

Victorian Weekly Times

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

PART 2/1

MANGLED BY A TRAIN

Shocking Accident to a Mother and Child at Ottawa.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

South Carolina's Novel Remedy for the Drink Curse.

Great Meeting of the Epworth League at Cleveland—Lord Aberdeen's Speech at the Dominion Day Banquet in London—Governors General Should be Above Party Politics.

Ottawa, July 3.—Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister, and Arthur Chisholm, Secretary to the minister, leave shortly for a trip through Manitoba and the Northwest. Mrs. Daly will accompany her husband. The party will travel by private car and will be away about five or six weeks.

Lord Derby will be presented with an address from the corporation of Ottawa in the Senate Chamber on the 8th inst. All the extra staff employed in connection with the census have been discharged.

A shocking accident occurred at the Canadian Pacific depot to-day. An immigrant woman named Martin, from France, was run over by a train engaged in shunting and her leg was cut off by the cars. Her child was cut in two. She imagined the train was leaving and attempted to get on with her little one. Her husband and other four children accompanied the unfortunate woman, who was taken to the hospital. The family was en route for Manitoba.

ABERDEEN'S ELOQUENCE

A Witty and Polite Speech at the Dominion Day Banquet.

London, July 3.—The Dominion Day dinner in London at Westminster on Saturday night was a distinct success. Sir Charles Tupper presided and the company, which numbered nearly 100, included Lord Aberdeen, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Brassey, Lord Cobham, Col. Baker, M.P., of British Columbia, Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Senator Dickey.

The feature of the evening was Lord Aberdeen's speech in response to the toast, "Governors-General of Canada, past and present." This was his first public utterance since his acceptance of the post. In a brief address, braced by many humorous touches, Lord Aberdeen said his predecessors had gone to Canada with high reputations and left it with still higher fame, the inference being that Canadians extend a generous 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 should himself abstain from 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 Government must to some extent have the other of the two great parliamentary parties. With a good deal of humor Lord Aberdeen illustrated the wisdom of public men abstaining from taking any notice of erroneous statements regarding themselves which might obtain currency. He urged that it was wise to leave it to time to demonstrate their truth or otherwise.

Lord Ripon responded to the toast of the colonial secretary, and paid a high tribute 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 mother 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 impressive. The Music Hall was packed with affectionate and humble prayer to obtain admission. From 8 until 9:30 p.m., with Rev. Dr. Carman, of Canada, presiding, addresses were delivered by C. B. Perkins, of San Francisco, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, and Palmer of New York, among 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 humanity. At 9:30 Bishop C. H. Fowler inaugurated a watchnight service which continued until 11 o'clock. This was followed by a conference feast led by Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Philadelphia. As a finale Bishop Fitzgerald led the farewell consecration service which commenced at 11:45 and lasted for one hour. To-day the delegates are homeward bound, quite a number, however, heading towards Chicago and the World's Fair.

LIQUOR DISPENSARIES.

South Carolina's Remedy for the Increasing Drink Traffic.

Charleston, S. C., July 3.—Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication generally suspended in this state on Sunday very little information has reached the executive mansion concerning the number of state dispensaries that have been opened under the provisions of the Evans dispensary law, which went into operation on Saturday. From the advance report received last week, however, it is believed that the law has been accepted in all the counties outside of those that are subject to prohibition restrictions.

The experiment will be watched with considerable interest throughout the country, and Governor Tillman is already in receipt of hundreds of communications from officials of various states as well as from leading members of the national prohibition party asking his

opinion regarding the effect of this remarkable legislation.

According to the advices already received the state has already had in some of the neighborhood of a million dollars 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, immovable a thousand or more kegs of Rhine wine, together with a choice assortment of importations of brandy, Benedictine, Vermouth and other foreign importations.

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 at eighteen hundred dollars yearly, will earn his stipend. The experiment is a cross between the prohibitive and restrictive liquor legislation that has agitated South Carolina for the past 17 months, and its outcome will be awaited with interest by liquor and anti-liquor men throughout the country.

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 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 Royal Pavilion, Brighton, Sussex, England, his father being a member of the Royal Highness Prince George Regent, afterwards George IV.

"I suppose you inherited your liking for a military life from your father?" he was asked.

"Yes, my father first served as a midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar under Lord Nelson and Admiral Hardy. Subsequently he served in the hottest engagements during the Peninsular war. He was in Lord Raglan'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 battle of Salamanca and Toulouse, which decided the downfall of Napoleon's influence in Spain. Again, under the Duke of Wellington, he took part in the most celebrated battle fought in modern wars, namely, at Waterloo, when Napoleon's power was finally overthrown, and in the occupation of Paris in 1816."

"But you were not brought up to military life?"

"Not at first. My father article me to a civil profession, but I preferred military life, and joined the 19th Queen's Own Lancers in the same year as Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, being afterwards selected as mounted orderly to Colonel Brotherton at the Queen's coronation 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 Maharajpore, 1843, 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 Buddwall, Alwalia and Sobran. In 1850 I went to the Cape of Good Hope and fought in the charge of Balaklava. I am a member of the 17th lancers in the Crimea in 1856, and was one of the celebrated Six Hundred at the charge of Balaklava. 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 distinguished for military prowess?"

CANADA AT THE FAIR.

Enthusiastic Celebration of Dominion Day in the White City.

Chicago, July 1.—To-day is the 20th day of confidence in Canada, and 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 fair, 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 with flowers.

It had originally been intended to have a great procession of Canadian-Americans and their visiting guests, but this intention was abandoned, and instead there was a general gathering at the Dominion at 1 o'clock when the structure was dedicated with interesting exercises.

Among the prominent Canadians present were Hon. G. R. A. Cockburn, M. P., Hon. W. Tassie, J. S. Larkie, the World's Fair Commission, Hon. M. P. P. J. G. Mcintosh, M. P., Senator Lavoy, Donald Wallace Wood, A. Verille, Z. P. Brossseau and M. Decelles.

In the audience were represented the following societies: Le Cercle des Noms, Cercle Techeotte, Le Club de la Galette, 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 Franco-American and courts of Catholic Foresters.

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 calamity has been obtained from trustworthy sources, but most of the men decline to have their names published. A sub-officer of the Victoria says the fleet was manoeuvring when Vice-Admiral Tryon called to port and to the second to turn sixteen points to starboard. The object of the manoeuvre was to bring the ships into position for anchoring. Vice-Admiral Tryon either mistook the two columns, which were six cable lengths (3,600 feet) apart. The leading ships having turned towards each other in a circle the diameter of which was three cable lengths, a collision was inevitable. The Cambridge struck the Victoria on the starboard side, midway between her masts and the turret. When Rear-Admiral Markham saw his ship was bound to strike the Victoria he signalled for the Cambridge's engines to be stopped. It was too late, however, to check the Cambridge's headway, and she struck the Victoria a fearful blow. Not only did the ram of the Cambridge penetrate the ship, but her foremast was sheared off ten feet under the forecastle of the 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. He 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 descendant of Columbus is more than enthusiastic over his reception in this country, both by the government and the people, and expresses his intention of endeavoring to pay a visit every year to the United States. 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 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.—Large 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 by Bishop Potter, of New York, and who, when he accepted the invitation, said 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 40 on the field, and had cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The Thermopylae Here.

The bark Thermopylae, Capt. Winchester, arrived in the Roads last evening, 45 days from Hong Kong, with a cargo of paddy for the rice mills. The trip across the Pacific was uneventful. It was stormy on the other side and calm on this side, the ship being 14 days in sight of the cape. The Thermopylae will come to the strand and will begin discharging immediately.

HIGH TREASON

Goal Keeper Myers is Charged 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 Output Record—Caledonia Festivities on Saturday.

Vancouver, July 3.—The committee of the lacrosse club will to-night investigate the behavior of goal-keeper Myers of the lacrosse team in the match on Saturday. It is charged that he sold the match.

Indian Policeman James Wilson, Cape Mudge, states that he with nine men, armed with Winchesters, followed Kennedy a week before the Reed Island murder, for peddling whiskey, but could not find him.

Six thousand people paid admission to Brockton Point Athletic grounds on Saturday.

Westerland claims the schooner C. D. Rand will be "top-liner" of the sealing fleet in ten years, in proportion of receipts to output.

Vancouver, June 30.—The school board at the end of vacation 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 for the Dominion Day trophy.

Dry goods men have resolved to close only on statutory holidays; no half holidays for them.

Wm. Savage, an Australian middleweight, will spar with Prof. Bloomfield to-night.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Output of Coal Last Month—Dominion Day Festivities.

Nanaimo, July 3.—The shipments of coal to foreign ports for the past month have reached the highest total ever exported from Vancouver Island. The New Vancouver Coal Company heads the list with 48,241 tons, which amount has not been reached for many months. The Northfield mine contributed very little of this amount, the bulk of it coming from No. 1 and the new shaft on Protection Island, so that if the company were called upon to increase the output it would be a comparatively easy task. Wellington sent 22,039 tons, a fair average exportation. Union, 17,905, and East Wellington, 20,191, making a grand total for the month of 90,465 tons.

The Caledonians' picnic on Saturday 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 Nanaimites.

The Methodists held their annual picnic on Newcastle Island and enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Y. M. C. A. have no fault to find with the way their excursion to Vancouver was patronized; it was beyond expectation.

Dominion Day was celebrated at Wellington and it is to be regretted that the football, by the city brass band yesterday afternoon. Probably the matter will be compromised. The Nanaimo team claim the medals, but the committee refuse to give them up.

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

The annual general meeting of the medical committee of the New Y. 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 1:30 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 were: Imports—Free goods, \$10,070; dutiable goods, \$40,875; duty collected, \$12,632.55; other revenues, \$571.97; total collections, \$13,204.52. Exports, \$3731.

During June in the district of New Westminster there were 17 births, three marriages, 25 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 lion here on Saturday while feeding him.

New Westminster, June 30.—Jesse Platt was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary this morning for stabbing G. Garippe at Richmond, cannery on June 20th.

In the Cubbins case the defendant was charged with assault with intent to murder T. Ritter at Langley on June 10th. The defence tried to show that Cubbins was insane at the time. The doctors differed in their testimony. Judgment was reserved.

Judge Bole reduced the assessment in every case of appeal brought before him. The police now think he managed to cross the river and get into the States. He

had iron on when he escaped from the chain gang.

BETTER TIMES.

Leading Financiers Say the Monetary 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 panic symptoms in any part of the country 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 largely spent itself, and from nearly every section of the country there come reports tending to show that the strain in the money market has been greatly relieved. This, however, is being felt in both commercial and speculative markets, and good authorities believe that the prospects are bright. From now on to the 15th there will be immense disturbances on interest and dividend accounts, which will return large amounts to their customary channels.

