weather was foggy

and bad for sight-seeing.

AUSTRALIA'S RESOURCES.

A Whole County of Fertile Lands for Every Inhabitant.

There is an area equal to an English county for every man, woman and child in the Australias, absolutely unoccupied and undeveloped, asserts Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of Victoria, in the Engineering Magazine

No amount of word-painting or piling up of statistics can give even a faint idea of the vast potential wealth of Australia. Full revelation only comes when one travels over the country and, seeing in patches here and there what the soil is really capable of, finds the land a veritable wilderness with no sign of human occupation except for a few sheep fences. The mallee scrub of Victoria, extending for tens of thousands of square miles, has only to be rolled, burned off, and tickled with the stump-jumping plow to produce harvests of wheat that cannot be beaten in any other part of the world. The vast, perfectly flat area lying between the Murray and the Murumbidgee Rivers has a soil rich as that of a garden, but it is given over to sheep, running about one to the two acres and producing about seven shillings' worth of wool per annum. In Queensland, upon the savannahs stretching hundreds of miles in every direction, the traveler rides through natural herbage reaching to his buggy-poles or his saddle-girths, and in a day's journey sees only a few hundred sheep or a few score of cattle: population

none. The unbounded productiveness of these virtually waste lands is proved by actual results. Australia can grow meat, butter, cheese, wine, fruit, and wheat for the whole world. From a few butter factories in Victoria, for example, a single steamer has recently taken away £35,000 worth of chilled butter, and shipments are proceeding upon this scale weekly for three months each season, although it is only within two years past that the export trade in this article was commenced. Victorian brandy has been pronounced by the British medical journals to be equal in quality to the finest French cognac. The results already achieved in Australia show almost unlimited possibilities for winemaking. The fruit trade also has an indefinite future, grapes, apricots, peaches, oranges, lemons, pears, apples, plums, pineapples and almost every other known variety capable of sea transport flourishing as in the sunniest corners of France,

or Spain, or Italy. Then, even the already important pastoral industry is capable of expansion for an immense area of country is still unstocked, and in the wool-growing districts a system of small farming, with cereals and stock dividing the attention of the agriculturist, would vastly increase the productiveness of the sheep runs. The fattening of sheep and cattle for export in the frozen state to the markets of Europe is an enterprise as yet merely in its infancy. The primeval forests in many regions are rich in valuable timbers, but their silence is still unbroken by the ring of the woodman's Instead of the 3,000 camels now in axe. use in the arid regions of Central Australia there might be a hundred times that number, opening up pastoral country as yet incapable of occupation through the impossibility co getting up station supplies, and enabling gold reefs to be worked where men cannot now

subsist for scarcity of water. Only a pinch of the mineral wealth in the bowels of the earth has yet been ex-In Tasmania is the biggest tin mine in the world, Mount Bischoff; in New South Wales the silver mine in the world, the Proprietary; in Queens land the biggest gold mine in the world. Mount Morgan; in South Australia one of the biggest copper mines, Moonta around Newcastle, New South Wales, are the most extensive coal measure anywhere to be found. But, though hundreds of millions of pounds sterling worth of minerals have been raised in Australia, it is certain that thousands of millions remain to be won.

Whaling for Bone Chiefly.

Dead as whaling is on the Atlantic coast it is sufficiently lively on the Pacific, though the most valuable product of the voyage is no longer oil, but whale bone. The crude bone fetches in San Francisco from \$4 to \$6 a pound, and greet many hundred pounds may be taken from the mouth of a single whale. The demand is steady, and much of the bone is used in the manufacture of rich and heavy silks. No substitute has been found for it here, though other things are used for corsets and stays. Dressmakers make the use of real whalebone the excuse for charging especially high prices for their work, and the genuine article is vastly more durable and satisfactory than any substitute. - New York

Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney returned from the

COR SALF-One half interest in a good mil DUR SALE—One half interest in a good mit business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 30 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farmin implements, with a good run of customers also 75 pigs, old and young also one farm o 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

"Land Registry Act." Sections 33, 34, 35 36 and 19 lake District.

WHEREAS the certificate of title of George Henry Wilson Brown, dated the third day of April, 1875, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. NOTICE Steamer Umatilla arrived from San is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the brought 101 passengers and a full load of freight. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 21st June,

> - WILCOX'S COMPOUND erfectly Safe and Sure when all others Fall, your Druggist don't keep them accept no Substitute but ad 4c. postage for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" and

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh i he Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH MEDICAL



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ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL Family Chemist. r, VICTORIA, B. C. ap18-1y wk SOLE AGENT,



ousness, Debilit and all the t e.ilsfom e "'y or later exce Oresults of over sickness, wor.y, Full strengt'i, de ment and tone giv every organ and ; of the bo v. S. natural methods mediate impro seen. In ure in ble, 2,000 references Book, explanation and





C RRIAGE MAKER BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets. VILTORIA B. C

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act And in the matter of the Title to Le Twenty-six (26), Subdivision of Block "N Victoria West, being portion of Section 3 Esquimalt District, British Columbia,

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semi

of the City of Victoria. B. C., has made an plication under the "Quieting Titles Act" the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for Declaration of Title to the land above scribed, and has produced evidence before Honorable Mr. Justice Drake whereby appears to be the owner theref in simple free from all encumbrances. Theref any person having or pretending to title or interest in the said land, or thereof, is required on or before the following the first of July, now next ensuing, to the a of his claim, verified by affidavit, registrar of the Supr. me Court house, Bastion Square. preme Court house, Bastion Square, B.C., and to berve a copy on Mr. H. G. 12 Bastion Square, it toria, B.C., for the said knobert Semple, and in deding so every such claim will be bart the said Robert Semple will be entitle registered as owner in fee simple in proof the said land above described, subject the reservations countained in the said land above described. to the re-ervations contained in section of the Act above mentioned HARVEY COMBE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1893. ap14-3m

Approved. HARVEY COM Deputy Registrar of Supreme

NOTCE is hereby given, that the thership lately subsisting between the dersigned, Carl Strouss and Embloomingdale, doing business on wireet, in the City of Victoria, in the vince of British Columbia, under the and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was day dissolved by mutual cousent, an persons indebted to us are anthorized directed to nay the amount of their acc. persons indebted to us are authorized advected to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuei Bloomdngdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry in the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22ud day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) CARL STROUSS.

(Signed) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE.
Witness, (Sgd.)Francis B, Gregory. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phile. Ps.

LOST-4th inst., on David street, black—horse, branded V on left hip. Finder—please return the same to Wm. Martin.—Bridge street, and be rewarded. §23-19

Fell Machin

Hawaiian Conspir

By the Gover

All Concerned. Thou Reputations - No Among Them-Their and Extensive-The Completely Demora

an Francisco, July Press correspondent a ing on June 28th, say ent has finally execu had in view, the arrest ed agents in the dynan Friday afternoon, June ous arrests were made Archibald Sinclair and the charge of conspirace ecutive building and cernment. The offence and the prisoners have

finement pending exam The government has of this conspiracy for for several weeks has t formation. - A very has been pursued and made until the eevider against the accused. submitted to four legal nounced sufficient. Me caution was taken ag

cluding the recent occ Of the arrested per son-in-law of the lead alist. John Cummins. and a man of active a highly skilled maso habits. Crick is a ch About 20 prominent castes are more or les evidence in possession ment. Nine of those cabinet ministers.

The use of dynam means of the scheme Their plans seem to extensive, but more or sis than one of regula all the persons impli less shady records. appear to have been evidence implicates Claus Spreckels, alth tors had sanguine he Spreckels. The hou Cummins were sea dynamite were found of demoralization as among the royalists,

the restoration of collapsed. At noon on June 2 sailing of the Belgic the conspirators begg

THORNHILL Scores of English

London, July 4 .to work as usual Thornbill mines. reported to be good. noon, when the mer were startled by a clouds of dense sm main shaft. They with the workingn the interior had b shaft. The pit n party and descende smoke. They were edly and eventually pose of penetrating fore the foul gas co After taking up th bottom of the sha waited for several another descent. the evening they gas had cleared off

they were able to

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o'clock so much g mine that it was work of rescue. missing number the under manage found in the mine The cause of th been ascertained. tion that the explo violent, but the the main air way rapidity and pro amount of afterda shifting, the unus fire appeared will terrible scenes mouth when the m more than one

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Dr. Briggs' Suspe

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New York, July cret conclave of ' embly of the

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was held in this test against the the suspension o meeting was large

of supporters of Dr. Briggs and and tenets. All in ing and its purpo from the outside after the meeting, reporter learned had been held. other cities in thi New Jersey, Penn

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RVEY COMBE,

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OUSS, BLOOMINGDALE. B. Gregory.

Partnership.

ETC.

ist,

Hawaiian Conspirators Caught By the Government.

DYNAMITE WAS THEIR INTENTION

Leading Men are Implicated in the Fell Machinations.

All Concerned, Though, Have Shady Reputations - No Pure Hawaiians Completely Demoralized.

San Francisco, July 5.-The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing on June 28th, says: The government has finally executed what it has had in view, the arrest of the ascertained agents in the dynamite conspiracy. On Friday afternoon, June 23rd, simultareous arrests were made of James Walker, Archibald Sinclair and E. C. Crick, on the charge of conspiracy to seize the executive building and overturn the gov-ernment. The offence is not builable and the prisoners have been held in confinement pending examination.

The government has known something of this conspiracy for three months, and for several weeks has possessed exact information. A very conservative policy has been pursued and no arrests were made until the eevidence was complete against the accused. This evidence was submitted to four legal advisers and pronounced sufficient. Meantime every precaution was taken against surprise, including the recent occupation of the pal-

Of the arrested persons, Walker is a son-in-law of the leading half white roy-About 20 prominent whites and half who threatened to attack the building. castes are more or less implicated b evidence in possession of this governcabinet ministers.

extensive, but more on an anarchistic basis than one of regular warfare. Nearly all the persons implicated have more or | chel and tried to rush over the bridge Claus Spreckels, although the conspira-tors had sanguine hopes of aid from vard St. Michel. Many students were Spreckels. The houses of Walker and cummins were scarched, but no arms or were wounded by flying stones. At 10.30 dynamite were twed. A reneral effect of demoralization has been produced among the royalists, whose chief plea for the restoration of the Queen has now general effect

At noon on June 28th, just before the sailing of the Belgic the evidence against the conspirators began to be presented.

### THORNHILL DISASTER.

Scores of English Miners Entombed in the Pit by an Explosion.

London, July 4.—The day shift went to work as usual this morning at the reported to be good. All went well until noon, when the men at the pit's mouth were startled by an explosion and by clouds of dense smoke clouding up the main shaft. They tried to communicate the interior had been cut off from the shaft. The pit managers organized a party and descended slowly through the smoke. They were driven back repeatedly and eventually gave up their purpose of penetrating to the workings before the foul gas could be cleared away. After taking up the bodies found at the bottom of the shaft, the rescue party waited for several hours before making another descent. About the middle of the evening they went down again. The gas had cleared off near the shaft and they were able to examine part of the working portion. Bodies of miners lay on the ground in heaps. Many were sent to the surface. Unremitting efforts are being made to reach the miners who may be still alive. Between 11 and 12 o'clock so much gas accumulated in the mine that it was necessary to stop the work of rescue. The men and boys missing number 145. The body of the under manager, badly burned, was

found in the mine near the shaft. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. There is no indication that the explosion was exceptionally violent, but the flames spread through the main air ways with extraordinary rapidity and produced an enormous amount of afterdamp. With a view to shifting, the unused seam in which the fire appeared will be flooded. There were terrible scenes of grief at the pit's mouth when the manager announced that more than one hundred miners were One woman fell dead when she learned that her husband had been the relief of the stricken families the

### RELIGIOUS WAR.

Dr. Briggs' Suspension Likely to Cause

Further Trouble. New York, July 4.—An important secret conclave of "Bolting Presbyterians" was held in this city on June 29 to protest against the action of the central embly of the Presbyterian church in the suspension of Dr. Briggs. The meeting was large and composed entirely supporters of and sympathizers with Briggs and advocates of his policy and tenets. All information of the meeting and its purposes was carefully kept from the outside public, both before and after the meeting, until Monday when a New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecti-

cut and Rhode Island were present. Dr. Francis Brown and Thomas S. Hastings, both of the Union Theological Seminary

in this city were present at the meeting. The attendants at the conclave were enjoined to the strictest secrecy regarding the meeting and its objects, but the reporter learned that some very vigorous protests were entered against the action of the general assembly, which may result in a complete split in that body, and a secession of no mean proportion from its ranks. It was resolved to take im-mediate steps to circulate protest against the general assembly's action on the Briggs matter. The protest is to be signed by Presbyterians of the more advanced school all over the country. The reporter called on a number of the clergymen who are known to have been present Among Them-Their Plans Were Bold at the meeting, but all either feigned igand Extensive-The Royalists Were norance of it or refused absolutely to talk on the subject.

RIOTING STUDENTS.

Parisian Rowdies Join the Bohemians in Creating a Disturbance. Paris, July 4.-Riotous demonstrations were made by the students at St. Germain des Pres and in Rue St. Jacob near the Hospital de la Charite. The eral of M. Nuger, who was killed in the encounter betwen the police and the students in the Latin quarter on Saturday. They have issued a proclamation, however, urging all persons who attend the funeral to act calmly and pacifically. It is rumored that the funeral will be held very early to-morrow morning.

The disorder increases hourly in the streets. The whole district bounded by the Boulevard St. Germain, the river and the Rue de Seine is in an uproar. Students, with crowds of roughs, fill the open spaces. Omnibuses and tramcars are stopped by the mob, passengers are turned out and the vehicles are upset, traffic being suspended. The Rue St. alist, John Cummins, a mason by trade | Peres has been barricaded. Pedestriand a man of active nature. Sinclair is ans are stopped and maltreated. The a highly skilled mason, but of irregular charity hospital has been surrounded habits. Crick is a chemists out of work. with cuirassiers to keep off the students

works, the marine department and the Ecole des Beaux ment. Nine of those persons have been | Arts are guarded by the military. Skirmishing is reported intermittently from The use of dynamite was the chief several points and the students are trymeans of the scheme of the conspirators. ing to repeat the scenes in the neighbor-Their plans seem to have been bold and | hood of the Palais de Justice and Prefecture de Police. A mob assembled at the Place St. Mi-

less shady records. No pure Hawaiians to the Boulevard Palais, which runs beappear to have been in the affair. No tween the two buildings. They were met ovidence implicates Paul Newman or and driven back by a body of cavalry. the students have possession of a state streets between the Boulevard St. Germain and the Seine. Infantry and eavalry are at hand, however, to restrain them from breaking into the public build-

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the mobs they had seized to barricade the strets. All the shops between the Rue de Perse and College de France were closed early in the evening. The names of twenty men severely injured in the riots of the night have been reported. Twelve of the injured are in hospitals. M. Loze, pre-Thornhill mines. The ventilation was feet of police, tendered his resignation ernment declined to accept it until after the restoration of order. At 1 o'clock the report from the Latin quarter said that most of the windows were broken, with the workingmen, but found that the lamp posts were lying across the streets and broken furniture and half smashed vehicles lay scattered over the pavements. A police brigadier is said to have been severely wounded.

lege de France and the two blocks east | Her action gave great offence to the of the Boulevard St. Michel are in full Prince of Wales, and when she returned riot. Troops of cavalry and squads of to London he not only failed to meet police are stationed in every street. Stu- her himself at the station, but also nevehicles. Scores of carts and carriages dents are using revolvers. The mob in Their allies in the windows near the hos- by appearing in public with the betrothpital have been pelting the police with ed couple. crockery and furniture and cotton saturated with carbolic acid. The critical sitnation is complicated by the demonstration of workingmen. Three thousand of them met this evening in the Labor Ex- ated. Flags floated from all the church change and decided to remain in the building all night to prevent the author ities from executing their threat to close | north and south of the big city the peoit. More than 1,500 workingmen are

no opportunity for a demonstration at pective ruler of the realm was about to the funeral may be given. The students take to himself a consort, who some day are watching the railway station to would be queen consort of Great Britthwart the plan. The keenest anxiety ain. The military and police were less is evinced everywhere. General Saus- officious than usual, and instead of besier, military governor of Paris, has ing kept at a respectful distance the popprepared the garrison for the worst. The ulace was permitted to line the streets killed. The Lord Mayor may devote to of perfect vandalism manifested by the to pass. They certainly received a suffifund collected for the royal wedding Michel the rioters caused a blockade of the course of an hour and a half no less the tram cars. They compelled the pas- than four such processions were presengers in the first car to alight, smash- sented to their vision. ed the windows with iron bars, un-

rioters were injured.

GEORGE AND MAY

Happily Wedded Amid Scenes of Regal Magnificence.

Europe's Royalty Represented in the Gorgeous Throng.

Splendor of the State Pageants-All Feelings Merged in Those of Joy and Sympathy - Grand Spectacle in the Historic Chapel Royal, Windsor-High Hopes of the Royal Pair.

London, July 6.-The marriage of the cavalry charged and dispersed the stu- Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert ness and Baron Killarney, was solemnized at high noon to-day in the Chapel Royal of St. James.

But for interposition of Providence that possibly may be regarded as merciful, the bride of to-day might have some months ago been not only wife but mother. Originally betrothed to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, elder brother of the bridegroom of to-day, and heir-presumptive to the British throne, the wedding was set for February 27th of 1892. Before the day appointed for the nuptials the bridegroom-elect died, and the bride exchanged the magnificent trousseau that had involved months of preparation for the habiliments of woe. This was little more than a year ago. The public grief of the Princess was short-lived, although there are those who say that Albert Victor was her first and only love, and that, borrowing a sentiment from Queen Elizabeth, she has declared that when she dies the name of Albert Victor will be found written on the Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius her heart. The death of the heir-presumptive made his brother the heir to the throne, and exigencies of state demanded that the latter should become a benedict with the least possible delay. And so it happened that within a few months after all that was mortal of the Duke of Clarence had been consigned to tria, and Prince Philip of Saxe Coburg the mausoleum in the royal chapel at Wohary. To the right and left of the Windsor his surviving brother was assiduously occupying himself with making bers of the present and late cabinets, love to the girl who had exchanged and the ladies of the court, the gentleorange blossoms for crape, and a little men wearing levee dress and the ladies while later public announcement of the in semi-state or morning costumes withetrothal was made.

the parents of the bride, while the Prince piled up the carriages and carts which bimself in a position of antagonism to- lain, the Garter Principal King at Arms, royal mother. The Princess of Wales, however, had no such scruples. She protested against the match with vigor, and, according to report, there was many a family council in which she vehemently objected to the Duke of York stepping into the shoes of his dead brother to-day to the government, but the gov- and giving his name to the latter's exsweetheart. Intimations of the Princess' views reached the outside world, and the populace sided with her to such an extent that it was thought at one time the engagement would be declared void. But the Queen set her foot down and insisted that she would have her own way. Thereupon the arrangements for the wedding were commenced and the At 11.30 o'clock the whole district between the Rue St. Peres and the Col- tinent and mourned in her own privacy. dents are stopping and upsetting all the glected to order the usual escort to await her arrival, and she was forced to have been set on fire. Many of the stu- drive from the station in a common, every day cab. It was only within a front of the Charity Hospital have been few weeks that she made up her mind charged repeatedly by the police, but to accept the inevitable, and signified they fight back and will not disperse, her outward assent to the engagement

London, loyal as it always is, kept holiday in honor of the day and the event. The business part of the city as well as the West End was gaily decorsteeples and merry peals were rung by the bells in the belfries. From the east, ple poured out toward the West End. marching through the disturbed dis- Everybody wore gala raiment, and despite the tremendous growth of radical-It is reported that Nuger's body will ism of late, everybody seemed to be in be sent to Lyons to-night in order that good humor over the fact that a prosmorning newspapers give many instances over which the royal processions were

The first consisted of members of the hitched the horses and turned the cars | Queen's family and representatives of upside down. The rioters near by were family relatives living abroad. Then quick to follow the example, and within there was a delay of half an hour before five minutes five other cars were wreck- the second procession, that of the brideed and upset. In the Rue Eugene de la groom, who sat in a carriage with the Croix twenty lads built a barricade of Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edvehicles and paving stones. This barri- inburgh, while the three carriages were cade, like most of the others, impeded occupied by the household officers of the greatly the operations of the cavalry Princes. The royal procession proper The Paris newspapers say that one o'clock, the Queen occupying a semipoliceman was killed and thirty or forty state gold coach drawn by four creampolicemen and one hundred and fifty colored horses, a coachman replacing the usual postillions. Seated in the carriage London, July 5.—The Paris corres- with her majesty was the bride's mother,

the Grand Duke of Hesse and other rel- riage to Liverpool street station. The of the Life Guards.

It was half-past twelve when the semistate carriage, containing the bride, her father, the Duke of Teck, and her eldest brother, Prince Adolphus of Teck, left Buckingham Palace under the es-THRILLED WITH LOYALTY cort of a detachment of Life Guards.

The bride looked radiant and smiling. The route of the four processions was from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James street, Marlborough Gate to St. James' Palace, entering by the garden entrance. All along the route the spectators were enthusiastic, the Princess of Wales, the Queen and the bride especially coming in

for a hearty reception. Pending the arrival of the Queen the guests of the occasion had been admitted to the chapel and assigned to their various seats in the order of precedence. Owing to the limited space the total number of guests was less than four hun- be impossible. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa dred. Platforms had been erected along

the east and west aisles of the chapel, Olga Pauline Claudine Agness, better leaving a central avenue for entrance to known by the popular name of the Prin- the altar. Here a dais had been built police were unable to disperse the mobs, cess May, eldest child and only daughter to a level with the communion railing, and eventually a large detachment of of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and so that the nuptials took place in full view of the entire assemblage. The decdents. The municipal council have de-cided to send a deputation to the fungroups of foliage plants and flowers in bloom being placed in the corners of the edifice and within the chancel railing.

Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury were among the early arrivals, and between 11 and 12 o'clock the interior filled up rapidly. The pews on the right and left of the centre aisle immediately in front of the altar were reserved for King Christian of Denmark, father of the Priness of Wales, and grandfather of the bridegroom, acompanied by Queen Louise, the Czarowitch, the official representative of the Czar of Russia, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, repre senting the German Imperial family, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, representing the Empress Frederick, Count of Turin representing the King of Italy, Prince George of Greece, representing the King of the Hellenes, the Duke and Duchess Albert of Wurtemburg, representing the King and Queen of Wurtemburg, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Alexandrovitch, the Duke of Oporto, representing the King of Portugal, Prince Albert, nephew of and representing the King of Belgians, Princess Philip of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, representing the Queen of the Belgians, the Archduke Joseph, representing the Emperor of Aus-The match has all along been credited facent as belitted the occasion. None of to Queen Victoria, who has always ex- the guests were seated, but remained celled in this particular line. Naturally standing after being escorted to their pro-

enough it was perfectly satisfactory to per positions. On her arrival at the garden entrance of Wales, whatever might have been his the Queen proceeded direct to the chapel, personal opinion, did not care to place and was escorted by the Lord Chamberward the wishes or the whims of his and the great officers of the household to her chair of state upon the haut pas. Meanwhile the Duke of York had been conducted to the presence chamber, where the procession was formed by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain as soon as the Queen had taken her place. He was accompanied to the altar by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and seated on the right of the Queen's chair. The Lord Chamberlain then proceeded to the royal closet where the bride and bridesmaids were awaiting

their summons. The bridesmaids were Lady Margaret Grosvenor, third daughter of the Duke of Westminster, Lady Dorothea Murray, daughter of the Duke of Athol, Lady Alexandra Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, Lady Catharine Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath, Lady Evelyn Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland, Lady Eva Greville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux. These selections were in accordance with court etiquette, custom prescribing that of the eight bridesmaids, two should be daughters of dukes, two of marquises, and

four of earls. The Lord Chamberlain having signified that everything was in readiness the princess, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, and followed by the bridesmaids, was conducted down the aisle. The bridal costume was of white silk, elaborately trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were in toilettes of white satin trimmed with silver and May blossoms, in compliment to the bride's pet name. As soon as the bride had reached the chancel railing the Duke of York stepped to her side and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, dean of the chapel royal, both attired in episcopal robes, was in waiting, commenced to read the marriage service of the Episcopal church. The ceremony occupied a few minutes. The Princess was given away by her father and the Duke of Cambridge, while the Queen and the Prince of Wales acted as sponsors for the groom. The latter made students' mobs. On the Boulevard St. cient reward for their patriotism, for in his response in a low tone, with evident nervousness of manner, while the bride

spoke clearly and distinctly. At the conclusion of the ceremony the processions re-formed and returned to the presence chamber, while the clergy, the Queen, the newly married couple, and the royal participants were conducted to the throne room, where the registry of the marriage was formally attested. Upon the return to Buckingham Palace the wedding breakfast was served for the royal family and the royal guests in the state dining room, while a second breakand was impregnable against the police. left Buckingham Palace precisely at 12 fast for guests other than royalty was set in the supper room. The Queen herself proposed the toast to the bride and bridesmaids, and the Duke of York briefly responded. The Queen's health was toasted by the lord steward. After reporter learned that such a conference had been held. Many clergymen from other cities in this state and some from New Japan Political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of Wales, the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from New Japan Political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of Wales, the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from New Japan Political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned that such a conference of the mother of the groom, while in the following carties in this state and some from political wirepullers who wish to bring learned the groom of th the Dupuy government into discredit. husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, bride and groom drove in an open car-

atives of royalty. The Queen's carriage streets were packed, and they were re-was preceded by a mounted detachment ceived with a volley of cheers throughout the route. A special train of saloon carriages was in waiting to take them to Sandringham where the honeymoon will be spent in the little ten-roomed house built by the Prince of Wales and known

as Bachelor Cottage. Washington, July 6.—So far as known no congratulations were telegraphed by President Cleveland through the Secretary of State to the Duke of York upon the occasion of the latter's wedding today. Minister Pauncefote, however, cabled humble congratulations in behalf of himself and members of the embassy The latter also subscribed for a hand some wedding gift. Ex-Secretary Bayard, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, was among the diplomatic guests at the Chapel Royal this

To enumerate the bridal gifts and the names of their presenters, received from all parts of the British Dominions, would

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

International Convention of the Young People's Seciety.

Montreal, July 5 .- The 12th international convention of the Young People's here to night. Over 10,000 delegates conspiracy, was continued on the afterhave already arrived, and nearly as many more are reported by telegraph as being

In the advance credentials already received by General Secretary J. W. Baer, of Boston, every state and territory of the United States, all the provinces of Canada, England, nearly every country in Europe, as well as India, China, Japan, and Africa and Australia are repre-

A society purely local to the place of its organization, Portland, Maine, until the fall of 1881, it now has 22,000 societies, and a membership closely approaching 1,500,000. It knows no denomination, for clergymen representing no less than 25 evangelical sects will speak from its platform during the coming week. Among these are the follow-

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman; Rev. S. P. Rose, of Contreal: Hon, E. G. Foster. Ottawa, Canada, Minister of Finance; Rev. J. McGillivray, Montreal; Rev. P. S, Henson, Chicago; President Francis E. Clark, of the Christian Endeavor; Mrs. Francis E. Clark; Rev. J. W. Cowan, Tabor, Iowa, the pastor who first organized a junior Christian Endeavor Society; Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Minneapolis; Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Louisville, Hale, of the Y. M. C. A., Worcester, Mass.; Rev. E. K. Young, New Britain, Conn.; Rev. John W. F. Carlisle, Newburgh, New York; Rev. D. F. McGill, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. W. W. Brewer, Charlottetown; Rev. N. B. Grubb, Philadelphia: Mr. Robert E. Burleigh, Rochester: Mr. Anthony Comstock. Thornton B. Penfield and Rev. J. L. Campbell. Owing to the immense number of dele-

gates and the utter impossibility of securing an auditorium large enough for their accommodation, two programmes will be carried out in as many meetings. one in the government drill hall and the other in a large tent on the parade grounds directly opposite. Francis E. Clarke, the originator of the Endeavor, arrived last night from his tour around the world, and is the lion of the hour. The sessions proper were preceded this afternoon by a meeting of the executive committee at the Windsor Hotel. This evening there will be five preparatory meetings in as many of the largest churches of Montreal, the speakers at which will include Rt. Rev. Morris S. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, Ont .: Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and other eminent divines. The formal addresses of welcome will take place tomorrow morning.

McGlynn's Visit to Rome.

New York, July 6.-Rev. Father Mc-

the recent visit to Rome and his treatment by the Pope and by the Roman Catholic dignitaries at home and abroad. It was at the World's Fair grounds at Chicago that he was induced to consent to a brief interview, which has been telegraphed to this city. "I went to Rome," he said, "not to settle or open my case. Mgr. Satolli had settled it most satisfactorily months before. 1 did not have to go, anyway, but I had promised Mgr. Satolli that I would personally pay my respects to the Pope and receive his apostolic benediction. It was an act of courtesy which I was very glad to perform. I was in Rome only five days, and was most cordially received by Cardinal Rampolla, who at once arranged an interview with the holy father. I was also very kindly received by him, and after an audience of some

soon, but no arrangements for a perma-

nent pastorate are yet made for me, 1

hope soon to celebrate the mass in pub-

lic before my friends."

Till the Barley Blooms. Toledo, O., July 6.—Seymour the mind reader was in this city yesterday on his way to Chicago, where he is going to be buried alive after the manner of the Indian magicians, who say they can suspend animation for any period by swalowing their tongues and controlling the heart and mind. "My coffin has gone tribunal to show the effects of pelagic ahead," said Mr. Seymour. "It is a sealing upon the herds. Phelps claimed fac simile of the one in which General that the evidence showed that the catch Grant's remains now rest, and cost \$3,- of pelagic hunters consisted entirely of 000. It is made in three sections, one fitting inside the other. 1 will be buried six feet deep in the coffin. Signals are to be arranged, so that if things do were chiefly nursing mothers which were not go right I can communicate with the out at sea seeking food; pups of those soldiers on the outside who will guard mothers died on the islands from starvaafter the meeting, until Monday when a reporter learned that such a conference roughs who are aiding the riotous stuthe grave. Directly after I am buried a tion.

There Were Men Ready to Shed Blood for Liliuokalani.

