



WESTERN WORLD.

Events of the Day in North and South America.

A GENERAL NEWS "ROUND UP"

Chronic Revolutionary Condition of Southern Republics.

The Great Expectations of a Citizen of Delaware—Killed in a Duel in Mexico—A Poor Man With a Large Family Comes Into Possession of Great Wealth.

Wilmington, Delaware, May 29.—Harvey J. Frisby, an employee of the Lobbey & Frisby Company, in this city, has been struggling for two years to get possession of an estate in New York city which he says is worth \$5,000,000, and which he alleges has been kept from him for years.

South American Happenings

Panama, May 29.—It is reported that 5,000 residents of Pasto, Ecuador, are fleeing from influenza, and only one-fourth of the cases prove fatal, and the situation is said to be frightful.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—Rev. William Graham and his wife, while walking yesterday on their way home on the Central railway track, were overtaken by a train and crushed to death.

Chicago, May 29.—The World's Press Congress came to a close last night with religious services in which Bishop John H. Vincent and other prominent ministers participated.

Brazil and China.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29.—C. A. Carlisle of Brazil, has been in this city for the purpose of engaging 100,000 Chinamen annually for a term of years to work on the coffee plantations of Brazil.

Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

City of Mexico, May 29.—A treaty has just been concluded between the Governments of Mexico and San Salvador which has for its object the promotion of friendship, commerce and navigation between the two countries.

Inherited Seven Millions.

Southampton, Conn., May 29.—Frank Harmon, a poor mechanic with a large family, living in Marion, has just received notice that his wife has some inheritance of \$7,000,000 by the death of her brother, wealthy banker in New York.

Jefferson Davis Re-Interment.

Montgomery, Ala., May 29.—The train bearing the remains of the late Jefferson Davis arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. At all the stations passed during the night there were crowds upon the platform, and heads were lowered as the train passed by.

EASTERN WORLD.

To-Day's News From the Continent of Europe.

THE CHOLERA SEASON NOW OPEN

Two Deaths From the Dread Scourge in France.

Suspicious Cases in Hamburg—The Duchess of Sutherland Again a Free Woman—Bismarck Gives His Opinion of the Fair—Dispatches From New Westminster and Vancouver.

Paris, May 29.—Two deaths from a disease of a choleraic nature occurred at Toulouse, in the department of the Haute Garonne, and one death of a similar character at Nimes, in the department of Gard.

The Cholera Season Begins.

Hamburg, May 29.—The committee on the prevention and detection of cholera, constituted by the Senate of Hamburg, declared official to-day that the clerk who was supposed to be suffering during the previous week from diarrhoea, died on Saturday from Asiatic cholera.

Bad News for the Colonel.

London, May 29.—Colonel J. T. North, the "Nitrate King," received a cable dispatch from Iquique, Chile, to-day to the effect that a hurricane had destroyed the mole at the nitrate port of Junin, and had done \$150,000 damage.

Canadian Cattle.

London, May 27.—Canadian cattle continue to be slaughtered at Liverpool, Glasgow and Deptford in large numbers, and the price of the animals is rising.

Churchill Attacks Blake.

London, May 29.—Mr. Edward Blake has been most bitterly attacked by Lord Randolph Churchill. He says that he was a perfect failure in Canadian politics, and that he had ruined the country.

Release of the Duchess.

London, May 29.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who was sentenced on April 13th to be imprisoned for six weeks for having destroyed a document which she was permitted to see in the course of the trial, was today released on her own recognizance.

Bismarck's Opinion of the Fair.

Berlin, May 29.—Prince Bismarck yesterday received the editor of a Swiss newspaper, who is bound for New York and Chicago, and who asked his opinion of the Chicago World's Fair.

Anniversary of His Coronation.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—To-day is the tenth anniversary of the crowning in Moscow of the Czar of the Russians, and by the orders of the autocrat it will be observed by festivities that will extend over a week, and at which, notwithstanding the misdeeds and poverty that exist throughout the empire, will be necessitated a lavish expenditure of money.

Restrained From Closing.

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—Judge Stein today issued a temporary injunction restraining the exposition directors from closing the World's Fair on Sundays.

Murderer Graves Free.

Denver, Colo., May 29.—Dr. Thatcher Graves, who last year was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I., is to-day a free man for the first time in two years.

In Memory of Moore.

Chicago, May 29.—Chicago is to have a monument to the memory of Thomas Moore, Ireland's patriot-poet, and the movement will be begun to-day by a mass meeting and entertainment at Central Music Hall, over which Rev. Archdeacon Peattie will preside, and at which prominent Roman Catholics will deliver addresses.

Type-Writing Contest.

Chicago, May 29.—Students and experts of stenography will be interested in the match which will take place at Central Music Hall this evening between J. C. Graham, Philadelphia, and J. C. McGinnis, enigmatic shorthand writer of Illinois. It is a contest of speed and skill for a purse of \$500.

Philadelphia, May 29.—David Coldren, aged 43, shot at his home and then fired a bullet into his own brain. He had been on a week's "spree" since receiving his pension money. A recent accident injured his head and he was believed to be insane. He left a letter denouncing his spouse.

A DECISIVE BATTLE

The Nicaraguan Troops to Attack the Revolutionists To-Day.

SANGUINE OF COMPLETE VICTORY

Sacaca's Chances Are Much Brighter Than Ever Were.

The American Cabinet Consider How They Will Enforce the Geary Act—How Taxes are Collected in Kentucky—Events of the Day All Over the World.

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San Salvador, May 27.—It is known here that a difference exists among the members of the committee appointed by the Nicaraguan revolutionists to have provisional control. Ex-President Joaquin Zelaya, the representative of the Progressist party, is at complete variance with Eduardo Mantillo, representative of the Conservatives, who threaten to withdraw from the provisional government. It is even stated that Mantillo has entertained propositions from Sacaca, Santos Zelaya, the representative of the Liberal party, and the revolutionist committee, is said to be quietly working for his own election to the presidency, and as both the others name are said to have no presidential aspirations, there is likely to be a triangular fight inside of the revolutionary governing committee.

Collecting Taxes in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., May 27.—United States Marshal Blackburn and every available deputy, with over 100 special agents, are in camp at Central City. The marshal will, in accordance with the order of the federal court, levy on the property of the citizens of Muldenburg county to collect defaulted interest on bonds voted by the county to aid construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railway. Blackburn now a part of the Newport-News and Mississippi Valley system. Should the citizens resist the levy, a writ of habeas corpus will be issued by Marshal Blackburn has declared that he will execute the order of the court at any cost. A meeting of the citizens will be held in Greenville to-day. The citizens recently swore to resist the death attempts to levy on their property. Collector A. M. Capps yesterday began collecting the large tax. Followed by a force of 24 men, armed to the teeth, he started through the town. At the Sandusky Hotel, a party was made and the property of a horse was seized. The people are waiting and hope an injunction will be served on Monday. Judge Charles Evans is now in Louisville for that purpose.

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One More Victim.

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FISHERIES PROTECTION.

Programme of the Commission—Some Cabinet Rumors.

Ottawa, May 27.—Commander Wakeham, of the fishery protective fleet, leaves for New York on Wednesday next. He is the commissioner from Canada who, with a United States commissioner, will engage into the better protection of the coast and inland fisheries, so that both countries may adopt similar regulations and thus do away with two sets of laws being enforced, one on one side and a different one on the other side of the boundary. The commission will follow the fishing fleet on the coast as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then taking the St. Lawrence river, is expected to return to Ottawa on the 1st of July.