The re-advance of interest by the government, which puts about \$6,000,000 into circulation, has also tended to bring decided relief. In a week or two the trade balance ought to set the flow 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 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, which is absolutely wanting, electric lighting, and street improvements, they meet in Temperance Hall on Friday night, Mr. Warner in the chair, E. Shakespeare secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—Moved by Benamont Boggs, seconded by A. Watson:—That in the opinion of this meeting 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."

With Captain Gaudin as a second, Mr. Boggs then presented a third resolution, also general, which was also adopted:—

"That this meeting condemns the present system of reducing the assessment on property for those who appeal to the Court of Revision, without a similar reduction on the adjoining property of other taxpayers, similarly situated, who do not appeal."

Messrs. Bishop, Shakespeare, Warner, Captain Gaudin and others followed, their speeches referring to the general conduct of civic affairs, and to the pressing requirements of Victoria West. Then came the introduction and passage of the following series of resolutions of local character, in the order of their 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 thereof, and requests the immediate erection and equipment of a fire hall; also the placing of at least eight hydrants in the district."

"Moved by Mr. Shakespeare, seconded by Mr. C. Bishop, and resolved:—That this meeting urges upon the city council the imperative necessity of defining the street lines in Victoria West."

"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 the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to have the railroad fence crossing the old Esquimalt road removed and the city street widened sufficiently to be passable for teams."

By a subsequent general resolution, Mr. Warner, Captain Gaudin and Mr. Boggs were named as a committee to present these resolutions to the council, and after the passage of a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting adjourned.

SCOT FREE.

Kennedy Makes Good His Escape to the North.

Union, B. C., July 3.—Policeman Anderson and his party of specials arrived back at Comox this morning bringing the news that the O'Connor murderer had escaped. He fled from the island before the specials had arrived. He is supposed to have gone north, and has been joined by his partner, another desperate character. They left no trace.

The Prospects Favorable.

W. Ward, representative of the Australia-British Columbia steamship line, and William Brown, assistant general freight agent of the C. P. R., arrived in the city last evening, and are at the Drift. They have been to the Sound and Portland working up trade for and interesting business people in the new line. They are greatly encouraged by the expressions which they heard from those whom they met. The Warimoo is expected here on Saturday with a good cargo of freight. Mr. Huddart, managing owner of the line, is a passenger aboard her. After spending a few days on the coast he and Mr. Ward will go east.

The shipping records show that during the month of June 73 deep sea and 116 coasting vessels entered the port of Victoria, 67 of the former and 196 of the latter clearing outward in the same time.

THE HEATING OF SCHOOLS.

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 committee of the same, upon the Smead-Dowd system of heating, ventilating and closing, as employed in the Winnipeg public schools, will be something of a surprise to the citizens generally who followed with engrossing interest, as most 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 surprise—and it will be this because a thoroughly "clean bill" was expected. This was not looked for upon the merits of the evidence, for it is within the mark to say that 75 per cent. of those who followed it believe that it was overwhelmingly against the system, but it was expected because, from beginning to end, it was apparent that, so far as the school board was concerned, it was determined not to have an investigation, in anything like the proper sense of the term, but to secure for the system a "whitewash" at any cost, in which wretched effort it was seconded by refusal of action by the city council, and carried, so to speak, by the manner of conduct by the committee of the board of health, which was disgracefully partisan throughout. The disappointment comes of the fact that the report is not a thoroughly unqualified approval of the system.

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 warrant to continue the Smead-Dowd system in the schools in which it is at present and to introduce it into those now under construction, and, perhaps others. And, to parents particularly, 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, ventilating and closing 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 a system of heating, ventilating and closing 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.

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SILVER AGITATION

Indian Government's Action Affects the Money World.

MEXICO BIDS DEFIANCE TO THE STORM

Business in Shanghai Paralyzed by the Shortage.

Colorado Intensely Excited—Wall Street Talks Intensely To-Day—Echoes from the Financial Centre of the World, London—Mines Closed in Many Places.

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: "After the passage of the Sherman silver law silver sold at 129; now it is 62. How do you account for this shrinkage?"

"I would prefer not to discuss this subject now," was the answer, "but every body knows that the Sherman law was only an expedient. Sherman, Adair, and many other Senators 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 in the present. They are appealing to the Republicans to be patriotic, an appeal which we have seldom failed to respond to; but previous to the passage of the Sherman law, when the Republican administration was struggling with the financial question, the chief 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 contrast."

"Do you expect the Sherman bill will be repealed?"

"I don't care to speak about that. I don't know how well in hand the present administration will have the wild team he is driving."

In answer to a question as to whether he attributed the present financial crisis to the effects of the Sherman law, he said he thought a great deal more blame should be 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 public.

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 Hanson, chief of the silver movement, says that silver is turning out about \$300,000 in billion every month, says it will not close, as there is enough gold and lead in the ores of Montana to keep it running in spite of the low price of silver.

Secretary of the Treasury Linnatur wishes to announce to the world that there is no silver in the mines that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all the Mexican mines will be worked to their utmost capacity. The mint in this city coined \$1,000,000 this month. Machinery is now being erected which will increase the capacity to \$18,000,000 a month. There are ten other mines in the republic which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating medium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must be met by increased coinage. Mexico has an unfilling market in Asia for all the increasing exportation of silver.

The London Times says: "A commercial return has just been issued showing the average retail price per pound avoirdupois of various articles of domestic consumption, medium qualities, in some of the principal cities of Europe during the last year. The cities selected are Paris, Lille, Berlin, Frankfurt-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 for 8s. 1-2d., in Budapest for 8s. 1-2d., while in Paris the price fluctuated between 1s. and 1s. 4d., and in Lille as much as 1s. 5-8d. had to be paid for flour ranging from 1-10d. in Budapest to 2-12d. in Paris, Frankfurt and Florence. It is curious to note that while in most flour countries the price of flour ranged from 2-4d. a pound and white household bread cost 1-3d., in Berlin this was exactly reversed, bread costing 1-4d. and flour being 2-2d. cheaper. Potatoes were under 1d. per pound in all the cities except Hamburg. Rice ranged from 1-3d. (in Brussels) to 5d.; good white lump, from 3-4d. (in Rome and Florence), and coffee (Brazil or plantation, roasted and ground) without chicory or other coffee substitute from 1s. 4-4d. in Berlin to 2s. 6d. (fresh roasted) in Paris. In Brussels coffee from the Dutch colonies can be obtained for 1s. 2-3d. a pound."

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Grace Was Too Long. 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 have been weaned of Europe during his infancy. His grandfather, a renowned old gentleman and one of the worthiest of the world, bent his snowy head and began his usual lengthy grace. Scarcely 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 times, the infant could stand it no longer. Leaving over he tapped him on the arm with his big spoon and whispered energetically: "Det a move, dranna—det a move, for dracious sake—'Tis hungry as a bear!" Grandpa "got a move."—Boston Journal.

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 Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder it is equal to 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 for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Civil War Threatened. Denver, Col., June 30.—There is danger of civil war between the Mormon sheep herders from Utah and the Wyoming and Colorado cattlemen. Bloodshed is already reported from Plateau country. The cattlemen have always held the great ranges in this part of the state without invasion, but recently the im-

mense sheep herds of Utah have been 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 scattered and lost. They have attacked the invading sheep herds by throwing dynamite bombs among the sheep, killing nearly 2000 head. The sheep herders retaliated by burning out the house and ranch of one of the best known cattlemen, and destroying very valuable cattle imported for breeding purposes. All the mining towns have been visited during the past week by cattle rangers, and sheep herders have bought enough ammunition and fire arms for a civil war. It is the general opinion that loss of life and property is inevitable.

Denver, Col., June 30.—Governor Wate returned to the city last night and announced that he is ready to call an extra session of the legislature immediately, to consider the repeal of all attachment laws, the passage of a state law suspending for one or two years the collection of all debts; the passage of a special redemption law and the prohibition of gold clauses in all contracts.

Mount Green, Pa., June 30.—At the opening exercises at Chautauqua the action of Governor Altgeld in pardoning the imprisoned anarchists seemed to be the leading topic of conversation among the deans and instructors at this place. The anarchists were uniformly condemned by those considered to be authorities. Coming as this does from such a Conservative body as the Pennsylvania Chautauqua faculty without regard to politics, creed or college, the weight of thought is at once apparent.

COMING HOME. Sir John Thompson's Intention—Charge Against a Civil Servant.

Ottawa, June 30.—Sir John Thompson will sail for Canada on the 10th July. Mr. Clemen, son of Senator Clemen, has written to Mr. Wallace, comptroller of customs, stating that if the charges against him were uniformly condemned by those considered to be authorities. Coming as this does from such a Conservative body as the Pennsylvania Chautauqua faculty without regard to politics, creed or college, the weight of thought is at once apparent.

Mr. Russell, champion of the men of Ulster, moved the rejection of the resolution. Mr. Chapin, 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 for a week.

Mr. Chapin'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 there, and 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 Siamese government 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 Home Office, said that neither the committee in India nor the financial committee expected prices in India to be materially altered under the new currency arrangements.

Right Hon. H. Goschen, who was Chinese agent in London, asked whether the Herschell committee and the government had been prepared for the great fall that has already occurred in the prices of opium. Mr. Goschen said that the cabinet of Lord Salisbury, asked whether the Herschell committee and the government had been prepared for the great fall that has already occurred in the prices of opium.

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TO CURTAIL TALK

Mr. Gladstone Moves the Resolution on the Home Rule Bill.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved the resolution on the Home Rule Bill, the terms of which were read in the house yesterday, providing for the quicker passage of the Home Rule bill. 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 by prorogation, or adjourning Parliament until the Home Rule bill was passed and the subsidy voted. The resolution was absolutely necessary. It was as considerable as he could possibly contrive. Without resorting to some method of closure it would take more than twelve months to pass the bill in commission of the whole. The character of the amendments were such that if they were accepted, they would destroy the bill. The government had other important measures with which he hoped the house would have time to deal.

Right Hon. A. H. Balfour, leader of the opposition, asked "How can proposals curtailing the liberty of discussion of the Home Rule bill be a necessity, when the prime minister, in the same breath, states that there is plenty of time to settle other questions?" Continuing, 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 would be sufficient to settle the 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 1888 was urgent, but 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 resolution. Mr. Chapin, 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 for a week. Mr. Chapin'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.

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H. M. S. VICTORIA

Arrival at Malta of the Surviving Officers and Crew.

THE DEATH OF DREXEL AT CARLSBAD

Terrible Floods in the Rich Valley of Jalapa, Mexico.

