

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JULY 26 1894. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 31

## PRESIDENTIAL INQUIRY.

**A Commission to Investigate the Present Labor Troubles.**  
Before the Order is Made the Present Strikes Must Be Called Off.

**Cleveland's Action Apart From Any Representations of the Interested Parties.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Cleveland informed a committee representing organized labor, that he would in the near future appoint a commission composed of three members, of whom the U. S. Commissioner of Labor shall be the chairman, under chapter 106 of the laws of 1888, to inquire into and investigate thoroughly the causes leading up to the present labor disturbances of the country. This announcement was made at the executive mansion at five o'clock to J. W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, Mr. McGuire and C. A. French. The gentlemen called by an appointment arranged earlier in the day. They were shown into the President's room, where they presented their credentials and made a formal application to the President to appoint a board of arbitration under the law of 1888. The President listened to the labor men present their views and then told them that as a condition precedent to making such an appointment, the strikers must be called off by organized labor, and all violence and mob rule must cease. He informed them that law and order must be restored before he took any steps looking in the direction of ascertaining the causes that produced the present condition of affairs. United States troops would be still retained in the disturbed section to see that the orders of the U. S. courts were enforced, interstate traffic resumed and peace restored throughout the country. The labor committee was given to understand that this commission would be appointed apart from any demands made by the strikers for arbitration. In fact the commission would have under the law no power to arbitrate, but simply to investigate and report its conclusions to the President and to Congress.

Private Secretary Thurston late tonight authorized the following statement in regard to the President's intended appointment of a commission: Senator Kyles informed the President by appointment a committee representing various labor organizations who applied to him for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of the late strike, with a view to its prevention thereby and their employment. A law was passed on October 1, 1888, which especially authorizes the appointment of such a commission and defines its duties. It appearing to the President that the law was entitled to such a commission under the law he determined to organize it for the purpose of investigation. The commissioners to be appointed have not been selected, and it will probably be a number of days before the appointments are announced.

## FURTHER INQUIRY.

CHICAGO, July 22.—It is reported that when the Federal grand jury concludes its investigation of the A. R. U. it will begin its inquiry into the policy and methods of the General Managers' Association. Among the leaders of the workmen the charge has been made openly and repeatedly that the obstruction of United States mails and interruption of interstate commerce was due quite as much to the general managers as to the A. R. U. It has been alleged that the managers agreed that the roads should be run on any of the roads until all had gained their point in the dispute with the men. This was to hold back such companies as showed an inclination to treat with the employees and bring about resumption of traffic on their lines. It is asserted by the men that they can prove that telegrams were sent from the General Managers' Association ordering certain lines to send out no trains till a designated date had been ascertained. All this, it is said, is as clear a case of conspiracy on the part of the General Managers' Association as that of Debs and his associates. Judge Grosscup and Attorney Milohrath have said that justice would be dealt out impartially.

Judge Grosscup sent for President Debs and District Attorney Milohrath. "Mr. Debs," said the judge, "stands accused in this court of a grave crime, but he has all the rights of a private citizen. His private affairs are not before me, and you have in your possession any private papers or letters, or any other documents of that character, it is your duty to return them." Milohrath said the officers had taken papers which they should not have seized. This was due to the excitement of the moment. He stated that the letters had not been opened. Debs said he was satisfied with this statement of the District Attorney. "I desire to thank you," he said, "for the kindness and consideration and protection given me." He then accompanied Milohrath to the latter's office and the letters were given him. All the books of the railway union and the records, filing a large basket, were kept for the use of the grand jury. The indictment against Debs and others contains but one charge, that of interfering with the mails.