Ottawa, May 27.—The following notice to sealers appears in to-day's Canada Gazette: "Referring to the arrangement concluded between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the U. S. for the continuation, until 31st of October, 1893, of the prohibition of seal killing in Behring Sea, public notice is hereby given that order of Her Majesty the Queen-in-council has been issued prohibiting seal killing in Behring Sea until the 1st day of March, 1894, until Her Majesty otherwise directs."

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Sacramento, Cal., May 29.—A conspiracy of the Highlander society to exterminate another organization was discovered by the police late last night. The police went through Chinatown and found that mines of high explosives had been laid to blow up the headquarters of the Cheong Kong Tong society, and other buildings. The police seized the explosives and traced the mines through long and tortuous underground passages. The plot is the result of the murder trial now in progress, in which two members of the Bing Kong Tong society are charged with killing a member of the Cheong Kong Tong society.

New York, May 29.—The Central Labor Federation yesterday adopted an amended constitution by which the constitution of the organization is to be supported the socialist ticket. A letter from the trades council of Los Angeles, California, saying that Samuel Gompers had sent the Central Labor Federation had no influence among workmen and was only a tail to the socialist kite. The meeting followed the secretary to tell the Los Angeles workers that what Mr. Gompers said was not strictly true.

New York, May 29.—Dr. Shrady was arrested this morning and discharged, on giving \$5000 bail in the action of Mrs. Sarah J. Munroe, to recover \$20,000 damages for alleged seduction of her son, a marriage. He is a brother of Dr. G. Shrady, Mrs. Munroe, a widow, lives at 126th street. She is a distant relative of Dr. Shrady.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 29.—The east bound Seneca street trolley car was struck by a Lackawanna train at ten o'clock last night. Motorist John Martos was fatally injured; Abel Waldan, aged 13 years, seriously injured, and recovered; another passenger was badly hurt.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—A cablegram from Mary Anderson was received this morning stating that her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griggs, died in London this morning from Bright's disease, aged 62.

New York, May 29.—In Methodist churches throughout the United States yesterday there were special services in prayer that the Creator may so order the minds of men as to secure just treatment for the Chinese in this country. The Methodist church has the largest number of members in the Celestial Empire, and great fears are entertained that it may be compelled to entirely suspend its work in this direction as a result of the action of the supreme court in deciding the Geary law constitutional. The leaders of the denomination believe that the fervent prayers of righteous men women avail much, and hence yesterday was set aside as a day of solemn supplication in every Methodist church of the land.

Chicago, May 29.—To-day is the 45th anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and a large number of brothers and sisters of the Badger State are holding a reception at the Wisconsin state building in honor of the event.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29.—Train No. 26 on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, struck a horse in the cattle guard west of Broad Ripple, eight miles from here at 11 this morning. The engine and baggage car turned over and three coaches left the track. Engineer Geo. T. Plant died shortly after the accident. Fireman Williams was badly injured.

San Francisco, May 29.—Charles Ackers, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced in the U. S. district court this morning to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of \$1000. Ackers was one of the gang of counterfeiters who killed Louis Dolan, a prominent citizen of the Sacramento River a short time ago.

San Francisco, May 29.—Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning the steamer Williams Valley arrived from Astoria, Br., bringing a large party of Oregon merchants, whose object in visiting San Francisco is to consult with the board of trade regarding the establishment of closer trade relations with the merchants of this city. The visiting merchants on landing were met by a committee from the board of trade and escorted to the Palace Hotel.

San Francisco, May 29.—The case of John W. Flood, ex-cashier of the Donkey-Kelly saloon, at Central City, \$164,000, was postponed to-day until June 5th.

Newark, N. J., May 29.—Justice Philip Sommer was ordered by the court to be held in prison for extortion.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Austin, Texas, May 29.—A head-on collision between trains on a suburban railroad here last night resulted in the death of two passengers and serious injury to several others. The dead are Charles Lind and Francisco Santos. Gus Dyer, the engineer, was terribly cut about the face and body. The collision was the result of disobedience of orders to one crew to take the proper siding.

THE SEATTLE STILL AGROUND.

The Efforts Made to Pull Her Off Have Proved Ineffectual.

Port Townsend, May 27.—The steamer City of Seattle lies high and dry at low water on the sand spit at Point Marrowstone. The tugs Wandener and Pioneer and the steamer City of Kingston had hold of the stranded vessel for two or three hours last night, but were unable to budger her. She lies in a comfortable position and is in no immediate danger unless a southerly gale comes on to blow, which is quite improbable. It is expected that the tug Wandener, crarer, Tyee, Tacoma and Holyoke each took the Seattle in tow and tried to pull her off into deep water. Shortly after midnight the steamer City of Kingston arrived from Victoria and joined the other boats. If these five boats fail to get her off the spit, chances are that she will remain there for some time.

Yesterday Captain H. F. Jackson returned to this port and took charge of the tug Wandener. The tug Wandener arrived at one o'clock on the City of Seattle's run to Tacoma, while Captain D. B. Jackson went to Marrowstone Point to superintend getting the City of Seattle off the sand spit. The report reached here that the vessel's stern was in deep water and that she rested on an edge of the bank, and that her boiler was cracked. When this was noticed a number of captains expressed the idea that she was likely to be considered a total loss. The tug Wandener is entirely around the boat, forming a cradle for the tugs to pull at instead of taking the tug from her bits.

FROM THE SEALERS.

Letter From Japan Coast Reports Several Losses in a Storm.

San Francisco, May 27.—A private letter received here from one of the crew of the sealing steamer Alexander gives the first news of the fate of the vessel. It will be remembered that when the Alexander was "tipped out" it was rumored that she had sailed for Alaska. The letter from the Alexander is dated at Hakodate, Japan, and states that the vessel was blown out of Japanese waters since her arrival from Honolulu. The steamer Alexander had taken 1002 skins, "not having had very good luck as the writer of the letter puts it. One of the hunters, who was a "high line" with 127 skins. On May 1 the steamer Alexander was blown out of the sea. The Herman 278, the Agnes Macdonald 809 and the San Diego 80. Many of these are and some have twenty to sixty skins. The schooner Rose Sparks lost 300 of her loads, but the Alexander picked them up and stored them on the steamer at Hakodate when she was left.

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THE CYCLONE'S HOME

Kansas and Missouri Again Storm Swept.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Rumors in Regard to the C. P. R. Steamship Service.

Conclusion of a Great Mining Suit—Removing the Remains of Jeff Davis

How a Sick Banker was Served With Writs—Latest Proceedings of the Nicaraguan Revolutionists.

Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—Dispatches from several towns in Missouri

and from one point in Kansas report a severe wind storm of almost cyclonic violence.

Belgian Chamber of Deputies

Deputy Relations of Belgium and of the Netherlands

Confidence in the Chancellor

of the Reichstag

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RIGHT OF SEIZURE

Sir Charles Russell Quotes American Precedents.

WHEN SEARCHING IS JUSTIFIABLE

Reparation Due When Suspicion is Unfounded.

An American Who Denied the Right to Seize Foreign Vessels Except in Time of War—Professor Elliott Cast Off as Untrustworthy by the American Council.

Paris, May 26.—Sir Charles to-day continued his examination into American precedents on the right of seizure.

A COAST SURVEY.

A Need for Canada—An Escaped Convict Captured.