TRAITORS BETRAYED THE SCHEME

Spreckels Was Counted Upou for

One Million Dollars.

A List of the Conspirators in the Government's Hands-Crick, Walker and Sinclair Only Tools-They Will Probably Turn States Evidence-There Will Then be a Sensation.

San Francisco, July 6.-The steamer Mariposa arrived from Sydney, via Honolulu, at 8.30 this morning. I be Mariposa left Honolulu one day later tran the Belgic, which arrived yesterday. Testimony for the prosecution in the

preliminary examination of Walter Crick Society of Christian Endeavor will open and Sinclair, arrested on a charge of noon of June 28. Thomas Wright testified that he knew Walker, who advised him not to join the rifle company, giving as a reason for his advice that there might be trouble, as he did not want any of his friends to get hurt. Simon Von Topaz, member of the regular company, said that during a conversation with Walker the latter informed him that everything would be changed soon, as the provisional government was to be overturned. Walker told him to advise the members of the company to lay down their arms and not fight in case there was any trouble. He wanted witness to get the names of those who would consent to turn traitors, so that he could give a list to the queen. In return for this witness was to get a position in the custom house as soon as the old order of things was restored. Walker said that he had 300 men, and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; if the provisional government attempted the evangelists Rev. B. Fay Mills and to interfere with the queen it would if the provisional government attempted find out that the queen had men to protect her. He also said that the royalists had good backers, among whom was Claus Spreckels. A. S. Prescott testified that he belonged to the company of which Von Topaz is a member. He saw Walker and Sinclair on June 21st. Von Topaz was present at the time. Walker in stating his plan said that Spreckels and Campbell were to assist with large sums of money, Spreckels with one mil-Ky.; Bishop B. W. Arnett, of the Afri- lion and Campbell with one-half that can M. E. Church; Rev. David J. Burr- amount. Witness said that Walker insecretary H. L. formed him that the assault on the gov ernment was to be made if the decision of the United States was against them. The fact that a list of the conspirators is in the possession of the provisional government leaked out to-day, and there are many uneasy royalists in town. It is the hope of the government that they will have a strong case against Crick, Walker and Sinclair, and that these three, who are believed to be only tools of more prominent men, seeing that conviction is certain, will turn state's evidence in the hope of getting off themselves.

After the examination of several other witnesses the prosecution rested its case, but it is thought it has evidence of a still more conclusive nature, which is being reserved for the regular trial of the prisoners.

Deputy Sheriff Stotz was shot and killed on the 27th by a leper at the isolated valley of Kalalau, where he had gone in the expectation of removing them to Molokai.

The S. S. Miowera arrived at Brisbane July 4th. Claus Spreckels at the last moment did not return to San Francisco, and only his son and daughter arrived on the Mariposa to-day.

McCARTHY'S DEFIANCE.

Glynn has at last said something about He Issues a Sweeping Challenge to the Government.

Ottawa, July 6 .- A Toronto gentleman here to-day says that before leaving for England Dalton McCarthy gave a list of twenty constituencies to the government which he challenged them to open, even in his absence, claiming that all of them would return supporters of his. This gentleman admits that twelve of these would go to McCarthy.

The official report of the commission appointed by the Russian government to investigate the seizure of the Canadian sealers has been received here. The report says that the seizure of all the vessels was justifiable except those of the Willie McGowan and Ariel, in which cases compensation is offered.

The Camperdown's Injuries. Valetta, Malta, July 6.—The British fifteen minutes I left with his blessing. battle ship Camperdown, which ran into I hardly expected to be returned to my and sank the Victoria, was placed in old parish. I hope to say more in public dock here to-day to repair. As she came out of the water it was seen that her stem had been broken off just under the torpedo tube, about nine feet down, her ram bent over towards the port side, and six plates, three on each side, damaged.

Phelps on Seal Life.

Paris, July 6.-Hon. J. E. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, continued his closing address before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day. He reviewed the evidence submitted to the female seals. Those caught in the Pacific Ocean, he said, were mostly pregnant, while those caught in Behring Sea

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER.

The official and unofficial reports relating to the Victoria disaster show clearly that it was due in the first place to Vice-Admiral Tryon's incomprehensible order for a change of formation in his squadron, and in the second place to the negligence which caused the bulkheads to be left open. Then the loss of life was evidently greatly increased by the signal which kept the boats from the work of rescue. It is quite impossible to believe that a capable and experienced officer like Admiral Tryon would have issued such orders as he did had he been in his proper senses; and the theory that his conduct was due to a sudden mental derangement will be likely to find general acceptance. Even a landsman, if in full possession of his faculties, would know it to be impossible to turn two great battleships sixteen points towards each other in a distance of six cable lengths without causing a crash. Then any officer acting with ordinary prudence would have been likely to order up all the boats available when he found his ship in danger of sinking. The Victoria's men, it seems, were kept standing in their ranks till the water came up around them. Discipline is a most admirable thing in its proper place, but it is surely carrying discipline too far when men are required to stand still and be drowned like rats instead of being offered a chance to save themselves. Admiral Tryon was in a sense fortunate in being carried down with his ship, since he has thus been spared the more melancholy fate of living under a dreadful cloud. If the dispatches are to be trusted, there seems to be only the responsibility for the open bulkheads to be fixed by the court-martial that has been ordered. The more closely this sad occurrence and other minor accidents to big ironclads are looked into the more evident does it become that their fate hangs on extremely small chances. A slight derangement of machinery, a small defect in construction, a sunken rock or the mistake of an officer may mean much greater danger to the modern war vessel than they would have meant to the old vessel of the "wooden wall" order. One man's apparently insignificant error or negligence may easily cause the gravest trouble in the modern navy. And that the one responsible individual may be a much humbler man than an admiral is shown by the following incident mentioned in a recent issue of the London Times:-

What might have proved a most serious matter, had it remained undiscovered until the vessel had proceeded to sea, was brought to light last week on board the Hood, armored battleship, Capt. Jeffries, which was about to leave Chatham on her way to the Mediter-The vessel had made a final ranean. trial of her engines in the repairing hasin, and on an inspection of her double bottoms being made by officers of the ship on Thursday, it was found that the fore-compartments were full of water, and that she was still leaking. The incident caused no little excitement amongst the crew, which numbers close upon 700. The matter was reported to the officials of the dockyard, and it was deemed advisable to dock the vessel at once, as the cause of the leakage was not perceptible. She was docked in the afternoon, and as soon as the water was pumped out of the dock the bottom of vessel was examined. It was found that the leakage had occurred from an opening in the seams of two of the keel plates a few feet from the stem of the vessel. Workmen were at once set to repair the damage. They continued at work until 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and resumed at 5 on Friday morning, with the result that the work was finished by noon. The vessel was taken out of dock again at half part 2 in the afternoon, and the mishap did not delay her departure. The leakage, it is reported, was due to a piece of bar workmanship on the part of an individual workman. The rivet, which should have been driven through and fastened on the other side, had been driven only partly home, and the hole on the other side filled by what is known as a "stud" -an imitation of the rivet-head-so that the plates had no holding powers in them when the slightest strain was put

upon them. In the same paper appeared a paragraph to the effect that the repairs to the Howe had just been completed and that she had just been taken out of the dry dock at Ferrol, a statement which calls to mind another fruitful source of danger to the ironclad. The Howe, it will be remembered, struck on a rock while making for Ferrol harbor, and went to the bottom in a very short time.

### THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

The failure of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba is only too plain a sign of the extent to which the financial depression is affecting Canada. Fortunately there is no fear of other banks sharing in the trouble, and Canadians need expect no such succession of wrecks as several of the States have seen in the past few weeks. The Commercial Bank of Manitoba is a comparatively small institution, having only one branch outside of Manitoba, nomely, that at Fort William. Its paid-up capital is \$546,950, and its reserve fund \$50,000. The dispatches report that the deposits amount to \$600.000, and debts aggregate \$460,000. That is sure-

about the bank's notes being redeemed, that Sc but the depositors will apparently be in luck if they are fully paid, while there would seem to be a pretty sure prospect of the shareholders losing heavily. It is only too certain that the bank's failure will have a distressing effect on the fortunes of a good many Manitobans, and that the business interests of the province generally will suffer.

As we have said, there is no reason to fear any extension of the trouble to other banks, and no panicky feeling is so far reported. But the end of the depression is not yet in sight, since the financial situation in the States has not shown signs of any great improvement. The president's call for an extra session of congress has brought about a little firmer feeling, but it remains to be seen what congress will do. If the Sherman act is repealed and the silver question placed on a proper basis much will have been accomplished in the way of restoring confidence. This course is firmly insisted on by the president and his ministers, but the prospective attitude of the legislators is a matter of painful uncertainty. Until they meet and decide on their action there will be no permanent improvement in the financial situation, and if they refuse to repeal the silver purchase law the distress will inevitably increase to an indefinite extent The United States cannot longer undertake to bear the silver burden alone cal Research Society. In this he stated without inviting disastrous results.

THE CATTLE MYSTERY.

The statement made by Mr. Gardner n the House of Commons leaves little oom for hope that Canadian cattle will be removed from the scheduled list this eason. That means serious loss to the farmers of eastern Canada, who have been living in the expectation that the troublesome embargo would be lifted in time to benefit them this year. Their cattle export trade is further depressed by the policy followed by the steamship companies, who have raised their rates from Montreal, thus enabling American cattle to be landed more cheaply than Canadian in England. The circumstances surrounding the case of disease spoken of by Mr. Gardner are rather peculiar. Pleuro-pneumonia is a most infectious malady, and would be quite certain to spread in any locality where it broke out. Yet it is positively stated that the district in Manitoba from which the suspected shipment went is entirely free from the disease. For that matter, all Canada is reported free from any trace of pleuro-pneumonia. It is evident. therefore, that unless the Dominion vet- in "trade" erinary inspectors have been careless or untruthful the diseased animal found in England could not have gone from Canada. The inspectors cannot be reasonably accused of slighting their work or reporting falsely, and even if they had been either way the public would soon have been made aware of the fact by the spread of the disease in the infected locality. On the other hand, the disease said to have been found in a from fire in that quarter. Unfortun-Canadian animal is of the same type as prevails in certain districts in the States. It is not at all unreasonable to concit de that either through accident or through design a diseased ox from some United States shipment has been misrepresented to the British Board of Agriculture as a | fever the questions of fire protection and Canadian animal. Both American shippers and English cattle raisers are interested in keeping Canada on the s heduled list, and some of these may have entered into a conspiracy to that end If the cause of the trouble lies in that direction it should not be difficult to establish the fact. On the other hand, if it is carelessness or crookedness on the part of some of the Canadian officials or shippers the delinquency should be easily traced. In any event, there should be some explanation possible of the n-ysterious appearance of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle when they land in England, while the disease is not to be found in Canada.

The mayors of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge went to Ottawa along with Mr. Davis, M. P., for the purpose of stirring up the government to greater efforts in the way of encouraging immigration. This act in itself constituted a grave reflection on the "vigorous" policy supposed to be inaugurated by Mr. Daly, the new minister of the interior; but the gentlemen of the deputation seem to have added greatly to their offence by freely criticising the government's much regret I have to announce that methods while talking with reports. Mayor Lucas was apparently a special offender in this regard. As a reward they are now getting plenty of abuse from the Conservative organs, which call them grumblers and kickers and charge them with acting in the interests of land speculators. Just so. No breath of profane criticism must be allowed to blow upon the sacred person of a minister, even upon that of the gentleman whom the Winnipeg Free Press once irreverently dubbed "Buttons."

The Colonist is respectfully informed that the Times does not "seem to think it strange that any Canadian should be proud of being a British subject." We have said nothing to warrant the statement made by our neighbor, which is once more at its old trick of misrepresentation. It may be well to remind it the schedule this season. that nothing so becomes a British subject as love of fair play and a due regard for the truth. Nor is the dragging in of false analogies a commendable act in one who delights in the name of Britthey also convey the somewhat sinister on. Canada does not bear the same reannouncement that the bank's bad" lation to Great Britain as Scotland does, or the same as Maine bears to the Unitly a very large proportion of its total ed States. Moreover, if the Colonist that they can be realized upon as soon and all the correct forces of the country

status as British subjects. "We besays the Conservative organ. lieve." Canadian independence is not feasible, and not desirable if feasible For our part we would rather be a citizen of the empire of Great Britain than the citizen of a puny Canadian re public, which held its independence on the sufferance of the United States." Of course the Colonist is welcome to entertain such sentiments if it so chooses, but we prefer to believe that a Canadian nation is quite within the range of feasibility and that there is no danger of its living on the sufferance of the United States. True sons of Canada have more faith in their country, and they believe, with Mr. Laurier, that their first duty is to that country.

Considerable comment was recently caused by the act of the pope and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England by the "consecration of England to the Mother of God and the Prince of the Apostles," or in other words, the placing of England under the especial patronage of St. Mary and St. Peter. Some of the super-sensitive saw in this an attempt to displace the historic St. George, and in order to correct the misapprehension Cardinal Vanghan took the trouble to write a letter to the secretary of the Historithat "before the change of religion, the most blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter and St. George the Martyr were the three principal or primary patrons of England." The Cardinal added, "of one thing you may be certain-that, if the blessed Virgin and St. Peter should be officially declared to be still the patrons of England, it will not be to substitute them for St. George, who will always retain his place among our patrons. Catholics, at all events, are not likely to forget the historic and national cry and prayer, 'St. George for England." Englishmen ought to breathe more freely now that they know no attack on their popular patron saint was intended.

According to a Toronto paper, "it is said that society in Ottawa objects to the operation of a fruit plantation and canning factory by Lord Aberdeen. In some quarters it is still regarded as reprehensible to obtain the products of labor by any process other than the collection of rents. But in others this most 'audable process is regarded as the most open to criticism:" This announcement that a portion of Ottawa "society" objects to the new governor-general being engaged ' has been received with incredulity in some quarters, but there is really no reason to doubt its correctness. Ottawa is the home of snobbery of the most asinine and offensive order known to the civilized world.

This morning's fire in Victoria West very sharply accentuates the many suggard to the need of some protection ately it is quite likely that even this lesson will be lost on the city fathers; they would scarcely move if the fire were at the ends of their own noses. Possibly when half the city is burned down and half the people are dead with typhoid sanitation will be considered ripe for serious treatment. In the meantime the members of the council can amuse themselves with trifles.

Winnipeg Free Press: Commenting on the advice of the Free Press to take off the brake of protection and allow the Northwest to roll along to prosperity, the Montreal Star adds: "Let the farmer of the Northwest prosper and there will be no lack of immigrants. That's it. Give us trade emancipation and those here will prosper; let those here prosper and the immigrants will come. If we can only get into the hang of it, it will work around in a circle as smoothly as you please."

### CANADIAN CATTLE.

Official Declaration That the Disease i Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.

London, July 5.—President Gardner in the course of his reply to Sir John Kinloch, in the House of Commons last night, giving his final decision respecting Canadian cattle and against the removal of the schedule said: "With careful microscopic examination of the lungs of the suspected animais which arrived on the steamship Lake Winnipeg. confirmed the conclusions already arrived at by the boards of veterinary advisors, who entertained no doubt that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneurionia. The morbid appearance which the lungs exhibited to the naked eye displayed some deviations from the usual symptoms in home-bred animals but these deviations were much less apparent under the microscope. The history of the disease in North America shows clearly that it is as contagious as in Europe. President Gardner said that he had therefore come to the conclusion that there was no aiternative for the present out to maintain the compulsory slaughter of Canadian beasts at the port of London. reply to further inquiry Mr. Gardner promised to consider the question of laying the report of the veterinary department on the table of the house. It is generally feared here that this decision is fatal to all hope of the removal of

The doors of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba were thrown open again on Tuesday, but not for the purpose of paying or resuming business on the old basis. The liquidators have taken hold and the business of winding up has commenced. The first work is that of receiving payment on outstanding notes

## A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

The Liberal Convention at Ottawa and its Results.

HOW THE PROJECT WAS STARTED

Doubts and Fears That Were Proved Groundless - The Assembly Went Ahead of the Most sanguine Ex-

Ottawa, June 24.-When it was first suggested that there should be held a convention of the Liberal party covering the whole Dominion so as to lay down a platform on which to fight the next general election, many staunch Reformers opposed the idea. It was an entirely new experiment in the country, and from what Liberals could judge by the past it would not be wise from a political standpoint to meet in convention with so many diverse questions, on which there were so many different views, agitating the people of the various provinces. Mr. Laurier was one of those who from the beginning favored a convention, if it could be accomplised, so as to decide upon some main questions on which all could agree, and leaving those of a provincial character partly to the But even 'Mr. Laurier had his doubts upon the result of such a convention. He had no doubt but it could be a success in respect to numbers and to unanimity in regard to the tariff and some other matters, but if it were not possible to be unanimous as to the proper disposition of other subjects then it might be capable of being used for harm instead of good. In short, it was a Lew experiment that was bound to end either for good or bad to the party. That, then, is how those unfavorable to the convention viewed it. There were many opposed to it. The chances for a divion some of the questions when were bound to come up were too much to undergo the risk. Talk like this was indulged in by the party for more than a year past. Last session of l'arlignent the Liberal leader, James Sutherland. M.P., M. Mulock, M.P., and some of the Liberals were invited to hanch by H. A. Bate, son of if. N. Bate, the leading wholesale grocer, and one of Ottawa's foremost business men. The convention idea was brought up by young Mr. Bate, who is now honorary seretary of the Reform Association here, and who was anxious for it, and held out Ottawa as the best place. Monreal and Toronto were both applicants for ii, should it be decided that a convention was to be held. Well, the result vas that Mr. Laurier not only decided to hold a convention but to select Ottawn as the meeting place. He now has the satisfaction of knowing that he was right in both of these decisions. The Canadian people admire plack.

When Mr. Laurier selected Ontawa for the convention it was predicted by the Conservatives that not only would the convention be a failure, if held in Loronto or Montreal, but it was invent to come to naught if held in Ottawa under the shadow of the Parliam nt In illings. Those who indulged in such talk see to how foolish they were. The on'y drawback against a convention here is gestions made to the city council in re- that Montreal and Toronto are larger cities and consequently could always draw a crowd from their own coors. That was not what was desired here. It was a convention which would represent the Dominion that was looked for. That was certainly secured, ani the presence of the Government was not sufficient to keep away the stalwart Linerals of Canada. Mr. Laurier's courage n calling a convention as well as in selecting Ottawa wherein to meet were both well rewarded. Not only was the attendance far beyond what anyone expected, but the result arrived at was equally gratifying to Liberals and Liberalism

> I was talking to a minister of the Crown a week before the convention came off, and he was of the opinion that there might be 300 or 400 delegates got together, but that would be the outside of it. Reformers at that time expected 600, or probably 700, delegates. But what was the result? There were 1800 badges for delegates printed and all were given out at noon on the first day. Several hundred could not be supplied. So large was the crush that the agent of the railway company who was looking after the Reform certificates had to stop collecting them when they reached about 1800, and he asked the Reform Association here to give him a letter of explanation to the company, which was done. Altogether there were nearly 2500 delegates representing the Dominion, from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to as far west as the Rocky Mountains. British Columbia was not represented by appointed delegates from that province, but there were Bri ish Columbians present for all that, and Mr. Laurier was in receipt of telegrams from leading Liberals there informing him that they were with him and would support the excellent platform which he had laid down, and which, as he said himself, he will go on fighting to carry, never knowing what discouragement is, until such time as it is adopted by the country.

Before proceeding to refer to the platform which Mr. Laurier and the Liberal party have adopted let me say that the success of the convention in every particular is far and away beyond the expectation of the most sanguine Liberal in the Dominion. It was not only large but representative in regard to territory covered, and in respect to all classes being represented. Manufac'urer after manufacturer mounted the platform and endorsed the po'icy. while the citizens, mechanics, etc., all pledged themselves to never know what it was to halt or pause until they succeeded in placing Mr. Laurier in power. Even the red man stepped forward and said that in future the Indians were going to give their undivided support to the Liberals. Chief Wm. Smith of Brant made an unmistakable speech on this point. Need it then be said that Mr. Laurier was delighted and that his supporters were filled with enthusiasm when they all stood up with one accord in the big rink where the convention was held, singing "God Save the Queen" just as the hig clock on Parliament Hill was striking the hour of one o'clock on Thursday morning last, after having firmly built a business. Of course there is no doubt makes an honest inquiry it will find as possible. Things are in a bad state. cannot stand? The next place of meet- for in the treaty of 1883,

ing for Canadian Liberals will be the In this regard Premier Fielding of More Gratifying Discoveries—The Horse-Nova Scotia made a good point. He said it was on the 20th of June, 1882. that he succeeded in being elected for a constituency which he has since continued to represent. That is a personal reminiscence. It was also on the 20th of June, 1882, that the province of Nova Scotia succeeded in defeating a Tory government, and has continued to keep power ever since. That was a provincial reminiscence. But it was also on the 20th of June, 1882, and if he remembered rightly on a Tuesday also. that the government of which Sir John Thompson was the head was defeated in Nova Scotia. That was a matter which they had all something to do with. He thought that it was a good omen for success to have met on that day to put into arrangement a programme and a platferm which would once more drive

Sir John Thompson from power. Let me say a few words as to the platform built. The two principal planks are (1) a tariff for revenue only, and (2) reciprocity on fair and honorable terms with the United States. The issue between the two parties is now not only clear and well defined, but ratified by convention, so that Conservatives need not accuse Liberals of having no platform or misrepresent them when discussing their views on political questions. The policy of Mr. Foster is protection with a few modifications of the tariff. On the other hand the policy of Mr. Laurier is free trade with a tariff sufficiently high to collect a revenue for the purpose of administering efficiently but economically the affairs of the Do-

minion. The Liberals denounce protection; the Conservatives uphold it. Equally clear is the resolution on reciprocity. There was never so much downright lying done against a party as was the case in respect to the attitude of the Liberals on reciprocity. The untrue cry of disloyalty was raised against the Liberals and was used to deceive some of the electors. The latter have seen their folly. As a matter of fact the Liberals have been advocates of reciprocity all along, and they believe that a treaty wide enough to embrace some manufactures as well as natural products would be a great advantage to the country. Their policy never did imply a uniformity of tariffs between the two countries. They believed that the two countries could meet and arrange on friendly terms a treaty which would do away with the present commercial warfare between them. The Government, on the other hand, tied hand and foot to the Red Parlor, did not want, as they were not permitted by their masers, to make any such treaty, although they deluded the electors with the false cry that it was for that purpose they dissolved Parliament. It is unnecessary to refer to the shameful lying which was indulged in by the Government, for which Sir Charles Tupper had to apologize. All are familiar with it. On the other hand there are strong reasons to believe that the Liberals can ar range a reciprocity treaty. The other planks in the platform are (3) condemnation of the corruption in the Government. (4) greater economy in public expenditures. (5) denunciation of the reference to royal commissions of charges against ministers. (6) disposition of pubdie lands to actual settlers. (7) repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act. (8) retention of county lines in the redictribution of constituencies (9) reform the senate, (10) a plebiscite on prohibition.

### SLABTOWN

General Dispatches. Berlin, July 4.—Emperor William yesterday granted an audience to von Koschielski, the leader of the Polish party. His majesty learned from the Polish leader that his party demanded in return for its support of the army bill certain concessions in regard to national schools. The Emperor readily fell in with the views and von Koschielski was summoned by Dr. Bosse, minister of instruction, who was directed by the Emperor to prepare a scheme that would sat-

isfy the Poles London, July 4.-In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said in reply to an interpellation that the evidence obtained from impartial officials showed beyond doubt that the trial of the Armenians in Angora, for sedition, had been conducted unfairly. The British government had therefore made strong representations at Constantinople concerning the capital sentences passed on the 19 prisoners. The case of Prof. Kuyayan, and Prof. Thomasaian, of the Armenian college in Marsovan had been made the subject of an especially strong Consequently, although the protest. court of cassation had confirmed the senences, both had been pardoned and sent from the country. The government would spare no exertion to obtain justice for the other 17.

London, July 3.-A dispatch from Hong Kong reports another fanatical outbreak against missionaries in China. The dispatch says that a mob of natives attacked two Swedish missionaries named Wickholm and Jansen at Ma Cheng, sixty miles from Hankow, and killed them. No further details are given, but the murders are supposed to have been due to the foreign placards that have heretofore made much trouble for the foreign missionaries living in China. London, July 3 .- Mr. Gladstone slipp-

ed and fell yesterday morning while descending the staircase in the Petersham residence of the Earl of Dysart, with whom he is visiting. Beyond spraining his ankle he is not seriously hurt. New York, July 3 .- The following acknowledgement of a remittance, dated London, June 14, has been received by Eugene Kelly, from Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, by the National Federation of America: "I have once again to thank you and your colleagues of the National Federation of America for the generous help to our parliamentary move. I have

just received, through the Consolidated

Bank, your check for £1,000 in our aid.

I cannot tell you how deeply grateful

my colleagues and I feel for your sympathy and strong support." Lima, Peru, July 5.-Juan Revoredo, mayor of Lima, has assumed the leadership of the Cacerist party. He believes it is possible to make an arrangement with Chili regarding the disposition of Tacna and Arica on the basis of a com- hit by a bullet and will die. be freedom of trade. The chief difficultick. Several others were fearfully ty is that Chili insists moon the payment slashed with razors. Four negroes tv is that Chili insists upon the payment slashed with razors. of the \$10,000,000 indemnity provided

KOOTENAY MINES.

fly Claim.

(The Miner.) Major Barnes, U. S. customs officer at the boundary line, Kootenay river, has resigned in favor of a good Demo. crat.

E. S. Topping has recently received an assay on ore sent from the Mountain View at a depth of five feet, which shows \$75 in gold and 18 ounces in silver to the ton.

E. Mahon of Vancouver has received returns from the Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company for fifteen tons of ore from the Vancouver claim on Four Mile Creek in the Slocan district. According to these returns the ore averages 233 ounces of silver to the ton and 46 per cent. lead.

The Elkhorn, of Boundary Creek. bids fair to become a great mine. Assays recently made show 396 2-10 ounces of silver and \$10 gold per ton; 214 8-10 ounces silver, \$6.30 gold; 213 8-10 ounces silver, \$6.30 gold. Six men are employed, and there are now twenty tons of this grade of ore on the dump. The vein is constantly showing an improvement.

Bob Yuill has just discovered that he is the owner of a valuable mining property in the Slocan. A year ago he pur chased a property located by his brother, J. E. Yuill, about six mues up the south fork of the Kaslo Creek and ten miles from Kaslo City. Recent development work has disclosed a ledge about ten feet wide, with considerable iron in the croppings. A second ledge of smaller di mensions was also encountered. A few years ago Bob figures the find would have been worth \$50,000.

The Horsefly placer claim in Cariboo has been acquired by a wealthy syndicate, at the head of which are reported to be several members of the Canadian Pacific railway directorate. They are goig in for hydraulic mining on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted in British Columbia, and will spare no expense to ensure the success of their venture. The company have placed an order with D. McGillivray & Co., of Vancouver, for 500 tons of 30-inch steel pipes at a cost of \$100,000. These pipes will be shipped to Ashcroft and thence conveyed in waggons 150 miles to Horsefly Creek, which yielded an immense quantity of gold in the early days.

Mission City News. Last Monday three salmon caught in the Fraser river that weighed 57, 47, and 37 pounds respectively.

A ledge of white quartz has been discovered back of the townsite of Mission City, about three feet wide, by Lane, Elliot & Wright. As soon as they go a little deeper with their nickel workings they will proceed with the develop ment of the white quartz.

The discovery of a nickel mine a few miles east of Mission City is now an established fact. Several tests have been made that have proved very satisfactory, but more capital is needed to develop it. Samples of the ore have been brought into town for months past, and each additional evidence ascertains more definitely the quality and quantity of the precious metal in these mines. It assays easily about \$18 to the ton of nickel, with a reasonable quantity of silver and gold. A CONTRACTOR OF

## South American Salad.

Buenos Ayres, July 5.-The members of the cabinet have announced to Presi dent Saenz Pena that they intend to re sign. The president asked the cabinet to delay action a few days and then invited Aristobulo del Valle to organize a new ministry. He declined to do so and the president then appealed to Quintanos to form a cabinet. It is probable that Quintanos will also decline to serve and if he does so President Pena will be forced to resign.

General Saraiva's revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul have been joined by the army under General Luria. The two commanders are preparing to resume active warfare.

Dr. Bausa has declared that he is not a candidate for president of Uruguay. Caracas, Venezuela, July 5.-General Daniel MacAuley, special agent of the United States treasury. has reached here from Washington to ald Minister Part ridge in negotiating with General Crespo's government for the early settlemen of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

The United States cousul has been complimented by the Cleveland administration, which has added Ciudad de Bolivar and Itacama to his consular dis-

The government of Costa Rica has made contracts for the construction of two new warships in England.

### HAND CAR VICTIMS.

Serious Accident on the C. P. R. at Schreiber. Ottawa, July 5 .- A story reached here last night that 20 men were killed on the Canadian Pacific railway at Schreiber. Word was received here from a medical officer of the Canadian Pacific that no one was killed, but that a bal last train struck a hand car on which

Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting premier, says that the cabinet has not so far discussed the vacancies for Governors for the Northwest and Manitoba.

Razors in the Air.

Wilmington, Del., July 5.-A riot took

ten men had been riding. Some were

badly injured, but all are expected to

place at the railway station near Kirkwood last night, which culminated in the probably fatal shooting of William Benson and the injuring of several others. Thousands of persons were returning from races of the Maple Valley Trotting Association at the kite-shaped track, when a fight arose between George Anderson (colored), and several others, during which razors glistened and brickbals flew. One negro drew a revolver. State Detective McIvey attempted to quell the He was assisted by Sergennts Shields and Bailey of the police force. The policemen were assaulted by the ne groes, who drew revolvers and razors and Detective Mchurled bricks at them. Ivey was wounded by a brick and is in a precarious condition. Two other policemen were injured. Wm. Benson was Thomas ercial treaty under which there shall Lawrey had his skull fractured by a were arrested and locked up on the charge of attempt to murder.

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# AMERICA'S DAY

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MAYOR HARRISON LOUDLY CHEERED

Vice-President Stevenson Delivers the Address.