## EXECUTIVE INTERVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The telegram sent to President Cleveland by the council of the Federation of Labor was as follows: "To the President of the United States: The gravity of the industrial situation of the country demands extraordinary and exceptional action of an auxiliary character at the hands of all men. Recognizing this fact, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the undersigned executive officers of the national and international trade unions and brotherhoods of the railroad organizations of America are in conference in this city. We ask you in the name of the working people and the entire citizenship of our country, to lend your influence and give us your aid, so that the

## CABLE NEWS.

**Training for Farm Life in Canada—Japan Refuses to Withdraw From Corea.**

**The Constantinople Earthquake—U. S. Cruiser Injured—Canadian Cattle in England.**

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Charles Tupper will preside on Speech Day at the Colonial college, in Suffolk July 29. The students of this college are training themselves for farm life in Canada. He will also address the Scottish geographical society on the progress of the Dominion.

It was announced at the House to-day that the government had concluded that it would be impossible for the present to dispense with the requirement that all Canadian cattle be slaughtered at the port of landing on arrival. It was also announced that only two of the cattle examined by experts employed by the commission on the board of agriculture had been found to be infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The last general assembly of the International Press Congress held in Antwerp was devoted to the consideration of the professional status and the professional education of a journalist, and the establishment of an international association of press associations and newspapers. A subscription banquet will be tendered to the delegates this evening.

Corran advised at the conference of foreign representatives to-day, the Japanese Minister agreed to the proposition to make Corea neutral so far as Chemulpo is concerned, but reserved his answer in regard to the other ports under his government. Japan still refuses to withdraw her troops.

The earthquakes at Constantinople on Tuesday were the severest in memory. There is scarcely a street in Stamboul which does not contain debris. Four shocks were felt on Wednesday. The merchants fled, leaving their valuables behind. Many were buried beneath the ruins. There were slight manifestations of earthquake throughout the night. The city was something like its normal aspect this morning. Several deaths were taken from the ruins of the bazaar and a number of injured persons were buried beneath the debris. In Galata many persons were killed and injured. The latest official statistics show the number of dead at 15,000 to 20,000. The directors of the union held a brief conference during the afternoon with W. W. Erwin, who has been retained as special counsel, but no definite policy was agreed upon.

## THE LIPSWICH EFFECT.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The ultimate effect of the appeal issued by Grand Master Workmen Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, calling on all Knights throughout the country and those in sympathy with them to quit work, and the order issued at about the same time by the representatives of all laborers in Chicago, cannot yet be foreseen. All that is now definitely known is that the Knights of Labor, all points heard from, including nearly all of the large places in the United States, remain at work to-day with practical unanimity, and that in this city the number of members of the allied trades who remained at work so far outnumber the men who quit to more or less appreciable change in the industrial appearance of the city.

The local leaders claimed that a little time was the only condition to a walkout of the 100,000 men whom they represent. Had they had time to consult together, the tie-up of business would be fully as effective as they predicted. "Surface indications so far, however, do not bear out the claims of either Mr. Sovereign or the Chicago men. It is now ascertained that any district assembly of the Knights of Labor has voted to strike. On the other hand, the Brooklyn district, which is composed of railroad men and therefore naturally is supposedly in sympathy with their fellows in the West, at a meeting to-day confined their expressions of sympathy to a tender of financial aid, but declined to strike. Locally, several of the organizations of federated trades have let it be understood that they do not intend to go out. Furthermore, it is known that there is a large conservative element among the representatives in the trades meeting which passed the resolution having a strike in view, and it is understood that they have been earnestly at work ever since to minimize the result of that action.

## CAMPS MCKINNEY AND FAIRVIEW.

News has just come from Camp McKinney that the results of the operations on the Amelia and Cariboo quartz claims which, after lying idle for seven years, had work started on them this spring, are proving extremely satisfactory. They are owned by Monaghan, King, Macaulay & Co., who have a ten stamp mill erected, with crusher and concentrator of the latest pattern, and are now arranging to put in Erie washers. The ore is free milling gold, and the results of the clean-ups have been wonderfully good. A depth of 200 feet has been reached, the ore steadily increasing in richness. As at Fairview, the Morning Star is showing up a large body of paying free milling gold ore, and altogether the outlook in the district is remarkably bright.