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

Valetta, Malta, June 30.—The British cruisers Edgar and Phaeton, belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, arrived here yesterday, 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 Mary and the Duke of York, which had been set for a week ago, has been 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 meeting to denounce the lavish expenditures for the coming wedding of the Duke of York and the Princess Mary, "while thousands are starving in London," and characterizing the wedding couple as "royal vermin."

Floods in Mexico. Puebla, 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.

Whi Practise 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 is proposed as a measure of economy to carry all the legislation abroad, including that in the United States.

Street Car Air Brakes. St. Louis, June 30.—A number of street railroad men have been in the city for several days to investigate the possibility of new brakes for 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 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 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.

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sums under this head were allocated, a precaution which was 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 dispose of the money from the secret service fund by merely giving a receipt in the words: "I know the object of this expenditure." As the amount of the secret service fund varied at the pleasure of the King, there was no means of ascertaining beforehand what sum would be required for the secret service fund by merely giving a receipt in the words: "I know the object of this expenditure." As the amount of the secret service fund varied at the pleasure of the King, there was no means of ascertaining beforehand what sum would be required for the secret service fund by merely giving a receipt in the words: "I know the object of this expenditure."

The King would have done well had he followed the example of Mme. de Pompadour in the matter of keeping his accounts whose bookkeeping, at any rate, was of a pattern worthy of imitation. Prodigal as this well-abused lady was, she never received or paid a penny during the 19 years of her favor was duly entered in her books. After her death it was found that she had received and cost France the sum of 36,327,268 livres, 12 sous, 6 deniers. The average revenue of the crown at that time was some 100,000,000 livres a year, so that an approximate idea of the scale on which the King's munificence was based can be obtained from the money he lavished on the king's favorite—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, in the Nineteenth Century.

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.

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. 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 conference abolishing initiatory rites for proselytes will be reconsidered at this convention.

Newark, N. J., June 30.—Rev. R. S. Nett, a member of the Seaton Hall College family, has been elected to the mastership 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 Cambridge six years ago, he was the first native-born American to attain this distinction.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 30.—For 20 years Mrs. Susan Smallford, a decrepit old woman, has been known in this city as almost a pauper. To-night she is worth at least \$100,000. She lived in an old shanty on the outskirts of the city, and kept it in such a filthy condition that the board of health interfered. The hotel 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 the premises was begun, and in a dark corner of the room was found a small chest which was said to contain 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 300. This will give a really large 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 Naperville, 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 climaxes 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 600,000,000 tons of moisture—including the steam from evaporating kettles and other sources—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 35 inches. This amount is some 9,000,000,000 tons, so that if all the steam in the whole country were confined to the east side of the Rocky Mountains it could not add over 1-50 of one per cent. to the total rainfall, or 1-400 of an inch—not enough to furnish one growing's dew.

A Story of Indian Revenge. A strange story is told by Mr. Forbes-Mitchell in connection with the murder of General Whedder at Suva. The Second Regiment, Central Indian Horse, who was shot on parade by Sowar Mazar Ali, at Awar, Central India, on the 4th March, 1877. The Bombay Gazette prints the following account of Mr. Forbes-Mitchell's story, which was reported in the service of Scinda before 1857, and was at Cawnpore during the mutiny. He said that Major Neil was the son of General Neil, of Cawnpore, who shot him, and that Sowar Mazar Ali, who shot him, was a son of Mazar Ali,

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 Comptes a knowledge of the way in which certain

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; heat at night; worse by scratching. It is attended by a profuse discharge of mucus, often blood and mucus, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S REMEDY stops the itching and bleeding, heals the ulcer, and in all cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, from Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, 305 N. 2d St., or Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

Hood's Pills may be had by mail for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Civil War Threatened. Denver, Col., June 30.—There is danger of civil war between the Mormon sheep herders from Utah and the Wyoming and Colorado cattlemen. Bloodshed is already reported from Plateau country. The cattlemen have always held the great ranges in this part of the state without invasion, but recently the im-

Remarkable Rescue of Six Miners Entombed in a Clay Pit. Recently six laborers who were working in a great clay pit near Chateaufort, in France, were overwhelmed by the earth falling in upon them. One of them was saved, and the other five were simply somewhere in the midst of a vast deposit of clayey earth, and must already be smothered; it was said of the first native-born American to attain this distinction.

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 brought to the spot. The engineer ascertained as nearly as he could where they were overwhelmed, and using his technical knowledge in calculating distances, drove a long tube cautiously in the direction of 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 by the clay itself not far away. The men had with them a bit of candle. They lighted it, and by its light, flickering faintly in the foul air, revealed a strange object entering, in little jerks of a quarter of an inch at a time, their place of refuge. It was the capped head of the tube. 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 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 the engineer's voice: "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?" "Yes, a candle." "What would you like to eat, milk or bouillon?" "Bouillon!" came the voice, eagerly. "They watch the end of the tube. A big kettle of bouillon had been prepared 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. "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 now began to dig, and in due time they reached the imprisoned miners and restored them to daylight and the open air.

Trails for China—and Protection. The Chinese order for some 12,000 tons of steel rails, which has recently been on the market, has notwithstanding smart Belgian and German competition, been taken by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middlesbrough, who quoted the low price of 23 1/2s 6d per ton, including saplakes, 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 testified. 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 1s 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 Co. 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.—Iron.

The Weekly Times

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."

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.

The developments from the bridge scandal investigation at Montreal are highly interesting to the taxpayers of Canada.

The original sum voted for the two bridges was \$175,000, but the work has already cost \$600,000 and is not completed.

The Seattle team has withdrawn from the Northwest Cricket League, owing to the inability to keep up a team.

London, July 3.—The Duke of Beaufort is furious over the ill-treatment of which Stratrose, the net and pride of his stable, was alleged to have been subjected at the recent derby in Chicago.

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

Montreal Witnesses: 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 Regina Leader presents the following interesting calculation to its farmer readers:—

Mr. Foster in his budget lowered the duty by one-half on binder twine, and practically lowered the duty on coal oil.

This is all very pleasant so far as it goes, but why should the benefit of reduced duties be confined to the few articles mentioned by the Leader.

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.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

Roby, Ind., July 3.—John Griffin and Solley Smith will come together to-night in a fight in the arena of the Columbia Athletic Club for a purse of \$6,000.

CRICKET.

SEATTLE HAVE WITHDRAWN. The Seattle team has withdrawn from the Northwest Cricket League, owing to the inability to keep up a team.

THE WIRE.

AMERICAN FAIR PLAY. London, July 3.—The Duke of Beaufort is furious over the ill-treatment of which Stratrose, the net and pride of his stable, was alleged to have been subjected at the recent derby in Chicago.

PHASES OF THE WEEK.

SYMPTOMS.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. It is allowed to continue for some time, which often leads to ulcers, becoming very sore.

ANOTHER FOR VICTORIA.

Victoria Boys Keep Up Their Record at Vancouver Saturday.

BOTH TEAMS PLAY GOOD LACROSSE

Vancouver Outclassed by the Victorians—The "Blasons" of Regina Want to Play a Series of Exhibition Games in the Province—Sporting Notes.

A large number of Victorians went over to Vancouver on Saturday to witness the lacrosse match, and of course they were well pleased with the result.

The Victorians home played a perfect game. Ross Eckardt and Archie Macnaughton were never in better condition, and played fast and good lacrosse.

The first game was taken by Vancouver 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.

The second game had not been started long before it was evident that Victoria was the better team. The ball went up and down the field several times, but was finally obtained by Victoria's home men.

Three minutes of the game were played in the field before the ball was returned to the goal and scored. The third game was in the same way, but in quicker time, the game lasting but half a minute.

A communication has been received from the "Blasons" of Regina, N.W.T., proposing to play a series of exhibition games with the three British Columbia teams during the first week of August.

"Death me, don't you know, Miss Sweetheart, that when the electric saw struck me it killed me, and rather than see a poor fellow, and you have never recovered from it."

"She Must Be." Twynn—"Mrs. Snodgrass looks like a very strong woman."

Safe From Fortune-Hunters. Prima—"Of one thing I am sure. No man will ever marry me for my fortune."

The Proper Way. Olive—"He had been refused by all the girls in our set before she accepted him."

The End of the Courtship. "And would you die for me, George?" "A hundred times!"

No Use to Try. Mrs. Bingo—"What does a silent partner mean?"

J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R. and J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R. and J. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R.

VERNON VARIETIES.

Condition of the Crops—Government Blundering—New Firms.

Vernon, June 30.—Scarcely that the crop papers have no regular correspondent in the Okanagan district, and consequently have very little local news from this section.

Weather and crops are the main topics of conversation between residents. Rain at frequent intervals and a very backward season, bring the old-time to the front with his "never knew such a season since he came to the country."

Probably the first genuine artesian well ever struck in the province is now flowing on Price Ellison's addition to Vernon townsite.

Politics create little interest locally, but the near approach of election will soon change matters.

The Hotel Sloan made an assignment to the bankruptcy court on July 1st.

On the American by there is a carload of ore ready for shipment. On this shaft is sunk 70 feet.

There is still hope that the World's Fair may be a financial success.

The Leon W. Washburn circus and menagerie is on its travels and will visit this city for two days, commencing Tuesday, July 4th.

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.

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The steamship Cutch collided with the Islander at Vancouver on Thursday and later went ashore in the Narrows.

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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 season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

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

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.

A bicycle club is in course of formation in Vernon, and a lacrosse club an actual fact.

Among the many promising claims lately recorded at Boundary creek may be mentioned the Spotted Horse.

On the Nonsuch there is a shift working who have in 300 feet of a tunnel.

Mark Hyatt has the contract of building the bridge over the river on the new road from Vaseaux to Fairview, and also the bridge over the creek.

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 an appropriation of a salary of \$300.

On the American by there is a carload of ore ready for shipment. On this shaft is sunk 70 feet.

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.

Dairying is quite an industry in Creighton valley, notably at the ranches of Messrs. Baxter and Ingles, where butter making is a specialty.

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 a him up after prolonged sedentary employment.

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.

Other experts see the same views. Chicago Herald.

I was much struck by a recent exchange by reference to the hair first detailed the only man possessed by the hair who died so suddenly.

His Grace, which was one of those unities which are made alike. His chronic studies or hobbies passion, that for save was a trait that defined a young man.

course, a very high his father, and his much as possible thing he saved he steadily, riskless security for saving remained of his death. Never out his saving some how much he had possession to the possession of wealth as it had increased as thought was to save boards of wealth, to possibly save, the retrenchment crossing the line, the every penny he could for undertakings.