A Glowing Tribute to America's Progressive Spirit-Senator Sherman's Deliverance on Silver-Ex-Speaker Crisp's Opinion of Extra Session-No Pleuro-Pneumonia in Canada.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 4.—The special rates given by all railroads attracted many thousands of visitors from the surrounding states, and there was a general cessation of business in the city, which gave Chicago an op-portunity to come out in full force. By this morning about 10,000 people were on the grounds and officials expressed belief that by shortly after 12 o'clock this number would be doubled. When 11 o'clock arrived a dense throng of thousands filled the enclosure between the administration building and the mineral station, and the arrival of each person of prominence was greeted with cheers. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mayor Harrison, the city officials and common council of Chicago entered the grounds in carriages led by the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guards. Inside the gate a large crowd of exhibitors and visitors were drawn up in double column under command of Major Pangburn, as chief marshal. After a popular greeting Mayor Harrison and his party proceeded directly to the stair near terminal station, and were seated with national commis sioners, directors and chiefs of departments. Director-General George R. Davis then opened the ceremonies in a few words appropriate to the day, and Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago followed in prayer. Great applause greeted Vice-President Stevenson as he stepped forward to deliver the opening address. Gen. Stevenson spoke as follows

'I am confident that at no time, nor have human eyes beheld a grander assemblage. This is America's day under the auspices of the great exposition. Other days have been set apart to commemorate marked events in history; the states of our union and nations of the earth, each and all, and wisely too, have had a special day assigned them. All who work with hands and brains, no matter whence they came or what they bring, have been welcomed to the great exposition, whoever could add to the sum of human learning or lessen the sum of human woes, have been, and are thrice welcome guests, but this day, our day, omes unheralded, by edict or proclamation. This day we do honor to the memory of the signers of the declaration of independence. Our eyes now behold 117 years from the hour this declaration was signed. Chicago has sprung up like magic and with a population little less than states at the time the declaration of independence was claimed. I am honored by being called to preside this day; lips more eloquent than mine will tell something of the men who gave to the American colonies this charter of their liberties; of the heroic struggle which, commencing at Lexington culminated at Yorktown in the independence of the colonies."

## SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Cessation of Silver Coinage Will Not Help Gold.

Chicago, July 4.—In an interview this morning Senator Sherman said: "There has never been a time since the law of 1890, known as the Sherman act, was passed, that I would not have voted for its repeal. The Sherman act was a empromise measure and it was passed to save the country from a free coinage bill that had been passed by the Senate by an overewhelming majority. Democrats helped pass the Sherman bill and now they abuse it and blame it for all the financial woes of the nation. If the Sherman bill had not been passed, a free coinage would. Mr. Cleveland in opposing silver is opposing three-fourths of his party. The Sherman bill will probably be repealed, but before it is there are apt to be some warm expres-sions of opinion, and there is danger that Congress may go too far. Should the lause providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, be struck out, it would be well; but if Congress should go and repeal the clause providing the United States shall maintain parity between gold and silver coins it would cause widespread destruction. There is in the treasury 350,000,000 of coined silver dollars, and 145,000,000 in uncoined bullion. The legal tender of these coins must be preserved and their parity to gold maintained. It is well enough to stop the further mintage of silver but that in circulation must be maintained. For the bullion from which the current silver dollars were coined the government pay only the market price in gold at the date of purchase, so that the silver dollars coined under the Sherman act stand really on a gold basis and the government can redeem them all in gold now with the loss of only about eight millions. The remedy for the present financial trouble is the restoration of confidence in the commercial world. The present stringency is caused by the apehension of the mercantile and financial world that we will not meet our obligations in gold, but will pay in cheap money. I do not think the cessation of silver coinage will bring gold more into

Canadian Cattle Sales. London, July 4.—Seamen & Son; of Edinburgh say that 122 Canadian and mals which arrived at Shielhall, suffered to the extent of £2 per head owing to compulsory slaughter. At Deptford today trade was very slow, 335 Canad ans being offered. The best made three shillings and ninepence to three and tenper eight pounds.

circulation."

Loie Fuller's Misfortunes. Paris, July 4.—The Illness of Loie Fuller's mother will cost the serpentine dancer \$3000, as soon as the sheriff succeeds in laying his hands on so much of her property, or her box office receipts. The matter was decided to-day in the fifth France and Germany.

civil chamber. The Russian proprietor of a St. Petersburg circus sued Miss Fuller for breach of contract, claiming \$15,000 damages. Miss Fuller engage to dance in Cinizles' establishment in April. On reaching the Russian frontier she received a telegram stating that her mother was ill in Paris. Loie telegraphed Cinizlles to cancel her engagement and returned to Paris. The court holds that she must pay the manager \$3000 damages, as well as fulfil her engagement at a later season.

#### CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. Lowe Positive no Pleuro - Pneumonia Exists in Canada.

Ottawa, July 4.—Deputy Minister Lowe was shown to-day a cable dispatch stating that Herbert Gardner, president of the British board of agriculture, said that a microscopic examination of the lungs of the animals landed on the steamer Lake Winnipeg had proved that these animals had been affected with pleuropneumonia, and that prohibition against Canadian cattle must be maintained. "The dispatch seems to be official,"

said Lowe, "but for all that I am convinced that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and also that no cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been landed in Britain from Canada. Wherever the cattle may have come from they were not Canadian cattle. Every Canadian veterinary surgeon is of this opinion. Smith is also of that opinion." "Any report from Sir Charles Tupper?" "No, we have had no report on the

subject, all that we know of the matter is from the dispatch." Mr. Lowe said British farmers were no doubt using every effort to maintain the prohibition against Canadian cattle. Lord Derby will return to the city to-

Premier Davie and wife have returned

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.

St. Petersburg, July 4.-A terrible disaster resulting in great loss of life, occurred to-day on the steamer Alfons, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga. The steamer, with quite a number of passengers on board, was approaching Romanov, where the boilers exploded killing 26 passengers. Among the lead is General Peterushewski. The explosion tore the upper part of the steamer to pieces, and the burning coals blown from the furnace set fire to the wreck. The boat burned to the water's edge, then sank.

#### WHOLESALE MURDER.

Tryon Ordered His Crew to Stand and be Drowned.

London, July 3.-Numerous private sailors who was on one of the smaller shot." the boats. May I never see such a case from illness." tle till the water reached their feet. They then received orders to fall in on the quarter deck. All the time they never attempted to go near the boats. This will show you how naval discipline is ground into people. The whole fleet could see the poor fellows standing in perfect order quietly drowning in their ranks."

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. The Victoria Enquiry-British and Irish

Financial Affairs.

London, July 3.-In the house of commons to-day the Right Hon. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, secretary of the admiralty, stated in response to inquiries on the subject that the admiralty had decided to convene immediately a court martial in the matter of the loss of the battle ship Victoria. He added that the court martial would be held at Malta. Replying to a question asked in the house of commons to-day by John Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, Mr. Gladstone intimated that it was the intention of the government to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone added that the sittings of the commission would not begin until the excitement in connec-

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, stated that a microscopic examinations of the lungs of animals landed from the steamship Lake Winnipeg, from Montreal, had proved that the animals had been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle must, therefore, be maintained.

tion with the passage of the Home Rule

bill had subsided.

Behring Sea Tribunal. Paris, June 3.-Hon. E. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, continued his closing address before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. He inquired into the rights claimed by Russia in 1799 and 1821 and into the resulting protests from the United States and the treaties between the American at full speed astern, was able to get and Russian governments. He held that enither the protests nor the treaties | cal condition of the Victoria, the boats raised any objection to Russia's exclusive trading rights on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Proceeding to deal with the questions of jurisdiction involved in the case Mr. Phelps contended that they turning bottom upwards, disappeared." were subordinate to the main questions at issue. The property rights of the United States in the seals and her rights to care for the animals would not depend on a decision of the tribunal favorable to her on the question of jurisdiction, though her rights would be strengthened by such a decision. Mr. Phelps argued the term "Pacific" did not include Behring Sea in the context of the treaties or the interpretation of the treaties given by Mr. Canning, John Quincy Ad ams and all other diplomats until pelag ic sealing began. He sought to prove that Russia enjoyed exclusive possession pence, and seconds three and sixpence of the sealing until the cession of Alas ka to the United States.

> Cholera Quarantined. Pueblo, Mex., July 4.—The government has established a quarantine at Vera Cruz against all vessels from European ports. This action is taken on account of cholera having re-appeared in

# GREECE A REPUBLIC tight compartments. I asked if everything was tight, and was answered with INDEPENDENCE Yes, but by whom I could not say."

Hellas Awakes From Her Sleep of Centuries and Lives.

KING GEORGE ABDICATES THE THRONE

Swift, Sadden and Unexpected, The Greeks Long Planned This Step-Prominent Greeks Say the News is Probably Correct.The Ancient Spirit of the People Still Burns.

Paris, July 4.—The startling news has been received here that a revolution has Rioting in the Quartier Latin With Fatal occurred in Greece, that King George has abdicated and that the people of Athens, backed by the soldiery, have proclaimed a republic. The event is so while surprised they thought it not im-

#### HOW IT HAPPENED.

Particulars of the Sinking of H. M. S. Victoria off Tripoli.

London, July 3 .- Sir Charles Dilke, one of England's most eminent lay auwas interviewed to-day concerning the ing from temporary mental derangement foreign office has a great deal to say on this subject, I must confess that Admiral Tryon never gave me the idea that he had any mental weakness whatever. One of the lords of the admiralty said that a better sailor than Admiral Tryon simply passes comprehension. Had the force. deceased admiral lived he must have letters concerning the sinking of the been adjudged guilty according to the Victoria have been received from sailors present evidence, and unless the crown of the Mediterranean fleet. One of the used its prerogative would have been

vessels writes in reference to Admiral Major-General Walter Goldworthy Tryon's signal: "We all stood amazed said this afternoon: "Admiral Tryon at such a signal, knowing very well that served with me in Abyssinia. He was there was not room for the ships to turn, a tireless and clear headed worker. I but the orders had to be obeyed. Al- never heard of any mental deviation or though the vessel was sinking under want of precision on his part. His fa- The Financial Stringency Wrecks the him, Admiral Tryon signalled refusing tal error in judgment must have arisen

of wholesale murder again! We saw the A midshipman from the Mediterranean Bank of Winnipeg has failed. The doors men fall in at the command four deep squadron arrived here yesterday morn- were closed this morning, and considering, bearing dispatches concerning the Victoria-Camperdown collision. went directly to the admiralty office,

accident, and continuing says: "When about five miles form anchorage, off Tripoli, the signal was made to form columns of division in line ahead, the starboard abeam to the port columns, to be six cable lengths apart. We proceeded in this formation until the signal was made from the Victoria for the first six cable lengths apart, it was not, in amounted to \$460,000. my opinion, possible to execute the evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to signal that the order was not understood. I ordered a counter signal asking instructions, but before it could be carried out the commander-in-chief signalled to know what I was waiting for. great ability of the commander to manbeuvre the fleet, I ordered the signal hoisted that I understood. The helm of

"I watched very carefully the moveheadway was materially checked the Camperdown struck the Victoria and crushed into the ship almost to the centre. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown, although going clear of the Victoria. Seeing the critiwere immediately prepared, when the signal was hoisted by the Victoria not to send the boats. A very few minutes later she keeled over to starboard and, Admiral Markham then recites the efforts made to rescue the men, and states that nothing of importance was re covered from the Victoria. The injuries to the Camperdown were serious, but he hoped they could be temporarily repaired so that she could be sent to Malta. He closes with the expression of deep grief and sorrow among the Mediterranean squadron. He says it was a lamentable catastrophe, and pays a high tribute to the ability and personal character of Sir George Tryon.

Hon. Maurice Bourke, captain of the technical recitation of his orders: "1 diorders were given to close the water- miners.

Staff Commander Hawkins Smith and Lieutenant Heath, of the Victoria, also made reports, which were purely techni-Lord Guildford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, in his report says, after reciting the details of the collision: "1 reported to Admiral Tryon the low ering of the boats. He thereupon made a signal to send no boats. After the collision the staff commander reported to The Athenians and Soldiers Carry of eighty fathoms of water. The helm was then starboarded and both engines went half speed ahead. A minute after-

> to move the wheel." The admiral ordered Guildford below to see if the ship was taking water aft, and while carrying out this order the

wards the steering gear broke, the quar

#### PARISIAN STUDENTS.

Results.

Paris, July 3.—On Saturday an affray occurred between the police and students in the Latin quarter, and for a long time sudden and unexpected that the particulars of it are as yet but mere rumors. In affair caused call part of the city. The affair caused No official verification of it can be ob- the greatest kind of excitement among tained at this hour, but considering the the students who lodge in that quarter, dissatisfaction prevalent for some time, and they determined to lay the facts in and the impulsive character of the peo- the case before the government and obple, it is not regarded as improbable. A tain satisfaction for what they deem to cable similar to the foregoing was re- be the arbitrary and overbearing conceived in this city by a prominent Greek. duct of the police. When the chamber Several Greeks were seen in regard to of deputies met to-day one thousand stuit, but they had no information to give; dents proceeded to the legislative building and sought admission. The officials brought into existence such a wonderful probable. Their countrymen, they said, of the chamber, fearing a riotous demhave long been hoping and planning to onstration, gave orders to close the gates. during the nineteenth century. make the country an independent re' After considerable parleying, during which the students expressed themselves very freely, ten of their number were admitted to the chamber. The spokes- state and foreign commissioners, the citiman of the students being allowed to speak, stated the facts of the case as lic schools have been engaged in arrangthey appeared to them, and declared ing the details so that Chicago's fourth that their only object was to urge the of July might be celebrated with a mighthe government, which was to be offered be felt and heard from New York to San thorities on naval and military matters, by M. Miller, and M. Miller submitted his Francisco. Invitations had been sent motion asking the house to censure the broadcast to the executives of the various reports that Admiral Tryon was suffer government for its connection with the states and to civic, military, benevolent

Students and police fought repeatedly. Fifteen policemen and many students were seriously injured. The students upset the street booths and set fire to in the demonstration. them. M. Loze, prefect, and M. Vignie, secretary-general of police, were in the never trod a ship's deck. The blunder district all night directing the police

> The immediate cause of the riots towho was mortany injured by the police in their encounter with the students on Saturday. A disorderly demonstration funeral.

#### IT REACHES CANADA.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, July 3.—The Commercial able excitement exists in consequence. He It is expected the assets will equal the liabilities. Duncan McArthur, the preswhere the admiralty board awaited his ident and manager, has resigned. J. M. coming. After reading the dispatches and D. F. Ferguson have been appointed they decided to publish them in full ed to wind up the affairs. Old settlers. forthwith. The first dispatch dates old H. B. officials or their widows and from the "Camperdown, June 22," and Red River settlers' estates are very much was from Rear-Admiral Markham. Af- interested, and as a consequence there ter reporting the loss of the ship, in- will be much anxiety and perhaps not volving the loss of Vice-Admiral Sir a little suffering. Of course there are George Tryon, twenty-two officers and many rumors going about to-day that 336 men, he recites the circumstances of they will not be paid in full, notwiththe squadron's formation just before the accident, and continuing says:

standing the assurances of the president of the bank. Whether they will or will not will remain to be seen, as it will depend on the condition of the bank's affairs. At all events it is no exaggeration to say that many of the depositors are feeling nervous as to the result, the amount due depositors in the head office and branches being about division to turn sixteen points to port \$600,000. In this connection it may be and the second sixteen points to the added that it was learned this morning

#### Striking Coal Miners. Topeka, Kan., July 4.-The stike of

the coal miners in Kansas and Missouri

is fast assuming a dangerous condition.

The strikers are determined that no outside miners shall be permitted to work Having the fullest confidence in the and they are especially determined that spangled banners than any man ever saw negroes shall not be imported for that purpose. They declare that if the operators carry out their expressed intention the Camperdown was put hard aport and employ negro miners there will be and at the same time the Victoria star- violence. There is a class of labor engaged in removing from the more shallow veins, known as "strippers." These ment of the Victoria, as indicating the men are not miners nor recognized as purpose of her signal. As the two ships such by the Miners' union. The coal Plaisance came out with stars and stripes turned toward each other, and seeing they uncover supplies a large proportion the helm of the Victoria still starboard- of the commercial coal used in the state, ed, I directed the captain of the Cam- and its production interferes very largely perdown to go full speed astern with with the success of the strike. The union the starboard screw in order to decrease men have declared that those strippers the circle of turning. Seeing that a col- must quit work, threatening violence in lision was inevitable, I then ordered him case they do not. The strikers say that to go full speed astern, but before her as the miners have denied them the right to join the union, they are under no obligation in any manner to aid those who have gone out. Besides this they have no grievance, as their work simply consists in removing the earth, and they are in no way affected by the scale of wages for mining coal. Of the 10,000 or more miners now out on strike the majority stopped work out of sympathy, in order to reduce the production of commercial coal. The latter class assert that their wages are fair and that they have no personal grievances. Of those who struck in Crawford and Cherokee counties where the trouble began, the married men are all idle, while single men have sought other fields and have gone to work. There are fully 3000 negro miners in the district who, while working in the union mines, have never been permitted to become members of the miners' organization. They were induced to quit work with the rest, but they are becoming restless and uneasy and declare it to be their intention to resume work. The miners have been considering this possibility and say there will be bloodshed if they do. Victoria, in his report says, after a Lewelling has assured the miners of his countenance and support, not stopping rected a midshipman to observe closely long enough to acquaint himself with the unique spectacle was afforded of a quarthe distance of the Camperdown. I recauses of the strike. This was merely ter of a million people singing in time ported to the commander that it was too close and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going full speed astern. When the collision was seen to be inevitable notice that they will, next week, import arated to the right and left, disclosing to Corvallis without attracting attention is

Chicagoans Turn Out en Masse to Celebrate the Event.

ARE CHARACTERISTICALLY AMERICANS

Reading of a Poem Written By a California Lady.

ter master reporting that he was unable Lots of Noise, Gunpowder and Confusion

> orable 4th of July of the centennial year when the streets of Philadelphia were filled at sunrise, and for hours a continuous procession of people of all races and all climes marched past Independence Hail and bared their heads in honor of that historic structure and the old liberty bell that rested under its dome, has there been in this country such a demonstration of patriotism and love of country as that witnessed here to-day.

Patriotism naturally demanded that Chicago should make such a record in this respect as was never made here or elsewhere, as a tribute to the country that in the form of the White City has exposition of the progress of civilization

For over two months committees representing the city council, the directorate of the Columbian Exposition, the various zens generally and the hildren of the pubdeputies to support a motion censuring ty rush, vim, bang and hurrah that could when he conducted the manoeuvres off Intense excitement prevailed in the Tripoli. Sir Charles said: "While the Latin quarter until 3.15 this morning. been stirred has been evidenced in the latin quarter until 3.15 this morning. and other societies throughout the counimmense crowds of strangers that have been pouring into the city for several

> The stereotyped saying that "business was suspended" will hardly apply to Chieago to-day. It was more than a suspension. It was an absolute stoppage of art Osborne of Chicago. The last event the commercial life of the city. Stores, day was the death of M. Nuger, a clerk mills, manufactories, commercial institutions, industry and bread winning of flag of freedom, which bore inscriptions every and all kinds was at a standstill. Only the street cars, the suburban railwill be made by the students at Nuger's | road trains, the restaurants, saloons and the street fakirs were pursuing their reg; ular callings.

Naturally Jackson Park was the great centre of the festivities of the day, and thither the crowds began to flock at an early hour. Steamboats, steam and cable cars, vehicles of all descriptions found themselves taxed beyond all their previous experiences. There were times when up-town streets in the neighborhood of the termini of the various routes leading to the fair were absolutely congested and when it seemed as though five times the facilities would be insufficient to meet the demands of the constantly increasing crowds. All the various lines, however had anticipated the rush, and the sightseers were moved southward with a rapidity and dispatch that was something

wonderful. It was noticeable that two-thirds of the people out on the streets wore as a bouconniere a tiny American flag, and women and children were just as conspicuous for their patriotism as the men. The gates at Jackson Park were opened at 7 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, but even thus early there were crowds in waiting, and an hour later they were pouring in like an avalanche at the score or more entrances around the enclosure. By 11 o'clock it was calculated that close in the neighborhood of 200,000 had already passed in through the gates, and starboard. As the columns were only that the list of the bank's bad debts at the bureau of admissions it was estimated that the total attendance of the day was likely to go away beyond half

> Under the influence of a clear sky, a bright sun and a cool breeze the White City looked fairer than ever. Flags floated from tens of thousands of poles, and pinnacles, and there were more starflopping before within the same area. The stars and stripes floated side by side with the standards of foreign countries; over the buildings occupied by foreign commissioners, and even the Javanese and Algerians and Dahomeyans and Chinese, and Laplanders, and others of the cosmopolitan colony on the Midway

> and tricolored bunting galore. A dozen or more of the great mass meetings were being held at noon in different parts of the grounds, but the crowning demonstration of all took place in the Court of Honor before the Administration Building. Here there was gathered a concourse that to an impartial observer seemed to exceed in numbers the throng within sight of the platform when President Cleveland pressed the electric button on May day and declared the exposition an accomplished fact. Here the ceremonies were preceded by a procession comprising civic societies, local military bodies, state militia and school children, which formed at Washington Park and marched over the Plaisance to the Court of Honor. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when a salute from the gunboat in the lake opposite the Manufactures Building gave the signal for the commencement of the exercises, and at the same moment Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, chairman of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, stepped to the front of the platform and, raising his hand, delivered a fervent invocation, every line of which preathed patriotism and invoked the blessing of the Almighty, on the nation. As the last words of the prayer died

away a chorus of two thousand trained voices broke forth with the doxology, a salute of cannon punctuating each sentence. As if by inspiration the great audience joined in the hymn, and a then delivered by Governor Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and World's Fair Presiview the new liberty bell, which was re- hard to understand.

eently cast at Troy, N. Y. This was a signal for a cannonade of applause, repeated again and again until the spectators were forced to quit by sheer exhaustion. Then stepping before the bell, Miss Morris, of San Diego, California, commenced to recite "The Song of the Liberty Bell," composed by her mother. It read as follows:

When spurred by the lash of oppression,
The nation arose in its might.
To claim as its due and possession,
Its manhood, its freedom, its right;
Men's souls found the ordeal most trying,
The air with excitement was filled,
With great aspirations undying
The waking young nation was thrilled;
As stronger and stronger the feeling
Arose over mountain and dell,
The zenith was reached in the pealing The zenith was reached in the pealing Aloft of the Liberty Bell.

Alloft of the Inderty Bell.

It witnessed the rise of the nation, Its tongue first did publish its birth; It rang out the grand proclamation of liberty Reinging of Liberty Bell—Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes.

The freedom it published that day.

Alloft of the Inderty Bell.

It witnessed the rise of the nation, Its tongue first did publish its birth; It rang out the grand proclamation of liberty new to the earth; Its peal to the battle went rolling; It rang in the ears of the brave, In glorias for victory tolling, In requiems over each grave; And though it be still and riven, Its echoes shall swell on for aye, Till the whole world has been given. The freedom it published that day. The freedom it published that day.

Ye children, bring garlands to crown it;
Ye soldiers, with bare blades salute;
Ye citizens, come, proudly own it,
Most eloquent when 'tis most mute.
Ye visitors, see the affection
The emblem of liberty claims;
And carry away to each section
Its lesson of faith and high aims;
While we and our children forever,
Just like our forefathers shall stand,
And nothing our love can e'er sever
From liberty and our fair land. Chorus.

> Then sing we a song of rejoicing, That over the welkin shall swell; The paean of progress full voicing, The song of the Liberty Bell.

The dedication of the new Liberty Bell was the next number on the programme, and the dedication was pronounced by W. B. McDowell of Newark, N. J., chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee. As the dedication words were pronounced a chorus of children burst forth with the "Star-Spangled Banner," in the singing of which the audience joined. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Stevenson. At precisely 12 o'clock the orator paused and gave a pre-arranged signal. At the same moment the banner of the republic was run up on the administration building and the new Liberty Bell was rung for the first time by Mrs. M. Morris Wagner, author of the poem quoted. The spectators cheered again elapsed before the wave of enthusiasm had spent itself, and then the orator days past for the purpose of taking part closed his address. A solo, "The Song of in the demonstration." Human Freedom," was sung by Harriet Hawthorne McGee of Tennessee, after which a poem, "The New Liberty Bell," was recited by Mrs. Frank Stewon the programme was the hoisting by Mrs. L. M. Gordon of Georgia of the suggestive of the onward steps towards universal liberty and peace. In accordance with the programme, bells were supposed to be rung throughout the country precisely at noon.

This afternoon the old Liberty Bell was literally buried in flowers by the children of the public schools, while around it were placed a large number of exquisite floral designs contributed by the commissioners from foreign countries. 'Mass meetings to a total of ten grounds, at which patriotic songs were sung and addresses delivered. To-night there will be a great display of hre-

works.

Too Many Hotels. Chicago, July 5.-According to a special oulletin just issued by the postoffice authorities in this city there must be thousands of people scattered over the country waiting for letters and more in Chicago that are wondering what has become of their expected advices from home. less than two tons of misdirected letters are now stacked up in the basement of the office, every effort to determine the exact destination of each one of the number having proved abortive. failure to deliver so many letters directed to this city is attributed to the fact that every lodging house and flat, that has anything over a single room to rent now dubs itself a hotel. There are two or three thousand of such alleged hotels in Chicago, and unless the street and number are given on the letter, the carrier's department is simply helpless in the mat-

Spanish Parliament Opened. Madrid, July 5,-The new Spanish Cortes convened to-day. The Queen

Regent in her address to the chamber referred in complimentary terms to the Columbian Exposition, and to the hearty reception that has been accorded by the government and the people to the Infanta Eulalia. An effort is being made to arrange a trip to Chicago for a number of prominent members of both chambers at the close of the session. Twenty or more have already given in their adhesion to the scheme.

Would Not be Killed.

Portland, Or., July 5.-Last Friday night E. C. Bernhardt secured a room at a lodging house, No. 83 1-2 North Second street. On Saturday morning the proprietor tried to get into the room, found the door locked, and went away. Half an hour later he saw B rnhardt go down stairs with his coat collar up, and walking in a stooping position. Suspecting something, Brown went to the room and found the bedclothes saturated with blood and the walls and floor stained. A note on the bureau told that Bernhardt had attempted to kill himself because of despondency. The police were notified, but they could find no trace of the man. It was thought that he had either crawled into some building and died, or jumped into the river, which is only two blocks away. He had evidently lost much blood, and it was thought impossible for him to go any great distance in the weak condition he must have been in. But Bernhardt possessed more vitality than he was given credit for; he walked from Portland to Corvallis, and is now at his home there. A special last night says Bernhardt arrived there yestterday afternoon, saying he traveled the entire distance on foot. He was almost exhausted when he arrived, and was unable to offer any explanation as to his conduct. The physicians do not expect fatal results. It is nine miles to Corvallis, and if Bernhardt avalked the distance in the condition he was, he is a most remarkable man. How he could get out of the city an'l make his way to

# The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 7, 1893.

TARTE AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

Archbishop Tache of Manitoba and J. Israel Tarte, M. P., are engaged in a controversy over the separate school question that must appear more spicy than edifying to their co-religionists. In his speech at the Liberal convention Mr. Tarte asserted that Archbishop Tache had previous to the general elections of 1891 been visited at Montreal by Chapleau, then a member of the Dominion government, and had received assurances from Chapleau that the rights of the Catholic minority would be protected by the government. He further alleged that in consequence of these assurances the Archbishop withdrew his demand for the disallowance of the obnoxious Manitoba school act. In an open letter to Mr. Tarte Archbishop Tache denied these statements and intimated very strongly that Mr. Tarte had widely departed from the truth. But the latter returned to the charge, and in a speech at Waterloo, Que., the other day he produced in support of his statements a letter written by Archbishop Tache to his nephew T. H. Tache, at that time Chapleau's private secretary, in which the Archbishop declared that Sir John Thompson had given his solemn pledge and that others had privately but solemnly pledged themselves. Tarte challenged the Archbishop to name the parties who had soupled godd themselves and stated that there was no doubt that the reference was intended for Chapleau. Moreover, in an interview Mr. Tarte emphatically repeated his statement that Chapleau carried on negotiations with the Archbishop in 1891. In answer to the question: Do you mean to say they met personally? Mr. Tarte said:

"Certainly, there were pledges and promises given and Archbishop Tache has admitted that fact in a letter dated Aug. 20th, 1892, part of which I read in the House of Commons. If Chpaleau did not negotiate I want to know why Archbishop Tache stated at the time to several priests that he had received from the government most positive assurances, and was after these assurances were given that the pastoral letter was dropped. Father Gendron made that fact clear a few weeks ago by his letter following the denial of Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, of the existence of such letter. am sorry to be obliged to contradict Archbishop Tache's assertions, but public opinion has a right to know the facts as they are. Of course the Archbishop's letter will be a great relief for the government, because they will take advantage of his statement that there was no pledge given. You will not fail to observe that Archbishop Tache's denial is just like Sir John Thompson's denial in

It appears to us that Mr. Tarte has much the best of the controversy, such as it is, and that he has clearly convicted the Dominion government of having given pledges in order to avert the anger of the Archbishop only to violate those pledges afterwards. Some of the Conservative organs have been pleased to lecture the Liberals for failing to take up the school question in their convention, all the while knowing that the Liberals have nothing to do with the settlement of the question. The Liberals were wise enough to refrain from sacrificing themselves for their opponents' benefit. Now that the said Conservative organs have so oracularly delivered themselves on the enormity of the Liberals' offences they will condescend to express an opinion on the duplicity, treachery and shameless time-serving of which the Conservative government was guilty, as shown by Mr.