Ottawa, May 26.—The department of justice received a dispatch stating that Harry Hill, the escaped convict, from the St. Charles prison, had been arrested at Detroit, under the name of Harry Hayes, for opium smuggling.

At the meeting of the Royal Society yesterday Prof. Johnston read an important paper on the need of a coast survey for Canada.

The bodies of Angelina, aged 5, Joseph, aged 6, the two children of Gregory Joliffe, were found floating in the Ottawa River here. They were drowned on Tuesday afternoon.

The Baroness Macdonald and Hon. Mary Macdonald will leave here tomorrow for Montreal, where they will be the Vancouver on Saturday for England.

CONSENTED TO RETURN.

Cashin Will go South and Stand Trial for Fraud.

San Francisco, May 26.—D. M. Cashin, formerly deputy collector of this port, who several months ago fled to British Columbia to avoid arrest for having defrauded the government, was returned here by the British government.

Will Marry an Indian.

Sisseton Agency, S. D., May 26.—The Goodwill Mission society is stirred up over the marriage of Miss C. D. Rockwell, a teacher, and Richard King, full-blooded Indian, attached to the working force of the mission.

An American Centennial.

Rock Island, Ill., May 26.—Mr. Moss Pierre, a long time resident of this village, celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brown.

South American News.

Buenos Ayres, May 26.—Ministers Victoria and Remero have resigned. Senator Quintana will probably be named as minister of the interior and Senor Escapante as minister of finance.

Commission Swindlers Caught.

City of Mexico, May 26.—Commission agents Monagon and Alonzo are charged with fraud, having during the last few months swindled many customers out of large sums.

Another Australian Suspension.

Melbourne, May 26.—The Mercantile Financial Trustee and Agency Company has suspended payment. The nominal capital exceeds £4,000,000, and British deposits in the institution amount to £300,000.

THE PRINCESS MAY

No Allowance will be Made Her by Parliament.

AN EVENT THAT IS UNPRECEDENTED

No Additional News From Behring Sea Commission.

Sheep-Stealers on Pender Island Captured in the Act—A Gang of Marauders—A Whiskey War in Vancouver Arouses the Interest of Temperance Men.

London, May 27.—Princess May of Teck celebrated the 20th anniversary of her birthday yesterday. The White Lodge at Richmond Park was gaily decorated. The Duke of York passed the day at the palace.

The Arbitration.

Paris, May 27.—Sir Charles Russell argued that the seizures of vessels in the open sea were unjustifiable for any reason except piracy, and that the right of search of vessels upon the open sea was not existent, save a belligerent act or as conceded by treaty.

SUNDAY OPENING QUESTION.

The Sabbatarian Have Not Given Up Hope of Success.

Lively Night Encounter With Half-Breed Marauders on Pender Island.

New Westminster, May 27.—By a party of hunters it was learned that last week three half-breeds landed on Q. Hamilton's sheep ranch on Pender Island and shot a number of sheep.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

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Cambridge, Mass., May 26.—Harvard's famous crew in last year's football team, G. H. Lewis, was yesterday refused attention in Marks' barber shop on account of his color.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 26.—Charles A. Shapleigh, of Elliott, Me., a deacon of the Methodist Church, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his barn.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP.—158 acres good land; 100 acres fenced; 100 acres improved; 12 acres cleared; houses, barns, etc.; for sale at once.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also in the young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; the 75 pigs, and 100 chickens, to be taken in part payment, and half on mortgage if desired. For particulars apply to James N. Aikar, Nansimo, B. C., Cranberry "Star".

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 2, 1893.

THE PROPOSED LOANS.

The ratepayers will no doubt turn out in large numbers to the meeting called for this evening in the city hall to consider the proposed by-laws. There should be no need to point out to them how deeply they are interested in the matter to be discussed, since it directly affects their own property. The adoption of the by-laws will involve a total addition of \$300,000 to the city's debt, which means an addition of something like \$50,000 a year to the interest account. It is for the citizens to say whether they regard the investment of this heavy sum in the manner proposed as likely to be profitable to them. The item of \$700,000 for sewerage construction will, of course, be the central point of discussion, not only on account of its size but on account of the change of policy which its presence denotes. It had apparently been settled that sewerage construction was to proceed entirely on the local improvement plan, the property assessed benefited, the property immediately benefited, yet now the council asks for power to borrow money for the purpose on the general credit of the city. The change is simply due, it appears, to the fact that money can be more cheaply borrowed in this way, the difference in interest being so great as to involve a very substantial difference in the total cost of the work. That is a fact which light will most likely be freely thrown in this evening's discussion. It is to be hoped that the information supplied at the meeting will enable the ratepayers to vote intelligently and in their own best interests. There will amount asked is so large that there will be some very serious cogitation before they decide on voting for the by-law. The school and electric light by-laws call for much smaller sums, and need less serious consideration. In their case, too, there is no complication with the local improvement question, the issue being simply one of better utility, or necessity, on the one side and the financial burden on the other. The ratepayers will see for themselves that they need all the help they can find in coming to a wise decision on Thursday, so they will no doubt do well to attend this evening's meeting.

TIME FOR INVESTIGATION.

There is something quite familiar about the face of the Montreal bridge scandal, which is now in course of investigation by the public works department. The facts are thus stated by the Montreal Herald: "Last fall the necessity for increased accommodation for the traffic between Point St. Charles and the city having become urgent, the government decided to build a new, and to further build the piers for the adjoining Grand Trunk bridge. The estimated cost of these two structures was \$170,000. Work was begun upon them, and up to the end of April duly certified accounts for over \$400,000 expended on them had been filed with the department of railways and canals, and this sum does not by any means embrace the entire cost. There are still outstanding accounts which, it is believed, will aggregate \$100,000 more. The minister of railways and canals, alarmed at an expenditure so greatly in excess of the estimates, suspended the engineers under whose superintendence the bridges were built, and has now commissioned three well-qualified men to make an inquiry into the reasons for the excessive cost." It is very seldom, indeed, that a Canadian public work is executed for anything like the estimated cost, but this stretching of the expenditure is a new record, even the estimate goes a little beyond even the usual "extras." It was surely time to become alarmed when the amount reached such proportions.

RATHER SMALL.

Letter carriers are proverbially a long-suffering class of officials. The Dominion Government should, however, use a little of the "milk of human kindness" in its dealings with these hardworked and underpaid employees. An unnecessary cause of discontent is given by the government in stopping the pay of sick carriers and compelling the others to discharge their duties. The carriers contend that if the other members of their staff work overtime to help a sick man, either the pay should go to the sick man or be divided pro rata amongst those who do his work. As the system is administered now, if a carrier is sick for a day or two his work devolves upon the rest, the government at the same time keeping back his pay. The country hardly expects the government to descend to such petty meanness as this in its care of the public purse, and they look all the more disagreeable when the people keep in view the celebrity with which large sums escape from the treasury for "value unrecieved."

NATURALIZATION ABUSES.