In contrast to this dominant idea of the accounts of which Compton for Charles the experience of a man and his family the name of London and degraded, here it to the men of

ONLY SEEMIN

ELECTROCUTION DECI

BRUTAL FOL

A Distinguished French That Such Shocks Kill Says They Die Under Knife—Can This be True

One of the most distinctive men in France, a man whose honor and conduct is no question, that the electric shock does not kill. He maintains that the current simply causes death, and that if it is not fatal, it may be revived.

These extraordinary hardly credible, but he man who would attempt to kill by the current, is not the current, but the conclusions deduced from the facts of the case.

By producing mechanical shocks and electrical currents, he has shown that he can partially stoppage of the heart, the excitation of the blood, etc.

The first kind of death is by lightning and the second by powerful batteries.

counted in cases of lightning and the second by powerful batteries.

is nearly always the result of a high tension current, and the current, which is the cause of the death, is not the current, but the conclusions deduced from the facts of the case.

By an electric shock exactly as one drowned which he has given to called back to life a since its pulse was arrested and Biraud stigmatised criminals to death by a complicated, barbarous proceeding, and they doctors to practice art and the criminal, a "death." D'Arsonval the use of dynamic electricity in man a kind of anaesthesia of which he is master must be so in order to cure.

It is needless to say earnest exposition of the in his recent experience public attention to the profound sensation.

of M. D'Arsonval go to the New York market, certain, it is also true, and is open to the doubt does it ever accomplish namely that of killing man upon whom the sentence of death.

to be believed, every one subjected to the procedure probably been killed.

With a view to answering the criticisms of several electrical and has submitted to experiments of M. Joseph Wetzel, engineer, said: "D'Arsonval's statement well founded. I believe the death by electricity of those who have an electric current of life by the state of their sensations as 'the tortures of the victim is subject before becoming senseless, and of course present, but the only lecture; but that he is exorcising for so is matter about which the slightest doubt.

method of killing is sufficient promises a degree misleading and hoped that the result investigation will be the abolition of the legislative mode of capital punishment be regarded as abolished."

Other experts see the same views. Chicago Herald.

A 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 "Header" is Done.

London's latest thrill is derived from the feat of a man who dives down ninety-five feet from the roof of the Westminster aquarium into a narrow and comparatively 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.

Burns is hoisted up to his aerial perch by means of a 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 his feet stretched 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 accompaniment to the dive has voiced itself he strikes the water with his shoulders and back with a prodigious thud.

Queen Place to Go to Sleep. There can be no doubt that a man who is able to obtain deep and refreshing slumber the first of the tumultuous stock exchange day after day is a person capable of telling a remarkable story.

George Curzon, the English member of Parliament, recently returned from a seven months' tour of the far east, and in giving a Fall Mall Budget may have a moment 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 is supposed to have been built by the Khmers, who came from India between A. D. 700 and 1100.

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 bacilli. 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 uncut surface of the fruit, but even then they die within twenty-four hours.

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

LETTERS 3 000 YEARS OLD.

Correspondence of Ancient Egyptians, Which Has Been Preserved in Stone.

A number of students of the woman's colleges 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 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.

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 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 provinces. They are very neatly inscribed, and those written in Egypt are as fine as those written in Mesopotamia. The introductions of all of them are models of letter-writing, and no finer examples of graciousness could be found to-day even in the Orient."

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Every man has 240 bones. Except the minstrel corner-men, who have 244 each. The lungs contain one hundred and seventy-five million cells. This is what makes man a practical joker.

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.

No Time to Lose. 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 GEESSE 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—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."

Naturally the amateur betrayed his gross ignorance to his more practical and experienced companion. The latter was something of a wit and at last, in visiting the farm, he remarked, "I have it attended to at once. Low roosts I suppose would be best?"

When they arrived there they saw their employer, perspiring and red in the face, trying to get a pair of footed creatures 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 "quack," not to roost.

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 'em," 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 married up by the saw-mill. Then there was Muriel, and it's Muriel that I came to visit. Well, Muriel married a man named Mason for a first husband and moved out to Wisconsin."

"Do you want a ticket, ma'am?" said the station agent. "Oh, yes, I do, I do. I ain't goin' to stay in this town. I'm goin' hum." "Well, I'm sorry to hear that," said the agent, "but I can't give you a ticket to a place called Antigo, and from there they moved to Chicago, and then Muriel never no hand to write, but she said last accounts that Mason war'n't much of a provider. Well, his name was Carpenter, and she and her man named Carpenter didn't hitch no better's she and Mason did. Well, yer see?"

"Taint a long story," said the old lady. "Well, Susan she went out to Chicago with her daughter to visit Muriel, and it seems that Muriel had married again to a man named Smith. Well, Susan was a widdler, and she set her cap for Mason, who was hanging round, and her daughter (she's twenty-seven, goes on twenty-eight) liked Carpenter, who was a nice-looking gentleman, and Muriel she left the town and come East, and, yer see, I've been down reconciling Muriel and Susan and Susan's daughter."

"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 her, 'Glad to hear that the new men in Illinois 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 you that I'll carry to the grave."

THE HOSPITAL.

Report of the Year—Excellent Work Accomplished.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held in 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 the institution for the information of the 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. Helmecken. 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.

At the second meeting of the new board, a newly elected director, Major J. W. Gordon, resigned, and Mr. O. Meredith Jones was appointed to succeed him for the remainder of his term. Within a fortnight from the first sittings of the new board in July last, the city was unfortunately overtaken by an outbreak of the influenza epidemic. The authorities took immediate action in the matter of the selection of a suitable site for the erection of quarantine buildings, but owing to an injunction having been served by the city against the corporation temporarily prevented from proceeding with the work.

The proceeds of the city tax refund, amounting to \$2288.66, the outcome of a thoughtful suggestion from Mr. John Dean, of this city, was a very welcome gift, for which the directors take the opportunity of thanking those liberal citizens who contributed to the above large amount.

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 this 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 of \$10,000 will be realized.

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 \$4522.25 for quarry 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 order.

It may be here stated, that the city council has purchased the land adjoining this institution on the Mount Tolmie 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 the city council would make a contract for erection of the same. It is to be hoped the city council will now see that the drainage of their new institution and of the hospital are carried out satisfactorily, and thus remove a source of much anxiety to the board of directors.

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 fulfilling its duty to all classes of the community.

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 McMillan, 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 success of the institution during the past year, and the harmonious working of the whole staff under his control is worthy of all commendation. The training school for nurses is in active operation, and is fully dealt with in his appended report.

This board trusts that the lady managers of the maternity home will see their way to the erection of a building in the rear of the hospital grounds offered 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 hospital, and 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 the hot water pipes being wrapped in felt, and the temperature of the building thereby maintained at a normal level. This was taken in attending to the furnaces by the application of some new arrangements in working the same.

The item of laundry work is still exceedingly heavy, but until the necessary changes are completed, no improvement is to be expected. The cost, taking into account the enormous amount of the work carried on at the hospital, is not likely to be materially lessened.

This board has fully discussed the question of erecting a crematory on the hospital 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 question.

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 board has to remain in abeyance for the present.

The city council carried out the arrangement 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 a 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, however, will still consider when property prospects again improve that this building will prove a most valuable asset.

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, President. Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., 1st June, 1893. The treasurer's report showed that there was \$429.50 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 debt 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 a year. It would cost \$25,000 to take the hospital during the present year. The government grant was \$10,000, city grant \$2000, expected income from pay patients \$10,000, probable public donations \$6500, which will leave a probable deficiency of \$5000.

This report was certified 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 plaintiff 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. The woman was discharged, but her mistress said that the reason for 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. Perhaps the best solution would be to let Fido take a walk by itself and defy the dog-stealers.—London Telegraph.

A Clever Capture. 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.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itching all eruptions of the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Sold by Messrs. S. & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

B. B. B. Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivaled 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

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, itching, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum, 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 be broken) of 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 various 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, drowsy, rheumatism, and every set species of disease arising from disordered liver, 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 on 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. McLBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

500 DOZ. REGATTA & PRIMA SHIRTS Reduced to 75c each B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

THEIR VACATION AT HAND

St. Ann's Convent Closed Yesterday With the Usual Exercises.

THE LIST OF THOSE PROMOTED

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

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

Gold medal for general application, 1st premium, 1st piano, French, fancy work, order and neatness, awarded to Miss Lizzie Styles. Gold medal for politeness and stability, 1st premium, piano 7th grade, 2nd harp, 2nd painting, awarded to Miss Florence Haywood. Gold medal for excellence of 7th grade, 1st rhetoric, book-keeping, history, botany, algebra, education, awarded to Miss Lizzie Styles. Gold medal for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Mabel Becktel. Gold medal for good conduct, awarded to Miss Mabel Becktel. Gold medal for good conduct, awarded to Miss Mabel Becktel.

The remainder of the programme was as follows: Guitars: Duet, "Hardy"; Essay, "Mercy Conquers Justice"; Harp Duet, "The Song of the Lark"; Dialogues, "The Song of the Lark"; Misses V. Kenyon, M. Patton, L. Nicholson, J. H. Brown and E. Sealy; Chorus, "The Pleasures of Home"; Herz Singing class, accompanist Miss T. Drama, "The Nobles of All Sciences"; Medley: Misses V. Kenyon, M. Patton, Pianos: Misses V. Kenyon, M. Patton, Harp: Miss F. Hayward; Guitars: Misses C. Cameron, E. Sealy, A. Gerrie, L. Nicholson, M. Becktel, H. Marboeuf; Mandolins: Misses L. Styles and T. Komaroff; Essay, "Life Builders"; Trio, "Concerto Allegro, Three pianos"; Misses L. Styles, F. Hayward T. Komaroff; Recitation, "Columbus"; Harp Solo, "Eolian Sounds"; John Thomas Minus accompanist, Miss F. Sehl; Operetta, "Miserere" from "Trovatore"; Piano: Miss T. Komaroff; Harps: Misses L. Styles and F. Hayward; Violin: Misses L. Styles and Hayward; Music: "The Roll of Honor of the Convent is as follows:

SEVENTH GRADE. 1st Alice Mellon, 1st premium mathematics, compulsory to Mrs. Edward McQuade. 2nd Miss Annie Sullivan—Premium presented by Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co., 1st geography, order and neatness, grammar, Greek history, physics, arithmetic, 1st composition and rhetoric, 1st written exercises. 2nd also Miss Maggie McNiff—1st algebra and mensuration, 1st book-keeping, 1st rhetoric, 1st English and Roman history, 2nd Greek history, 2nd composition, 1st physiology, 1st Greek history, 1st penmanship, 2nd geography. 3rd Miss Lizzie Styles—1st premium drawing, 3rd grade, 1st fancy work, 1st penmanship, 1st geography, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd Greek history, 2nd book-keeping.