The destruction of three bridges over the Kettle river by the floods did not long inconvenience the service, as at once temporary bridges were constructed to facilitate traffic. The old steamer Okanagan on Okanagan lake is being fitted up to run on Dog lake to the south. A new steamer is being constructed by Mr. Cousens to run from Okanagan lake to Dog lake by the route of the steamer Okanagan. This will with the steamer Aberdeen make unbroken steamer connection from Okanagan Landing to the Falls. With the construction of the wagon road, the main trunk road from Okanagan Falls to Boundary creek will give an inlet and outlet for settlers in bringing the trade to the Canadian side.

London, July 22.—Japan has accepted Great Britain's offer of mediation in the territorial dispute that has arisen from the Korean rebellion, and China is expected to do the same.

## TRAIN WRECKING.

**Strikers Unspike a Rail, Overturning a Train and Killing Several Soldiers.**

**The Act Repudiated on Behalf of the American Union—Arrested on Suspicion.**

SACRAMENTO, July 22.—Yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock, General Superintendent Fillmore reached the depot. He immediately sent for Col. Graham, and they were closeted together for over an hour. Division Superintendent Wright then proceeded, with the aid of a special constable, to clear the main track. After this had been done orders were issued to take the Eastern overland, which has been delayed here since the beginning of the strike, to San Francisco. The train was made up under cover of a military guard and consisted of a locomotive, five mail and express cars, one baggage car, three day coaches, three Pullman sleepers and one Pullman dining car.

The guard was composed of Lieut. Skerrett and twenty-one of Battery L, Fifth Cavalry, six soldiers on the engine and the others on the platforms of the cars. As the train pulled out the multitude cheered and crowds of strikers jeered and cried "Seab." The train got a headway of about a mile when it was stopped by a half mile out, just where the trees were so close and the water overflow begins, the locomotive went over bottom up and landed in six feet of water. The next two cars piled on top of the engine and the rest of the train went over. Private Danly was killed, Private Clark, Private Byrne and Private Lubberling all went under. Their bodies are still under the wreck in six feet of water. Private Dugan's arm was caught between the car and beam of the trestle and cut clear off. Private Danly was hurt in the head. Private Wilson had his leg lacerated. Private Ellis was internally hurt. Damler and Dagan will die. A hospital for the wounded was established in the depot room, with military surgeons and nurses in charge. Shortly after the train left the depot word was received that it had been ditched. Not a shot was fired. The strikers had unspiked a rail and covered their dastardly work with a shower of fifty canvases. The train had been derailed. Division Superintendent Wright ordered a working crew to the scene. The wounded men were brought to this city and immediately taken to the railroad hospital. Many of the strikers claim that the general superintendent Fillmore assured Col. Graham that the wreck had been carefully gone over, and further declared that he knew that the strikers would not resort to any desperate measures.

It is said the Congo Free State's forces were sent to the Congo coast to fight against Munda on March 8. The Mahdists captured all the baggage and ammunition and killed Captain Bonavalle.

The tank steamer *Apoll* collided yesterday with the United States cruiser *Chicago* in the mouth of the bay. Both vessels were injured above the water line. The *Chicago* was anchored at the time.

An anarchist has been arrested at La Junquera, near Gerona, Spain, upon suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate President Casimir-Perier of France.

A hurricane damaged considerable property at Gratz, Styria, yesterday. Several persons were injured. The latest official statistics show the number of dead at 16, 17 of them proving fatal.