It seems that the Conservative convention to be held in Toronto in September is intended to represent chiefly the younger generation, whose members are to take counsel together as to the best means of helping the party. We do not suppose any objection will be interposed by anybody, unless it be the Conservative Hamilton Spectator, which recently spoke in this way: "It may be all right for the Conservatives to ape the Grits and get up a big convention; but we don't exactly see the utility of the thing. Aggregations of gabsters don't amount to much these days." Evidently the Spectator, which is a paper not entirely wanting in shrewdness, has an idea that some other things might better serve its party than the holding of consultative gatherings, for it further says: "The convention the Conservative party needs most is a convention of constables to jail every thief connected with the Curran bridge and the canal steals, from the pettiest timekeeper up to the highest responsible officer." The difficulty in the way of the Spectator's plan is that its execution would be apt to leave too few voters on the Conservative side in Montreal on election day. Then summar results would follow in other parts of the country if every man who has been allowed to plunder the treasury under Conservative rule were clapped into

A parliamentary return is published showing the quantity of spirits, exclusive of foreign spirits, removed from Dublin, Belfast and Cork respectively under permits or certificates from stocks of rectifiers, dealers and retailers during each of the three years ended March 31, 1893. According to this return, the spirits removed in 1890-91 from Belfast were 577,769 gals, to England and 203,326 gals to Scotland. In the following year 1,065,756 gals, and 366,871 gals, respectively, and in the third year 1,033, 291 gals, and 329,501 gals, respectively. Cork sent, out the following quantities: 3,923 gals, to England and 1,649 gals, to Scotland and 1,649 gals, to Scotland and 1,649 gals, to Scotland and 1,649 gals. of rectifiers, dealers and retailers during

and 987 gals. respectively in the second year; and 4,383 gals, and 531 gals, respectively in the third year. Dublin sent out 136,535 gals. to England and 19,430 gals. to Scotland the first year; and 129,170 gals. and 6,473 gals. in the second year; and 114,926 gals. and 3,-582 gals. respectively in the third year. A footnote explains that the figures for the first year are believed to be considerably understated. In the case of all three centres-Dublin, Beltast and Cork the latest returns show a large falling

off compared with the previous year.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, July 5.-A fire broke out in A. Dunlap's house on Nicol street yesterday morning. The fire bell in that vicinity was promptly rung, but no response was given by the fire boys. The

ringing of the bell was mistaken for the bell of one of the engines of the New Vancouver Coal Co. Fortunately a few buckets of water did all that was re-There will be no work for the rest of the week in the Esplanade shaft, as it is receiving a general overhauling and

matters are being arranged preparatory to an increase of the output from this mine, which is growing to enormous di-New receiving rods are being carried from top to bottom of the shaft to avoid such an accident as nearly occurred a few days ago. Independence Day was observed by all American residents yesterday. The

flags and bunting, and nearly all those who possessed a flag staff hoisted their At night one prominent resicolors dent, Mr. Mason, let off an abundance of fireworks, much to the delight of a large concourse of spectators.

The Wellingtons and Nanaimo Rangers meet on Saturday next to play off the draw from the Association match on Saturday last. It is to be hoped an impartial referee will be chosen this time.

ships in the harbor were bedecked with

four goals to the Wellington team's two. but that they were not given them. The Royal Hotel has again changed hands. Mr. Otto Wolf retires, and the business will be carried on by Mr. J. Guffle.

The junior Rangers claim they scored

Superintendent Hussey left this morning on the Joan for Comox, where he will assume command of the search party on the steamer Estelle. It is only a matter of days now when Kennedy will be taken, dead or alive.

NEW WESTMINSTER,

New Westminster, July is said that the campers will not pay more than five cents per fish this season if the sockeye run be plentiful. Indications so far are that there will be an exceedingly large run. A few of those fish are being caught daily.

A Frenchman adopted a novel plan to punish a youth whom he caught stealing cherries on Saturday. He took off his breeches and sent him home half a mile without any. The police are looking for an Indian

girl and boy who eloped from the reserve up the river with the intention of becoming one. Max Mowat shipped 500 pounds of sal-

erved by the new process, to London, Eng., yesterday.' It is hoped the fish will arrive there fresh and in good condition. Commandant Booth and party arrived here this morning. They will be given a

reception by the local Army at the Opera House to-night and to-morrow. then they go to Victoria. New Westminster, July 5.-Tilmor Herring, who threatened to shoot Billy, an Indian policeman, in a boat on the river the other day, was fined \$25 this morning and bound over to keep the

Mr. Booth of the Salvation Army, in his remarks last night to a very large audience in the opera house, said there are 5293 self-supporting societies of the Salvation Army, 32 weekly papers, six monthly magazines, 63 universities, 28 homes of rest, working in 25 countries; the officers know 240 languages, and out of 12,000 officers, half of them are doing service abroad. He emphatically denied that the Booth family ever made a cent out of the Army.

VANCOUVER,

Vancouver, July 4.—The water pipes at the Narrows were broken by the steamer Cutch on Friday. It is expected that they will be repaired to-day, meanwhile water is supplied by the city with carts. Several manufacturers have been stopped for want of water.

"Commandant" Booth explained the escue work of the Salvation Army in London to a crowded house last night. His style of speaking arouses enthusiasm and considerable subscriptions will be the result of the meeting.

Negotiations are being opened between the street railway company and the city with a view to adopting the tender to purchase made by the council last week. The offer of \$360,000 merely covers the onded floating debts. The suit of the. B. C. Mercantile and

Collecting Agency to collect a yearly subscription from C. M. Gray, of Victoria, was thrown out by Judge Bole yesterday. The Columbian Methodist College will

be offered a site in Clark's park. Vancouver, July 5 .- The waterworks are expected to be repaired by 7 p.m. Among the passengers by the Empress of China were several Japanese bound for Italy to continue their studies in ar-

tillery practice. The celebration committee has a surplus of \$191. In the county court yesterday it was given in testimony that working plans on the postoffice here are not the same as those in the Lands and Works Depart-

ment of Ottawa. Ole Johnson was drawn into the machinery at the Royal City Mills yesterday and killed. Harry Lee was fined \$10 for selling li-quor without a license at Brockton

Reports from Fraser river settlements give the potato crop as a failure. In some cases the seed of the second planting has rotted in the ground.

The trustees for the bond holders accepted the city's offer of \$360,000 for the street roilway, but the shareholders of the company are not satisfied and make a counterproposition. A meeting was held this morning of the council, trustees and company, but nothing definite was done.

Pelts and Leather.

Very few people have any idea of the number of different animals which contribute their skins for the adornment of pocket-books, purses, etc., and make up the large number of odds and ends which people find so useful. Monkeys, pigs, goats, snakes, lizards, alligators, sheep, eaives, fish, seals, and even birds, all contribute. The great majority of these skins are imported. The one thing of importance in leather for fancy goods is the grain, which influences the price to a great extent. The number and variety of grains is large, and the different leathers are classified when received according to the size of the grain under these several headings—fish, Morocco, gros grain, Levant, Turkey, monkey, pig, and seal. These grains are all different sizes, the monkey being the largest, although the pig and seal are very pronounced. The fish grain is the smallest of all. Besides these leathers there are a great many imitations made—buffing, which is split cowhide, and a skiver, which is split sheepskin. But these can be easily told, as what is called hand grain is the natural grain of the skin touched by hand; whereas the ordinary imitations are embossed by machinery on skiver or buffing are called boarded, being made by a brass tool which gives fine straight lines close together, the others showing wavy effects or water lines on the skin and dice grain.

The most expensive leather sells from \$100 to \$110 per dozen skins. This is the genuine Russia leather, which has of late Pelts and Leather.

or water lines on the skin and dice grain.

The most expensive leather sells from \$100 to \$110 per dozen skins. This is the genuine Russia leather, which has of late temporarily lost popularity. It is in gros grain. Levant skins sell for \$60 a dozen skins. Seal sells from \$30 to \$50 a dozen, and pig skins are sold by the skin at \$6.50 or \$7 each. Monkey skins are cheaper, selling at \$3 per skin, but these latter are hard to procure at any price. They are made up by only one or two manufacturers that we know of in America into the finest grade of leather novelties of the imported skins. With the exception of the sealskins, which are tanned in England, nearly all these skins are immedian Germany. Mathough samepskins and tanned in France. skins are anned in Germany, although sheepskins and tanned in France. A very ingenious mitation of Russian leather has been made of calfskin, perfumed with oil of birch. It is a dangerous exactly the same, the appearance and odor very much so, often puzzling the untutored huver. Time, however destroys the false. buyer. Time, however, destroys the false odor and reveals the imitation. The most important thing now, and the latest, is to have the leather novelties which women carry to match their dress in color. The houses which import leathers to this country used to send samples of leather to Germany and elsewhere to match, so as to strike the exact color. Now silk, cotton stuffs, plush, etc., are sent instead. Lizard skins come largely from Borneo, as well as Germany.—Trunk and Leather Review. Time, however, destroys the fals

American Stocks.

New York, July 5.—There is a weakening in the local stock market to-day. In the first tranding, prices reduced 1-4 to 1 1-4 per cent. right through the list. A sharp advance of one per cent. in sterling exchange at the opening of business also operated against the stock market. Rumors affecting the credit of C. P. Huntingtop were again afloat, and it was reported from London that the Central Pacific would not pay its August dividend. Mr. Huntington denied the stories alleging his inability to don that the Central Pacific would not pay its August dividend. Mr. Huntington denied the stories alleging his inability to meet his contracts, and asserted that the Central Pacific would pay its August dividends. Subsequently, when it was found that brokers had no difficulty in renewing their loans and that foreign houses were liberal lenders of money at comparatively low rates, a more "bullish" feeling set in, and under the leadership of General Electric, an advance of 1-4 to 1 3-8 per cent, was recorded. The firmness was shortlived, however, and soon after midday the bear forces renewed their attacks, rumors being circulated that large failures were imminent in London. These reports could not be traced to any authentic source. The market closed steady. Closing bids:—Canadian Pacific, 73 7-8; Central Pacific, 19; Denver & Rio Grande, 10 1-4; Wells Farge, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 108; Missiourl Pacific, 31 1-4; Northern Pacific, 80 7-8; Oregon Improvement, 10; Pacific Mail, 18 1-4; Texas Pacific, 6; Union Pacific, 80 7-8; Western Union, 80 7-9y Northern Pacific Consolidated, 5s, 61; Bar silver, 75.

A curious souvenir of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's connection with Edinburgh has been picked up on a bookstall in that city. This is a copy of the brilliant novelist's testimonials in applying, in 1881, for the Chair of History and Constitutional Law in Edinburgh University. With a delightful disregard for the ordinary methods pursued by applicants for vacancies, Mr. Stevenson writes on the title-page of the list of testimonials:—"As Mr. Stevenson is at present on the Continent, and cannot personally meet with the electors, he has considered it advisable to submit the accompanying testimonials for perusal." Mr. Stevenson's sponsors were men of note, including Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Edmund Gosse. John Addington Symonds, Andrew Lang, Professor Meiklejohn, Professor Sidney Colvin, Rev. Professor Churchill Babington, Professor Thomas S. Baynes, Professor Sellar, and Principal Tulloch. Of Mr. Stevenson's knowledge of constitutional law little or of constitutional law little was said.

silver, 75

Rails for China-and Protection. The Chinese order for some 12,000 tons of steel rails, which has recently been on the market, has, notwithstandng smart Belgian and German compeition been taken by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, who quoted the low price of £3 12s 6d per ton, including fishplates, f. o. b. at that port. It is, however, not abroad that we have to consider German competition for all rail orders, as an event in Glasgow testifies. The council invited tenders for steel rails and fish plates for tramways. The offers received were eventually reduced to three-one at £4 18s 6d per ton for the combined material, another at £5 1s, and the third at £5 2s 6d for the rails and £7 5s for the fishplates. The owest tender emanated, it appears, ndirectly from Westphalia; the second offer was from the Darlington Iron and Steel Company, while the third came from the Steel Company of Scotland. A majority of the committee considering the matter decided to recommend the council to adopt the highest rate and hereby secure employment for local workmen. And who will blame the com-None, we should imagine at any rate, so far as the foreigner is concerned: but the action is manifestly not altogether fair to the English firm which

tendered lower than its Scotch colleague. About Fat. Human fat is composed of 79 per cent. carbon, a little over 11 per cent. hydrogen and a little over 9 per cent. oxygen. Of course the fat cannot be accumulated unless its ingredients are taken into the body in food. The food which has a preponderance of these ingredients can be worked off by open air exercise, because the oxygen of the air uniting with the carbon goes out of the lungs in the form of carbonic acid gas and relieves the system of so much fat. This is the reason why people who lead an open air life or who live in the country or on mountains and breathe a great deal of fresh air are less likely to be cor pulent than business men, shopkeepers and others who are habitually in an atmosphere with less oxygen and who take less exercise. Open-air respiration is one of the best ways to work off fat.

-Elephant Tommy," keeper of Washburn's elephant, lies at the Dominion Hotel seriously injured by being stepped on by his charge at Nanaimo.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Dr. J. H. McMillan, of Pictou, ound dead in bed. James Barnes, residing in Uttawa

East, died from sunstroke. Mr. Herbert, the Canadian sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Sir John Thomp-Charles Cann and Albert Cann, aged

28 and 23 respectively, were drowned at Halifax while fishing. William Hoult, senior member of the Hoult manufacturing company, Ingersoll, is dead, aged 60 years.

Near Loughboro Lake the two-year-old daughter of John Johnston fell into a can filled with milk and was drowned. James Bradshaw, aged 30, a motorman on a Montreal electric car, accidentally touched a live wire, which killed him instantly.

Mrs. William Butler, wife of Major Butler, of Perth, died while under the influence of chloroform and undergoing an operation Blowers Archibald, of Sydney, C. B.,

died suddenly. He was aged 74. He had been for some years largely interested in coal mining. Sadie Hutchinson and Lizzie Morrison, aged 17 and 14 respectivetly, while

canoeing on the river at Peterboro', up-

set, and both were drowned

Thirty-one leading provincial journals in Great Britain have published an announcement as to the dearth of farm laborers and domestic servants in Canada Hon. Mr. Flynn, Quebec commissioner of crown lands, has received a letter from ter was a blood-curdling series of oaths. the agent of the department at Gaspe The first mate now knew that somestating that coal oil has been discover

catrifiaspe basin. The man who Chippewa creek Thursday has been identified by his father as D. J. McQuarrie of Mono road. Deceased had gone insane after taking the gold cure.

The viceregal party leave for England on the 15th inst. Sir John Montgomery Moore, commander in-chief of her majesty's forces in British North America, will be appointed administrator pending the arrival of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Men working in the Eel Lake mica nine mistook the time as announced from the top and came to the surface As soon as they reached the top the mine partially caved in. Two men were wedged in a corner of the pit, but were speedily dug out.

During a westerly gale four Swedes indertook to cross from Port Arthur to Fort William in a punt, which swamped | about a mile from shore. Chas. Martin and Ed. Holt were drowned. The other two were rescued by the lighthouse keeper from Lamb Island with his boat.

John G. Fraser, aged 24, and Michael Teedy, aged 25, both clerks in the employ of J. A. Carlaw, local cashier of the Grand Trunk railway, in Toronto, have decamped, and experts are now examining their books with a view to ascertaining the amount of their defalcations, which are believed to amount to several thousand dollars.

Rumors were current in Toronto that several large grain dealers were heavily involved in the failure of the Commercial Bank of Winnipeg, but inquiry among the bankers and those likely to be sted brought nothing but a denial. As far as can be ascertained only one or two persons in Toronto hold stock in flash, and before he could make any furthe institution, and the amount is small. It is also denied that any Toronto grain houses are holding large quantities through the bank.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

Relative to the reports of dishonest play on the part of Vancouver players on Saturday, the World says: "The World has heard a great deal of

kicking since the match. Some have even gone so far as to say that the Vancouver players sold the game, but when asked to name a player who acted on the translated into modern Journalese. Crichthey declined to do so. The game is lost, and that settles it. Vancouver cannot who goes back on a club in its hour of misfortune. The Vancouver club has many a time carried its colors to victory, but like Hanlan and every other famous athlete, the day of defeat was bound to come. Let us stand by the boys and hope for better things next year, and let us have no more insinuations of crooked play unless there is the proof to back up the allegations."

VACHTING. THE TOWNSEND REGATTA.

THE TOWNSEND REGATTA.

The regatta at Port Townsend on Tuesday took place under favorable circumstances, there being a good breeze and a number of yachts entered. The Grace Felitz was first in the first class, but the Myth again beat her as she did here, making a phenomenal run. She was allowed first place in the second class only. The Petrel and Victoria of this port did nothing of note. The entries and winners were:—Class A—Entries, Margery, Gracie Felitz, Xora and Kelpie—Won by the Gracie Felitz in 1:45:53; Kelpie second.

Class B—Entries, Edna M. and Earl, of Seattle; Petrel, of Victoria; McLaren, of Tacoma; Francel, of Port Townsend; Hornet, of Fairhaven, and Myth, of Fairhaven—Won by the Myth in 1:32:20, in fact, winning by beating the competitors of all classes.

Class C—Entries Hettie Rell of Port ning by beating the competitors of all classes.

Class C—Entries, Hettie Bell, of Port Townsend; Idlewild, of Seattle: Wanda, of Fairhaven, and Victoria, of Victoria—Won by the Hettie Bell in 1:51:41.

Class D—Entries, Shadow and Swallow, of Port Townsend; Bremerton, of Seattle—Won by the latter in 1:07:40.

The International Association met in the evening. The following delegates were preset:—Thomas Anderson, Anacortes; E. B. Leaming and G. E. Simpson, Bellingham Bay; A. Gamwell and Captain McKay, Fairhaven; John Barneson and Frank Perrot, Port Townsend; F. E. Sanders and G. V. Johnson, Seattle; P. Savery, Tacoma; J. H. Seeley and H. R. Foot, Victoria.

New Whatcom was decided upon as the place of holding the next annual regatta of the association, on July 4th, 1894. On the suggestion of the members from Victoria a fourth class was added to the present list of prize contestants. the association, on July 4th, 1894. On the suggestion of the members from Victoria a fourth class was added to the present list of prize contestants, this list to include boats under thirtyfive feet with ballast fixed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—E. B. Leaming of Whatcom, president; Arthur Gamwell of Fairhaven, secretary; H. R. Foot of Victoria, treasurer; Commodore Fred E. Sander of Seattle, vice-president; executive committee, L. A. Wheeler of Whatcom, John Barneson of Port Townsend, C. B. Hurley of Tacoma; Captain John Barneson of Port Townsend, admiral; Captain J. A. Hatfield of Seattle, wice-admiral; H. R. Foot of Victoria, commodore; W. H. Hellbron of Seattle, feet captain. A resolution was adopted expressing the thanks of the association for treatment, received at the hands of the citizens of Victoria and Port Townsend during the two recent regatias.

James Seeley arrived home yesterday. He was greatly pleased with the success of teh regatta and the hospitality of Port Town-

send. He went across during the gale on Monday and had a hard time of it.

VALKYRIE WON. Glasgow, July 4.—The regatta of the Royal Western Yacht club was held today in Wemyss bay, the famous fashionable watering place on the Clyde. The course covered a distance of 48 miles. and the best cutters of the season were again pitted against each other, but the race was uninteresting, owing to the fact that the Britannia, which seems to be particularly unfortunate, sprung her mast and was compelled to withdraw from the race. The Calluna and Satanita also retired, and this left the contest between Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie and J. Jamie son's Inverna. The result, barring accidents, was a foregone conclusion, and the only question was by how much time the Valkyrie would win. She covered the coarse in four hours, 18 minutes and 53 seconds. The Inverna's time was 4 hours, 20 minutes and 35 seconds.

A MADMAN AT THE HELM.

Desperate Struggle With a Maniac on a British Ship. An extraordinary story is told by the crew of the British ship Albani, which recently arrived at New York from Hong Kong. One of the crew taken on at Hong Kong was a Russian Finn named Ivan Maston, who grew moody and despondent as the vessel was rounding Cape Horn. One day when the Finn was at the wheel the first mate observed that the "Albani" was deviating from her course and was steering in a most erratic manner. He shouted to Ivan Maston to know what was the matter, but the only reply that he got from the latthing was wrong with the helmsman, so the told one of the crew to summon Captain Burnell on deck in the meantime Ivan Maston was steering all over the compass and the vessel was in danger of being capsized. His appearanc was enough to strike anybody with terror, as he had drawn a huge jack-knife, which he flourished in his right hand, tending to the tiller with his left. His eyes were rolling in his head, froth was issuing from his lins, and he threatened to cut the heart out of anybody that would come near him. Matters were now in a terrible position, and Captain Burnell saw he had to capture the maniac at once or lose his ship. Four of the men advanced cautiously on Maston, who had now placed his back against the wheel and flourished the deadly weapon in a very uninviting manner. The Al- Allibone attempted to ascertain the cirbani was now without a helmsman, as the Russian Finn held the road to the wheel. The four sailors dashed upon the madman, who shricked aloud and struck out right and left with his knife." Fortunately one of the men managed to seize his hand while the other three of any other book except the Bible and threw themselves upon him. A terrible the prayer-book. These facts fairly enstruggle ensued, the four men rolling title "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to be called over and over on the deck, the Russian the most famous American book. It may Finn scratching and kicking like a de- in fact be doubted whether there is a mon incarnate. He seized Jim Daly, one of the men, by the right cheek and buried his teeth savagely in it. Daly roared aloud with pain, but this seemed only to infuriate the madman. He suddenly released his hold, and, eluding the ner once brilliant mind has long been a men, rushed to the bow. His eyes were | wreck. flashing fire and the froth that oozed

from his lips fell over the deck of the vessel. When he was running one of the other sailors tripped him up and he fell.

He

Five or six sailors jumped on him like a ther resistance he was pinioned. was then carried gelow, never ceasing to struggle for a moment, and put in irons, from which he was not released until the Albani reached New York. The man was mad as a March hare.

Admirable Crichton I believe, says Walter Besant, that the only authority for the life of the Admirable Crichton is a certain tract by the ingenious Sir Thomas Urquhart, who translated Rabelais. The tract is called "The Discovery of a Most Exquisite Jewel in the Mud" No one man can understand what a miracle of a man was this Crichton unless he reads the tract, which is written in a fine scholarly Rabelaisian spirit of extravagance. Let me tell the story, though the beauty of the narrative cannot be field in a way to justify that suspicion ton was one of the many Scots of good family who took service in foreign courts,

their poverty sharpening their wits to an incredible extent. always win, and he is a poor backer / Crichton was in the service of the Duke of Mantua, whose son was his pupil. He was a great linguist, knowing languages either to speak or write. He was ready to dispute in Latin or any theme concerning mathematics, medicine, rhetoric, logic, art, theology, or jurisprudence with any scholar who should venture. He was a master of every kind of sport and pas-time, and in the tiltyard he had no rival. Lastly, he was an excellent actor. One evening, for instance, he played before the court of Mantua, personating, in a kind of a variety show, a dozen characters in suc-

> His skill of fence was exhibited in his His skill of fence was exhibited in his famous duel with a certain Italian gladiator or soldier of fortune who lived by challenging all comers at various courts to fight for large sums of money. Some he killed, winning the stakes some he wounded and gave them their lives in exchange for the money. On his arrival at Mantua he posted on the gates a challenge to all comers to engage him with the single regular for 500 Spenish pistoles to be leid for the money. On his arrival at Mantua he posted on the gates a challenge to all comers to engage him with the single rapier for 500 Spanish pistoles, to be laid down by either side. The gentlemen of the court accepted the challenge. The first was thrust through the throat and fell dead. The second was thrust through the heart and was carried off the field dying. Then Crichton stepped forward.
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> Observe the manner of the professional hero. He might have been first. But then he would only have the glory of ridding the world of a nuisance. He allowed three to be killed first. These dispatched, he stepped forward and placed 1500 pistoles as the stake. The event you know beforehand but Urquhart makes the scene to live. Crichton wounded his enemy in three places, viz., the three places where he had wounded the three men killed. The duelist, who had the true artistic feeling, expressed his supreme satisfaction at being killed by so masterly a hand. Crichton gave the 1500 pistoles to the widows of the three men and so everybody was pleased and the renown of the "extinuous"—Urquhart calls men and so everybody was pleased and the renown of the "eximious"—Urquhart calls him "eximious"—Crichton was wafted to him "eximious"—Grichton was water the strs.
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> The manner of his death was tragic. It was Shrove Tuesday. He was at the house of a princess of the court. A troop of rev-elers in disguise and masks came to the house and demanded the right of the day

to enter. The page who stood at the door remonstrated. They endeavored to push past him; he called out and Crichton appeared, sword in hand. The others drew and the unequal combat began. There were ten assailants.

In a moment six were on their backs. were ten assailants.

In a moment six were on their backs.

Crichton pressed forward upon the other four; he was just about to thrust at one more forward than the rest, when another called out:

"Hold! Wound not the prince!"

It was the prince, his own pupil, who was leading these drunker revelers. Crich-

"Hold! Wound not the prince!"
It was the prince, his own pupil, who was leading these drunken revelers. Crichton stypped, and, kneeling on his left knee, presented the bilt of his sword to the prince. Whether in the multures of rage or of drink, one knows not the prince seized the sword and plunged it into Crichton's heart. Thus fell the Almirable Crichton. When the prince recovered he wished to kill himself. This could not be allowed, but his life was embittered and his years were few.—London Queen.

MOST FAMOUS AMERICAN BOOK How "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Was First

Published-Many Translations. The copyright of "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly," expired May 23, having been in force forty-two years. The story was first published as serial in the National Era, an abolitionist paper printed at Washington by Gamaliel Bailey. It ran in weekly parts from June 5, 1851, to April 1, 1852. Its serial publication attracted little attention, says the Buffalo Courier, and Mrs. Stowe was much discouraged and depressed by its cool teception. But when it appeared in book form its success was instant. In eight weeks 100,000 copies were sold in this coutry and 200,000 within the year. In England its sale was even more remarkable. The first edition appeared in May, 1852, and, there being no copyright protection, thirty editions were issued in six months, and sales exceeded 1,000,000 copies in the first year. During the same year translations were made in nine languages. Now that the American copyright has expired there may be in this country a similar multiplication of cheap editions and a revival of the popularity of this American classic. popularity of its early days has, however, never been wholly lost. The book. has always had and will have a steady sale, and the royalties therefrom have "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into Armenian, Bohemian, Danish,

given the author a permanent income. Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Hun-Illyrian, Polish, Portuguese, garian, modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, Welsh, and many other languages, including according to Allibone, Wendish, Arabic Romanic; and even Chinese and Japanese. Nor does this list represent the extent of the reprodutions of this marvelously popular book, for there are fourteen different editions in German, four in French, three in Hungarian, two in Russian, two in Wallachian, two in Dutch, and so on almost indefinitely. All the known editions have been collected in the British museum, as well as the literature relating to and drawn out by the book, the whole making an "Uncle Tom's" library of remarkable magnitude. There are scores of dramatic versions, some of which have been played in every town in America and Europe and still hold the stage. At the National theatre in New York the play had a continuous run for three years. culation the book had gained, but was told that it was impossible to estimate it, though it "amounted to millions." He quotes the Edinburgh Review as authority for the statement that its sale in Great Britain has been ten times that parallel record in the literature of any land.

Mrs. Stowe is still living at Hartford. Conn., in her eighty-second year. She is in comfortable physical health, but

Salmon in the Dee.

rought the River Dee is now unprecedentedly low for this season of the year, and as no tide has passed over the Chester Weir for a month past, there is an extraordinary accumulation of salmon both above and below the causeway. The salmon, fresh from the sea, are stopped in the King's Pool, near the Old Bridge, unable to make further progress upwards, and the spent fish proceeding down to the sea are also blocked immediately above the causeway. The unusual sight of such a large number of salmon rising and trying to find their way over the weir attracted a large number of spectators to the spot. In order to relieve this deadlock the River Dee Conservatory Board authorized the metting of the upper water, and the transfer of the spent fish to the lower stream. This work was carried out, a considerable number of fish being thus transferred. A number of them were ringed before being restored to the water with the object of ascertaining how long they would be in returning from the sea. It is calculated that they will reappear in a month in prime condition.

A Big Gun. The British admiralty, says the Army and Navy Register, has just adopted the new wire wound oflick-firing six-inch breech-loading gun for the navy. The new weapon is forty calibres long and weighs seven tons. It will fire an elongated projectile weighing 100 pounds a distance of over four miles. It is such a quick firing gun that at long range when fired with cordite it has three or four shots in the air at the same time.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment" No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Ly man, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ttadew

LOST-4th June, on David street, black horse, branded V on left hip. Finder -horse, branded V on left hip. Finder -please return the same to Wm. Martin, -Bridge street, and be rewarded. j5-4td-1tw

Johnston's Fluid Beef is the product of

Ox Beef of Prime Quality. It supplies the life principles of Beef in a form EASY OF DIGESTION.

The Great Strength-Giver.

Supplies the feeding qualities of

Beef and Wheat, And the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites Combined in the form of a PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

A Valuable Food and Tonic.

ondon. July 5.-T the living miners bodies of the dead idly as possible i ill. Yorksure, day's disastrous e men. Volunteer cue are plentiful, rking their way i rkings of the min spected in view of ve to remove enor debris from the galler was made last night, ings were still full cuing party could go tance from the shaft. ies of thirty-eight de been sent to the sur can be seen in diff mine, but they are rocks and timbers, skill and time to re bodies of some of th a sign of how death men were not killed l explosion, but by th filled the mine after had taken fire. The comparatively good t to the hope that sor have reached places still alive. It also to work more rapidl have done in gas-im women and children the mouth of the pit ing scenes are witne of the dead are brou for identification. of the 145 men in t of the explosion at k Late this levening brought 28 bodies to men were brought i condition, but still

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The pelagic sealers ericans, who were registered as Brit ers. A Timited num consisted of persons who entered the se speculation. Many were employed in sealskins, and Gre therefore endeavor herds in order that have employment.

Lightning's

Georgetown, Mich Babcock, wife and Mich., came here or visit Mrs. Babcock' erts, who lives in and a quarter mile place. The family mother and seven went down to Cas celebration, returning this morning. Ab Roberts' son was av of smoke and founfire. He aroused guest, Mr. George Mich., who was als Young Roberts jum ber window on th rushed to his fathe on the first floor. in rescuing his fath sister. His elder bi made their escape, wife and child, and perished in the flan old son of Mr. Rob to death. Thus fiv ed, nothing remaini trunks. The heads burned off, with of Mr. Frost. The as to the cause of It is that during storm which was morning the lightn and set it on fire. ing late, worn out

River Boarding St. Paul, Minn, steamer Bethel, and Sibley street, and three years as a l house for about 20 burned to the water to-night. Six lives several are missing were drowned or crowd will not be row. At the time there were fifty pe Bethel. So rapid w dames that those to jump for their clothes. The fire v plosion of a lamp i engines were at minutes after it work was of little sene had been allow sides of the boat and the great vess At least twenty seriously by jumpir the Chicago, Milv railroad, standing burned.

were probably never suffocated long before

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The Canada-San Francisco, Ju ceived to-day from respondent at Hor

THORNHILL CATASTROPHE. Little Hope of Saving Any of the Unfortunate Miners.