SIXTH GRADE. 1st Miss Alberta Gerrie—1st application, 1st written exercises, 1st spelling, 1st composition, 1st penmanship, 1st domestic economy. 2nd Miss Fannie Keefe—1st order and neatness, 1st reading, 1st elocution, 1st mental arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd Greek history. 3rd Miss Louisa Marboeuf—1st instrumental music, 4th grade, 1st spelling, 2nd composition, 2nd reading, 3rd grammar. 4th Miss Emma Sehl—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st spelling, 1st grammar, 2nd book-keeping, 2nd mental and written arithmetic, 2nd penmanship, 2nd geography. 5th Miss Estelle Alkman—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st reading, 1st bible history, 2nd Greek history, 2nd grammar.

FIFTH GRADE. Second Division. 1st Miss Mollie Patton—1st Premium instrumental music, 3rd grade, 1st composition, 1st ship, 1st fancy work, 1st Greek history, 2nd guitar, 2nd grade, 3rd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 2nd Miss Vina Kenyon—1st plain sewing, 1st arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy, 2nd grammar, 2nd instrumental music, 6th grade, 2nd penmanship, 2nd geography. 3rd Miss Florence Miller—1st arithmetic, 2nd instrumental music, 4th grade, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd mental arithmetic, 2nd Greek history, 2nd grammar.

FOURTH GRADE. 1st Miss Rita McFavish—1st arithmetic, 1st penmanship, 1st spelling, 1st French, 2nd class, 2nd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 2nd Miss Mary Keefe—1st spelling, 1st assiduity, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy, 2nd French. 3rd Miss Christina Rudland—1st premium reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, 1st French, 2nd class, 2nd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 4th Miss Minnie Fox—1st composition, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, 3rd obliging manners. 5th Bertha Teck—1st reading, arithmetic, spelling, 2nd instrumental music, 3rd grade, 2nd French, 2nd class, 3rd fancy work. 6th Miss Josephine Marboeuf—1st history, reading, 1st instrumental music, 3rd grade, 2nd spelling. 7th Miss Katie Lowell—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd history. 8th Miss Mary Ann Dougherty—1st history, geography, 2nd writing, arithmetic. 9th Miss Elizabeth Rhoads—1st writing, arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd fancy work. 10th Miss Edith Lombard—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd writing. 11th Miss Margaret Bourget—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd writing.

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THE SONS OF ERIN CELEBRATE A SUCCESS

The Catholic Oration Well Attended. The Baptists, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches Give the Little Ones a Good Time.

Dominion Day was generally celebrated. Stores were closed, business suspended and most people went holiday making. The day was fine and clear. Large numbers were attracted to Vancouver by the Victoria-Vancouver express. The most popular place being Oak Bay at the Terminal City, but the larger number remained at home. There were many picnics—the Sons of Erin picnic at the Caledonian grounds, the Y. M. L. and the most popular being that of the Victoria-Vancouver express. 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 for 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. McEwen 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. Macdonald, for the harmonious arrangements. The following is the programme of sports: Calvary V. Emmanuel, cricket match, won by Calvary; football game, drawn, one goal each; baseball game, won by Calvary; tug-of-war, half mile, open to all, J. McEwen, 50 yards, girls under 10, J. McEwen, 50 yards, boys under 12, S. Breckford, N. Tardoul, 50 yards, boys under 12, G. Kelly, T. A. Cleaveland, 100 yards, boys under 10, Agnes Dier, Alice Smith; 100 yards boys under 16, Sam Johnson, Charles Carvelson; 100 yards, men's race, S. Bodley, H. Northcote; half mile, boys, M. Cleaveland; half mile, married men, M. Cleaveland; half mile, open to all, J. Mills; wheelbarrow race, Kelly, Winship; threelegged race, E. Jackson, S. Johnson. The drive home in the cool of the evening closed the day's amusements.

SEVEN GRADE. 1st Alice Mellon, 1st premium mathematics, compulsory to Mrs. Edward McQuade. 2nd Miss Annie Sullivan—Premium presented by Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co., 1st geography, order and neatness, grammar, Greek history, physics, arithmetic, 1st composition and rhetoric, 1st written exercises. 2nd also Miss Maggie McNiff—1st algebra and mensuration, 1st book-keeping, 1st rhetoric, 1st English and Roman history, 2nd Greek history, 2nd composition, 1st physiology, 1st Greek history, 1st penmanship, 2nd geography. 3rd Miss Lizzie Styles—1st premium drawing, 3rd grade, 1st fancy work, 1st penmanship, 1st geography, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd Greek history, 2nd book-keeping.

SIXTH GRADE. 1st Miss Alberta Gerrie—1st application, 1st written exercises, 1st spelling, 1st composition, 1st penmanship, 1st domestic economy. 2nd Miss Fannie Keefe—1st order and neatness, 1st reading, 1st elocution, 1st mental arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd Greek history. 3rd Miss Louisa Marboeuf—1st instrumental music, 4th grade, 1st spelling, 2nd composition, 2nd reading, 3rd grammar. 4th Miss Emma Sehl—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st spelling, 1st grammar, 2nd book-keeping, 2nd mental and written arithmetic, 2nd penmanship, 2nd geography. 5th Miss Estelle Alkman—1st drawing, 2nd grade, 1st reading, 1st bible history, 2nd Greek history, 2nd grammar.

FIFTH GRADE. Second Division. 1st Miss Mollie Patton—1st Premium instrumental music, 3rd grade, 1st composition, 1st ship, 1st fancy work, 1st Greek history, 2nd guitar, 2nd grade, 3rd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 2nd Miss Vina Kenyon—1st plain sewing, 1st arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy, 2nd grammar, 2nd instrumental music, 6th grade, 2nd penmanship, 2nd geography. 3rd Miss Florence Miller—1st arithmetic, 2nd instrumental music, 4th grade, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd mental arithmetic, 2nd Greek history, 2nd grammar.

FOURTH GRADE. 1st Miss Rita McFavish—1st arithmetic, 1st penmanship, 1st spelling, 1st French, 2nd class, 2nd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 2nd Miss Mary Keefe—1st spelling, 1st assiduity, 2nd grammar, 2nd bible history, 2nd arithmetic, 2nd domestic economy, 2nd French. 3rd Miss Christina Rudland—1st premium reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, 1st French, 2nd class, 2nd geography, 3rd drawing, 2nd grade, 3rd French. 4th Miss Minnie Fox—1st composition, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, 3rd obliging manners. 5th Bertha Teck—1st reading, arithmetic, spelling, 2nd instrumental music, 3rd grade, 2nd French, 2nd class, 3rd fancy work. 6th Miss Josephine Marboeuf—1st history, reading, 1st instrumental music, 3rd grade, 2nd spelling. 7th Miss Katie Lowell—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd history. 8th Miss Mary Ann Dougherty—1st history, geography, 2nd writing, arithmetic. 9th Miss Elizabeth Rhoads—1st writing, arithmetic, 2nd grammar, 2nd fancy work. 10th Miss Edith Lombard—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd elocution, 2nd writing. 11th Miss Margaret Bourget—1st reading, arithmetic, 2nd writing.

THE FALL EXHIBITION. The directors of the agricultural society 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 form of charge any fresh fruit for exhibition. For sports \$500 was set aside. The committee and managers will personally urge manufacturers to make good exhibits.

MEDICAL.

Three Score Years & Ten Old De Gordon's Remedy for Men.

There is an area equal to an English county for every man, woman and child in the Australasia, 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 when one sees in patches here and there what the soil is really capable of.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone who uses this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any part in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed from fire or insect. Write for our Book "TREATING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the ailments which result from an early excess of labor or excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the flesh. Supply natural methods, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Put strength, vigor, and energy into every part of the body. Supply natural methods, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Put strength, vigor, and energy into every part of the body. Supply natural methods, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Put strength, vigor, and energy into every part of the body.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only powerful remedy for all the numerous ailments which result from an early excess of labor or excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the flesh. Supply natural methods, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Put strength, vigor, and energy into every part of the body. Supply natural methods, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Put strength, vigor, and energy into every part of the body.

JOHN MESTON

Scores of English in the Pit by London, July 4.—To work as usual. Thornhill mines, reported to be good, noon, when the men were started by a cloud of dense steam shaft. They worked with the working interest in the shaft. The pit was empty and descended smoke. They were edly and eventually pore of penetrating for the foul gas. After taking up the bottom of the shaft waited for several another descent. The evening they were cleared off they were able to working parties on the ground in sent to the surface are being made to may be still alive, o'clock so much game that it was missing, and the under manager found in the mine. The cause of the been ascertained. After taking up the main air way rapidly and amount of after shifting, the men were appeared will terrible scenes month when the more than one lost. One woman learned that he killed. The Lord the relief of the fund collected for fete.

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad street, between Johnson and Pender streets. VICTORIA, B. C. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In Chambers. In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act," Twenty-six, Subdivision of Block "N," Victoria West, being portion of section "N," Esplanade District, British Columbia. NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, B. C., has made an application under the "Quieting Titles Act" in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake whereby he appears to be the owner thereof, and any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the 16th day of July, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Esplanade Street, Victoria, B. C., and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Haslam Square, Victoria, B. C., and to do so every such claim will be bar on the said Robert Semple, who is entitled to the said land and above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the said section of the Act above mentioned. Approved. HARVEY COMBER, Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court. Dated this 8th day of April, 1893. ap14-3m-w

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Edmund Bloomingdale, doing business on Wilford Street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name of "C. S. Strouss & Co.," was dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized to pay to Edmund Bloomingdale, to whom the business of "C. S. Strouss & Co." was assigned, at the old stand and under the old name, until the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893. (Signed) EDWARD BLOOMINGDALE, Witness, (Sgd.) Francis B. Gregory, 22-1m-daw

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Briggs' Suspense. Further. New York, July 7.—The test concluded in this assembly of the suspension of meeting was large of supporters of Dr. Briggs and a meeting and its purpose from the outside after

The Weekly Times

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 Mediterranean. The vessel had made a final trial of her engines in the repairing basin, 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 at 2 in the afternoon, and as soon as the water was pumped out of the dock the bottom of the 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 past 2 in the afternoon, and the mishap did not delay her departure. The leakage, it is reported, was due to a piece of bad 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.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

The failure of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba is only to 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, namely, that at Port 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 they also convey the somewhat sinister announcement that the bank's bad debts aggregate \$460,000. This is surely a very large proportion of its total business. Of course there is no doubt

about the bank's notes being redeemed, but the depositors will apparently be in luck if they are fully paid, while there would seem to be a pretty safe 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 without incurring disastrous results.