The free naturalization of Asiatics at New Westminster for the purpose of qualifying them to receive fishing licenses has naturally raised a storm among the white fishermen, who find themselves in danger of being driven out of the business completely. The Fishermen's Association has taken the matter up, and is circulating a petition to the Minister of Marine, which sets forth the evils of the practice referred to and prays that a remedy may be applied. The petitioners request that "to save trouble on our rivers by desperate men whose rights are being trampled under foot to satisfy the greed of monopolists," the following system of licensing be adopted: 1. That no Japanese be granted a license. 2. That no individual or fish dealer shall be granted more than one license, and that the number of licenses now granted to the canning companies be greatly reduced. 3. That no one but the person procur-

ing said license be allowed to fish on said license. 4. That the price of one fishing license shall be five dollars (\$5) per year in all parts of the province. 5. That any man properly qualified be granted a license. Apparently it was intended that the first clause should apply to Chinese and that the second to Japanese, since there could be no reason for discriminating in their favor. In commenting on this petition the Columbian expresses the following sentiments, with which we entirely agree: "It is to the interest of the large, that the fishing industry should be preserved to free white labor, instead of being suffered to drift wholly into the hands of the degraded slave labor, which is the inevitable trend at present. We trust that the petition of the Fishermen's Association may receive the immediate and earnest consideration of the Ottawa authorities, and that prompt action may follow."

THE BY-LAWS.

Judging from the slim attendance at last evening's meeting most of the citizens are either careless about the passage of the by-laws to-morrow or are hostile to them. We trust they have at least looked into the matter for themselves and will come to a decision on rational grounds. They have to consider that if the money for sewerage construction is not raised on general bonds, as is proposed, it must be raised on local improvement debentures at a much higher rate of interest. The only other alternative is leaving the sewers unconstructed, and that is by no means a pleasant one. From present appearances it must be concluded that the ratepayers prefer either to let the local sewerage plan or do without the sewers. Whatever may be the fate of the other by-laws, we earnestly hope that the one relating to the schools will be carried. Under present conditions the younger generation is not receiving fair play, and an improvement is absolutely necessary. It is hardly possible that the small yearly outlay which the school loan would entail can outweigh with the citizens the health and mental progress of their children.

The state of Montreal's civic politics is illustrated by the recent transaction connected with a crematory site. There has been an investigation, the result of which is thus summarized by the Witness: "One of the aldermen who sanctioned the purchase at 18 cents was told by the holder of the property when it was first thought of as a site that an offer of twelve and a half cents would be accepted and one of ten cents considered by the company. This alderman boasts of being a judge of the value of property and a shrewd business man. Perhaps he is both, but he is very evidently anything but a profitable servant to the people of the city."

Looking at it with the concluding that, the purchase of the Gregory farm by the health committee displays inexcusable recklessness. This land was purchased for city uses by the health committee, yet each member of this body in his testimony before the investigating committee swore that he knew nothing about the purchase. No one knew, apparently, whether the city was getting value for its money or was being fleeced."

Speaking of the recently issued volume relating to Canada's trade relations the Globe observes: "The blue book supplies additional proofs of the melancholy collapse of the Government policy from every point of view. To the purchase of their duties. The carriers, namely, a reciprocity of tariffs, they have shown themselves to be inimical. Instead of securing reciprocity of trade, it has incited to increased hindrances to trade with our customers on the other side of the line. It has equally failed in all the other aims it professed to have. The boasted home market for the farmer has not increased his prices but lowered them, and depreciated the value of his land 25 to 30 per cent. Monopolists and combination have joined hands to relieve him of what his products bring. Depreciation in the country an stagnation in the towns is the return we have not for the extraordinary powers granted by the Canadian people to the men so rich in promise and so poor in performance. Give us the power to take from Peter and give to Paul, said they, and we will create continuous general prosperity. They have respected the blancher for fourteen years—years of heroic sacrifice on the part of the mass of the people—and every national symptom proclaims their egregious failure, not the least significant of which is this blue book, wherein their inability to control and compel the currents of commerce is so palpably confessed."

According to a London cable dispatch, the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway has made default on its bonds, and although the step was not unexpected it is likely to have a bad effect on the London money market. Not only Northwest railway schemes, but Canadian railway enterprises in general will be looked at askance in consequence of this outward incident. The Manitoba and Northwestern trustees are to hold a meeting on June 13th.

The Globe: "The secretary of the Wollen Manufacturers' association, in consideration of the threatened loss of tariff privileges, says there is too much unnecessary antagonism on the part of the workingmen. The workingman is in demand when tariffs are being secured, but is not wanted when they are being divided."

The gubernatorial chair of the state of Ohio seems to exercise a malign influence on the fortunes of its occupants. Foster, Campbell, Foraker and McKinley, who have filled it in succession, have all gone to the wall financially. Directions for Colic in Horses. Contents of small bottle of Pain-Killer in quart bottle, add pint warm or cold water, sweeten with molasses, shake well until all dissolved, and then add. Give about half at once, then balance in ten or fifteen minutes, if first dose is not sufficient. This will be found a never-failing remedy. 25c. for a large bottle.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

German Politics the Disturbing Factor—What Leo Said to Wilhelm.

Paris, May 30.—The European situation continues to be dominated by the German question, the efforts made by the Emperor and the Empire show how grave the conditions are. Many other indications increase this impression, especially in Catholic diplomacy. The different nuncios of the Pope are all restless, as if some of the responsibilities came from Rome. The nuncios relate that the Emperor William told that he was determined to make war, as France was a danger to European monarchies. She does not accept the situation brought about by the events of 1870, therefore war is inevitable, consequently it would be better to make war now in order to diminish as rapidly as possible the burdens weighing upon the people. The Pope, in relating this interview, is said to have remarked: "I pledged of the truth of these reports is that since the interview with the Emperor Leo has had masses said daily to turn away the threatening evil. With such symptoms it can be understood that the tone of international politics is not rose-colored."

Another political factor is the ever-increasing friction between France and Great Britain. There is a bitter spirit, especially in the colonial affairs of Madagascar and Siam, where France has a great interest. The British have received ammunition and arms from Great Britain it will be readily understood that the French conservative party will not be satisfied with such proceedings, which are habitual in British politics. As to internal politics, France is making ready for the elections. All reports coming from the provinces show that the Panama scandals have produced no effect upon the public mind. The policy of the next Chamber of Deputies will be very much like the present one. Republicans believe that the Conservatives will gain 20 seats to the "remained," as they are called. That is, the Monarchists, who have become Republicans. The Socialists will gain 20 seats, especially in the south. After the elections it is probable that President Carnot will resign, and a President Carnot will be elected, which will have a chance of lasting two years and may give to France the much needed stability of government.

GERMAN TORY BILL.

Deputies Who Voted Against the Measure Publicly Commended. Berlin, May 30.—The Rhineland and Clerical parties have published an election manifesto, which commends their deputies for voting against the army bill, and declares that the growth of the army budget renders impossible any advance in the matter of social reform. The Rhineland and Clerical parties profess a willingness to grant as much of the government demand as is indispensable to the security of the empire.

The Catholic Poles of West Prussia have decided to leave their candidates for the Reichstag, and to support the Polish union to agitate against the needless increase of taxation. Dr. Alexander Meyer, Radical deputy in the Reichstag for the First Berlin district, in addressing the Reichstag, declared that he had not conferred in advance with the parties as to the additional taxation contemplated by the bill, and that he would not support it. He says, in any way as affecting the merits of the bill, whether the government had been convinced that an increase of the army was necessary, and, therefore, he favored the Hüne committee.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A Question of Removing Flags—Home Rule Bill Open to Modification. London, May 30.—In the House of Commons to-day the Liberal Unionist members for the Government had ordered the removal of Union Jacks from the hotels at Belfast. Chief Secretary Morley replied that he had not ordered the removal of the flags. The laws had been amended so that the police could enter licensed premises, and that they could destroy any emblems displayed there and likely, in the opinion of the police, to tend to a breach of the peace. Mr. W. J. Wallwork, who had talked of voting against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, was asked whether the government adhered to the property qualification for the electors of the second chamber of the Irish legislature. Prime Minister Gladstone replied that the government had laid the property qualification before the House, and he never said the scheme was stereotyped and unalterable. It would be open to modification in accordance with the views expressed by the House.