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London, July 5.-The work of rescuing the living miners and of recovering the bodies of the dead is being pushed as rapidly as possible in lngram's colliery, Thornhill, Yorksmre, the scene of yeserday's disastrous explosion that killed 50 men. Volunteers for the work of scue are plentiful, and the miners are yorking their way into the furthermost workings of the mine as fast as can be expected in view of the fact that they ave to remove enormous quantities of debris from the galleries. Little progress was made last night, as the inner workings were still full of gas, and the rescuing party could get only a little distance from the shaft. Thus far the bodes of thirty-eight dead miners, some of them terribly burned or grushed, have been sent to the surface Other bodies can be seen in different parts of the mine, but they are pinned down with tocks and timbers, and it will require skill and time to remove them. The odies of some of the men do not show sign of how death was caused. The men were not killed by the effects of the explosion, but by the choke damp that filled the mine after the explosive gas had taken fire. The air at the pit is comparatively good to-day, and this leads to the hope that some of the men may have reached places of safety and are still alive. It also allows the rescuers work more rapidly than they could have done in gas-impregnated air. Many women and children are lingering about the mouth of the pit and many distress ing scenes are witnessed as the bodies of the dead are brought up and exposed for identification. It is believed that of the 145 men in the mine at the time of the explosion at least 110 are dead.

Late this evening the rescuers had brought 28 bodies to the surface. Two men were brought up in an unconscious condition, but still breathing. The physicians have been around the pit's mouth nearly all the time since the accident occurred, and they took them in charge. and hopes are entertained that they will recover. Six men who had sustained no injuries whatever, but had been im prisoned behind a huge mass of debris, were dug out this evening. When they appeared at the mouth of the pit they were greeted in a most touching manner by their relatives. No reason has been given for the explosion, but the conjecture is that it was caused by carelessness on the part of one of the miners in opening his lamp.

Eight men and a boy have been rescued from the mine. All hope for the others in the pit has been abandoned. The bodies of the victims are being brought to the surface. The scenes at the mouth of the pit as the bodies are brought up and recognized by the relatives and friends of the dead are most distressing.

Behring Sea Tribunal.

Paris, July 5.-In the course of his remarks Counsel Puelps, in the Behring Sea case to-day, declared that the value of the sealing industry was the chief consideration in the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The country has few other products of prospective value. The pelagic sealers included many Americans, who were getting their vessels registered as British or Canadian sealers. A limited number of these hunters consisted of persons of other vocations, who entered the sealing business as a speculation. Many persons in London were employed in the trade of dressing sealskins, and Great Britain should therefore endeavor to preserve the seal herds in order that those people might have employment.

Lightning's Vivid Power. Georgetown, Mich., July 5.-E. M.

Babcock, wife and child, of Fostoria, Mich., came here on the 4th of July to visit Mrs. Babcock's father, Allen Roberts, who lives in Grant township, four and a quarter miles northeast of this place. The family consisted of father, and set it on fire. The inmates, returning late, worn out by the day's tramp,

River Boarding House Burned.

St. Paul, Minn., July 5 .- The big steamer Bethel, anchored at the foot of Sibley street, and used the past house for about 200 poor people, wes burned to the water's edge at 11 o'clock to-night. Six lives are at least lost and several are missing, but whether they were drowned or disappeared in the crowd will not be known until to-morthere were fifty persons asleep on the denied to his wife and others, by letter. Bethel. So rapid was the progress of the the truth of the rumor that he possessed dames that those aboard the boat had the diamond.—The Athenaeum. to jump for their lives in their night clothes. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the washroom. Five engines were at the fire within three minutes after it broke out, but their work was of little avail. A set of kero-sene had been allowed to leak down the sides of the boat near the washroom, and the great vessel burned like tinder. At least twenty persons were injured seriously by jumping. A dozen cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, standing near the fire, were

The Canada-Australia Line. San Francisco, July 5.—By advices re-

important information regarding the latest moves of the Canadian Pacific railway has been received: The Canadian Pacific Steamship line recently established between Vancouver and Australia, with Honolulu as a stopping point, is beginning to reach after business in a manner that will probably be interesting to San Francisco. Early in July the Warrimoo will arrive from Australia. On her will be made a shipment of 10,-000 bags of rice billed through to Portland, Oregon. The shipment will be made by M. Greenebaum & Co., who handle about two-thirds of the Hawaiian several convelement varying from a week to two months. The arrest of several convelement varying from rice crop. In an interview Mr. Greene- the police from the windows of the Charbaum said: "This shipment is merely opening the wedge of an effort to take protest from Prof Gormain from San Francisco a large part of her commerce. The Canadian Pacific rail- A mob on the Boulevard Michel assumed and its steamship company has made | charged upon the crowd, driving the an American transportation company. made a determined stand, showering My firm ships yearly to San Francisco stones and every kind of missile on the 125,000 bags of rice, and it has been police. A hand-to-hand fight followed, distributed from that centre. The Ca- and the struggle continued until the ponadian Pacific has offered me through lice were reinforced by a large force of

THE PARISIAN EMEUTE.

Bloodshed and Tumult Continue in the

Streets. Paris, July 5.-The police stopped the omnibus and tramway traffic on the Boulevard St. Michel and the Faubourg St. Germain at noon. The patrols prevented groups from forming on streets. There has been no further rioting. Several of those arrested for taking part in the riots have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from several convalescent patients who hissed

Rioting was resumed at 9:30 to-night. way must build up business for its line, a threatening attitude, and the police concessions to many firms that are far rioters down the Rue d'Ecole as far as beyond any that can be obtained from the Place Maubert. There the mob bills of lading to any point which I may | militiamen and guards, when the rioters desine to ship at rates that are much were dispersed. In the meantime a body lower than are granted by the Southern, of police and Republican guards had

Francis J. Newlands, of Nevada, who has been in Washington consulting with General Warner, returned to town last evening. He and Senator Jones are go-THE FLAG IS HIS. ing to drum up recruits in the gold states so far as they can, so that the silver states shall have at least a showing of sympathy from the east. Denver, Colorado, July 5.—At Cripple Creek, and in some of the other mining camps of Colorado, flags were at halflaws for 63,000,000. You ask, 'how is

THE SEALERS.

the ratio of 16 tol.

sons own and control one-half of the

wealth." Judge R. A. Roger, formerly

of New Jersey waged war for silver at

ver to-day, as he considered the offers made too high. No silver will be pur-

chased by the government until Friday,

law, and also to protest against any un-

derstanding between the United States

and China to annul or modify the Chin-

ese Exclusion act. The executive coun-

cil is to report at a meeting to be held

Silver Echoes.

of the white metal." Congressman

to-day was 530,000 ounces.

Letter From the Schooner Algar Received in San Francisco. The following letter from the Algar was received in San Francisco last Thursday. It contains news of interest for Victoria owners, although on some points they have received later informa-

"From fifty to sixty American and Canadian schooners are hunting on the Ja- and when they are turned upon an inpanese coast this season, and as the dividual or a Parliament in a spirit of fishing ground is only 700 miles long by enquiry, they look through and through 350 wide few heavy catches will be the individual or the Parliament. The made, but the aggregate will be large. power of penetrating character, of judgvessel cruises nearer the coast than 15 and one of his sources of mastery in miles, and some are out 300. Almost the public affairs, and this also you see in entire fleet, as well as the schooners now those piercing orbs, the light of which on the American coast, will make for is the next moment peaceful and kindly. the vicinity of the Copper islands later | The eyebrows, which are very heavy, on, but few of them will go nearer than are not so much tangled as interwoven; 50 miles of the islands. But few acci- the full tufts of white hair braiding phoon of last October. Only half a d dents have so far been reported. The themselves into strands. The mousboat containing Harry Cook, a hunter cealing the mouth or much altering the were drowned like rats in a trap. heavy gale sprang up. The boat was afterwards picked up, but the men were gone. The captain of the Victoria schooner City of San Diego nearly lost his life by an explosion of powder on board that vessel, but escaped with a few severe burns. The only damage sustained by the vessel was a big hole blown pairs. The Algar spoke the steamer Alexander on May 10th with 1,900 skins on board. Like the other sealers, Capt. Dan McLean had no intention of raiding the rookeries. The catch so far as reported shows the Algar to be high hook. She had 2,005 skins. May 2nd the Rattler of San Francisco was spoken with 425 skins; on May 10th the J. P. Eppinger had 675: May 17th the Bowhead had 700. Two days later the May Belle of Victoria was spoken with 1,426; Mary Ellen with 953, and the Penelope with 1,100. May 31st the Mary Brown of San Francisco had 896, the Lilly L. 700, Agnes McDonald of Victoria ported 1,200, Viva 1,100 and the Carlotta Cox 1,400. May 25th the Sadie Turpel reported 800 skins, and five days later the Casco was spoken with 1,100 on board. The bark Charles W. Morgan reported, having captured, three sperm order of the Japanese government. One of the schooners was forbidden to enter London, July 6.—The Standard's cor- Tamoda for water, although her casks incident lately told me by an old friend spoil the catch of many of the vessels, ed to have walked a long distance, be as several are only waiting for a breeze had been accommodated with a sent in to run in and fill their water casks at the kitchen. My friend's mother, like July to ship her catch to London. The and conditions, and having finished the unfavorable for sealing, as three heavy northwest gales have been experienced,

> brought in by a steamer after being lost The Silver Depression. "China and Japan are probably hardest hit of all by the depreciation in the value of silver," said an Oriental traveller aboard the Empress Tuesday. "The Chinese merchant who trades within the confines of his country is not affected but the fellow who is in foreign trade suffers terribly in exchangee. The country is flooded with the Mexican dollar long since depreciated in value, and the establishment of some standard or other will be a welcome thing. The principal Chinese and Japanese cities are very quiet at present, due largely to the sil-

> boats was twelve days reaching here,

Bridgeport, Conn., July 4.-A coloss unveiled here to day with appropriate exercises and in the presence of a large thing bizarre. What is true in literature Ceived to-day from the United Press corland, and came to Canada when ten respondent at Honolulu, the following years of age.

Washington, July 5.—Acting Mint Diagram and I believe that if I rector Preston did not purchase any sil
image of the great showman.

OTTO VON BISMARCK.

A Study of the Great German's Person-

and not then if the offers are at figures ality and Character. higher than Mr. Preston thinks they G. W. Smalley in one of his recent should be. . The amount of silver offered letters to the New York Tribune thus depicts the "man of blood and iron":-New York, July 4.—The executive Frince Bismarck, when I first saw him board of the American Federation of Lain 1866, was a major of cuirassiers. He bor at a meeting yesterday adopted a has risen-slowly, inasmuch as he had resolution to the effect that the execuother things than soldiering to do-to be tive council arrange for an interview general, and that is his rank in the army with President Cleveland for the purpose of urging the adoption of an eight-hour to-day.

He was now in black from head to foot; black double-breasted frock-coat, buttoned to the throat across the chest, relieved by no order or decoration, or any touch of color, except that he wore after the interview with the President. round his neck a yellow, pale yellow, or perhaps a cream colored, soft silk neckcloth, something like the cravat which New York, July 5.—In an interview, 'Senator Jones, of Nevada, said yesterprevailed in England in the earlier part of the century, but less voluminous, and day:-"We silver men can be depended tied carelessly. He wore no collar. He upon to make stubborn resistance to the wore his coat, as I said, like a uniform. repeal of the Sherman Act, unless we It set off the breadth of the shoulders, saying what substitute we would accept, short of the absolute free coinage

The power of the head and face is mast to-day, as an expression of the what it was. 'Age has altered, not imfeeling of the inhabitants on account of paired it. The firmness of outline rethe determination of the administration | mains. The muscles of the neck have to demonetize silver. Populists cele-brated the fourth with a grand picnic aloft and alert; in the carriage of it at Erie. Judge A. Si Frost of Denver something almost defiant and victorious. was orator. He said -"The toilers of as of one who all his life long has had the country feel that they reap not the enemies to deal with, and the habit of first fruits of their toil. A revolution is overcoming them. The lines and outat hand, and I trust God it will be a lines are drawn with a free hand and a peaceful one. A minority of less than wide sweep; with the breadth to which 25,000 persons governs and makes the nature more often attains when she works on a great scale, as in fashioning that?' I answer, 'less than 25.000 per- a mountain range or shaping a continent. The actual measurements of the skull must be extraordinary. I do not know what they are, but no figures could express the sense of intellectual force and force of character. \* \* \*

The face is the man, with all his individuality, and the eyes are the man. They are deep blue—the blue seems to have grown deeper with years-large, full, wide apart, beautiful in repose, and capable of expressing, without any help pression till it changes into some other, The hunting is all true pelagic, as no ing men, has ever been one of his gifts, of the mouth, which at either end it closely embraces.

The masterful strength of all the lower part of the face is but the counterpart of the upper; the capaciousness of the brain and the willfulness of the character are each indicated clearly; neither is out of proportion; there is neither excess the two are in harmony, and you would never fear that mere activity of mind should turn into particularism nor that mere determination should paralyze the thinking faculties: nor has either of these catastrones occurred in actual life. The work of his life has, of course, left its mark upon the worker. The figure before you, with its simple and beautiful dignity, is the history of Germany for thirty years; a new Thirty Years' War, as beneficent as the old one was destructive. Prince Bismarck, and not the youthful Hohenzollern at Potsdam, is the incarnation of Imperial Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth. Mrs. Wordsworth, with all ber beauty of expression, was undoubtedly a plain woman; and this is what may be called putting the fact into plain language. But if she could make no boast of good looks, neither was the poet himself remarkable whales. Every post on the Japan coast for beauty of feature or comelliness of except Yokohama and Hakodate is form; while his extreme attention to litclosed against the sealers this year by the matters of detail in less was a ways more of less marked.

I cannot forbear quoting an amusing were almost empty. This action on the | (a grand neice of Mrs. Wordsworth, who, part of the government is said to be due when a child in her parents' home at to the fact that last season several of Durham, remembers one afternoon an the crews got drunk and riotous and announcement being made to her mother gave the local authorities lots of trouble. that a man wished to speak to her; and If the order is strictly enforced it will that as he appeared very tired, and seemthe various ports along the coast. The most country residents, was not accus-Algar will call at Hakodate again in tomed to interviewing people of all sorts weather since May 1st has been very letter upon which she was engaged, proceeded leisurely to the kitchen, expecting perhaps some application for employment. together with lots of fog. Three boats or, possibly, to hear a tale of sickness or are on the beach at Hakodate, one from distress among her humbler neighbors. the Sadie Turpel and two from the Maud | Her dismay may be imagined when, seut-S., both Victoria schooners. One of the ed hat in hand upon a Windsor chair, and absently contemplating the weights and the others were picked up and of the Dutch clock upon the opposite wall, she discovered the poet laurente.

My informant, who was scarcely of an age to appreciate the beauty of the poet's conversation, confesses to an industrious though fruitless attempt on her part to count the number of buttons missing from the distinguished visitor's gaiters on this interesting occasion.-The Cornhill Magazine.

An Estimate of Meredith. Among early features of the Pall Mall Magazine will be a serial by Mr. George Meredith. Lord Frederick Hamilton, the editor, thus expressed himself to a representative of Wit and Wisdom: Some people like to read what they don't understand. Mr. Meredith is admired by men of great attainments, but there is always a large class in this country who receive their opinions ready-made from their teachers, and this class have always a strong inclination towards eny-

canvas I should get people to say that the 'painting' was 'full of sonl,' 'steeped in riotous genius,' or a 'revelation of power.' However, please understand that this is not a back-handed reference to the great author you name, for we are proud of our Meredith contract, and the public will be grateful for it."

A Land of Phenomena. The northern half of the Island of Borneo is the queerest and most unsatisfactory place to live in that one could imagine, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. It is a land of constantly recurring phenomena, where cyclones are frequent and deluges of water very common. The vegetation in that half is very fine, but in all probability the wildest and most tangled on earth-not even excepting that of Africa. The cause of all the trouble is the shallow condition of the sea north of it, great shoals of sand exist-ing a few miles out which extend along its entire northern length. These shoals are covered by a depth of water not over five feet deep. The constantly recurring winds that blow in that climate change are given a fair substitute. I am not the depth of the chest, and the whole to hurricanes and sweep the smaller ishuge framework and vast body which lands of all visible life. When such a of itself seemed to fill the room, whether storm strikes the sand shoals north of he stood or sat. He towered far above Borneo it sweeps up the shallow water ineverybody. His manner when he walked to its course and drenches the island with down the room as we came in was, it. Often it gathers up sand, great above everything, that of the host anx- masses of it, from the clear-swept shoal ious to welcome his guests. \* \* and whirls it for miles over the island. E. and I were both, as we afterwards | carrying it into the island and scattering agreed, struck by the same thing at first | it everywhere. The work of these storms —by the kindliness, the geniality of does not always end with that. Entire manner, the human and friendly quality shoals of fish, of all sizes, have been in him which came at once to the sur-face. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* winds with the water and sand and scattered about Borneo. In some places the ground would be literally covered with fish, enough to supply a heavy population for weeks. But such luck is reparation for the evil the winds do, and consequently the northern half will never be inhabited by those who value their

STRUCK A ROCK.

After Five Years a Mystery of the Sea is

Cleared Up. The fate of the new Japanese cruiser Unebikan has long been one of the mysteries of the sea. All that is known of her is that with a Japanese crew of over three hundred men she sailed from France, where she was built for the government on practically the same plans as the American cruiser Charleston, and after passing Singapore she was never heard from. Not a survivor has ever appeared, nor has a trace of wreckage

ever been discovered. Now, five years after this disaster, from the other features, the most various moods: authority, tenderness, and ger, and many others. The dry light of the last twenty years a large number the first itimation of her fate comes from pure intelligence seems their natural ex- of disastrous wrecks. A missionary named Campbell was recently sent by the citizens of Hong Kong to distribute among the inhabitants of the Pescadores rewards for saving lives of some of the survivors of the wrecked passenger steamer Bokhara. Unlike mose of the natives of the coast, these islanders did everything in their power for the castaways, and a fund has been raised in Hong Kong to reward them. The Bokhara, a large passenger steamer, went down on the reef off Sand island, one of the Pescadores, in the great tywere saved, as the captain failed to warn schooler Alton of San Francisco lost a tache, which worthangs without conthe passengers in time, and nearly all and two sailors. Two days later a expression of the lips, follows the lines the same storm the British steamer Nor-

man was lost. Mr. Campbell in distributing these rewards ascertained that a third vessel, a sailing vessel, went down in this typhoon. He learned from the natives that a rock, not down on the chart, lies to the westward of Bird Island, and that upon this rock, which is only exposed when the sea is very calm, many wrecks have occurred during the last 20 years. Some intelligent natives gave Mr. Campbell a vivid and detailed account of the wreck of a large Japanese vessel on the rock several years ago. They could not fix the date precisely, but from the description of the vessel and the large number of the crew it is inferred that she must have been the Unebikan. The natives said that fishermen were out in their boats, but they could not approach the rock because of the terrible sea. The rocks, which were just awash at low tide, were crowded with men, who gesticulated frantically for help. The fishermen could have saved a few, but as there were more than a hundred of the unfortunates they dared not venture near for fear of a rush that would have swamped their frail boats. When they turned away and the castaways saw that death was sure the air was filled with their stricts of agony. The next day the fishermen-returned with their boats, but in the meantime the tide had come in and not trace of the shipwrecked crew could

From all sources Mr. Campbell secured as definite information as possible regarding the rock and the neighboring reefs, and he has recommended that a good lighthouse be placed on the nearest spot, which is North Island. 'In his opinion it would save many lives / and thousands of dollars.

Litera ry Lucidity Undesirable. Prof. Wm. Minto, M. A., LL. D., who has recently died in England, wrote a little treatise, published about the time of his death, entitled "Plain Principles of Prose Composition," in which he gives to beginners this astonishing advice: "Except in avowedly didactic treatises, the endeavor to be lucid and simple is thankless labor \* \* \* It is only fair to warn the beginner that if he writes lucidly many honest folk will set him down as a shallow thinker. Intricacy of expression often gets a man credit for profundity, if his ideas are sufficiently commonplace. We believe that he agrees with us, and fancy that he sees grounds too deep to be expressed."

It is likely that the sports at the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's pic-nic on Saturday will be better than it would have been had they been held yesterday. There will be a larger number of contestants and if the weather is fine a much larger attendance.

## MILK GRANULES.

The Ideal Food for Infants! It contains rothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk.

It is absolutely free from Starch, Gluense

and Cane Sugar, and when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

CANADA.—"It has been trailed in the mire and been used as a rcreen for tariff robbery too long. Take it Wilfrid: your policy is both patriotic and loya through the roof of the cabin, which compelled her to put into Hakodate for rethe two are in harmony, and you would

does not stop here," continues Mr. Greenebaum, "it has made overtures to other firms here, and will ship to them goods bought direct from the manufacturers, which have heretofore been pur-

The Pitt Diamond. The publication of the Dropmore papers last year by the Historical Manuscripts Commission has put within our reach a quantity of additional information which was not available to Sir H. Yule. To some of the more important points thus made available I now propose

to direct attention. The native merchant from whom Pitt purchased the diamond is generally called Jamchund in works on precious stones stituted Jaurchund; but the Dropmore papers' rendering of the name is Ramchund, which is probably correct. "The d, nothing remaining but their charred name Surapa, that of a black merchant runks. The heads and limbs were all of Madras who is often mentioned, is

Pitt was much discontented with the great reduction in the weight from 410 morning the lightning struck the house to 136 3-4 carats, which, owing to flaws, the diamond underwent in the hands of ling late, worn out by the day's tramp, were probably never aroused and were ated that its final weight would be 280 sufficiented long before the flames reach- carats. He also complained at the prices at which the pieces sawn off were sold, though ultimately he was pacified regarding them. Repeatedly he writes that he will never part with the stone for less than £1500 a carat (or about £200,000). As to the price he paid for it, it is three years as a lodging and boarding his Bergen manifesto, 48,000 pagodas (or clear that it did not exceed, as stated in about £24,000), though in a letter to his son Robert, dated Oct. 15, 1702, he writes: "If any should be inquisitive (I mean Sir Stephen or Mr. Alvarez) what that (the great diamond) cost, you may tell them about 130,000 pagodas." But row. At the time the fire broke out Pitt did not stick at such trifles; he even

> Manila, July 5.-The Spanish steamer Don Juan is reported abandoned afire at sea off Union. Some of the passengers and crew were saved.

> London, July 5.—The Lancet says that there have been 702 deaths from cholera in the southern part of France since May, and that during the last four weeks there were 138 deaths from the same disease in Marscilles, 53 in Cette and 15

urday, aged 83. He was born in Ire ated him a baron. respondent at Honolulu, the following years of age.

Pacific company. The new company driven off the turbulent crowds that had assembled in the vicinity of the labor exchange, which is occupied by troops. At 11 o'clock there was a sanguinary

ncounter on the Rue d'Ecole. The exact details are wanting, but it is known that the Republican guards charged the rioters with drawn swords and that the police opened fire with revolvers upon the One man was killed on the spot by a cut from a sabre. Others were taken to neighboring drug stores, where their wounds were dressed. Another mob upset and set fire to a tram car on the Rue Monge. The car was burned to ashes by the time the firemen arrived on the scene. It is believed that petroleum was used to destroy the car. An assistant brigadier of police was found drowned near the Grenelle bridge and is supposed to have been put in the water by the mob. Two hundred persons were arrested to-night for participating in the disturbances. The streets are

now deserted. respondent at Paris says that three po-licemen were thrown into the Seine by the mob during the rioting yesterday.

San Diego, July 5.—Bank Examiner Pauly yesterday received definite instructions from Comptroller Eccles authorizing the First National Bank of this city

to resume business this morning. The officers of the bank are naturally very jubilant that the institution has so thoroughly proved its soundness, and point to the fact that theirs' is the first national bank in the state, or for that matter the first bank to resume business west of the Missouri after the panic. The bank was accordingly turned over by the examiner to the officers without reservation and was opened promptly at 10 this morning. Absolute confidence has been established; heavy deposits are being made and there are no withdrawals.

Rome, July 5.-Negotiations are proceeding between the governments of Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland to protect the interests of the nations composing the Latin Union, in consequence of the action of the government of India in regard to the silver currency of that country. It is believed that none of the members of the Union will withdraw from it. In Berne the minting of one-half, one and two franc pieces has been almost suspended. A few fivefranc pieces are still being coined.

London, July 5.-The Duke of York was to-day made a Inight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, by Queen Victoria. Dr. Wm. H. Broadbent, the physician ho attended the Duke of York during his attack of John Loveli, Canada's cidest printer typheid, some time ago, also came in and publisher, died in Montreal on Sat-

ver depression." al statue of the late P. T. Bornum was

mother and seven children, and they all went down to Cass City to take in the celebration, returning at about 1 o'clock | chased in San Francisco." this morning. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Roberts' son was awakened by the smell of smoke and found his bed clothes on fire. He aroused his brother and his guest, Mr. George Frost, of Silverwood. Mich., who was also visiting the family. Young Roberts jumped out of the cham-

ber window on the second floor and rushed to his father's bedroom window on the first floor. He finally succeeded n rescuing his father, mother and little sister. His elder brother and sister also made their escape, but Mr. Babcock, his wife and child, and Mr. George Frost for which impossible name Sir Henry subperished in the flames. The seven-yearold son of Mr. Roberts was also burned death. Thus five persons were burnburned off, with the exception of that given as Sir Henry says it should be of Mr. Frost. There is only one theory | though it was corrupted in the documents as to the cause of this terrible accident. to which he had access. It is that during the rain and thunder storm which was prevailing early this

It is such ong range three or ne time. MENT." No rative pow-medy. Ask ment. Ly sale Agents.

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Tonic

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

Attempted Burglary. Some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning an attempt was made to rob McKillican & Anderson's office. An entrance was obtained through the carpenter shop. The would-be burglars attempted to open the safe by knocking off the combination handles The attempt was unsuccessful.

Remains of Beaver.

A number of the old knees and ribs of the steamer Beaver brought down from Burrard Inlet and are now on the C, P. N. Company's The wood is as hard as iron, it being impossible to cut it with a knife. The huge copper spikes are also as good as the day they were put in. Relic hunters have already been tearing off pieces of the ribs.

Presented With a Cane. After the drill of No. 4 battery last evening Sergt.-Major P. Hibben was presented with a beautifully engraved gold headed ebony cane. Corp. Thomas read the address and Sergt. F. J. Holland "delivered the goods." The Sergt.-Major made a hearty speech thanking the men. He was caried shoulder high about the market place, the batterymen singing, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Yellow Cedar The steamer Cariboo and Fly brought down from Claxton 1000 feet of yellow cedar lumber which will be shipped to Tacoma on the City of Kingston. It is to be used in the interior finishing of a large house at Tacoma. The contractors who are erecting the house state that the yellow cedar is the very best to be obtained for finishing and carving. There is an unlimited supply of it in the neighborhood of Claxton, but it is hard to get out. The trees near the coast, in a majority of cases, are hollow and the loggers have to bring the better quality from the interior.

Installation of Officers. The following officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. Ft., were installed last evening by Bro. W. G. Carsons, D. D. G. M., assisted by Bro. W. E. Holmes, G. W., G. Fowlie, P. G., J. H. Meldram, P. G. M., L. Cousins, P. G., and C. W. Ross, P. G.: T. M. Jones, G.; E. E. Leeson, V. G.; F. Davey, P. G. R and P. Sec.; P. A. Phillips, P. G. Treasurer; J. Robertson, W.; W. M. Dean, Con.; J. Doughty, P. G., K.; W. H. Huxtable, P. G., O. G.; C. W. Ross, P. G., R. S. N. G.; R. J. Frost, L. S. N. G.; E. Shaper, R. S. V. G.; T. R. Mitchell, P. G., L. S. V. G.; J. Haggart, R. S. S.; J. E. Day, L. S. S.; H. Studhagen, chaplain, and W. Jackson, organ-Grand officers will install Columbia lodge, No. 2, on Wednesday evening, and Dominion lodge, No. 4, on Thurs-

Esquimalt Fortifications. A recent London dispatch says: "Gen Herbert, who arrived here from Canada to confer with the British government on the question of defensive works, which are to be carried on jointly by the Imperial and Canadian author British Columbia, is finding that the importance of his mission is only secondary to other matters of state that are now engaging the attention of Mr. Gladstone's government. It appears that two plans for strengthening the defences of Esquimalt have been submitted, and the object of the General's visit to London | church. The mass will be a requiem mainly for the purpose of deciding the point as to which plan shall be accepted. It is not intended that the for- the afternoon the graves of the deceased tifications to be constructed shall be built | will be decorated by the members of the with a view to permanent occupation, but in such a manner as to be available for defensive purposes when required. The ordnance mounted upon the works will be covered up, which covering can easily be removed when the heavy guns are to be worked."

### CHINA STEAMER.

Arrival of the Empress of China-List of Passengers.