THE CATTLE MYSTERY.

The statement made by Mr. Gardner in the House of Commons leaves little room for hope that Canadian cattle will be removed from the scheduled list this season. 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 veterinary 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 guilty in 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 Canadian animal is of the same type as prevails in certain districts in the States. It is not at all unreasonable to conclude 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 Canadian animal. Both American shippers and English cattle raisers are interested in keeping Canada on the scheduled 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 mysterious 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. Davy, 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 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 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 Briton. Canada does not bear the same relation to Great Britain as Scotland does, or the same as Maine bears to the United States. Moreover, if the Colonist makes an honest inquiry it will find

that Scotsmen take pride first in their Scottish origin and secondly in their status as British subjects. "We believe," says the Conservative organ, "that 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 republic, 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 special patronage of St. Mary and St. Peter. Some of the super-sensitive saw in this attempt to displace the historic St. George, and in order to correct the misapprehension Cardinal Vaughan took the trouble to write a letter to the secretary of the Historical Research Society. In this he stated that "before the change of religion, the most beloved 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 judicious 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 in "trade" 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 assinine and offensive order known to the civilized world.

This morning's fire in Victoria West very sharply accentuates the many suggestions made to the city council in regard to the need of some protection from fire in that quarter. Unfortunately it is quite likely that even this lesson will be quite 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 fever the questions of fire protection and 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 says: "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 is 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 much regret I have to announce that careful microscopic examination of the lungs of the suspected animals 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-pneumonia. The morbid appearance which the lungs exhibited to the naked eye displayed some deviations from the usual symptoms of the disease, 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 alternative for the present to maintain the compulsory slaughter of Canadian beasts at the port of London. In 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 schedule this season.

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 of the business of winding up the company. The first work is that of receiving payment on outstanding notes and the getting of accounts into shape so that they can be realized upon as soon as possible. Things are in a bad state,

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 Expectations.

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 accomplished, so as to decide upon several plain questions on which all could agree, and leaving those of a provincial character partly to the one side. But even Mr. Laurier had his doubts upon the result of such a convention. He had no doubt but it could be successful 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 low experiment that was bound to end either for good or for ill to the party. That, then, is how those unfavorable to the convention viewed it. There were many who opposed to it. The chances for a division on some of the questions which were bound to come up were too much to undergo the risk. Talk like that, indulged in by the party for more than a year past. Last session of Parliament the Liberal leader, James Sutherland, M.P., M. Mulock, M.P., and some of the Liberals were invited to lunch by H. A. Bate, son of J. 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 secretary of the Reform Association here, and who was anxious for it, and held out Ottawa as the best place. Montreal should be a crowd, but Laurier's courage should be held. Well, that resolution was Mr. Laurier not only decided to hold a convention but to select Ottawa as the meeting place. He now has the satisfaction of knowing that he was right in both of these decisions.

The Canadian people are black. When Mr. Laurier selected Ottawa as the convention it was pre-arranged by the Conservatives that not only would the convention be a failure, if held in Toronto or Montreal, but it was bound to be a failure in Ottawa under the shadow of the Pacific coast. Those who indulged in such talk say today how foolish they were. The only drawback against a convention here is that Montreal and Toronto are large cities and consequently could always draw a crowd from their own doors. That was not what was desired here. It was a convention which would represent the Dominion that was looked for. That was certainly secured, and the presence of the Government was not sufficient to keep away the stalwart Liberals of Canada. Mr. Laurier's courage in calling a convention at the town of Ottawa was 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 the convention, 600, or probably 700, delegates. What was the result? There were 1800 delegates, printed and all were given out at noon on the first day. 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 British 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, 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. Manufacturers after manufacturer mounted the platform and endorsed the policy, while the citizens, mechanics, etc., all pledged themselves to never know what it was to be unless Mr. Laurier in power. Even the red man stopped forward and said that in future the Indians were going to give their individual 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 big clock of Parliament tower was striking the hour of one o'clock. The chief difficulty of the hour of one o'clock was the platform against which the money bags and all the corrupt forces of the country cannot stand? The next place of meet-

ing for Canadian Liberals will be the Parliament buildings.

In this regard Premier Fielding of 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 platform 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 in 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 the Dominion. 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, handed hand and foot to the Red Party, did not want, as they were not permitted by their masters, 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 arrange a reciprocity treaty. The other planks in the platform are (3) contentment 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 public lands to actual settlers; (7) repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act; (8) restoration of county lines in the redistribution 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 Koschicki, 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 Koschicki was summoned by Dr. Bosse, minister of instruction, who was directed by the Emperor to prepare a scheme that would satisfy the Poles. London, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, 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 to Constantinople concerning the capital sentences passed on the 19 prisoners. The case of Prof. Kuyavian, and Prof. Thomsasian, of the Armenian college in Marsovan had been made the subject of an especially strong protest. Consequently, the British court of cassation had confirmed the sentences, 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 Jansow 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 slipped and fell yesterday morning while descending the staircase in the Petersburg 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 acknowledgment of a remittance, dated London, June 14, has been received by Eugene Kelly, from Mr. Justin McCarthy, 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 commercial treaty under which there shall be freedom of trade. The chief difficulty is that Chili insists upon the payment of the \$10,000,000 indemnity provided for in the treaty of 1883.

KOOTENAY MINES.

More Gratifying Discoveries—The Horsefly Claim.

Major Barnes, U. S. customs officer at the boundary line, Kootenay river, has resigned in favor of a good Democrat.

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 235 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 386 2-10 ounces of silver and \$10 gold per ton; 214 8-10 ounces silver, \$3.60 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 Yull has just discovered that he is the owner of a valuable mining property in the Slocan. A year ago he purchased a property located by his brother, J. E. Yull, about six miles 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 dimensions was also encountered. A few years ago Bob figures the find would have been worth \$50,000.

The Horseshoe placer claim in Cariboo has been acquired by a wealthy syndicate, at a depth of five feet, which is reported to be several members of the Canadian Pacific railway directorate. They are going 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. McMillan & 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 wagons 150 miles to Horseshoe Creek, which yielded an immense quantity of gold in the early days.

Mission City News. Last Monday three salmon were 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, and soon the matter will be a little deeper with their nickel workings they will proceed with the development 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 to ensure the success of the venture, 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 is said easily about \$18 to the ton of nickel, with a reasonable quantity of silver and gold.

South American Sald.

Buenos Ayres, July 5.—The members of the cabinet announced by President Suenz Pena that they intend to resign. 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 Quintana to form a cabinet. It is probable that Quintana will also decline to serve and if he does so President Pena will be forced to resign.

General Saravia'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 to Venezuela, has reached here from Washington to attend Minister Partridge in negotiating with General Crespo's government for the early settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

The United States consul has been complimented by the Chilean administration, which has added Ciudad de Bolivar and Itacama to his consular district. 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 ballast train struck a hand car on which ten men had been riding. Some were badly injured, but all are expected to recover.

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 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 recessed from the Maple Valley Training Association of the Maple Valley, Ashford, when a fight arose between George Anderson (colored), and several others, during which razors glistened and bricks flew. One negro drew a revolver. State Detective McCreary attempted to quell the riot. He was assisted by Sergeants Shields and Bailey of the police force. The policemen were assaulted by the negroes, who drew revolvers and razors and hurled bricks. Detective McCreary was wounded by a brick and is in a precarious condition. Two other policemen were injured. Wm. Benson was hit by a bullet and will die. Thomas Lawrey had his skull fractured by a brick. Several others were fearfully slashed with razors. Four negroes were arrested and locked up on the charge of attempt to murder.

AMERICA

Enormous Assets

World's Fair

MAYOR HARRISON

Vice-President of the A.C.

A Growing Tribute

Deliverance on

Crisp's Opinion

No Pleuro-Pneumonia

World's Fair

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THORNHILL CATASTROPHE.

Little Hope of Saving Any of the Unfortunate Miners.

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 Ingram's colliery, Thornhill, Yorkshire, the scene of yesterday's disastrous explosion...

Volunteers for the work of rescue are plentiful, and the miners are working their way into the furthest workings of the mine as fast as can be expected in view of the fact that they have to remove enormous quantities of debris from the galleries...

Eight men and a boy have been rescued from the mine. All hope for the rescue of the miners is now at an end.

Behring Sea Tribunal. Paris, July 5.—In the course of his remarks Counsel Luelens, 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.

Lightning's Vivid Power. Georgetown, Mich., July 5.—E. M. Babcock, wife and child, of Postville, Mich., came here on the 4th of July to visit Mrs. Babcock's father, Allen Roberts, who lives in Grant township, four miles north-east of this place.

St. Paul, Minn., July 5.—The big steamer Bethel, anchored at the foot of Sibley street, and used for the past three years as a lodging and boarding house for about 200 poor people, was tonight the water's side at 11 o'clock several lives are at least lost and several are missing.

Manila, July 5.—The Spanish steamer Don Juan is reported abandoned at sea off Union. Some of the passengers and crew were saved.

London, July 5.—The latest news 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 Marseilles, 53 in Cotte and 15 in Toulon.

John Lovell, Canada's oldest printer and publisher, died in Montreal on Saturday, aged 83. He was born in Ireland, and came to Canada when ten years of age.

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 the 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 a week to two months.

Denver, Colorado, July 5.—At Cripple Creek and in some of the other mining camps of Colorado, there was a riot to-day, as an expression of the feeling of the inhabitants on account of the determination of the administration to demoralize silver.

THE SEALERS. Letter from the Schooner Alger Received in San Francisco. The following letter from the Alger was received in San Francisco last Thursday.

From fifty to sixty American and Canadian schooners are hunting on the Japanese coast this season, and as the sealing grounds is only 700 miles long by the American coast, will make for the vicinity of the Copper Islands later on, but few of them will go nearer than 50 miles of the islands.