The House, by a vote of 273 to 240, rejected a motion to postpone discussion on clause 3 of the Irish Home Rule bill, dealing with and defining the powers of the Irish legislature. By a vote of 281 to 197, the House refused to adjourn over to-morrow in order to enable the members to attend the Derby at Epsom.

CALIFORNIA'S CAPITAL.

Alaskan Steamer Trips—The Chinese Question—Minister Stevens Returns. San Francisco, May 30.—The steamer Mexico will make an extra trip from this city to Juneau, Alaska, leaving on Friday next. She will carry freight. The trip has been made necessary by reason of the fact that the Alaska steamers on the route are running on close time, making two trips per month, and have been unable to carry the freight offered. The Queen will leave here on June 1 for Astoria, and will return to Victoria during the summer months. The State of California will be ready to resume her run on the Portland route on June 15th.

United States Commissioner Sawyer was seen to-day and stated that he was not positive that the seven Chinese who were smuggled into the country from Victoria, B. C., would be heard to-morrow. I am ready at any time to see the matter settled, but, of course, I am unable to say what order I shall make. Everything will depend upon the case that the government makes. If the Chinese are legally in this country, they will probably be deported. Collector Phelps is positive that he can show that the seven Chinese men have no right to remain here.

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SUNSHINE

Speedy Way of Mexican

Common Events in an Example in Lay Extraordinarily Short 2500 Miles of Coasted and Put on Inaugurated Reigned American. Piedras Negras, a few days ago Don started to visit a ranch possession of squatter and often tried to kill his trip was for the dollar. The squatter and drew lots as to who should be hanged. Caravanza and his word of the crime were governor telegraphed to the Mexican proceeded with a boat the scene of the crime. The names of the proceeded to catch of the shot. Quick Summarizing Chollitos, President of the Central Telegraph Company, completed to-day. It was ship to Chollitos, via Nicaragua, and Santa in three sections. The surplus of 98 miles, property of the Central Telegraph Company, limited, of contract for the cable, which date the cable tured at London, ship and successfully laid records of submarine The manufacture of don was superintended France, and the laying bert Kingsford, engine both representing the American Telegraph Company, represented by Cap Hunter, of the British Canadiana, N. Y., sons of Canada (and his wife) have been the last one, Samuel L. Stan's asylum at Wahan on Saturday con- For the past year O the remarkable record persons each week to linn. The Mistake of Cleveland, Ohio, M. Dr. Splecher of the byterian church of sev- tempts have been mad- course, to bring him to dress, his sermon of All admit that the Bible. As the gener- instances are of such not have crept in- the state of the structure; that it been author of the Bible men who wrote it in- the assembly say that as a strategy as the Scriptures are in an infallible rule of vation, but this I am sure. I am required to speak. Now, to do make myself a slave pastor does not propo- Central American Granada, Nicaragua has received of force of marines from the United States. The plea that there were been to maintain of the foreign vessel immediately appointed force. The marines were. United States that morning, about 5 hours and the appoint- sioners to meet on- the morning of the morrow. The ques- Decoration Day Philadelphia, Pa. weath day was in Philadelphia. Day is bright, there is enthusiastic observan- unusual feature was the exercises of 17 off- sian flagship Dmitri consort, the Rynda, on the Austrian co- The foreign naval com- at Race Point wharf- tion committee and the U.S.N., and 2. G.A.R., and other Monumentary inter- tion of the graves at foreign guests were monument in Palmot- ex-Postmaster-Gener- on of Mead Post, d- the address. From the to Laurel Hill con- witnessed impressive grave of General Me Army. Flags were pl- of every soldier's name was observed with the national guard in the ex- was profited to the of march were crowd- and enthusiastic spect- various industries and began to muster. The parade was head- sh. General J. Barry General Reed and Troop A under the con-

Photo-Printing. The so-called "simplicious" process of printing, due to Mr. Einsie, consists of taking a sheet of paper—whether ordinary printing paper, drawing paper, or writing paper—pinning it down on a drawing board, and applying an even layer of the following by means of a sponger: Some parts, two parts, by weight, of rosin, three parts, water 100 parts. We need scarcely say that the sponger used in the usual way. When the paper is dry it is once more pinned on the drawing board, and sensitized by one part of silver nitrate in five parts of water, a strip of sponge being used; but in this case the sponge should be held in a light wooden clamp, which may readily be constructed of two pieces of cigar box wood, and elastic band or string. When fixed in a 10 per cent. "hypo" bath, and not toned, the prints have a pleasant warm brown color. If, however, a grey tone is preferred, the prints should be washed before fixing, and toned in a solution made by dissolving 15 grains of chloroplatinic acid in a pint and three-quarters of water and adding five drops of hydrochloric acid.—Photographic World.

Austrian Discipline. Vienna, May 30.—While inspecting a crack Austrian regiment of Hussars, on the parade ground of the barracks, Colonel Szmansky was yesterday angered by the clumsiness of a non-commissioned officer, who refused to oblige him, and with an oath, gave him a box on the ear. Upon his return, blushing and weeping, to his men, the officer took to his heels, and fled to his quarters. He died on the parade grounds. The affair has caused tremendous excitement throughout the garrison. It is reported that the Emperor has ordered the arrest of Colonel Szmansky, pending his trial by court martial.

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Spraying for Codling Moths. The first spraying for the apple worm should be soon after the blossoms have fallen and when the fruit has set. This is in an upright position, and presents a saucer-like cavity fitted for holding a portion of the arsenic which has been sprayed upon it. The eggs of the moth are placed in the cavity, and the apple, when it hatches and seeks to enter the fruit, eats a portion and is killed. This method does not follow soon after the spraying, the second application must be made a week or two thereafter. As the moths issue at different times from their pupae (during two weeks or more), dependent largely upon the temperature, it is well to repeat the spraying at their different localities, and as there is a second brood in July, which again deposits eggs, the danger from the codling moth is not over. But as the beneficial results from the spraying would be materially lessened after the calyx end of the apple has turned toward, comparatively few of our orchardists think it important to spray more than twice, provided the work has been properly done and not followed by rain. No application for protection from the codling worm equals that of the arsenites—either Paris green or London purple, generally used in the proportion of one pound to 200 or 250 gallons of water. I do not think the ordinary spongers from washed clothes would be sufficient strong for use. Good results have been reported from a strong solution of soft-soap in water—six quarts to 50 gallons, if I remember aright. It would hardly be safe to depend upon a tobacco solution. Possibly this or the spongers might serve to prevent the moth from depositing her eggs; or, either, if they could be thrown upon the young larvae—as they hatch from the eggs—would not eventually kill them, while they might not be poisonous if taken internally. They are useful against many of the young or smaller insects in their action, as "contact insecticides."

Unsavoury Potatoes From India. Great credit is paid to the native Indian potatoes, but owing to the fact that the domestic habits neither the Prince of Wales nor any of the society magnates who entertain at their houses, they have been invited to return to India through Russia, where the czar will be proud to treat them with every hospitality. The truth is that these Indian nabobs are only semi-civilized, and their tastes are not refined. They brought four regular wires with him from India, and these were used in the parade. He has established a harem of large dimensions in the heart of sedate Kensington. It appears that the most and possibly must be killed before his eyes, so the lower regions of the mansion have been turned into a shambles.