The Empress of China arrived off the outer wharf at 11 o'clock this morning, eleven days from Yokohama. She brought 120 cabin passengers, 271 Chinese and 76 Japanese, and abig cargo of freight, principally tea. The trip across was a most pleasant one, the passengers joining together to have a jolly time of it. Headed by Hon. Mr. Lockhart of Hong Kong, the publication of a paper called the Growler was begun and two numbers issued. The large and talented staff prepared a variety of articles, including leaders, sports, sketches, an agony column, musical criticism, communications and advertise-The papers were very finely illustrated. They will be printed in neat form at Vancouver and distributed to the pasesngers. A libel suit grew out of the publication, at the trial of which Editor Lockhart appeared in person and was heard before a jury of ladies. They returned a verdict for the defendant. Last evening the passengers waited on the officers and Mr. Lockhart made a speech thanking them for their kindness during the trip. Captain Archibald, in particular, was complimented. Here is a list of the passengers:

Mr. Otto Anz, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Barritt, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Misses Baldwin (three), Mr., Mrs. and Miss Barbour, Col. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Bentley, Mr. Bolle, Mr. Beall, Mr. Bear, disses Ballagh (two), Major, Mrs. and and Mrs. Carsley, Miss M. Cameron, Mr. H. H. Coates, Mr. Donovan, Mr. O. Ender, Bishop Esher, Mr. A. M. A. Ev- the action to be dismissed. It is over ans, Mr. Getling, Mrs. Griggs, Mr. a year since the plaintiff took proceed Gregory, Mr. Gulliland, Mr. and Miss Harris, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, two children and maid, Misses Hayes (three), Mr. J. Haris, Lieutenant Halsey, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Hodgkins, Mrs. Hillier and maid, Miss Hitotsuyanagi, Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins and child, Mr. A. B. Johnson, Mr. Kanajia, Mr. Kato, Mr. A. C. King, Mr. Kumayaya, Miss Ketring, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. B. Legards, Mr. J. de Lannoy, Mr. Leask, Mr. MacEwen, Mr. Mac-Laren, Major Mori, Mr. Milne, Mr. J. A. Milne, Miss Munro, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Milnomi, Mr. Melrose, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Captain Montajo, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Oates, Mr. Parkes. Miss Patterson, Miss Preston, Mr. and

Mrs. Pownall and child, Miss Pond, Misses Pilcher (two), Mr. Reiss, Lieut. Col. Ramsden, Miss Redfern, Dr. Reiss, Mr. Rex, Mr. J. Supling, Mr. Sugihara, Mr. Schroter, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Scharffe, Mr. and Mrs. Thom, Mr. Tinker, Mrs. Towell and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Winder, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Wiles, Mr. Yamataka.

Lieut. Halsey, R. N., has been ordered to report for duty on the Queen's yacht. He left H. M. S. Mercury at Yokoha-Mr. Lockhart is registrar-general of Hong Kong.

Stanton-Jamieson Herbert Stanton, registrar for Nanaimo district, was married last evening to Miss Agnes Jamieson of this city. The wedding ceremony took place at St. Barnabas church, Rev. G. W. Taylor officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton left for Nanaimo this morning.

THOUGHT HIM A MANIAC.

Mrs. Williams Thinks Bailiff Hardaker a Maniac and Scares Him.

Mrs. Geo. Williams, of 46 Michigan street, was charged in the police court this morning with pointing a revolver at Bailiff Hardaker. Hardaker had a warrant to distrain on a bedroom suite and a cooking range in Winiams' house. Hardaker was acting for Lowenberg, Harris & Co., agents for Mr. Hunter, wner of the house. The distress war rant was issued and signed by Mr. Snowden, of the firm of Lowenberg, Harris & Co. Mrs. Williams refused to be served with the alleged distress warrant. She said in court that, she took Hardaker for a maniac. He entered the house without knocking and asked for Mr. Williams. She told him Mr. Williams was ont at home. He handed her a paper. "Read that," he said. She told him to get out of the house; that he was a tresspasser. He replied that he was a policeman. took hold of him by the shoulders and attempted to push him out. He kicked her on the legs and struck her on the side. To frighten him away she took up a revolver.

Hardaker said Mrs. Williams first assaulted him with a cane. Sweder, a teamster, said that he saw Mrs. Williams lift a cane, but he did not see her strike Hardaker. Mrs. E. Gilbert, a neighbor of Mrs Williams, came into the house. Mrs. Williams was quite exhausted and said Hardaker had struck her. Hardaker went out of the door and tried to get into the bedroom from the verandah. She and Mrs Williams pushed him out and closed the window. He then called them b-s.

Dr. Milne testified the wounds on Mrs Williams' body were severe and could only have been caused by hard blows Magistrate Macrae dismissed the case, saying it had not been proved the revolver had been pointed. Mrs. Williams laid a charge of assault

against Hardaker. The case will be heard on Wednesday morning.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for \$1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards

At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets.

Sunday next the members of the Young Men's Institute will hear mass in a body at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic mass for the repose of the souls of the two deceased members of the order. In

Do Not Swear Alike.

The assault case of William T. Hardaker was up in the police court this morning. Mrs. Williams swore that Hardaker kicked her on the legs and struck her with his fist on the arm. Hardaker pleaded that Mrs. Williams was going to point a revolver at him. and that he was acting in self defense. Case reserved for decision.

Webb-Reid. Rev. H. A. Webb and Miss M. C. Reid, daughter of Rev. Dr. Reid, were married last evening. The ceremony took place at the home of Thornton Fell, and was conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid, assisted by Rev. John Reid, Jr. The bride was attended by Misses Ruby Fell, Jessie Reid and Francis Smith as bridesmaids and Master Burnie Reid as page. The bridegroom was supported by Rev. David H. Reid.

The Abduction Case.

Mr. Yates, of Yates & Jay, yesterday afternoon made application before the Chief Justice for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in the case of Rev. A. R. Reams, held in the Provincial jail for extradition. On hearing read the affidavit of Mr. Reams, in which it was stated that evidence favorable to the prisoner was expected from Merced, his Lordship granted the rule, making it returnable July 12th.

Law Intelligence.

Wo Yet.

County Court will sit to-morrow at 11 a. m., the Chief Justice presiding. Accounts were taken to-day before the registrar in the case of Hop Wah vs.

On the application of Mr. Belyea made in chambers this forenoon, Mr. Justice Crease ordered the plaintiff in Miss Braccialini, Mr. Broomhead, Mr. Pamphlett vs. Adams to deliver a statement of claim within four days and pay the costs of the application, otherwise ings against Mr. D. F. Adams for an injunction to restrain him, his workmen and servants, ... from depositing lumber sawdust and other rubbish on David street in front of Mr. Pamphlett's resi dence and for a mandamus to compe him to remove what had already been deposited. On June 4, 1892, the Chief Justice granted an interim injunction in the terms of the application until the trial of the action, and since then no further proceedings have been taken.

The Divisional Court adjourned from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. Hull Bros. vs. Schneider et al. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crease sat at 2:30 to hear an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Walkem refusing to cancel a lis pendens registered

der. It appears that the plaintiffs brought action against the defendant Marie Schneider for \$800 for goods sold and delivered and for a declaration that Fritz Schneider is a trustee for Marie Schneider of certain property in Vancouver and that he be required to deliver up the deeds of the said property to be cancelled as having been obtained fraudulently. As soon as the writ was issued a lis pendens was registered against the lands of Fritz Schneider, although the action was really against his co-defendant. Before the argument proceeded very far it was learned that the Yamada, I and my two companions Schneiders had left for American soil on May 27th, and that the writ was issued on May 31st. Subsequently an order for substituted service was made by Judge

The Chief Justice stated that if thes were the facts the writ was illegal, as, if the the parties to be served were out of the jurisdiction, leave must first be obtained from a judge for subsequent service, and it was not sufficient to obtain leave after the issuing of the writ. Mr. Bodwell, who acted for principals in Vancouver, immediately communicated with them to ascertain the real facts, but had received no reply up to the time of going to press. Mr. McPhillips appeared for the defendant-appellants.

The Halls Mine Co. "The Halls Mines, Limited, B. C.." the name of a company formed in England for the purpose of working the Sil nay Bonanza Company. The capital of the company is £300,000, stg., divided into 50,000 seven per cent. shares of £1 each, and 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 The following are the directors: each. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G., chair man: James Robert Brown, London: J R. Drake, Sydenham; Rankine Dawson, M. A., M. D., London; Robert Day, high sheriff of Cork; D. H. Gibb, Buteshire Walter Nelson, Eisenfield, Ayr; Secretary, F. Ramsay. The offices are at 111 Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

The A. O. F. Demonstration. Strong efforts are being made by the committee of the A.O.F. in New Westminster to render the 22nd of July next a memorable day in the annals of Forestry in British Columbia. A lacross match, with a trophy valued at \$1000 is one of the principal items of the programme. A band contest, in which the bands of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster. Nanaimo and Wellington will contest, will take place after the programme of sports has been brought to a close. There will be a prize for first and second in the order of merit. and a dance will be a fitting close to a well-spent holiday. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold, at the cost of

Coal Exports. The statement of exports from the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines during the year follows:

Tacoma, Port Townsend, 23
Montserrat, San Francisco 1445
p Kennebec, San Francisco 3550
Tyee, Port Townsend, 90
Tyee, Port Townsend, 27
p Commodore, San Francisco 3075
Sea Lion, Port Townsend, 18
Tyee, Port Townsend, 68
p Willie Rosenfeld, San Fran 3822
Mogul, Port Townsend, 64
Holyoke, Port Townsend, 66
Tacoma, Port Townsend, 66
Tacoma, Port Townsend, 41
Romulus, San Diego, 404 Grandholm San Francisco. Bawmore, San Francisco.
Bouemia, San Francisco.
Carrollton, Wilmington.
Mogul, Port Townsend.
Holyoke, Port Townsend. 5-Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend. 38
6-Bark Stjorn, San Francisco. 2716
7-Str. Montserrat, San Francisco. 1436
7-Str. Tyee, Port Townsend. 37
8-Ship Tacoma, San Francisco. 2638
8-Ship Tacoma, San Francisco. 2638
1-Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend. 61
1-Str. Haytien Republic, Portland. 173
2-Ship J B Brown, Dutch Harbor, A 2487
4-Str. Grandholm, San Franscisco. 1676
4-Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend. 47
7-Ship L J Morse, San Franscisco. 2235
7-Str. Bawnmore San Franscisco. 3020
9-Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend. 50
9-Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend. 50
9-Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend. 50
9-Str. Romulus, San Franscisco. 4200 Total......48,241

FIRE AT VICTORIA WEST. House and Contents Destroyed Early

This Morning. The fire department received a telephone message at 5.45 this morning that a building on the old Esquimalt road was in flames. Chief Deasy went over at once and found a frame building burning, while the owner was standing alone watching the residence and contents burn to ashes. The place was owned by Thomas Black, who formerly kept a cigar store on Trounce avenue. The origin of the fire is unknown. Black was in bed when the fire started, and said that his wife and child escaped through a window. He did not think about sending for the firemen, and the first intimation received in the fire halls was through a telephone message from A. Watson's house.

The building was insured for \$400. The contents carried an insurance of \$1,000. This fire is another proof of the necessity for fire protection Victoria West. A watchman is also needed there to notify the firemen of all fires. Chief Deasy said that the fire this morning was the fourth in that locality within a short period, and in every nstance the buildings were destroyed.

AT THE HYMENEAL ALTAR.

George L. Courtenay and Miss Leila Wallace Married This Afternoon. St. John's church was this afternoon the scene of a very pretty wedding. The principals were George L. Courtenay, contracting freight agent for the C. P.R., and Miss Leila Wallace. The church was crowded with the many friends and acquaintances of the couple. Rev. Percival Jenns conducted the ceremony, the bride being given away by her brother-in-law, E. E. Blackwood. bridesmaids were Miss L. Erb and Miss Marie Gaudin. Allan Cameron and R. Brett supported the bridegroom.

The bride wore a handsome gown of creme faille Francaise, with large puffed sleeves and pearl corsage, and Antoinette fichu of embroidered chiffon. The long train caught from the shoulder was edged with rouleau of silk tied with chiffon rosettes and ornamented with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore dainty gowns of white India silk. After the ceremony the usual wedding festivities were held at the residence of

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, Quadra street. Mr. and Mrs. Courtenay received a large number of handsome and costly presents, showing the esteem in which they were The bride is a native of Victoria, and like her husband, very popular. The happy couple will leave by the City

against the real estate of Fritz Schnet- JAPS TREATMENT OF SEALERS. ed the car and walked towards his pri

Hunter Pike Denies That He Was Inhumanly Treated. Henry Pike, a hunter on the schooner

Sadie Turpel, addressed a letter to the Japan Advertiser relative to the alleged inhuman treatment of himself and party by the Japanese police. It is as follows: To the Editor Japan Daily Advertiser: Sir,-In your issue of the 29th ult., un der the heading "Alleged Inhuman Con duct of Japanese officials," it is stated, on the authority of Capt. Toussant, that on attempting to land at the port of "were met by the police, who with drawn weapons drove them (us) away. This is utterly untrue. Then the parrative goes on to say:-"The half-starved men pushed off and, in the hope of being able to land unobserved, pulled some distance northward along the coast, but they were followed, and a second essay to effect a landing was met in the same This means that a second atway." tempt on our part to land was met by the police who with drawn weapons drove us away. This statement also is

itterly untrue The truth of the matter is that but for the kind treatment we received from the Japanese at the various places we touched at in rowing up along the coast, we should have starved to death. At only one place did the police drive us away, but not with drawn weapons. I do not know on what grounds your informant identified that place with Yamada. I am, Sir, etc., Henry Pike, hunter of the Sadie Turpel.

Hakodate, June 12, 1893, The editor of the Advertiser adds the

ollowing note:-(We have always borne willing testinony to the humanity and hospitality shown by the Japanese people towards shipwrecked mariners, and the conduct described by Cant. Tonssant could only be accounted for on the hypothesis that a patriotic detestation of the supposed illegal practices of the sealers now operating off these coasts, had dulled the humane instincts of Japanese along the northeastern shore. It is not altogether assuring to learn that at one place the police actually drove away these persons, who but for the assistance they received at other points would have "starved to death." Taken with Capt. Toussant's description of what he actually experienced, this seems to show that the police are not quite free from a prejudice, which we shall not be far wrong in attributing to the prevalent notion that the sealers are engaged in an illegal calling. So far as our information goes this is an entirely mistaken idea, but its existence may in some degree explain the attitude of the police toward strangers. Mr. Pike's communieation demands as much publicity as the story of Capt. Toussant to which it refers.-Ed. J.D.A.)

NEWS FROM THE SEALERS.

Interesting Intelligence Conveyed in Recent Letters.

Very little sealing news came over by the Empress of China yesterday, the sealers, it is thought, being further north by this time. The Maud S. had arrived at Hakodate with 585 skins. The captain in a letter to the owners says nothport of a hoat from the schooner Aries tas. Captain Hackett received a letter from a sailor belonging to the Vera, in which it is stated that the Libby was spoken on June 12th with 1,100 skins. All were well. A letter was also received from Captain Shields of the Vera. He said nothing about his catch. A letter from Hakodate reports the Sadie Turpel with 856 skins. She was

without the use of one of her boats for

EXPORTS TO THE STATES.

What Vancouver Island Has Sent to the States During the Past Year.

The following are the exports from Vancouver Island to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893. as shown by the books of the United States consulate: Animals .....\$ 2,377 50

Dry Goods Firearms Fish * Fish * Fish-Oil Furs, Skins and Hides. 12 Gold-dust, nuggets, etc., 30	1,352 358 84,465 595 1,685 417 2,457 478 88,308 00,681 1,759 1,759	00 2 50 2 50 2 50 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Books Canned Salmon Cigars Goal Cocoanut Extract Dry Goods Firearms Fish Fish Gold-dust, nuggets, etc., 36 Indian Curios Iron, manufacturers of Junk	210 1,352 358 84,465 595 1,685 417 2,457 478 88,308 90,681 1,759 1,759	00 2 50 2 50 2 50 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Canned Salmon Cigars Coal 2,18 Cocoanut Extract Dry Goods Firearms Fish 4 Fish-0il Furs, Skins and Hides. 13 Gold-dust, nuggets, etc., 30 Indian Curios Iron, manufacturers of Junk	1,352 358 84,465 595 1,685 417 2,457 478 88,308 00,681 1,759 1,759	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 90 90 90 90 05
Cocoanu Extract Dry Goods Firearms Fish - Fi	1,685 417 2,457 478 88,308 00,681 1,759 1,759	50 05 00 50 50 90 90 29 05
Cocoanut Extract Dry Goods Firearms Fish 5 Fish 6 Fush-Oil Furs, Skins and Hides. 13 Gold-dust, nuggets, etc., 30 Indian Curios Iron, manufacturers of Junk	1,685 417 2,457 478 88,308 00,681 1,759 1,759	50 05 00 50 50 90 90 29 05
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ewelers sweepings	970	
tana a	443	
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Oat bran	541	
Returned American Goods 3	14,916	
logs	1,200	
	1,787	
discellaneous Products	3,337	84
ace	5,560	50
Seeds	153	37
Slate	376	00
Sugar (Chinese)	4,827	50
rea	827	
l'in-plate	482	50
Total\$2,71	0 100	17

# CAUGHT THIEVING.

Apprehension of a Trusted Official Whil Stealing Mail.

Chicago, July 3.-Post Office Inspecto James E. Stuart, of Chicago, returned to-day from Port Huron with a great feather in his cap. So important was the case that the thanks of the Canadian authorities have been extended to him for his hard work. He did in seven days, dressed as a tramp, what the Post Office Inspectors of Canada, the police authorities of the Grand Trunk, and thirty United States Post Office officials failed to do in two years. For that length of time at least the loss of mails on the Grand Trunk, including the American pouches consigned to Canada' and the mail from Montreal and Toronto consigned to all the Western States, has been a source of great annoyance. At last the matter became unbearable to the Canadian government and Postmaster-General Bissell was asked to assign Major Stuart to the case, with power to act. After working on the case for some days Stuart became convinced that the thefts were being done in the mail car in daylight. Finally he saw Charles Ford, superintendent for the Grand Trunk at Port Huron, ex-member of the Fort Gratiot council and ex-president of the town council, and for years one of the most trusted employees of the Grand Trunk, enter the car, remove the valuof Kingston this evening for California, able letters and deftly reseal the pouches. The railway official then withdrew, lock-

vate office. He had proceeded but two hundred yards when Stuart placed him under arrest. A crowd gathered and protested, but Stuart took his prisoner to a quiet place and discovered on Ford's person 338 letters. The official pressed to make a statement, but all he would say was, "You have me dead to rights, so what is the use of talking?"

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great

Republic. July 4.- A special neeting of the California Miners' Association has been called for July 6th in this city. It is expected to be attended by a large number of prominent miners Resolutions, will throughout the state. be introduced memoralizing Congress to emove restrictions to hydraulic mining, and tending to the speedy resumption of hydraulic mining.

San Francisco, July 4.—The cut announced on Saturday by the C. P. R. has had the effect of stimulating railway business to a great extent. Though no circular has been issued by the other transcontinental roads, it is generally understood that concessions may be expected from all roads to meet the Canadian Pacific's cut rates. It is reported that the steamer which will leave here on Wednesday for the north will take the largest passenger list known. The fight promises to be exceedingly lively and interesting.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 4.-Elmer Chaddeck, the murderer of William Polena, was taken from jail this morning for a preliminary hearing before Justice Beckwith. When Chaddeck was taken from jail a large crowd filled the streets. the majority being men, and the entire police force was on the scene to prevent any trouble. The crowd did not fail to show their feeling and excitement was at fever heat. The police tried to disperse the crowd about the justice's office, but were unable to do so. Chaddeck was white with fear when taken to court and begged the officers to protect him. This was done with the utmost difficulty. The excitement is very great to-night, and the danger of lynching is

by no means over. Bristol, Tenn., July 4.-John G. Goshorn was found dead some months ago in a cave near this place. It was supposed that he had committed suicide. A convict in the Virginia penitentiary now says, however, that Goshorn was poisoned by him and his comrades, who were engaged in counterfeiting and illicit distilling. Goshorn surprised them in their mountain retreat, and in order to get away from him without exciting suspicion they gave him a narcotic. did not intend to kill him, but he died from the effects of the drug. His body was then placed in the cave.

West Point, N. Y., July 4.-The sul perintendent of the military academy has been informed by the secretary of war that he has decided to send the corps of cadets to Chicago. The cadets now in camp will strike tents on August 15th, and proceed to the World's Fair. Boston, July 5.-Lieut. Peary's Arctic exploring steamer Falcon, which left New York on July 2nd at 6 p.m. arrived to-night at 8 o'clock and docked at Constitution wharf. She will remain here for at least two days, and will be open which she will sail for Portland, Maine, where she will be open to the public

Sag Harbor, L.I., July 5.—The steam yacht Oneida came into this harbor tonight with President Cleveland on board, and dropped anchor about two miles from the village. She stayed only long enough to send ashore for some luggage and then made a hasty departure. The President is in excellent health.

Birmingham, Ala., July 5.-Tuscaloosa, the old ante-bellum capital of this state, celebrated the Fourth of July yesterday for the first time since the war. Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 5 .- Peter A. Porter has been appointed receiver for the Cataract Bank. The bank's liabili-

ties are \$1,026,805; assets \$754,996. Chicago, July 5 .- Mayor Carter Harrison wants to build an island seven miles out in the lake. "We could build a new crib there and obtain an abundant supply of water that would be forever free from pollution." said he. "Such an island would be a great acquisition to Chicago. It would be a sum- looking up land there. The letter is datmer resort, a pleasure and picnicking ground. It would have to be established on stakes. I mentioned the matter to Gen. Fitzsimmons. He said that if he had the authority he could organize a

syndicate to construct the island." Talequah, I. T., July 5.-When, riding near his home, about twelve miles east of this place, James Christie was murdered last evening. He was a son of the notorious Ned Christie who gave the S. officials so much trouble until killed in his fort last fall. He is also a nephew of Ball Christie, who is in jail at this place sentenced to be hanged on August 18th.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Two of the passengers who went to Cape May on the | ued the thefts for three years and that steamer Republic were swept out to sea he had netted \$20,000 in that way. while bathing yesterday afternoon and When arrested he had nearly 200 letters drowned. One was H. W. Wise, of in the lining of his coat and his pockets Roxburgh, a railway mail clerk, the sent from Montreal and way places in other Moritz Goldsmidt, 18. Wise was eastern Canada. Five hundred dollars an expert swimmer, and is supposed to was also found on him. have been caught in the treacherous undertow. Goldsmidt was unable to swim. San Francisco, July 5.—A stray bullet fired from a revolver by an unknown person early this morning, crashed through the window of a building in which Rose Rogers, aged 4, was sleeping, and lodged in the head of the child, inflicting a fatal

San Francisco, July 5.-About 1:30 this morning fire, supposed to have been caused by fireworks, destroyed two cottages owned by C. Carlson; loss, \$8000. San Francisco, July 5 .- Mgr. Satolli. the papal delegate, arrived on a special car from St. Paul, via Portland this morning. He was met by a delegation of local priests, by whom he was escorted to the residence of Archbishop Riordan, whose guest he will be during his stay in San Francisco.

A terrible explosion occurred lately near the old cemetery of Chicoutimi. A hundred pounds of gunpowder and a dozen pounds of dynamte ignited and youths not destined for the priesthood caused an explosion which shook the town like an earthquake. Two men named Bilsdeau and Herbert were seriously bruised. A number of buildings, public hall, shops and private residences were seriously damaged.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. H. Shorey, head of the well-known Montreal firm of H. Shorey & Co.,

dead, aged 70. Archer Baker, European agent of the C. P. R., was lying at the point of death in London for some days, but is now bet-

The Minister of Railways and Canals has definitely decided to adopt electricity as the motive power for opening a closing the gates on the new locks the Sault.

Sydney Roper, compiler of the Dominion Year Book and Statistical Abstract, has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Statistical branch of the Customs department. John Week, cook's mate on the steamship Oregon, has been arrestd at Montreal, charged with attempting to murder William Carr, a seaman, on Thursday night last. Carr is in a critical

The first cut in railway rates to the World's Fair has been commenced by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. Heretofore the rate from Toronto has been \$19. It is now \$12.45 for the round trip, good for ten days. The elevator at the C. P. R. station, Emerson, Man., belonging to W. L. Griffith, and containing about 20,000

bushels of wheat, was totally destroyed by fire. The elevator and about 10,000 bushels of the wheat were insured. The sheriff is in charge of the James Hay Company's furniture factory in Woodstock, one of the largest concerns in Canada. It is believed, however, that the trouble is not of a serious na ture and that in a short time the works

will be running as usual. The Winnipeg exhibition board of directors have granted a beer license for exhibition week, and the ministers all through the city are up in arms in consequence. They threaten a boycott if the government does not interfere and

cancel the license. Thompson & Co., of Prescott, one of the largest cheese firms in the country, have assigned. During the last fortnight the firm had purchased between \$60,000 and \$70,000 worth of cheese, and as a result a good many factory men are likely to lose heavily.

The contract for supplying an electric plant to the Beauharnois canal, to be used in opening and shutting the lock gates, has been awarded to the Canadian General Electric Co. of Toronto. The installation will be completed in about two weeks, and the test will last a month.

Sentence was passed in Montreal upon Courtland Freeman Bridgeman, the ex-Winnipegger who tried to kill his wife last May by shooting her. The sentence was fourteen years in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Mrs. Bridgeman has recovered and is able to

be about as usual. The clause of the new criminal code which allows an accused man to give evidence in his own behalf was put in operation for the first time in the Toronto police court on Tuesday, in the case of Patrick Gorman, charged with stealing money from a cigar store. The prisoner was sent up for three months.

At a conference of representatives of

steamship companies in Montreal it was

decided to refuse to grant the request of

cattle shippers that they be permitted to

participate in the weekly deliberations of steamship representatives on the ground that if cattle exporters were admitted to the companies' metings when rates were discussed the door would have to be opened to grain and other exporters. The cattle shipments for the week ending July 1 totalled 4,475 head. The Quebec government has decided upon several important changes in judicial appointments. The magistrates court, established in 1888, will be abolished, and Judges Barr and Champagne, who presided over it, will go out of office The government has also abolished the office of joint registrar of Montreal, which was established under the Mercier government. A number of other changes will be made in the registry system, which it is expected will effect a consid-

erable saving to the province. A French paper in Montreal published a letter from one of the French-Canadian tourists who accompanied Abbe Morin to the Northwest for the purpose of ed from Schreiber, at the head of Lake Superior, June 20, and states that 20 Finlanders, working on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, were killed within 20 miles of Schreiber. A letter from another of the tourists says the Finlanders were working on an excavation, the side of which tumbled in on them

Chief Post Office Inspector Sweetman returned to Toronto after the capture of Charles Ford, car foreman of the Chica go & Grand Trunk railway at Port Huron, who was arrested in the act of extracting letters from the mail pouches Mr. Sweetman says he found a memor andum on Ford showing he had contin

A new turn has been given to the discussion of the school system of Quebe province by the action of the Cath committee of the council of public struction at its last meeting. Hither the postion of the clergy has not been referred to by most of those who de manded reforms, except in a very ger eral way. Hon. L. R. Masson, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, introduced a reso lution to provide that no person shall teach in an academy, or model, or e mentary school subsidized by the gove ment unless provided with a certificate capacity. The bishops on the committ were unanimous in opposing it, and with the assistance of two lay members cured its rejection. The unanimity the clergy against the resolution the effect of consolidating their attacks The discussion was revived and spread all over the province. Masson plained to the bishops of the inferiority of the seminaries and Catholic school for the general practical education and added, "When we Catholics wish to send our children to Protestant schools they threaten us with censure. time the system should cease." Every paper in the province is discussing the question, and sweeping reforms are ing demanded.

MOHUN'S TUR

Demands Reinstateme a Law Si

WILL RELY UPON

Sewerage Commissione to the Council-Ald. Ald. Baker with Cox ker Disagrees with t

Mayor Beaven celeb Vancouver and was not at last night's meetin The honor was paid A appoint him to the ma whole of the evening w the reading of the con large number were go but when the council were still thirty commu of which had long bee were not read. were simply referred to mittees. The council o'clock because Ald. uncil chamber, allegi mayor McKillican was Ald. Bragg went out and there was no qu

The sanitary engineer was received and filed gineer reported re the c Yates street property of Copy ordered sent to Several complaints from in Ross Bay cemetery been desecrated were trees, plants and flow have been taken. Ref

committee. The Wm. McDowell up by the reading of from Drake, Jackson questing a reply to the Tabled till next meeti A communication wa to a defective drain Received and the cle write that surface dra structed in that vicini The sewerage comm the sewerage system a hun as follows:

His Worship the Mayor Addermen:
Gentlemen:—We beg to to the unwarrantable sta to the unwarrantable sta ence to the sewerage been reported in the da by certain aldermen, and not been contradicted b thors. These statement chiefly upon the integri skill of the engineer, a not being upon the integri pute mismanagement, if the commissioners. We have been identified since its inception; we has been done; we have whole period, in const whole period, in const and consultation with are firmly convinced the referred to have not that ation. The works have well constructed, and efficient and satisfactory work has been carried on contrary notwithstanding work has been carried or contrary notwithstanding. We find it difficult to member of the Council unfounded reports which past have been circulate men, for the purpose of age system which has not the most eminent autility of the most eminent autility of the difficulty of the difficu d have been the

of the council, as the gilic funds, believing the founded, to have demai investigation. Nearly a rhun addressed a letter to ing that such an inver No notice whatever w communication until a been sent to the chairm committee, requesting been tion of the council to tention of the council to this, we believe a comm to ascertain if an inv visable, and up to the committee has apparent while in the face of Mr. application, Alderman P have asserted that the did not want any inv from the reported proce cil, your honorable bod the time when the cov structed. The blame for rest with the Council, the commissioners hav upon the Council the having these connection proceeded, but with no We again earnestly of e great importance of sh-tanks constructed put in place; neglect o

put in place; neglect of ditions to success will the accumulation of sooner or later will dwellings, and cause typhoid, diphtheria, or which the public will ing you responsible.

We trust you will consider the success will be sooned by Mr. and on the lines suggestiz. before a tribunal evidence on oath, into matter connected with matter connected with We have the honor t Gentlemen, your (Signed) J. I

Ald. Belyea moved The motion was sec Ald. Baker sareas was a nice report.

Ald. Belyea wanted

Ald. Baker wante and would carry it He had never said to the character of M ing to back up anythin Ald. Miller-What Ald. Baker-Nonse

Ald. Miller moved filed and the writers uggestions. Ald. Bragg said the perfect right to cri What did the commis engineer send their r for? It ill became to write the letter. have a sifting. The accepted in connection which were not for

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cal education the priesthood, Catholics wish to rotestant schools censure. cease." Every discussing the reforms are

MOHUN'S TURN NOW.