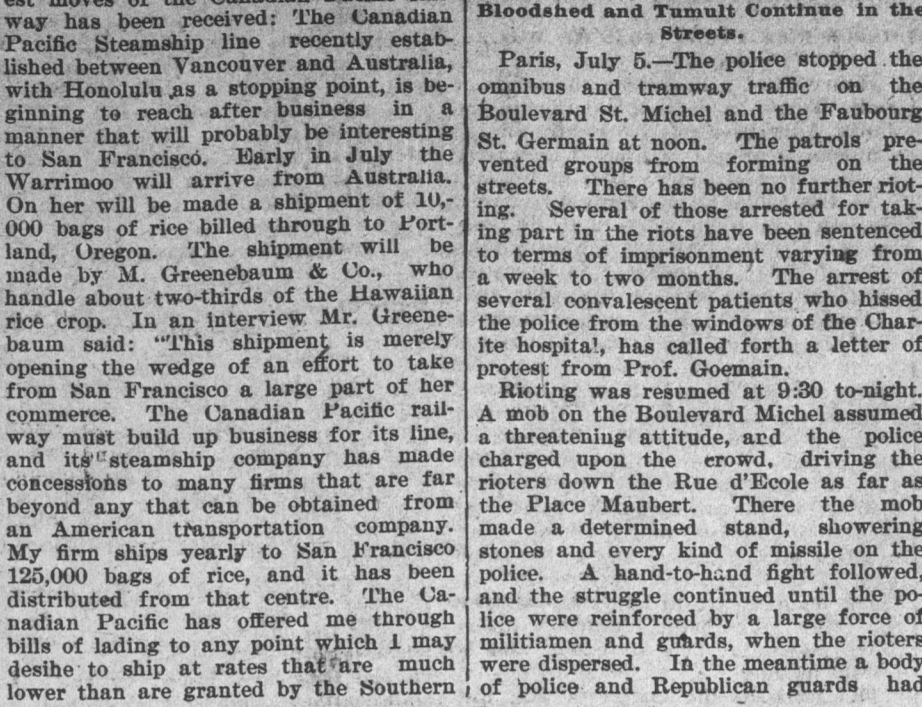
Mr. and Mrs. Wardsworth. Mrs. Wardsworth, with all her beauty of expression, was undoubtedly a plain woman, and this is what may be called putting the fact into plain language.

Mr. and Mrs. Wardsworth. From all sources Mr. Campbell secured 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.

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."

Milk Granules. It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cow's milk. It is absolutely free from starch, glucose and casein sugar, and when dissolved in water a quantity of water is produced that is the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk.

THE FLAG IS HIS.



Canada.—"It has been trailed in the mire and been used as a screen for tariff robbery too long. Take it Wilfrid; your policy is both patriotic and loyal and entitles you to carry it henceforth."

The Pitt Diamond. The publication of the Dromore 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.

American News. San Diego, July 5.—Bank Examiner Fahey yesterday received definite instructions from Controller Deles authorizing the First National Bank of this city to resume business this morning.

The Silver Depression. "China and Japan are probably hardest hit of all by the depreciation in the value of silver," said an Oriental traveler on the Empress Tuesday.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 4.—A colossal statue of the late F. T. Brumby was unveiled to-day with appropriate exercises and in the presence of a large audience. It is of bronze, and a life-like image of the great showman.

OTTO VON BISMARCK.

A Study of the Great German's Personality and Character.

G. W. Smalley in one of his recent letters to the New York Tribune thus depicts the "man of blood and iron":— Prince Bismarck, when I first saw him in 1895, was a major of engineers. He has risen slowly, inasmuch as he had other things than soldiering to do—to be general, and that is his rank in the army to-day.

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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 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 seen from.

Mr. Campbell in distributing these reports ascertained that a third vessel, a sailing vessel, was seen near the phoön. 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 past years.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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 McKillop & Anderson's office.

Remains of Beaver. A number of the old beaver and ribs of the steamer Beaver were brought down from Burrard Inlet and are now on the C. P. N. Company's wharf.

Presented With a Case. After the drill of No. 4 battery last evening Sgt.-Major J. Hibben was presented with a beautifully engraved gold headed ebony cane.

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.

Installation of Officers. The following officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by Bro. W. G. Carson.

Equivalent 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 authorities in British Columbia."

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.

Mr. Otto Ans, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Barritt, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Misses Baldwin (three), Mr. and Mrs. Misses Barbour, Col. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Bentley, Mr. Bole, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Bear, Misses Ballagh (two), Major, Mrs. and Miss Braccialini, Mr. Broombhead, Mr. and Mrs. Caraley, Miss M. Cameron, Mr. H. H. Coates, Mr. Donovan, Mr. O. Ender, Bishop Escher, Mr. A. M. A. Evans, Mr. Gelling, Mrs. Griggs, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Gilliland, Mr. and Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, two children and maid, Misses Hayes (three), Mr. J. Harris, Lieutenant Halsey, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Hodgkins, Mrs. Hillier and maid, Miss Hightower, Mr. D. 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. Legard, Mr. J. de Lannoy, Mr. Leask, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. MacLaren, Major Mori, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Milne, Miss Munro, Mr. McTear, Mr. Minomi, Mr. Melrose, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Captain Montajo, Mr. and Mrs. B. 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. L. Reiss, Mr. Rex, Mr. J. Spurling, Mr. St. Scharf, Mr. Schroter, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Scharffe, Mr. and Mrs. Thom, Mr. Thinker, Mrs. Towell and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Winder, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Wiles, Mr. Yamataka.

Stanton-Jameson. Herbert Stanton, registrar for Nanaimo district, was married last evening to Miss Agnes Jameson of this city.

THOUGHT HIM A MANIAC.

Mrs. Williams Thinks Bailiff Hardaker a Maniac and Seizes His Revolver. Mrs. Geo. Williams, of 46 Michigan street, was charged in the police court this morning with pointing a revolver at Bailiff Hardaker.

Coal Exports. The statement of exports from the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines during the year follows:

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 for \$2.50.

FIRE AT VICTORIA WEST.

The fire department received a telephone message at 5:45 this morning that a building on the old Esquimaut road was in flames.

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.

Law Intelligence.

County Court will sit tomorrow at 11 a. m. the Chief Justice presiding. Accounts were taken today before the registrar in the case of Hop Wah vs. Wo Yet.

JAPS TREATMENT OF SEALERS.

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.

The Chief Justice stated that if these were the facts the trial was illegal, as if the parties to be served were not within the jurisdiction of the court, must first be obtained from a judge for subsequent service, and it was not sufficient to obtain leave after the issuing of the writ.

The Halls Mine Co. "The Halls Mine, Limited, B. C." is the name of a company formed in England to develop the coal fields of the Halls Bonanza Company. The capital of the company is \$300,000, etc., divided into 50,000 seven per cent. shares of £1 each, and 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

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 a memorable day in the annals of Forestry in British Columbia.

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.

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.

Table with columns: Goods, Value. Items include Almonds, Apples, Bacon, Butter, Canned Salmon, etc.

CAUGHT THIEVING.

Apprehension of a Trusted Official While Stealing Mail. Chicago, July 3.—Post Office Inspector James E. Stuart, of Chicago, returned today from Port Huron with a great feat in his cap.

AT THE HYMENEAL ALTAR.

George L. Courtenay and Miss Lella Wallace Married This Afternoon. St. John's church was this afternoon the scene of a very pretty wedding.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. H. Shorey, head of the well-known Montreal firm of H. Shorey & Co., is dead, aged 70.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic. San Francisco, July 4.—A special meeting of the California Miners' Association has been called for July 6th in this city.

Parkeburg, Va., July 4.—Elihu Chaddeek, the murderer of William Polena, was taken from jail this morning for a preliminary hearing before Justice Beckwith.

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.

MOHUN'S TUR

Demands Reinstatement. A Law Student WILL RELY UPON Sewerage Commissioners to the Council.—Ald. Baker with Council Disagrees with Mayor Beaven celebratory Vancouver and was not at last night's meeting. The honor was paid A. B. Baker, who was appointed him to the main whole of the evening, the reading of the council large number were called but still the council were not read. The council were simply referred to Ald. Baker, who was appointed him to the main whole of the evening, the reading of the council large number were called but still the council were not read.

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The Minister of Railways and Canals has definitely decided to adopt electricity as the motive power for opening and closing the gates on the new locks at the Strait.

Sydney Roper, compiler of the Dominion Year Book and Statistical Abstract, has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Statistics branch of the Customs department.

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 James Watson & Co. flour mill, located on Woodstock, one of the largest concerns in Canada. It is believed, however, that the trouble is not of a serious nature, and that in a short time the works will be running as usual.

The Winnipeg exhibition board of directors has granted a beer license for exhibition purposes, and the ministers allow 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 announced that the last fortnight the firm had purchased between \$80,000 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 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, an ex-Winnipeg politician, who was charged with wife larceny by shooting her. The sentence was fourteen years in the 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 case of Patrick Gorman, charged with stealing money from a cigar store. The prisoner was sent up for three months.

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MOHUN'S TURN NOW.

Demands Reinstatement Else Threatens a Law Suit.

WILL RELY UPON HIS CONTRACT

Severely Commissioners Write a Letter to the Council, Ald. Belyea Charges Ald. Baker with Covardice—Ald. Baker Disagrees with the Acting Mayor.

Mayor Heaven celebrated the lat at Vancouver and was not in the civic chair at last night's meeting of the council. The honor was said Ald. McKillop to the speaker to the mayor's seat. The speaker of the evening was taken up with the reading of the communications. A large number were gone through with the council adjourned. Several were still there and long been on the file that would not read. The communications were simply referred to the several committees. The council broke up at 10 o'clock because Ald. Baker, who was acting as clerk, was ruling wrongly. Mayor Heaven went out with Ald. Baker and there was no quorum.

The sanitary engineer's monthly report was received and filed. The city engineer reported on the drain opposite the Yates street property of B. T. Williams. Several complaints from holders of lots in Ross Bay cemetery that graves had been desecrated were received. Rose trees, plants and flowers were said to have been taken. Referred to sanitary committee.

The Wm. McDowell claim was brought up by the reading of a communication from Drake, Jackson and Co. The claim was referred to the committee on the sewerage system and Engineer Mohun as follows:

Sanitary Engineer's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 28, 1893. His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen.

Gentlemen—We beg to call your attention to the sewerage works, which have been reported on the daily papers as made by certain aldermen who so far have been contradicted by their alleged aldermen. These statements, which are 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 noticed the agent to remove the debris, but they failed to do so. The whole locality is dangerous. I have two firemen on the site and one out of town, with substitutes in their places. 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 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. The dry weather makes it imperative that no delay should be made in getting engines at work. A small sum would be spent fitting up one of the empty stores on Cornhill street for the use of the fire department. As present the engine in the large 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 mixing of the engine and truck at the last fire on View street, caused the issuance of an order to avoid this portion of the street, between Quadra and Vancouver streets.

It is almost unnecessary to add that Victoria West, the eastern section of the city, has a day department of fire engines to save them from fire. One engine, six hundred feet of hose, one truck and one chemical engine are in the hands of the fire department. It is not necessary to save the millions of dollars' worth of property in this city, and should a company be organized, it should refer to the many valiant efforts made to point out the fire engines in the city. I have three o'clock this afternoon the water gauge in the City Hall indicated 22 inches of water in the sewerage system. I throw a one-inch stream, direct from a hydrant in 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, Yours obedient servant, THOMAS DEASY, Chief of Fire Dept.