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A DAY WITH A CHINAMAN

The Eminent Writer, Julian Ralph, the Guest of Mr. Mongkow.

CHINATOWN IN VICTORIA DESCRIBED

A Visit to the Theatre in the "Joss" House Devoted to Parents-A Man House-Three Names-Why Chinamen go to Sunday School.

(Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly.)

The Chinatown of Victoria, Vancouver Island, is really a considerable town in itself, and harbors, perhaps, as many Mongolian souls as there are in New York and its suburbs.

As a large portion of these Chinamen have never before taken to the country that they have been further into the country, being often merely transferred, they are transformed by the Occidental influence.

The houses are not peculiar; they are what they have always been. But in all other respects they are those of China, and you feel that in Mont Street, New York, here one is certainly in the many Chinese colony.

The streets are almost all Chinese. The poorer men and laboring class, who carry their burdens by means of yokes, and women dress their children in the same manner as they did in China, and the funny little moon-faced babies and the very numerous, and in Chinese like the stores.

The merchants and rich men of the colony are proud to be often exclusively Chinese, and the same element represented by the coolie Chinamen—almost the only kind that we see in the East.

The legends on the sign boards of the stores are all Chinese, the sounds of drums from alleys and upper streets, the smell of sandal-wood and burning incense, and the wicks of the incense, loosed, crowded, every voice he hears is sing-song and pitched in a high key.

It was on the principal street of stores in this Chinatown that I met one of the leading merchants, Mr. Mongkow, and he seemed to be a very good man, and he spoke English. His name was the largest establishment in the place, and he seemed to be a very good man, and he spoke English.

He was just as distinctly a refined and honorable man. In his face he possessed the beauty of a young man, and he was round, and without a care mark; his complexion was a rich blending of the olive with the pink, and his eyes were large and dark and soft.

For a hat he wore a skull-cap of stock and mounted with a very beautiful and elegant shawl. He was wearing a pair of purple with red trimmings and buttons; his trousers were of the best material, and his feet were beautiful and elegant shoes.

Upon hearing that his visitors were from New York, and were curious to know something about his country, he led us up a stairway to a room over his store, where the goggle-eyed clerks were weighing goods and weighing the stock was all done up in parcels upon rows of shelves.

The room to which we were shown was a private office, and in the second floor, where, he said, it was his custom to entertain other merchants whenever they came to visit or to hear.

At the first glance the apartment seemed as rigidly plain as a priest's parlor, but a ray of the apartment showed them to be of a very costly character. The only articles of furniture were a table and some chairs, but they were carved and very old. Although Mr. Mongkow made no signal and spoke to me, a Chinese attendant followed him to his room, and there received an order for champagne.

Two quart bottles of this wine were brought, and he made to cool them by the application of ice. Mr. Mongkow, in asking us to drink with him, explained that he had been in his room, and there received an order for champagne.

He then asked us to learn English and English words, and when I said that each of them with whom I have been acquainted has explained to me that he entertains no idea of rejecting the religion of his country, it seems to me that there is a chance to draw the mission work going on all around us among the Chinese.

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she simply hurried to this window and sat down. The first persons to appear on the stage were the musicians, four or five in number, with as many of those most singularly shaped and alarmingly toned instruments with which the well-informed are already familiar.

The world's education is too far advanced to describe the Chinese play here. As I looked at the crudities of the stage machinery and management it occurred to me that these were not very much more rude than the beginnings of our own dramatic methods.

After all, we began without scenery, and with a herald to announce whatever we had no other means of conveying to the comprehension of the assemblage, and so do the Chinese in their plays.

With Mr. Mongkow to interpret it, the performance was really interesting. The play was "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The story was very simple, and the plot, political corruption, in which an emperor became satisfied that some persons who were building a palace for him were robbing him.

He rescinded his contract with them, and fell into a state of wild despair over his inability to find an honest man to build the palace. In the meantime the poor young man had been swimming imaginary floods, had been fighting imaginary lions, and slaying them, had been finding the blandishments of his sweetheart, who had no patience with his ambitious delusions.

He read the placard announcing his majesty's search for an honest man to build the palace, and he became fabulously wealthy out of the building of the palace. And there that night's section of the play was stopped. By attending the theatre for two or three nights longer I could have learned the rest of this interesting drama.

During the play I noticed that the members of the imaginary nobility whenever they sat down were very careful to bring their heels on the only two inches apart and to turn out their toes pigeon-fashion. I asked Mr. Mongkow why they did this, and he told me it was because they were gentlemen, and that he would not dream of sitting down among polite persons or before the camera of a photographer without being careful to dispose of his feet in the same manner.

On the next day Mr. Mongkow took us to the Joss-house, which, I noticed, he always pronounced as if it were spelled "Joss" house. It is an ordinary three-story brick building, very much like a plain dwelling, except that it has a piazza before its second story, and from that piazza flags are hoisted on special occasions. It cost the Chinamen \$18,000, but the appointments of the temple on the second floor cost almost twice as much.

I think that if I had strayed into it without a guide I should have suspected it was a temple. It was rather Chinese curios. Against the walls were cabinets of gilded wood and teak, and they contained strange armor, shields, spears and other arms and armor, fashioned as if for giants.

From the ceiling depended richly decorated lanterns of paper and silk and lamps of glass and hand-carved woods, signs in gold and green, and banners heavily fringed and gorgeously embroidered. On the floor stood very large altars, both shaped a little like our altars of stone, and it is difficult to give the reader any idea of their appearance. Mainly constructed of glass and gilded wood, they suggested one of Barnum's or the lord mayor's pagodas more than any other wheels, of course. They were not like our altars or our cabinets, but were like boxes whose sides were carved into open work, whose tops were heaped with gods and figures and lamps, and whose backs rose above the tops in a continuation of gilding and mirror-glass.

The effect of all the appointments of the room was glittering and expensive. The total cost was still evidently very great. The ceiling and walls were almost hidden, so great was the number of ornaments. The chief Joss was a dwarfed figure of a king clad in gold and wearing a golden crown with red streamers flowing from it. He sat in a little niche in the hindmost of the altars. Before his feet were many bunches of paper flowers and peacocks' feathers, and six cups of tea were spread before him against a possibility of his becoming thirsty.

The accommodating Chinaman offered to pray to his god, that he might see how it was done. As a preliminary he went to the sink and washed his hands, and then he came to the altar in front of the one bearing the image of the god.

The devotee produced some money and made a bargain with the priest—first he was for a candle and some prayer-sticks. These the attendant obtained by going to a counter which I had not noticed before. It was placed a couple of feet from the wall opposite the entrance to the room. Was startingly like a small altar, and in a lot of little cubby-holes behind it the man kept candles, prayer-sticks and tiny billets of paper, which, when he formed, were used by the devotee.

He handed the devotee a dozen or more of those little pencils of punk which we call prayer-sticks, and the devotee, holding them in one hand, while he sank upon the pillow on his knees. Holding the burning sticks in that position he bowed several times, bringing his forehead almost to the floor. He then arose and put three or four of the burning prayer-sticks in a box at the door of the temple, and three or four others in a pot on the balcony outside the windows.