Demands Reinstatement Else Threatens a Law Suit.

WILL RELY UPON HIS CONTRACT | Amendment prevailed.

lewerage Commissioners Write a Letter to the Council—Ald. Belyes Charges Ald. Baker with Cowardice—Ald. Baker Disagrees with the Acting Mayor.

Mayor Beaven celebrated the 1st at Vancouver and was not in the civic chair at last night's meeting of the council. The honor was paid Ald. McKillican to appoint him to the mayor's seat. The whole of the evening was taken up with he reading of the communications. A large number were gone through with when the council adjourned there were still thirty communications, several of which had long been on the file that were not read. The communications were simply referred to the several committees. The council broke up at 10 o'clock because Ald. Baker left the council chamber, alleging that acting nayor McKillican was ruling wrongly. Ald. Bragg went out with Ald. Baker

and there was no quorum. The sanitary engineer's monthly report The sanitary engineer's monthly report was received and filed. The city engineer reported re the drain opposite the Yates street property of R. T. Williams. Copy ordered sent to Mr. Williams. Several complaints from holders of lots in Ross Bay cemetery that graves had een desecrated were received. Rose trees, plants and flowers were said to have been taken. Referred to sanitary

The Wm. McDowell claim was brought up by the reading of a communication from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken requesting a reply to their previous letter. abled till next meeting.

A communication was received relative to a defective drain on Blythe street. Received and the clerk instructed to write that surface drains would be contructed in that vicinity shortly. The sewerage commissioners wrote re the sewerage system and Engineer Mo-

Sanitary Engineer's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
June 28, 1893.

His Worship the Mayor and the Board of

His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Addermen:

Gentlemen:—We beg to call your attention to the unwarrantable statements with reference to the sewerage works, which have been reported in the daily papers as made by certain aldermen, and which so far have not been contradicted by their alleged authors. These statements, while reflecting theirly upon the integrity and professional skill of the engineer, also necessarily impute mismanagement, if nothing worse, to the commissioners.

We have been identified with the work since its inception; we know all that has been done; we have been, through the whole period, in constant communication and consultation with the engineer, and are firmly convinced that the statements referred to have not the slightest foundation. The works have been thoroughly well constructed, and have proved most efficient and satisfactory, in as far as the contrary notwithstanding. work has been carried out, assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

We find it difficult to believe that any member of the Council has faith in the unfounded reports which for many months past have been circulated by certain alder-

en, for the purpose of decrying a sewer-e system which has met the approval of e most eminent authorities. Surely it ie most eminent authorities. Surely it ould have been the duty of any member the council, as the guardian of the public funds, believing these assertions well bunded, to have demanded an immediate vestigation. Nearly a month ago Mr. Mount addressed a letter to the Council requestion that such an investigation be made to notice whatever was taken of that communication until a second letter had the chairman of the sewerage sent to the chairman of the sewerage en sent to the chairman of the sewerage mmittee, requesting him to call the attition of the council to the matter. Upon it, we besteve a committee was appointed ascertain if an investigation was adsable, and up to the present time this mmittee has apparently done nothing; hile in the face of Mr. Mohun's reiterated to subject to Alderman Baker is wenotted to dication, Alderman Baker is reported to be asserted that the Sanitary Engineer not want any investigation. Judging m the reported proceedings of the Counyour honorable body appears to be unare of the contents of the reports made you from time to time by the companyour and the engineer.

ers and the engineer. sioners and the engineer.
ome of your members express disapproion of the work, because the connecis with the buildings were not made at
time when the covers were being conicted. The blame for this, if any, must
t with the Council, as in and since 1890

commissioners, here, reportedly, urged commissioners have repeatedly urged in the Council the great importance of ing these connections made as the work ceeded, but with no result.

The again earnestry call your attention to great importance of at once having the h-tanks constructed and the flap-valves in place; needed to these essential con-

in place; neglect of these essential cor

in place; neglect of these essential conons to success will inevitably result in
accumulation of sewer gas, which
her or later will find its way into
ellings, and cause an outbreak of
hold, diphtheria, or other disease, for
the public will be justified in holdyou responsible.

The trust you will cause the investigaasked for by Mr. Mohun to be made,
on the lines suggested by Ald. Baker,
before a tribunal competent to take
lence on oath, into all matters or any
tter connected with the sewerage works.

Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
(Signed) J. H. TURNER,
THOS. EARLE,
JOHN TEAGUE,
Sewerage Commissioners.

Ald. Belyea moved that the report be The motion was seconded by Ald. Hen-

Ald. Baker sarcastically said that it was a nice report. Ald. Belyea wanted a vote on the mo-

Ald. Baker wanted the investigation nd would carry it out to the furthest. had never said anything derogatory the character of Mohun and was willg to back up anything that he had said. Ald. Miller-What is this? Letter or

Ald. Baker-Nonsense. Ald. Miller moved that the letter be ed and the writers thanked for their

Ald. Bragg said that any alderman had perfect right to criticize public action. hat did the commissioners and sanitary leer send their reports to the board It ill became the commissioners write the letter. He would like to e a sifting. There were methods adopted in connection with the sewerage which were not for the benefit of the

Ald. Belyea said that whatever Ald. ker said Ald. Bragg said amen to it. d. Baker had said at this board things ich no man should allow to pass un-

Ald. Baker-State them. Ald, Belyea—Turn up the papers. Ald, Belyea then added that Ald, Bakwas afraid of an investigation. Baker-Why should I be afraid? Ald. Belyea wished the letter tabled un

the report of the Mohun investigammittee came in. Ald. Baker was not afraid of a sewerinvestigation. He was afraid of lothing that he had said and would not take back a tittle. He was working in Council reconsider its d

the interest of the public. It was their interest that he had at heart.

Ald. Belyen—Pshaw.

Ald. Baker added that he would like

to see the sewers a success. It would be a great loss if they were not. He wanted the aldermen, the citizens and Mohun to understand that he was satisfied with an investigation at any time.

A letter to the effect that Boyd street drain discharged the sewage on the Dallas road beach, was referred to the sewerage committee to act, the intention being to run the drain out to half high wa-

W. Ridgway Wilson forwarded his bill for plans for civic buildings, amounting to \$666.70. Referred to finance com-

mittee to report.

A letter from architect Teague stating that W. Burns, contractor for the police cells was entitled to \$1700 on his work, was also referred to the finance commit-

A letter asking for a tile drain on the Craigflower road near the property of Captain James Gordon was received. Answer was ordered sent that the matter would be dealt with under the surface drainage.

City Engineer Wilmot sent to the council plans of surface drainage. Attached to the plan was an agreement signed by the property holders through which the supposed drain would pass. Ald. Baker moved that tenders be call-

ed for and the drain constructed on the line laid down in the plans. Ald. Belyea said that the signers might repudiate their signatures. He wanted legal agreement drawn up.

Ald. Baker said the agreement would hold water as well as any legal document .. The agreement was read by City Clerk Dowler. It stated that the signers

would agree to permit the right of way for the drain and would sign any other necessary papers.
Ald. Belyea asked Ald. Baker if he would buy a piece of land and build a

ouse thereon without title deeds? Ald. Baker wanted the plans adopted, then the legal document could be drawn out. If they signed the council would go ahead, if not there was no harm done. Why dilly dally? There was plenty of time for documents. At the suggestion of Ald. Belyea the

plan was simply accepted. Chief Deasy, of the fire department, forwarded the following communication:

Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Fire Department. Victoria, B.C., June 5, '93. His Worship the Mayor and Fire Wardens: His Worship the Mayor and Fire Wardens:
Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit
the following report for the month of May:
Three fires occurred, with a loss estimated at \$2.030. Two of the fires were
promply extinguished; the third occurred
in a quantity of rubbish at the north corner of Broad and Johnson streets, near a
building formerly occupied by the late
Willis Bond. I notified the agent to remove the debris, but they failed to do so.
The whole locality is dangerous.
I have two firemen on the sick list and
one out of town, with substitutes in their

ne out of town, with substitutes in their

ing the night, and the doors are locked. The dry weather makes it imperative that no delay should occur in placing engines at work, and a small sum would be well spent fitting up one of the empty stores on Cormorant street for the use of the fire delarge market hall is liable to injury, and cannot be taken out at night without breaking the lock on the gates.

The stone crossings and car tracks throughout the city are responsible for several breakages of fire apparatus, and the miring of the engine and truck at the last fire on View street, caused the issuance of an order to avoid that portion of the street, between Quadra and Vancouver

the street, between Quadra and Vancouver streets.

It is almost unnecessary to add that Victoria West, the eastern section of the city and James Bay depend on Providence to save them from fire. One engine, six hundred feet of hose, one truck and one chemical cannot be relied on always to save the millions of dollars' worth of property in this city, and should a conflagration occur I can only refer to the many vain efforts made to point out the requirements of the fire department. At three o'clock this afternoon the water gauge in the City Hall indicated 22 pounds pressure, which is insufficient to throw a one-inch stream, direct from a hydrant into the upper window of a three story building.

The department will drill at 7:15 o'clock on Thursday evening.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,

Chief of Fire Dept.

This letter was referred to the fire wardens. the street, between Quadra and Vancouver

Ald. Miller moved adjournment. He was tired of listening to letters. Why

not take up something else? A letter from the sewerage committee re the British Columbia Terra Cotta Co. and its contract for pipes with the city was referred to the finance com-

mittee. A letter re the defective sewerage at the Grand Pacific Hotel was referred to the sewerage committee to report. City Engineer Wilmot sent in a letter recommending that flush tanks be provided for the sewers. He gave his opinion that there would be trouble if

this matter were not a tended to. Ald. Belvea asked that this matter would be taken up. Eight tanks would cost \$1000 or \$1200. Ald. Bragg-It was a big mistake of Mohun's that the flush tanks were not

previously thought of. Referred to the sewerage committee. Bodwell & Irving wrote re Mr. Mohun's discharge by the city council:-

hun's discharge by the city council:—
Victoria, B. C., June 26, 1893.
To His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C.
Gentlemen:—Mr. Edward Mohun has consulted us with reference to a letter written by the City Clerk to him, dated the 18th day of June, 1893, which states that the City Clerk is instructed to inform Mr. Mohun that the Corporation is obliged to dispense with his services, which, in consequence, will cease from and after the 30th day of June, 1893, and directing him to make over the plans, property, etc., in his charge to the City Engineer.

We can scarcely conceive that this

his charge to the City Engineer.

We can scarcely conceive that this communiation was intended to express the serious determination of the Council, as it would be a direct breach of the contract made with Mr. Mohun when he was appointed Sanitary Engineer for the construction of the sewerage works.

That appointment was made in pursuance of a written communication from Mr. Mohun, dated the 19th September, 1890, in which he agreed to accept the position of Sanitary Engineer, and to carry out the proposed sewerage works at an annual salary of \$3000 in lieu of the regular commission to which he would otherwise be entitled from the Corporation.

Mr. Mohun has acted in perfect good faith upon the basis of the terms thus arranged with the Corporation. The letter of the 18th of June, to which we have referred, expresses the intention on the part of the Council to directly derogate from this contract. of the contract.

If this course is persisted in. Mr. Mohun will have but one remedy, and this is to bring an action against the Corporation for breach of contract, in which, no doubt, his damages against the city would be assessed at a very large amount.

We are instructed to say that unless the

pressed in the letter of the 8th Instant, we shall bring an action against the Corporation for the damages to which we have referred.

all birms for the oration for the ave referred.

An early reply will oblige.

Loars faithfully.

Bodwell & Irving. and the Siamese. city knew that Mohun was a pensioner in the city the better. Mohun had a

contract. If it were legal let him take THE LITTLE WAR IN ACHEEN Acting-Mayor McKillican said that he had told them that there was a contract. A Couple of Big Fires, a Few Earth-

The council would pay no attention and they faced the courts. Ald. Bragg moved that the letter be received and filed, and the writers informed of the previous action of the council.

The motion was put. Ald. Bragg held up his hand for aye and Ald. Belyea and Henderson held up their hands for nay. There were also Ald. Baker and Ald. Miller in the council chamber at the time. Acting-Mayor McKillican declared the motion lost. Ald. Baker rose to a question of privilege. He did not under the desk. Was not the chair going to count Ald. Miller and him in with the ayes? Mayor Beaven had always

Acting-Mayor McKillican replied that Ald. Baker's hand should not be under the desk. The chair could not help what the chair had done. He would again ask

the ayes and nays. Ald. Baker and Bragg voted aye and Ald. Belyea and Henderson nay. Acting-Mayor McKillican declared it a tie and voted with the navs.

"The motion is lost," he said. Ald. Baker asked wasn't the chair going to count Ald. Miller with the ayes. The Chair-No. Ald. Baker then got up and left the

ment at Ald. Bragg's chair. Ald. Bragg got up and followed Ald. Baker out of The Chair-There is no quorum. The council is adjourned.

SIX DAYS OF CALLS.

A Clergyman Who Took a Hint and Astonished His Flock.

A clergyman heard that certain people were criticizing the infrequency with which he visited them. "Do they say I neglect the sick or the

afflicted?" "No; but they think you might drop in oftener in a social way."

"Ah, I see! Thank you very much for a hint. I'll attend to this." Monday morning the pastor left his nome, and carrying a carefully revised list of his parishioners in a small book he began a house to house visitation. It was wash day. His congregation was

adapted himself to circumstances. En-The dry season is a reminder that the department asked for 2000 feet of fire hose at the beginning of this year. It is sadly needed, and I respectfully recommend the placing of this hose in the halls as soon as possible.

I was just departed to translated the tring a house he began talking about soap, and ammonia, and royal blue, and wire clothespins, and putent line pulleys, and stationary tubs, and pickup dinners, and tired laundresses. It was just departed to the placing of the place of the T would also recommend the placing of the reserve engines in one of the stores connected with the market, so that they might be taken out at any time. The superintendent of the market is away during the night, and the doors are locked. ing irons, satin-finished shirt fronts, the The matter is being investigated. consumption of fuel and the everlasting raking at the stove. He grew in favor. Wednesday he continued ringing bells and rapping at doors. He threw out wise suggestions about the workbasket, spoke of stocking darning and how to sew little patches in the demoralized seats of little boys' trousers. He showed a charming familiarity with needles. scissors and thimbles. He made a deep and abiding impression. Thursday, nothing daunted, and moved by a noble ambition to elevate the flock, he spent the entire day commenting upon pleasures derived from former calls, evening parties and dramatic entertainments. It tired him awfully, but he would not give up. Friday found him talking up the merits of furniture polish, the advantage

> pets, describing different methods of dusting and the wholesome effects of exposing mattresses to the sunlight. He kept growing in favor. Saturday morning he hurried through breakfast, and after consulting the list of names he informed his wife that he would not return till late in the evening, and again renewed his pilgrimage. Some families who didn't keep cooks were at work in their kitchens. He insisted upon going there so as not to disturb their plans. He fascinated them with his knowledge of culinary science. He discussed the relative merits of baking powders, told how to make ice-cream without eggs, brown bread without yeast and delicious jelly from dried apples. He expressed a hope that they never fried fish without flouring, and warned them never to drop crullers in the kettle until the lard was boiling. He abominated hot

> of a newly-married experimentalist he consented to eat a piece, and suffered for two days afterwards in consequence. Footsore and fagged, he returned to the parsonage about 9 o'clock. Sunday The church was filled. preacher's stock had suddenly jumped away up. At the time for the sermon

lemon pie, but by the urgent invitation

he came to the pulpit step and thus spoke: "With a desire to conciliate those of my brethren who never, in health or sickness (and I have been in both conditions), think it necessary or polite to call upon me. I have spent the entire week in the parish. Out of 200 families I have found just 19 persons ailing. Two complained of ulcerated teeth, one was suffering from a stiff neek, one was nursing a toe with an ingrowing nail, three had sick headache, five were doctoring for neuralgia, two had asthma, one was laid up with a broken leg and four had colds in their heads. Under the circumstances have had no time left for study or the preparation of a sermon. Of course, on do not expect one. Let us pray.

-The Living Church. In the province of Orenburg and adjoining "governments" of the eastern part of European Russia live a curious people, the Chuwasians, whose origin is still a matter of conjecture. Although they were, rather forcibly, converted to the Orthodox Greek Church in the latter half of the eighteenth century, they still retain their belief in the heathen deities, whom they worship in the guise of good and evil spirits, and whom they propi'iate with gifts offered at the suggestion of the sorcerers, the her ditary priesthood. The most singular part of their its abode in the new human being.

Strained Relations Between the French

quakes, Two Wrecks, a Little Dash of Smallpox and Other Usual Pleasantries in the Far East.

Late Oriental advices by the Empress of China, which arrived this morning, eleven days from Yokohama, are as foi-

Rich deposits of placer gold have been discovered in Burmah. Ten fresh cases of smallpox are reported to have occurred in Nagasaki on the 16th inst. Application has been made to the Kyoto hear the motion put and had his hand local government for permision to construct an electric railway in that city.

The Korean steamer Ken Yeki arrived in Kobe on June 18 to ship the electric light plant and machinery recently purchased in Osaka for use in the royal palace at Soul. Twenty-four hair ropes, measuring in

all 4,528 feet and weighing 8,897 lbs., were contributed by the women of Japan for the purpose of dragging the timbers used in the recent re-construction of the Eastern Hongwanji temple at Kvoto.

The loss of the Nippon Cement Com-pany from the fire which ocurred at the factory at Yasushiro, Kumamoto Prefecture, on the 12th inst., is stated to amount to between 140,000 and 150,000 council chamber, stopping for a mo- yen. A building which covered an area of over 500 tsubo and more than 30,000 barrels of cement were destroyed.

The Nichi Nichi reports that the Russian gunboat Koreetz having recently anchored at Shishiki-ura, Shirato island, Nagasaki Prefecture, and engaged in taking soundings there, a secretary of the Matsuura district office proceeded to the spot and ordered the captain of the gunboat to leave the place at once,

which, it is said, he did. Count Terashima Munenori, privy councillor, died Tuesday, June 6, at the age of 61. The count had been suffering for more than a year from spinal complaint, and of late this disease had been complicated by an affection of the lungs. On the day of his death the emperor promoted the distinguished statesman from the junior to the senior grade a few stuffed B. C. salmon sent by the

of the second honorary rank. At a little past 2 o'clock on June 20 fire broke out in a storeroom belonging to Mr. Sasakawa Juemon, at No. 1 Sanyacho, Asakusa, Tokyo, and 49 hous- good, but it is in the forestry building made up of all sorts and conditions of people. He didn't mind it. He at once adapted himself to circumstances. Enthe fire is said to have been accidental. On the 16th inst. the people of Kamimizo, Koza and Aiko districts of Kanagawa Prefecture were surprised on arising from their beds in the morning to find that during the night a fall of ashes had occurred from some unknown source.

> Loud rumblings were heard on several occasions on the 7th, 8th and 10th inst. in the neighborhood of Mitsumata village, Uwomema district, Niigata Prefecture. The sounds could not be precisely located, but were believed to emanate from the volcanic peaks of Akayu or Naratsu in th Shirane and Asama ranges, in Tochigi and Nagano Prefectures. The investiture of Khone by the Siamese has been terminated and the French garnas been terminated and the French gar-rison reinforced and supplied with stores. Captain Thoreux is still a prisoner with the Slamese at Kong (up the river, some disance from Khone). The Governor-General has asked the Slamese mandarin to liberate the officer, and has threatened the vengeance of the French goernment against Slam

Late advices from the small Acheen war are as follows: are as follows:

Penang, June 3.—The Achinse have attacked Balballan. The employees of the
oil works have taken refuge in the fort,
and afterwards they sailed in the steamer
Winho for Langat. The Netherlands consul at Penang has ordered the Dutch gunboat Sambas to Balballan. of salt over tea leaves for cleaning car-

The Duke of Teck's Family. At a moment when the public mind is nterested in the royal marriage, the following facts, which are not generally known, relating to the Duke of Teck's origin, may prove of interest. The Duke of Teck, on his mother's side, is directly descended from the illustrious Hungarian dynasty, the kings of Arpad, the oldest in Europe. On his father's side he is connected with almost every court in Eur ope, Princess Marie Dorothea, the eldest sister of the Duke's father, Prince Alexander von Wurtemburg, having been married to the Archduke Joseph, last Palatine of Hungary, brother of the Emperor Francis, became mother of Queen of the Belgians, the present Archduke Joseph, the commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army, who it is well known takes a keen interest in the gipsies, and of the Archduchess Elizabeth, the mother of Archduke Frederic and the Queen regent of Spain. The other sisters of the Duke's father were Princess Paulina, who married her first cousin. William I, of Wurtemburg, Princess Amelia, who married the reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and Princess Elizabeth, who married the Margrave of Baden, a title which has now become merged into that of grand duke. The duke's grandfather's sister married the Emperor

the first wife of the Emperor Francis. Crisp's Opinions.

Paul of Russia, and another sister was

Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—Speaker Crisp passed through this city to-day on his way to New Yory. He will stop in Washington to see Secretary Carlisle, He approves of an August session, saying he thought it would allay public apprehension, and continued: "I am strongly in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks. It will be a very important step on the part of the Democratic party looking to a complete enforcement of our ideas of financial reform. Again I belive that the Democrats all over the country are coming to realize that to impose an income tax is a step in the right direction. The party will certainly come to it in time." Speaking of the probable tariff legislation, he said, "what will be done with the tariff depends largely upon whether it will be a continuous session. If it be a short session the committee cannot be expected to do more than get down to the important work it will have on hand belief is that the souls of men live some in preparing a tariff bill. I hope to see where in a beautiful country until a a radical reduction made in the tariff babe is born, when upon the incantation of the necessaries and as great a reducof the witches a soul is forced to take tion on the luxuries as the conditions will allow."

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Visiter's Experiences—British Col-umbia's Poor Exhibit. (Correspondence of the Times.) Chicago, June 26.-Visitors to Chicago

are naturally asked first if they have to the fair, several times. You ask, is in twelve hours. it worth seeing? Emphatically yes; it is simply beyond description. The buildings and grounds are in themselves worth far more than the time and money necessarily spent in getting here from the coast. As to overcharging, the stories are all false. To one accustomed to Victoria charges the wonder is how it is done so cheaply. I am living at Lincoln Park, 10 miles north of the fair ground, and it costs just 10 cents to get there by elevated railway or by cable car, 15 cents by cable and Illinois Central, or 20 cents by boat. Or, to be plainer, the fare from the vicinity of the court house, one and a half miles from where I am is, via cable cars or elevated railway 5 German Empire. After them came the cents, Illinois Central railway 10 cents, steamboat 15 cents each way. Time, Illinois Central, 14 minutes; elevated, about 30; cable, about 40 minutes. The city is not one-half full, and consequently good accommodation can be had cheap. First-class rooms may be had at from \$5 to \$7 per week (and no putting two and three in a room as reported), by going to the far larger part | proceeded directly to the dais, which

of the city, the north side. This, of course entails an extra 5 cents for car fare. Meals can be had at any price one chooses, but one can live well at from \$1.50 to \$2 per day for meals. On the fair ground there are a lot of res- and clear voice, read as follows:taurants where if one is soft they will take advantage, but by going to the Wellington restaurants-and they are everywhere—you get good wholesome food and plenty of it at reasonable rates, some-what higher than in the city, but after experiencing an exhibition at Victoria one is forced to ask how is it done so cheap-

Th fair is simply beyond all description, but I must say that poor British Columbia, as usual, is not in it. The mining display is not one-half as good as poor old John Kurtz used to have in his cigar store on Government street. The fruit is in bad order, in a bad position, and looks dirty, slovenly and mean, when compared with displays from other sections that are not nearly so well adapted for fruit raising. The fishery exhibit has to be hunted for all through the general Canadian fishery exhibit, and when found it is good, but very limited, Ottawa government being the principal features. There are a few tins of canned salmon, possibly enough to fill two cases. The agricultural exhibit is fairly that official stupidity has had its full swing, and here B. C. is simply disgraced. There are two fairly good fir planks, half a dozen or so cedar boards about 12 feet by 10 or 12 inches, and a few old weather beaten sections of trees that kicked around Vancouver for five or six years, painted black on the ends with address to World's Fair commissioner in white paint. This to show what British Co-lumbia can do in the timber line, while every other country in the known world, have here made about the best display they could. The party in charge of the B. C. exhibit told me that he was simply disgusted. Hon. Theo. Davie was here a short time ago. I did not see him, as he made a very short stay. I do not blame him: I would not like to be premier of a province making such a show-

I have called on Mr. Law some five or six times, but unfortunately have not been able to find him at his office. do not know who is to blame. I have met several old friends among the Ontario. Quebec and Dominion officials, and see some or all of them every day, but

have not yet succeeded in seeing Mr. Ontario, as usual, is the banner province. In mining, agriculture, fruit, and in fact everything she will hold her own, with any state or country exhibiting, and it is pretty generally conceded that in agriculture she takes the highest place. Her officials are intelligent and courteous, and spare no pains to make all visitors comfortable, and to have their

departments in good order and looking In conclusion, I would say to any Vicorian who may contemplate visiting the fair, and who hesitates on account of reports of high prices: Do not be alarmed; come and see, and you will be astonished to find how very cheaply you can do it.

Turkish Great Guns. In 1478 Mohammed II, in forming the siege of Scutari, in Albania, employed 14 heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone shot of 370 pounds weight, two sent shots of 500 pounds, two of 750 pounds, two of 850 pounds, one of 1200 pounds, five of 1500 pounds, and one of the enormous weight of 1640 pounds, enormous even in these days, for the only guns whose shot exceed the heaviest of these are our 80 ton guns, throwing a 1700 pound projectile, our 100 ton, throwing one of 2000 pounds, and the 110 ton, throwing an 1800 pound shot with a high velocity. The stone shot of Mohammed's guns varied between 20 and 32 inches in diameter, about the same height as a dining table; 2534 of them were fired on this occasion, weighing, according to a calculation of General Lefroy's, about 1000 tons, and were cut out of the solid rock on the spot. Assuming 24 inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at this siege, the total area of the surface dressed was nearly 32,000 square feet. At this siege the weight of the powder fired is estimated by Gen. Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the siege of Rhodes, in 1480, Mohammed caused 16 basilisks, or double balls two to three feet in diameter .-

Chambers' Journal. The Dangerous Nutmeg. Cases are not infrequently reported which children, and sometimes grown persons, are poisoned by the free use of nutmegs, it not being generally that this article of common household use is really a deadly poison. This is true, in fact, of the most common condiments; but when misused these articles, such as pepper, capsicum, etc., are so obnoxious to the taste, except when taken in the very minutest quantities, much trouble. The springs have been that the consumer is warned in a very positive manner before he has had an tive qualities. As a cure for obesity opportunity to do himself a very serious they are recommended by members of the injury. This is not the case, however, medical profession, and the waters would with the nutmeg. This nut, which con- prove of advantage in the president's tains a poisonous principle of a very case.

deadly character, may be consumed without inconvenience in quantities suffi-cient to produce fatal results; and it is surprising, not that death occasionally occurs from its use, but that deaths are not more frequent. A fatal case has been recently reported in which a boy of eight years fell into a comatose condition been to see the fair. Well, I have been after eating two nutmegs, and died with-

WILHELM'S SPEECH.

Address of the German Emperor at the Opening of the Reichstag.

Berlin, July 4.—The Reichstag was opened to-day by Emperor William in person. At noon the castle guards marched into the white saloon, which occupies the southeast corner of the royal palace, and took positions about the dais from which His Majesty was to read his speech in opening the session. Following the guards came the members of the Bundesrath, the representatives of the individual states composing the ministers of state and the members of the Reichstag. When all had taken the positions assigned to them, the Prince of Pless, grand marshal of the court, announced the approach of the Eperor by knocking upon the floor with his staff of office. The Emperor, attired in full military uniform, entered the saloon and was erected to the right of the press gallery. Bowing low, Chancellor von Caprivi handed the manuscript of the imperial speech to the Emperor. Holding himself erect His Majesty in a firm

"Honored gentlemen:-"Since you have been called in common to work for the federal government, I desire to welcome you upon entering on your deliberations. A bill concerning the peace footing of the country, which was submitted to the former Reichstag, to my regret, did not find approval. It was the unanimous conviction, shared by all my high confederates, that the Empire no longer could afford to renounce the development of the army system, necessary to guarantee the future safety of the Empire in face of the development of military institutions generally. The rejection of the army bill was bound therefore to lead to the resolution to dissolve the Reichstag and order new elections. Since the first introduction of the bill, the political situation in Europe has ex-

perienced no change. "The relations of the Empire with other powers are thoroughly friendly and free from all clouds. The proportion of Germany's organized military strength has, however, changed for the worse during the past year, when compared with that of our neighbors. If already Germany's geographical position and historical development has laid upon us the duty to maintain a relatively strong army, then a further increase in the military strength of the Empire becomes a formidable necessity to satisfy the duties laid upon me by the constitution. I consider that all the means at our disposal must be utilized in order to establish an effective defense of the fa-

bill regarding the peace footing of the army, in which there will be taken into account as far as possible certain desires expressed during the discussion of the late bill. Consequently, diminished demands are made upon the personal capacities and tax-bearing power of the people, as far as possible, without endangering the efficiency of the army. The Empire's interest requires, especially in view of the end of the Septenate next spring, that the bill be passed with utmost dispatch, so that the new recruit calls may be made before autumn on the new basis. Delay would influence most unfavorably our strength for more than

twenty years. "With a view to enabling you to dedicate your undivided attention to the discussion of the bill, the Government will not in the meantime introduce any other measures. I and my high confederates remain convinced that the means for the new organization can be procured without overburdening the country, on the basis of the financial hill introduced in the Reichstag last autumn. At the opening of the winter session a bill will be presented directed to obtain means according to the capability of the taxpayers. Until then the increased costs will be covered by the federal estates

through matriculation payments, "Gentlemen, with great sacrifice Germany has been united in one empire. The nation honors most those who staked their blood and prosperity to safeguard the glorious achievements with which God has blessed us in our battles for independence. This is our most sacred duty. This duty we can only fulfill if we make ours lves strong enough to remain surety for Europe's peace. I trust you will not fail to give me and my confederates your patriotic sacrifices and willing support for these

aima " The Emperor's reference to the duties of the members of the Reichstag to preserve and guard that which the nation had won, was greeted with hearty When the Emperor had concheers. cluded his written speech. loud and prolonged applause greeted him. His Majesty stood waiting for quiet to be restored, and, when he could be heard, he added a few improvised remarks, saving:-"Now then, go: the old God looks upon you, and will lend you His blessing to complete this honest work for the benefit of the Fatherland. Amen!" The Bayarian ministry called for three cheers for the Emperor, and they were given with a hearty good will. The uniform worn by the Emperor was that of the Garde du Corps. The members of the cannon, to be cast on the spot, throwing | Social Democratic and Radical People's party, and some of the Anti-Semites. were not present at the ceremony of opening the House. Most of the members of the Centre or Catholic party were present, and there was a full attendance of the Government groups.