This letter was referred to the fire wardens. 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 committee.

A letter re the defective sewerage at the Grand Pacific Hotel was referred to the sewerage committee to report. City Engineer Wilmut 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 attended to.

Ald. Belyea asked that this matter 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. Victoria, B. C., June 28, 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 15th day of June, 1893, which bears the signature of the City Engineer. The letter is in substance as follows: "The Corporation is obliged to discontinue the 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 communication 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 as 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 a 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 agreed upon, and it is not fair to expect that the Corporation should be allowed to renege its contract. The letter of the 15th of June, to which we have referred, expresses the intention on the part of the Council to directly sever from him his services from the 30th of June, to which we have referred. It is not fair to expect that the Corporation should be allowed to renege its contract. The letter of the 15th of June, to which we have referred, expresses the intention on the part of the Council to directly sever from him his services from the 30th of June, to which we have referred. It is not fair to expect that the Corporation should be allowed to renege its contract.

the interest of the public. It was their interest that he had at heart.

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in the letter of the 8th instant, we were informed that the Corporation had authorized the damages to which we have referred.

As early reply will oblige. Yours faithfully, Ald. Bragg said that the sooner the city knew that Mohun was a pensioner in the city the better. Mohun had a contract. If it were legal let him take action.

Acting-Mayor McKillop said that he had told them that there was a contract. 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 aye. There were also Ald. Baker and Ald. Miller in the council chamber at the time.

Acting-Mayor McKillop declared the motion lost. Ald. Baker rose to a question of privilege. He did not hear the motion put and had his hand on the desk. Was not the chair going to count Ald. Miller and him in with the ayes? Mayor Heaven had always done so.

Acting-Mayor McKillop replied that Ald. Baker's hand should not be under the desk. The chair could not help ask the ayes and nays.

Ald. Baker and Bragg voted aye and Ald. Belyea and Henderson nay.

Acting-Mayor McKillop declared it a tie and voted with the nays. 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 council chamber, stopping for a moment at Ald. Bragg's chair. Ald. Bragg got up and followed Ald. Baker out of the room.

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 often in a social way."

"Ah, I see! Thank you very much for a hint. I'll attend to this." Three fires occurred, with a loss estimated at \$2,000. Two of the fires were promptly 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 noticed the agent to remove the debris, but they failed to do so. The whole locality is dangerous. I have two firemen on the site and one out of town, with substitutes in their places.

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 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. The dry weather makes it imperative that no delay should be made in getting engines at work.

A small sum would be spent fitting up one of the empty stores on Cornhill street for the use of the fire department. As present the engine in the large hall is liable to injury, and cannot be taken out at night without breaking the lock on the gates.

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It is not necessary to save the millions of dollars' worth of property in this city, and should a company be organized, it should refer to the many valiant efforts made to point out the fire engines in the city.

I have three o'clock this afternoon the water gauge in the City Hall indicated 22 inches of water in the sewerage system. I throw a one-inch stream, direct from a hydrant in 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, Yours obedient servant, THOMAS DEASY, Chief of Fire Dept.

This letter was referred to the fire wardens. 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 committee.

LATE NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Strained Relations Between the French and the Siamese.

THE LITTLE WAR IN ACHHEEN

A Couple of Big Fires, a Few Earthquakes, Two Wrecks, a Little Dash of Smallpox and Other Unusual Pleasantries in the Far East.

Late Oriental advices by the Empress of China, which arrived this morning, eleven days from Yokohama, are as follows: Rich deposits of placer gold have been discovered in Burma.

Ten fresh cases of smallpox are reported to have occurred in Nagasaki on the 18th inst. Application has been made to the Kyoto local government for permission 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 Seoul.

Twenty-four hair ropes, measuring in all 4,325 feet and weighing 8,877 lbs., were contributed by the women of Japan for the purpose of drugging the timbers used in the recent reconstruction of the Eastern Hongwanji temple at Kyoto.

The loss of the Nippon Cement Company from the fire which occurred at the factory at Yasuhashi, Kumamoto Prefecture, on the 12th inst., is stated to amount to between 140,000 and 150,000 yen. A building which covered an area of over 500 taubo and more than 30,000 barrels of cement were destroyed.

The Russian gunboat Korsetz, having recently anchored at Shishiki-ura, Shirato island, Nagasaki Prefecture, and engaged in taking soundings there, a secretary of the Matsuyama 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 69. The count had been suffering for many months from a severe 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 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 San'yacho, Asakusa, Tokyo, and 49 houses were totally and 10 partially destroyed before the flames could be brought under control. The origin of the fire is said to have been accidental.

On the 16th inst. the people of Kamimizo, Kozu 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. The matter is being investigated.

Lead rumblings were heard on several occasions on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. in the neighborhood of Mitsuama village, Uwomine district, Niigata Prefecture. The sounds could not be precisely located, but were believed to emanate from the volcanic peaks of Akayu or Saka in the Shimane and Akayu ranges.

The investment of Khone by the Siamese has been terminated and the French garnison in Siam has been ordered to leave. Captain Thorens is still a prisoner with the Siamese at Kong up the river, some distance from Khone. The Governor-General has asked the Siamese mandarin Thorens to release the French prisoners.

The Achinese have attacked Balabian. The employees of the oil works have taken refuge in the fort, and the Dutch garrison at Langkat, Winbo for Langkat. The Netherlands consul at Penang has ordered the Dutch gunboat Sumbas to Balabian.

The Duke of Teck's Family. At a moment when the public mind is interested 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 Europe.

Princess Marie Dorothea, the eldest sister of the Duke's father, Prince Alexander von Wurtemberg, having been married to the Archduke Joseph, last Palatine of Hungary, brother of the Emperor Francis, became mother of the 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 of Spain. The other sisters of the Duke's father were Princess Paulina, who married her first cousin, William I. of Wurtemberg, 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 Paul of Russia, and another sister was the first wife of the Emperor Francis.

Crisp's Opinions. Atlanta, Ga., July 4.—Speaker Crisp passed through this city to-day on his way to New York. He will stop in Washington to see Secretary Carlisle. He approves of an August session, saying he thought it would ally public apprehension, and continued: "I am strongly in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks. It will be very important step on the part of the Democratic party looking to a complete enforcement of our ideas of financial reform. Again I believe 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 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 in preparing a tariff bill. I hope to see a radical reduction made in the tariff of the necessities and as great a reduction of the luxuries as the conditions will allow."

The Dangerous Nutmeg. Cases are not infrequently reported in which children, and sometimes grown persons, are poisoned by the free use of nutmegs, it not being generally known that the nutmeg is a 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 noxious to the taste, except in small quantities, that the consumer is warned in a very positive manner before he has had an opportunity to do himself a very serious injury. This is not the case, however, with the nutmeg, which contains a very deadly character, may be consumed without inconvenience in quantities sufficient to produce fatal results; and it is surprising, not that death occasionally occurs from its use, but that such cases are not more frequent. A fatal case has been recently reported in which a boy of eight years fell into a comatose condition after eating two nutmegs, and died within twelve hours.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. A Visitor's Experiences—British Columbia's Poor Exhibit. (Correspondence of the Times.) Chicago, June 24.—Visitors to Chicago are naturally asked first if they have been to see the fair. Well, I have been to the fair, several times. You ask, is 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 from the fair grounds, and it costs just 10 cents to get there by elevated railway or by cable car, 20 cents by boat. Or, to be plainer, the fare from the vicinity of the four houses, one and a half miles from where I am, is, via cable cars or elevated railway 5 cents, Illinois Central railway 10 cents, steamboat 15 cents each way. Time, Illinois Central, 14 minutes, elevated, about 20; about 40 minutes by boat.

The city is not one-half full, and consequently good accommodation can be had cheap. First-class rooms may be had for \$5 to \$7 per week (and no putting two in a room, as is reported), by going to the far larger part of the city, the north side. This, of course entails an extra 5 cents for car fare. Meals can be had at any price from 15 cents to \$2 per day for meals. On the fair ground there are a lot of restaurants 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, somewhat higher than in the city, but after experiencing an exhibition at Victoria one is forced to ask how it is done so cheaply.

The 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 raising. The fishery exhibit has to be hunted for all through the general Canadian fishery exhibit, and when found it is, of course, very limited, and a few stuffed B. O. salmon sent by the Ontario government being the principal feature. There are a few fine cases of salmon, possibly enough to fill two cases. The agricultural exhibit is fairly good, but it is in the forestry building 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 Columbia can do in the timber line, while every other country in the known world, and many of them very little known, 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. Davis was here a few days 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 showing.

I have called on Mr. Law some five or six times, but unfortunately have not been able to find him at his office. I do not know who is to blame. I have met several old friends among the Ontario, Quebec and Dominion officials, and see some of them every day, but they have not yet succeeded in seeing Mr. Law.

Ontario, as usual, is the banner province. In mining, agriculture, fruit, and stock raising, they will hold their 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 the fair a success, and to have their departments in good order and looking well.

In conclusion, I would say to any Victorian who may contemplate visiting the fair, that it is well worth a visit. It is a very interesting and instructive exhibition, 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 the fair a success, and to have their departments in good order and looking well.

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WILHELM'S SPEECH.

Address of the 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 occupied the southeast corner of the royal palace and took position 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 German Empire. After them came 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 Emperor, by knocking upon the floor with his staff, and the Emperor, in full military uniform, entered the saloon and proceeded directly to the dais, which 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 and clear voice, read as follows:—

"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 counselors, 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 experienced no change.

The relations of the Empire with other powers have been 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. Our military strength, in its 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 us by the constitution. I consider that all the means at our disposal must be utilized in order to establish an effective defense of the fatherland.

You will receive immediately a new bill regarding the peace footing of the army, in which there will be taken into account as far as possible certain demands 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 Septennate next spring, that the bill be passed with utmost dispatch, so that the new recruit calls may be made before autumn of 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 be the means of any other business measures. I and my high counselors remain convinced that the means for the new organization can be procured without overburdening the country, on the basis of the financial bill 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 postponing payments.

Gentlemen, with great sacrifices Germany has been united in one Empire. The nation honors most those who staked their blood and prosperity to safeguard the glorious achievements 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 ourselves 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 aims."

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 cheers. When the Emperor had concluded 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, saying:—"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 Bavarian ministry called for three cheers for the Emperor, and they were given with a hearty shout. The uniform worn by the Emperor was that of the Garde du Corps. The members of the Social Democratic and Radical Parties, 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 Franc Lick Springs at French Lick, Indiana, to relieve him of the fever now giving him so much trouble. The springs have been noted for half a century for their curative qualities. As a cure for obesity they are recommended by members of the medical profession, and the waters would prove of advantage in the president's case.

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