He then lit his candle and placed it in front of Joss. At the same moment a servant came, and in a most vigorous fashion beat a beautiful drum. This drum was held in a higher than a man's head, by means of a framework set in the wall. The drum was decorated in green and gold, and was the shape of a great hat-box, with one end of skin and one end of wood. When the servant had pounded the drum as long as he thought necessary, and twice as long as we deemed sufficient, he walked to the other side of the room, and taking up a metal hammer, began to beat a large, loud bronze bell in the same way.

Mr. Mongkow explained that this was to notify Joss that somebody was in his house, saying his prayers, the supposition being that Joss might be asleep or off on a visit. At all events, it was considered best to notify him. While these alarms were being given, the devotee prostrated himself on his knees and palms, and lifted and lowered his body several times, bringing his forehead close to the floor with each movement. Then he arose and went to the counter and purchased a prayer. He said he desired one intended for a man about to embark on a ship. The prayer was handed to him upon a little platter, and those upon which green were served to small purchasers. He lit the prayer, and he held it while it was reduced to smoke and ash.

Then he turned to the altar and stove. This was the end of the ceremony. In the temple Mr. Mongkow showed me a picture of an almond-eyed, bearded gentleman, and told me that the person's name was Qua Gee, and that he was killed in the first act of the play. He was a window and sat in full view of the stage. Or if a woman announced that her child was being eaten by a tiger, and she must hurry to save it.

ever they were, were pictured with beads, and why I had noticed that some of the nobles on the stage, the night before, had worn false beards. He said that the reason was that a few centuries ago beards were common in China, and therefore most of the heroes and villains were pictured with beards. He added that beards were very much admired by the countrymen—stated that he had been bribed very much, as I had somehow obtained an impression that the Chinese regard beards as unclean adornments, and have religiously destroyed them for centuries, just as our Indians have done.

A queer revelation of Chinese customs was made during my talks with Mr. Mongkow. He said that he very much wished to see New York. "But," said he, "it all depends upon my mother. I fear that in a few years, my mother will well along in years, may decide to have me go to China and take the place of the head of her house."

"But who will not do with your business?" he was asked. "Why, I will have to sell it," said he. "I have been expecting to have to do so for a long time."

"What you don't mean to say that at the command of your mother you have built to find an honest man to build the palace. You don't understand," said he, with an amused expression. "In China we have to do what our parents say as long as they are alive, and finally we are obliged to obey them from years, and not in a bit more troublesome than yours. In America you do what your wives say; in China we begin and end by obeying our parents."

From the white people I heard many interesting things about the Chinese. The most intelligent white men told me that the Chinese were at once feared and respected. They were very rich, and they were very industrious. They were very capable in many respects, and very undesirable in others. They were very good at their work, and they were very honest.

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MUTINY ON THE AMPHION.

Stokers, Severely Treated and Overworked at Length Refuse Duty.

London, Tru. H. M. S. Amphion, the following article, relative to a mutiny on board H. M. S. Amphion, a vessel well remembered by British Columbia, is now commanded by Capt. John R. Pattison:

"I trust that more will be heard of the mutiny on H. M. S. Amphion, the which brief reports appeared in the press last week. From the information that has reached me, I am inclined to conclude that this affair is nothing more than a repetition of the Egeria 'mutiny' and other incidents of a similar character. In last week's Truth mention was made of the fact that six stokers refused to come to the vessel on board this ship, lasting from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. Last, however, this summary should not have been sufficiently disclosed from their mutiny in its original form, in a letter from the Amphion:

"The stokers were called at 6 a. m., and then commenced a day's work there was no necessity for. To start with, the watch made plain sail. Before half past five the stokers were piped to scrub and wash clothes. At 8 o'clock the watch below were piped to clean mess tables, and at 10 o'clock, after 15 minutes' stand easy we had to hoist down our gear. After having hands to clean we went to divisions over, we were marched off to prayers, which were short and sweet, as the stokers were to perform their proper Sunday service, but there was plenty of time to wash clothes and do other things that were necessary on that day. At 12 o'clock we went to dinner, and 1:30 o'clock we were piped to scrub the rounds. All went well until 3:45, when we were piped to clear up again. At 4 o'clock we went to evening quarters. Then clean arms and sent down top-gallant masts. After that an electric light was put on the masts, and there was no time to get into bed. There was a life-boat passed overboard, and sea boats' crews of both watches were called away to pick up the life-boat. After that we had a little bit of exercise under sail. That finished, and the lifeboats hooked on, we were piped to scrub and wash clothes, and carpenters scrub top-gallant masts. There was no time for church in the evening, and at 9 o'clock the stokers were piped to scrub the plain sail masts. This is the Sunday routine of a man-of-war at sea."

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NELSON AND KASLO.

The Trend of Events in and Around the Green Mining Camps.

There are men at work on the Bell & Robinson mine, New Denver. In all 20 claims have been recorded on the New Denver side of the Slocan slope. Seven claims for placer grounds have been located on the Salmon River, and there is every appearance of considerable success being done.

It is thought that work of more or less magnitude will be carried on this season in twenty-five to thirty mines immediately contiguous to New Denver. The waters of the upper country are becoming more and more abundant every day owing to the increased amount of drift coming in from the streams going up so rapidly.

The snow is fast disappearing from the a disappearance which will meet with the strong approval of some three or four hundred prospectors who are waiting to get up in the hills.

Eighteen men are at work repairing the trail between New Denver and Nakusp. When this is finished Nakusp will be preferable to the Slocan Crossing trail, as it is much shorter.

Games of men are being made up almost daily to go out into various parts of the country for the purpose of getting the trails into condition. Some scores of men have been sent up to Argenta to put the Duncan trail in better shape.

Dick Hughes is now lying in a dying condition at the Nelson jail. He was brought down from the mountains after suffering from injuries received from an explosion of giant powder, by means of which he had blown up the mine in the Slocan valley.

Prospectors and mining men are pouring into the Slocan valley daily. Present indications are distinctly favorable. Bartlett and son, of Pilot Bay, who bought an interest in this claim last winter, are more than satisfied with their investment.

The Nelson & Port Sheppard track is now up as far as the Ford d'Oreille bridge, and the material to complete that structure will be delivered within the next few days. When the road crosses the river, it will go several of the little temporary towns along the line and everything will be concentrated at Seward. This town will probably be the end of the line, and the most accessible point which avoids the low water in the spring.

Kaslo river has subsided considerably in the last few days. The cool weather stopped for 200 feet, and the water has receded. Rev. P. J. Munday, of Spokane, has come here to see whether Kaslo is as wicked as they say it will be. He is in the city on the lake isn't "in it" with the falls city.

Prospectors' tents are getting fewer every day. During the past week thirty men have been seen, and the prospecting camp nearer the mineral now that the snow has commenced to melt in earnest.

Recorder T. H. Landrum will come up from Alinsworth every Thursday evening to transact business pertaining to his office. He is a very good man, and he will make his business here, and will make his business here, and will make his business here.

THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA.

Some of the sights on a Journey in British Honduras.

One of the chief objects of interest in a comparatively unexplored country like British Honduras are the ruins of the ancient cities of Central America. Marvellous as massive as that of Thebes and Memphis, carvings as elaborate and characteristic as those of the Hindoo temples, and in some respects more interesting, and remain at present an impenetrable mystery.

WISHING ON A FALLING STAR.

A Galician Legend Which Gives the Origin of the Custom of Wishing on a Falling Star. Here and there in the highways and byways of the world many legends and superstitions still linger and continue to retain their ancient prestige.