> Louisville, Ky., July 5.-Efforts are being made to induce President Cleveland to try a few weeks' course of water . drinking at the far-famed French Lick Springs at French Lick, Indiana, to relieve him of the fat now giving him so noted for half a century for their cura

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

Farewell to Their Bishop. At a congregational meeting of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral at Institute hall this evening his lordship Bishop Lemmens will take leave of the Mr. Belyea for the defendant appellants members of his flock and will receive a farewell address from them. A. E. Mc-Phillips will present the address and be specially endorsed because the claim make the presentation speech. The choir will furnish music. The meeting will be also for the appointment of a receiver; called to order at 8 o'clock. Bishop and that therefore the plaintiff was encalled to order at 8 o'clock. Lemmens will leave for Rome at 8.30 tomorrow night.

A Pleasant Surprise.

George L. Courteney and bride last evening for California. They took the steamer City of Kingston and go overland to the Golden State. the boat they were given a pleasant surprise. They found the bridal chamber and parlor which had been reserved for them, profusely decorated with flowers and ferns. Lines of roses were hung along the walls and ceilings, and close to the walls there were banks of flowers. The surprise was prepared by the crew of the steamer City of Kingston, and their pleasant remembrance was appreciated by Mr. and Mrs. Courteney.

Guests of the Governor. The following is a list of the guests who dined with His Honor the Lieut,-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney last night: Rear Admiral Henry J. Stephenson, C. B.; Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin, Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. James Baker, Captain F. P. Trench, R. N., Captain E. Rooke, R. N., Lieut.-Col. J. G. Holmes, D. A. G., R. C. A., Flag Lieutenant B. Godfrey Faussell, R. N., Rev. E. Rebson, Rev. J. E. Coombes, Mr. Frank Dent, R. N., Hon. Mr. Mrs. Alex. Wilson, S. Gray, W. S. Hampson, and Miss O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward and Miss Ward, Miss Pooley, Miss Annie Pooley, Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R. C. A., and E. A. Jacob.

Reports have reached San Francisco of the total wreck, with loss of life, of the sealing schooner Helen Blum, of Francisco. The wreck occurred near the point in Alaska where the Ainoka was reported to have been wrecked. The wreck of the Blum eviwrecked. The wreck of the Blum evidently caused the rumors relative to the Neill, V. G.; R. W. Fawcett, sec.; W. Ainoka. The Blum was owned by Capt. Carlson, who was in command. She was after both sea otters and seal. She had the reputation of having made more money for her owners than any other San Francisco schooner. The steam schooner Mischief passed Carmanah J. H. Collins, R. S. S.; and C. W. Han-Point this morning. Her captain reported a catch of 335 skins, and said that he had seen no other schooners.

Cutting Down Assessments.

The court of revision was engaged all to-day on the appeals of Lowenberg, Harris & Co. W. Fisher's lot at Fair field was reduced to \$800. Lots 2 and 3, block 88, were each reduced to \$650, and improvements in lot 1, same block, were reduced to \$500. There was a reduction to \$2.750 made oin two acres belonging to A. Frank. D. H. Harris secured a night. It is rumored that there will be small reduction on his property. A. E. were reduced to \$800 each. H. D. Helmcken, lots 1 and 2, block A, were cut down to \$1.500. A. R. Milne obtained a reduction to \$2,500 on lots 3 and 4, Work estate. There were several appeals of Joseph Bros., but they were dis-

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Chief Justice sat in county court at 11 a.m. to hear 93 cases made up as follows: Ordinary summonses, 18; adjourned, 6; judgment summonses, 45; adjourned, 10: garnishee, 14.

Three aliens, Robert Ritters. Frank Aikawa and John Melvibrich were to-day admitted to all the rights and privileges of British subjects by the Chief Justice.

In county court the Chief Justice today gave judgment in the case of Leonard Marsters, tried at the last sitting of the court. Marsters appealed from the conviction of Police Magistrate Macrae who sentenced him to two months with hard labor for supplying liquor to Indians. His Lordship held that the offence was clearly proved and that on the appellant and not on the prosecution rested the onus of showing that the liquor was supplied at the request of a medical man or a minister of religion. He therefore sentenced him to imprisonment for two calendar months with hard labor, thus confirming the magistrate's decision.

Probably the most interesting case to be tried at this sitting of the court is that of Seaton vs. R. T. Williams for false imprisonment. It will be remembered that Mr. Williams sent his bailiff to James Island to distrain on the plaintiff's goods and chattels for rent due and that subsequently the two Seatons, father and son, were tried at the assizes recently held for larceny of distrained It is claimed that Mr. Williams distrained not only for rent but also for taxes due, and that in distraining for the latter he acted in contravention of law

Cannot Be Imitated!

And

Stands Without a Rival!

Dr. Price's

Cream Baking Powder

induced a host of imitations. More than twenty of these have

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

been suppressed in the past year by the strong arm of the law.

Is superior in all things to any other. It's popularity has

Neither these imitations nor any of the

Ammonia, Alum or Prize Baking Pow-

ders can any more approach . . .

and is thus liable in damages for the imprisonment of the plaintiff, After the case of Hull Bros. vs. Schnei der et al. had been disposed of in the divisional court yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walkem sat to hear an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Crease refusing to set aside a judgment signed by the plaintiff in Jackson vs. Jackson & Mylius by default of defence. contended that the writ of summons was not specially endorsed; that it could not was not only for a liquidated demand but titled to sign only an interlocutory and not a final judgment. The court decided on these grounds to set aside the order made by Mr. Justice Crease but no order was made as to costs as the court was divided on that point, the Chief Justice making them costs in the cause and Mr. Justice Walkem giving the appellant his costs on the appeal and on the order appealed from. Messrs. Helmcken and Drake appeared for the plaintiff.

A "Select Meeting." The interest of the general public has become somewhat aroused in the coming risit of H. H. Booth of the Salvation Army. Invitations are out for a "select meeting" at the Pandora avenue Methodist church lecture room next Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m., at which Mr. Booth will speak. All invited will no doubt attend as the speaker will probably have something to say on the higher ims and future hopes of the "new church" as it is sometimes called now. Noah Shakespeare will be in the chair and the following ladies and gentlemen have consented to be present: Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. J. C. Kent, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. S. Cleaver, Rev. J. Hall, Rev. E. Rebson, Rev. J. E. Coombes, J. E. McMillan and W. H. Bone.

The Officers Installed. The officers of the Columbia lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., for the current term, were installed last evening by W. G. Carson, D. D. G. M., assisted by the following staff of elected and acting grand officers: W. E. Holmes, G. W.; Fred Davey, G. S.: J. H. Meldram, G. T.: L. Cousins. G. M.; G. Fowlie, P. G.; and R. Drake, P. G. Following are the officers install-Jackson, permanent secretary; A. Henderson, treasurer; J. W. Meldram, warden; J. J. McIntyre, conductor; W. H. Huxtable, O. G.; F. Rogers, I. G.; H. L. J. McGuire, R. S. N. G.: W. G. Baird. L. S. N. G.; H. H. Schuyler, R. S. V.G.; sen, L. S. S. Columbia lodge has now a membership of 182-an increase of 10 during the past term. The officers of Dominion lodge, No. 4, will be installed this evening.

MOHUN TAKES ACTION.

A Law Suit Stares the City Council in the Face.

Mayor Beaven has called a special meeting of the city council for Friday another discussion over the Mohun dis-Engineer Mohun has sued the city for \$16,179.62, which sum he claims under a contract entered into with a former council. The contract has not been seen by the majority of the council, but Mr. Mohun says he has it and is making his claim according to its terms. The contract is said to provide that in consideration of Mr. Mohun foregoing his percentage on the sewerage plans the city would employ him until the completion of the sewerage system. The council dismissed him and Engineer Mohun claims percentage on plans less the amount of money paid to him as salary. The commission totals \$27,726.63, being commission at 5 per cent on \$248 229 62. the sum already paid out on sewerage, and \$15,315.15, being 2 1-2 per cent. on \$612,606.20, the estimated cost of extension of the sewerage system. From this is deducted the sum of \$11.547.01 that has been paid to Engineer Mohun by way of salary.

It is said that a contract entered into by a previous council does not bind its cessor unless it receives the sanction of the ratepayers. The ratepayers never sanctioned any agreement with Engineer Mohun. Some are dubious and think that the city is liable despite the clause to that effect in thee municipal act.

Mrs. A. J. Kane met with a painful and serious accident last evening, which will confine her to her home for several weeeks. She was crossing the walk in front of her house to enter a carriage and stepped upon a piece of glass. It entered the sole of the foot severing a small artery. Several fragments of glass remained in the flesh. Mrs. Kane fainted from loss of blood. Medical attendance was called immedeiately and the lady was soon made as comfortable as pos-

-The main streets of the city are being well cleaned.

PRISONER DAY IS SEEN

torian About His Escape.

HOW HE GOT OFF THE ISLAND.

He Has Grown Whiskers, is Sunburned and Has Lost Flesh, But Feels in Good Health, Only He Yearns for a Good Square Meal.

Day is in Port Angeles, or rather he was there to celebrate Independence day. This is the latest report of the where abouts of the wily prisoner who shammed sickness so successfully that even the medical men believed his story, and who escaped from the Jubilee Hospital two weeks ago. The report is verified by a man who knew Day in Victoria. gentleman took in the excursion and met Day. Day said that he was tired of being on the Island so long and thought that he would take a little trip for the good of his health. Port Angeles thought a quiet resort. He said that he would stay in Port Angeles a day or two, and afterwards push further south The nights were too chilly in this northern climate, and it put him to too much inconvenience to look out for the provincial police. In the sunny south, he added with a smile to his friend, he could be fanned by the soft zephyrs and give himself up to reveries uninterrupted.

Day told the story of his escape. said that he asked his guard, who was watching him at the hospital, to go to fetch him a drink of water. The guard left for the water and he jumped through the window. He was in his night shirt, and he felt the cold very keenly. When he found himself secure from the police he purchased clothing, made for a boat which he had in waiting and pulled for the American shore and for liberty. He breathed more freely when on the American soil, but he even then knew that he was not safe and kept in hiding, only coming into Port Angeles, where he landed in the night. When he arrived at Port Angeles he provided himself with more suitable clothing than that which he had hastily purchased the morning of his escape. When seen in Port Angeles he was neatly attired, though his clothing was somewhat dusty. He had lost considerable of his weight and was a changed man.

"Don't you know me?" he said to the person who saw him. "No, I do not," was the reply.

"I am Day," added the escaped prisoner, and an exclamation of surprise was in order from the Victoria visitor to An-

"It may get into the papers that I am here," said Day, "but I do not care. When the story appears I shall be many miles away. I have been here long enough. I do hope that they will let my wife out of prison. I have been watching the Victoria papers with great interest. I read all about them looking for me with the pretty naphtha' launch. I saw the naphtha launch myself, but it to make my escape I was intercepted by a party of Indians in a canoe. They looked as if they wanted to stop me. 1 showed them a revolver and they quickly paddled in an opposite direction. Yo see that I am getting rather thin. I do not live on the fat of the land now. 1 have not had a really good spuare meal for a long time, but the loss of my flesh seems to make me healthier. I have quite growth of these"-and Day rubbed his hands against a fortnight's good growth of beard.

"I have tanned up quite a little, and no wonder you did not know me, I suppose that you would like me to tell you something more, but I think that I cannot. I just wanted to give the police a pointer to give up hunting for me or the island and come over on this side. Good-bye, old fellow. Will let you know how I get on." Day doffed his hat, smiled and disappeared in the crowd of merry excursionists, and on doubt helped to celebrate the Fourth with as much interest as any.

"I would never have known the man; said the person who met him. I have known Day for years, and would not have recognized him if he had not hailed

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Directors of the Jubilee Hospital Meet and Elect Officers Last Evening.

The new board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital met last evening, the retiring president, Joshua Davies, in the chair. The chairman called for nominations for president for the ensuing year. J. S. Yates thought the time had arrived when the principle of "rotation" in the election of officers should be adopted. By this system the president would retire each year and be succeeded by the vice-president. The speaker paid a high ribute to the retiring president and nomnated Vice-President Charles Hayward

President Davies expressed an opinon that the rotation system was the one adopted by nearly all societies and favored the movement as it would doubtess be productive of good. The hospital, he said, must be the first consideration of the directors.

The system was, on motion, adopted and the following officers were elected: President, C. Hayward; Vice-President, A. Wilson; Hon. Treasurer, W. A. Chudley (re-elected); Secretary, H. M. Yates. The secretary was instructed to call for tenders for supplies for the hospital. Mr. Davies brought up the question of having standing committees of the board

to deal with various matters. President Hayward approved of the principle and considered that an energetic finance committee should be appoiented. The matter was laid over until the

next meeting of the board. The newly-elected president thanked the directors for the honor they had done him and spoke highly of work done by the retiring president. Mr. Davies replied, after which the board adjourned.

STONECUTTERS COMPLAIN.

They Say They Can Get no Work on the Government Buildings.

The stonecutters of the city have been complaining that they have been unable to obtain work on the Government buildings while outside men are being employed. They said that although Victoria stone-cutters have been idle for some time and are still idle, advertisements have appeared in San Francisco and other United States papers calling for 50 stonecutters to come to Victoria and work on the new buildings.

These advertisements, they said, stated that work. The regular union price in Victoria is \$4.50 for eight hours' work. A meeting of the union is to be held this evening to consider the question.

Mr. Phillips, the contractor for the new buildings, claims that there is no foundation for these complaints. It is true that all the men at present at work on the buildings are outsiders, but they are granite cutters, while the Victorians who are idle are sandstone cutters. He said that he would give any granite cutters employment and in a few days would have lots of work for all the idle sandstone cutters. He knew nothing about the advertisements in the San Francisco and other outside papers. All his stonecutters would be paid \$4.50 for eight hours' work.

NEARLY AS BIG AS EUROPE.

The Sahara Desert, Which May Yet be Spanned by a Railroad.

We have but to look upon the map to see how large a space on the earth's surface this mighty desert takes to itself, says Henry M. Field in the New York Evangelist. It covers more square miles than the whole of the Mediterranean. If it were transported across that sea it would extinguish Europe, for it has been computed that if you leave out Scandinavia it would nearly cover the whole of If it were only sunk in the sea the waves would roll over it and it would be remembered no more forever. But it insists on keeping its head above water and above ground, crowding out fertile portions above earth, with its barrenness renders it unfit for human habitation. There it lies on the face of Africa. a huge black spot, deserted by man, as it seems to be accursed by God. No man passes by it or willingly puts his foot thereon. Even the lonely caravan that skims it like a bird leaves no track behind it any more than the bird in the air or the ship in the sea. It passes and is gone, leaving not a trace of life in man or beast, or bird, or any living thing. So far as we can see the desert is an utterly worthless spot of the globe. With such an incubus covering fully half of Northern Africa, there would seem to be little hope of making anything out of it, since the cause which renders its condition so hopeless cannot be removed. You cannot abolish the desert any more than you can abolish the sea. There it is, and there it will remain forever. Yes, but you can get over the sea in ships, or under it by telegraph, so that it is no longer a bar to the intercourse of nations. Is there any way of taming the desert or subduing it so that it shall no longer be a barrier to the progress of civilization? This is the most important question to be settled as bearing upon the future of Africa.

Of course, if it were left to the native inhabitants, all things would continue as they were from the beginning of creation. Nor has Europe at large any interest in But there is one European power that has an interest in it. France has large possessions on this side of the Mediterranean. Algeria and Tunis together make a country as large as one of the kingdoms of Europe, which France has the ambition to enlarge still further, so as to have a great African empire, as England has her Indian empire. As part of the materials for this she has another was far away. Just as I pulled to sea great dependency in Senegambia, on the western coast, a country covering 400,-000 square miles. If this could in any way be united to Algeria, if the two could be consolidated, the new "empire" ould at once assume vast proportions. But the desert blocks the way. It splits the proposed empire like a wedge. cannot be removed, but is there not some way in which it can be converted into a keystone for the mighty arch that is to span the continent from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic? This is the problem which has long exercised the minds of French statesmen, and which they in turn have referred to their engineers who are among the best in the world, with what result may be briefly indicat-

First of all, they have shown that it is possible to convert portions of the desert into oases by the sinking of artesian wells. A hundred and forty miles south of Biskra is the oasis of Tuggurt, which has long supported thousands of Arabs, with their flocks and herds, but which was nearly destroyed some years since by the wells becoming so choked up as no longer to furnish a supply of water. Vegetation withered until the wretched people, stripped of what was to them the very water of life, and too ignorant to be able to renew the supply, were in despair, and began to leave the country. Then the French engineers took the matter in hand, and, instead of trying to clear out the old wells, commenced boring the solid earth, and in five weeks struck water to such a god purpose that a river rushed forth that yielded double the quantity furnished by the great wells of Grenelle at Paris. To the Arabs it seemed like a miracle, and they began to sing and dance in the wildest manner to express their joy. The miracle was one that can be wrought wherever men are willing to take the labor or to bear the expense. Of course, to accomplish a large result, in the way of pasturage or n a tremendous scale.

agriculture, it would have to be repeated But for the purpose of uniting the two vast territories of Algeria and Senegambia, the first necessity is that of direct communication, which can only be by railroad across the desert of Sahara. Is this within the bounds of possibility? Nobody's opinion is of any value that of an engineer, and that I have tried to obtain. In Algiers the American consul took me to see Mr. Broussais, who had made a special study of the subject and taken long journeys into the desert to survey the field of battle. He did not conceal from himself the enormous difficulties of travelling 1500 miles with the want of water, the want of wood for railroad ties, the want of everything. He looked in the face the possibility of those sand storms which might bury a railroad train, as they have buried a thousand caravans. All this he had taken into consideration, and, yet, looking all obstacles and dangers in the face, he did not hesitate to assure me that in his judgment a railroad across the desert of Sahara was quite within the resources of modern engineering. But were the dream already fulfilled, the desert crossed and the tide of travel in full course, the whole African problem would not be solved. This would be one step toward it. It would pierce Africa at a vital point. It would overcome the greatest difficulty in her geography. It would touch regions otherwise inaccessible. It would take the Soudan in the It would make a direct connecrear. tion with the western coast, to take the place of the long ocean voyage.

-The Driard House bar fixtures, privileges and lease of the premises, at present held by R. Campbell, will sold by auction on Tuesday next.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the

Chicago, July 4.—At yesterday's session of the National Socialistic Labor party resolutions were adopted praising Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, for his courage in pardoning the Chicago anarchists, Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, and stating his reasons therefor. It was decided to print in various languages a number of copies of his statement accompanying the pardon as a campaign document. fore the adoption of the resolution a large number of speeches were delivered. dwelling on the aspects of the case, and all were favorable to the governor and the resolutions were passed unanimously. Delegate Andrews, of San Francisco, dwelt on the value of the governor's statement as a vindication of the right of undisturbed assembly and free speech. New York, July 4.-Abdurrahim Effendi, an Egyptian of rank, is in the city to propagate the Moslem faith in this country. He will assist ex-Consul Alexander Webb, in establishing colonies of Egyptians in the south and building mosques in this and other cities. In an interview he said: "Mohammedanism is destined to be the religion of all intelligent people and the time to spread the prophet's doctrine is now ripe. Calm,

America progress, not dreamed of those who were unacquainted with the subject, is rapid." Cairo, July 4.—In Mecca 26 persons died of cholera to-day. In Jeddah there

earnest discussions will work wonders,

for Christianity is evidently a failure.

Christians are not sincere, but Moslems

are as devout as they were in the days

of Mahomet. In Europe the Moslem

faith is making great strides, and in

were 490.

Rome, July 4.-President Saenz, Argentina, has informed the Vatican that he will send a special representative to settle the subjects at issue between the government and Rome concerning the republic. The pope has given 5,000 francs to be used in spreading the propaganda of the faith in foreign countries.

Morrison, Pa., July 4.-Mrs. Catherine Boger, after a year of married life, died and was buried. Her husband, Charles Boger, grieved greatly over her death. Finally someone told him that his wife. previous to her marriage had been subject to periodical attacks of hysteria and that there was a possibility that she had been buried alive. This caused the husband to become almost a raving maniac and he caused the body to be resurrected. Then it was discovered that the woman had, indeed, been buried alive. The body was turned face downward, the glass in the lid was broken, the robes were torn to shreds hair disheveled and flesh torn. showing where the woman had torn herself in the frenzy upon discovering her

Paris, July 4.—General Meredith Read gave a Fourth of July dinner this evening. Among the guests were Prince Roland Bonaparte, the Marquis of Bassano and J. F. Loubet, who recently founded a prize in the French Institute for the best work on American history. San Francisco, July 5.—Daniel Mclieved McCarthy's wounds will prove fatal. Edward Kelly, who was present at the time of the stabbing, was arrested this morning, and will be detained pending further investigation.

pending further investigation.

Norfolk, W. Va., July 5.—The identify of the old man who was drowned from the steamer Guyandoke last Thursday right, and who it was thought had \$100,000 in his possession, has been discovered by the Norfolk Virginian. He was Cicero Harrison Case, who came from Canada to Norfolk last October with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, and his grandchild. Mr. Case lived here until last month, when he moved to Point Norfolk, a town three miles from this city. He left that place on June 21st for a trip north, and on his return last Thursday he visited his daughter, at whose house he remained until three o'clock. He presented his grandchild with his watch and a quantity of money amounting to quantity of money amounting to and took an affectionate leave of his

daughter.

New York, July 6.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day at a big meeting passed a resolution asking the repeal of the sliver purchase clause in the Sherman bill, only

Omaha, July 6.—The American Savings Bank suspended this morning with deposits of\$153,000; assets \$259,000. It was involved in the embarrassment of the American Loan and Trust Co., through the Omaha and South Texas Land Co. Wheeling, W. Va., July 6.—Ex-Sheriff Curtiss of Brook county has disappeared, and his accounts with the county are said to be \$30,000 short.

Christrin Endeavor Meeeting Montreal, July 6.—This has been a day of quiet enjoyment for the Christian Endeavor people in this city. This afternoon President Clark, Secretary Baer and Treasurer Shaw met in secret session with the board of trustees, for prayer and transaction of business. session lasted from 1 o'clock till after 6 this evening. Much interest was felt

in this meeting for it was expected that the officers would be re-elected and the place of meeting in 1895 decided upon. Neither of these was done, and the meeting closed with the work in the hands of the committee appointed for the purpose. Both matters will be decided at a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon.. On behalf of San Francisco as the next meeting place, Rollott Watt, of city, appeared to press its claim. In five of the city churches to-night prayer meetings were held with addresses from some of the prominent delegates. The proceedings were taken part in by a number of of the delegates. Christian endeavor hymns were sung by the congregations. Montreal, July 6.—The Christian Endeavor convention got down to business this morning. At ten o'clock they were welcomed to the city by representatives of Montreal's religious life. At half-past six they had prayer meetings in half a dozen of the largest city churches, but it was not until ten o'clock when the first meeting was held at the drill hall that Montreal had an opportunity of fully appreciating the great multitude that gathered in this city within the past 24 hours. The drill hall is a 'yast structure—a regiment can manoeuvre with

to overflowing with delegates to the twelfth annual convention. On the platform were representative clergymen of the leading cities of the continent.

The Silver Issue.

Denver, Col., July 6.-The smelters will resume the purchase of silver ore n a few days. "I think the outlook is considerably better than it was a week ago," said H. Moffatt, president of the First National Bank, and one of the heaviest holders of silver mining properties in the state. "A very noticeable re-action seems to have taken place, as in-dicated by the strong advance in silver bullion prices. I expect to see it go to 86 cents inside of thirty days. I notice that France is beginning to Protest against the action of the foes of silver, and that will help us. We feel decidedly better and shall shortly resume work at our mines. There will be very little profit in it with silver at 80, but it will pay expenses."

The feeling is much better than it was a few days ago," said W. H. Jakes, of the Omaha. "We cannot count with any certainty upon the real shape of the market until we hear from the government regarding the July purchase of silver. That will give us a basis of calculation. Miners of the state are inclined to accept the situation cheerfully. The feeling of despondency has given place to one of confidence that affairs will be right in due time."

Porter's Reception. Valparaiso, July 6.-United States Minister Porter was formally presented on Tuesday to President Montt. He was met at the entrance to the Moneda by 300 officials of the government and warmly received. In receiving Minister Porter President Montt said he regarded the national holiday of the United States as an auspicious time for the renewal of the friendship between Chili and the great republic of the north. He asked the minister to inform President Cleveland and the people of the United States of the sincere desire of Chili and her citizens to regard them as friends. Minister Porter's reply was well received by the Chilians. He said President Cleveland had instructed him to inform the Chilian people of his desire to draw closer the bonds of friendship. He hoped that former disagreements would be forgotten. Patrick Egan then presented the letter recalling him to the United States.

Ill in Jail. City of Mexico, July 6.—Col. Hernandez, the widely known officer of the Mexican army, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for complicity in the Garza revolution, is dangerously ill, his death expected at any moment. His friends are making an effort to induce the authorities to permit the prisoner's removal from his cell to a place where he may receive better treatment and com-

In the Absence of a Fool Killer. Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 6 .- Clifford Calverley last night eclipsed all previous records at Niagara by walking on a wire Carthy and Allo Pope, tin roofers, were across the gorge in the darkness and stabbed by an unknown man who pro- shooting off fireworks above midstream. voked a quarrel late last night. Both He had arranged for two strong search were wounded in the abdomen, and it is lights to be placed at each end of thewire, but the light proved a failure, sothe young man ventured out in the dark. one could see him until suddenly a bright light illuminated the centre of the river, and Calverley was seen seated on the wire with his balancing pole across his knees setting off fireworks. He reached the American side amid a flame of red

light and was cheered by the crowd. Silver City, N. M., July 6.-The Southvest Silver Convention to-day adopted resolutions which refer to the attempt to demonetize silver in India for the purpose of hastening the adoption of the gold standard. They compare the price of silver with the products of the country and charge the recent bank failures and the general depression of business to the policy of the moneyed classes in the east. The repeal of the Sherman law is demanded. They want that law abandoned and the enactment of a new law in its stead for free and unrestricted coinage of silver at the rate of 15.98 to The resolutions were adopted without dissenting voice, and the convention adjourned to meet at Albuquerque at a

The President Ill.

mittee.

time to be fixed by the executive com-

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 6.-A call at Gray Gables revealed the fact that the President is confined to his room. Col. Lamont says Cleveland has an attack of rheumatism in the foot and knee, a complaint from which he suffered many years, and which is no doubt aggravated this time by the hard work and severe strain on his strength which the President has undergone since the 4th of March. The trouble has been hanging about him for some weeks, but now is so much increased in severity that he will be compelled to take absolute rest In order that he may be at his post of duty at the special meeting of Congress next month, it will be necessary for the President to deny himself to visitors for the present and his friends will of course observe his request that he be permitted to get all possible benefit from his va-

Stevenson Speaks on Silver. Chicago, July 6.-Vice-President Stevenson last night in an interview expressed himself thus in regard to Sherman Silver law: "I will say that I am in favor of its immediate repeal, but the substitute that will be presented has not been agreed upon. I do not regard the so-called financial flurry as of great importance, as I believe nine-tenths the reported business failures were weak concerns. I look for great results from the coming session of congress and 1 believe some good, wholesome laws will be

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



Columbus' Desce

Himself Withou

HE TRUSTED A PAR

Commissioner Palm

Afflicted Spa

His Estates Seized by C Leaves for Spainple of America and Help Him-A Sub Mooted.

Chicago, July 8.-T. through which the Dr now passing seems to in a great measure Paris, the Duke having ey to another. The st troubles comes from fore his departure fro ed upon Thomas W. of the national com President Palmer he ing with the major tune in Paris, and ha ed by cablegram that dollar. President P with the Duke and pr thing in his power t his trouble. The World's Fair official tion put the Duke mood, and only few close to him knew o Things did not beco reached New York, word that his beautif seized by his creditor farm near Toledo had by the law. Then to leave this country started for Spain. communicated with

and told him of his It is said he place the greater portion hands of a Parisian. to invest it in such produce the largest several years ago, an in quick succession, sailed for America a his \$350,000 had be 000. He was appre loss of his estates ev his entertainment mind was burdene his friends that he l his son and daughte Although a guest fact that he was be ed brought with it was compelled to and this he could a has been decided th United States be Duke, but all the publics and the will be asked for a large sum has been

invested in first-cl ties, the income of Don Cristoval Color Maria del Pilar Duke of Veragua. scheme has progres been decided in w scription will be City of Mexico,

treras, 18, a me wealthiest and mor ilies in Mexico, night in a hotel b left a letter saving the cause. The experiment

fighting and cock fully tried by the and the results ha tory to the people that state has jus ing those sports to able that similar states will soon be

South Ame Rie de Janeiro. reached the Brazil covery of revolut Bahia.

Buenos Ayres, Plata fear troubl course pursued President Pena, of commercial me and myself have boat. We will ei ed together." A warship has cept a vessel brig

video to the revo General Saraiv Helbar with 7,00 histas forces are China Rese Paris, July 8 .sin say the Chin French interfere

oppose annexati Everything is of morning. It is b sures of the their proper effe Two hu rested last night.

Mrs. Susannah bridge, Sooke, as The date of her sary of her birth hind her a famil daughters. She ock, Scotland.

Berlin, July 7 ick, second son years old to-day nalized his birth appearance wit

In its marvelous strength, purity and other great qualities, than the paste can take the place of an old mine diamond.