Abuse of the Stomach.

Popular Science Monthly: Different constitutions have peculiarities in the way in which they assimilate food, and the old adage that what is one man's food is another's poison is a very true one. There is no ailment more common in middle life and in old age than indigestion.

The Name of Alcohol.

The reservation of the name of alcohol for the product of the distillation of wine is a modern error. In the 18th century the word, of Arabic origin, signified any principle attenuated by extreme purification or by sublimation.

Bohemia's Division.

The Bohemians cannot stand prosperity. A generation ago they were struggling to emerge from the slough of despond into which, partly through native apathy, partly through aggressive administration, they had sunk.

A Javanese Bed.

The very bed on which a man reclines at night affords him considerable opportunity for reflection. At first sight it never occurs to him that the great square object-looking with its governing mosquito curtains more like a huge birdcage than anything else was a bed.

Microbes and Bank Notes.

In the recent weekly medical article which appears in the Herald's Dundee edition some interesting facts are given showing the extent to which bank notes are carriers of disease. It is popularly supposed that paper money, however soiled by indiscriminate use, is not capable of conveying any serious amount of infection, and hence is not uncommonly seen to be handled without caution.

Elephants and Sword Blows.

Elephants are completely disabled by one blow from the Arab's two-handed sword, which almost always the huge hind leg; being deep into the bone. This feat is varied by slashing off the trunk, leaving it dangling only by a piece of skin. A Ghazal has been seen by the late Laurence Oliphant to behead a buffalo with a single stroke of his coak.

THE LATE REV. DR. McALL.

Founder of the McAll Mission in France—A Sketch of His Life.

Rev. Dr. McAll, founder of the McAll Mission in France, a work in which hundreds of Christians in Canada are interested, died on May 12. Dr. McAll, who was upwards of 71 years of age, suffered from ill-health during the winter, and spent some months in the south of England to recruit, but he had so far regained strength as to be able to return to France a few weeks ago, and the news of his death was consequently unexpected.

Where It Really Rains.

A good deal of grumbling has occurred this spring at the amount of wet weather. Persons disposed to complain on this ground may congratulate themselves that they do not live in Queensland, where rain seems to be measured by the yard instead of by the inch.

ABOUT QUICKSANDS.

A quicksand gets its name, no doubt, from the old word quick, meaning living, or animated. It is simply sand of any kind so loosened up by water as to possess no solid consistency. At first sight it cannot support any weight, and when a heavy object is imposed upon it, that object, animate or inanimate, sinks just as fast as a stone in water.

WORDS AND SWORD BLOWS.

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EUROPE UNDER ARMS.

The Great Military Burdens Imposed on the People.

The election in Germany is necessitated by the refusal of the reichstag to endorse a proposal to increase the army, and to add to the military establishment. Last year the army cost \$208,500,000, or \$20 for every family. The growth of the outlay upon the service has been very rapid. For five years after the Franco-German war no charge was made upon the people for the military establishment. Ever since that time the outlay upon the service has been very rapid.

A WOMAN'S DREAM.

Utopian Vision of the Girl of the Future—Interesting Prospectus.

Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens of Washington recently formulated for the Society of Womanhood a most interesting prospectus for the "girl of the future."

USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

They Would be Numerous if the Machine Could be Cheapened.

Perhaps when the phonograph is placed on the market at a price which will permit its general use, the labor of professional men will be lightened. It is not every one who feels able to pay \$100 for the instrument itself.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

Results of Government Operation of Railways in Europe.

The Engineering News, New York, says: "The state ownership of railways has been on trial in Europe for years. In 1839 the Prussian government commenced the building of a line from Berlin to its eastern boundary, but the results were generally unfavorable, and the ownership by the state would probably have been abandoned had not the military experience of the wars of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war shown the defects of these existing conditions and the strategic advantages of a well-devised and operated system of railways."

RECREATION—A CONTRAST.

To get a laugh out of the average middle-aged Englishman of to-day is impossible to crack a joke at his expense.

SOME TALL BUILDINGS.

The Masonic Temple, Chicago, has 20 floors above ground and a height from sidewalk to top of 274 feet. The New Netherlands Hotel, New York, will have 17 floors and will reach a height of 210 feet above the sidewalk.

THE TORY AGITATORS.

London, May 29.—The central executive committee of the Conservative party are sending circulars to the Conservative election agents throughout the country stating that the registration bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone's government will not be allowed to pass, and that the next election will be upon the existing system of the registration bill.

THE CANARY MARKET.

For more than a century the breeding of canaries has been a thriving industry in parts of Germany. In 1850 the German dealers began to ship the birds to New York in Spain or \$300,000 worth of canaries were raised every year in Germany.

same thing may be possible.

It will be possible to compare the work of Beethoven, a Bulow, a Faderowski with that of the pianists of the twentieth century. It is the strong wish of many Americans who have not had the artist of St. Petersburg that he might come to this country; but, if he will not, at least his playing may be brought here on a phonograph. The great orchestras of Europe may be compared with the symphony in perhaps the same kind of work, and the music lovers of 1893 can perhaps judge more impartially than those of to-day what do. It would be worth much to modern criticism to know how much of Paganini's fame was due to real art and how much to "virtuosity." It would be worth more to have a phonographic record of the playing of young Beethoven.

THE DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN ROCKS.

The report by the hydrographer of the admiralty of the work performed, under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty during the year 1892, in the examination and charting the seas and coasts in various parts of the world is a more detailed character than the majority of those which, in the endeavor to provide fairly reliable guides of the whole world for seamen, have been hitherto been published. The number of officers of all ranks employed amounted to 66 (42 being surveying officers), and the crews to 927. The necessity for re-examination of a more detailed character than the majority of those which, in the endeavor to provide fairly reliable guides of the whole world for seamen, have been hitherto been published.

RECREATION—A CONTRAST.

To get a laugh out of the average middle-aged Englishman of to-day is impossible to crack a joke at his expense. "Poor old porpoise, as somebody has called him, his innocent pleasures have vanished with his youth, and he has nothing now left to live for but his respectability; his solemn, respectable, and his money-bags. The old man has been the youthful Englishman and his middle-aged parent is something startlingly new and different. The old man is the latter is a moving mountain of ponderosity and fat. It is all for want of outdoor exercise and recreation. Twenty-five years ago the solitary pleasures of to-day was the fun-loving son of a middle-aged father. If anybody had then shown him in a private mirror the figure he would cut at the end of a quarter of a century he would have committed suicide in sheer vexation and disgust. But while the ordinary pleasures have been forever and the cure for the vast majority of cases is one or two hours' daily exercise and recreation in the open air."

SOME TALL BUILDINGS.

The Masonic Temple, Chicago, has 20 floors above ground and a height from sidewalk to top of 274 feet. The New Netherlands Hotel, New York, will have 17 floors and will reach a height of 210 feet above the sidewalk. Among the never-building erected in Chicago are the Katadin and Wachusett, each of 17 stories and 200 and 205 feet high respectively, from the sidewalk to the top of the roof. The Old Colony, another 17-story building, will be 215 feet high from sidewalk to roof. The Hartford and the Elm are respectively 14 stories and 150 feet high from sidewalk to roof. No restrictions are placed on the height of buildings in New York for office purposes, but the law says that dwellings shall not be over 70 or 80 feet high, according to the width of the street. Chicago last month set the greatest height of buildings at 180 feet; and in Boston no building, except the spires of churches, may be made over 125 feet high.

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