## ALARM ON MARE ISLAND.

VALLEJO, July 11.—Persons not employed on Mare Island were surprised when landing there yesterday morning to be stopped by a sergeant of the guard and shown the special order of Commander Howison forbidding anybody not employed from moving about the yard without a pass from either the commandant or captain of the yard. The cause of the order was the fact that yesterday morning a large number of persons were on the island and strangers so disposed might land, take the buildings so occupied and an assault perhaps be made later. The issuance of the order was precipitated by the discovery and capture between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning of two suspicious-looking men. They were prowling about the arsenal. Their boat was about 20 feet long, decked over and set, with jib and mainmast and rigging. The men said they came from near Walnut Grove and put in at Mare Island. They did not know what place it was at the time. As they had not committed themselves the commandant let them go, but they were to be kept on their toes. There was considerable excitement for a time, as the men were taken for scouts and the doubt of this is not yet entirely removed. Telegraphic orders ordered Lieut. Beesder of the Charleston to form all the sailors on that ship, the Monterey and the Thetis into one battalion subject to an emergency call from Ruler. A boat is expected to take down 27 officers and men, thought to be needed by Ruler in opening the mail route to Ogden. It is not expected that any vessels will be needed for transportation. The crews of the ships in commission have been drilling with rifles and Gatling guns back of the barracks.

## DUPLY SUSPAINED.

PARIS, July 22.—The chamber of deputies rejected M. Cavaignac's proposal for an income tax of a value of 267 to 298. As the proposals had been strenuously opposed by the government, Premier Dupuy and Finance Minister Falloux announced that in view of the narrowness of the majority they must have a vote of confidence or resign. Confidence was then voted by 389 against 80.

Recanter to itself. So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an ancient, but the ripe fruit of modern science. It possesses merit peculiar to itself.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

**An Interesting Budget of Supplementary Estimates—Provision for British Columbia.**

**The New Post Office at Victoria—The William Head Quarantine Station.**

**Expenditures on the Fraser and Columbia Rivers—Other Important Items.**

## OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Speaking of the situation Mayor Hopkins yesterday afternoon said: "We have affairs well in hand. We have riot, disorder and lawlessness stamped out. The railroads are running, and peace and good order prevail. With regard to the alleged general strike I have heard nothing of it, and so far as I know there has not been any strike among the allied labor unions." General Master Workman Sovereign said he had seen nothing to discourage him. He said: "It cannot be expected that a million men in all parts of the country are going to drop their tools at the drop of the hat. There is no hair-trigger mechanism about our organization. Action is taken with deliberation, and this case is no exception to the rule. There is nothing mandatory in our order. No power is vested in any officer or set of officers to arbitrarily command the Knights to strike. That is not the way we do business. But anyone who understands the inside workings of the order and knows the obligation the members take will realize that the appeal has force. The subordinate assemblies of the Knights will take their time, and there can be no doubt as to what action will be reached by the end of the week. On the whole, we are confident that their tools and quiet work pending the settlement of this question."

President Debs declared that he had issued no further orders and expected to issue none. He continued: "The master is entirely out of my hands now, and I have nothing more to say. The leaders of the labor organizations have ordered a strike, not at my request, and they are handling the affair. That the general strike will be successful I have no doubt. It will be a triumph for the laboring men."

It is known that the position of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been one of opposition to a sympathetic strike of federation men at this time, and that he looks on the existing situation as critical. He has invited the heads of other organizations to meet him here, and the belief is that he will strenuously advocate measures to bring the trouble to an end.

## SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The labor demonstration at Cooper union last night, called to express sympathy with the strikers in Chicago, was a meeting which was held in a hall crowded with the names of the strikers, and was recently sent to the Chicago convention of railway men. The sheriff has also arrested A. G. Bodner, alleged striker, for conspiracy in the wrecking of the train. They will be held pending investigation. Acting under instructions from Col. Graham, a detachment of soldiers visited the headquarters of the strikers and seized a number of rifles and about a dozen shotguns. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

Col. Barry, by order of Gen. Sheehan, in command of the state troops, raided and searched houses in the region of the depot, and captured 100 stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, swords, etc. One place raided was over a bakery, which has long been believed to be an anarchist hole. The troops also broke up the women's relief societies of the strikers as a dangerous headquarters.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, issued the following: "I desire to state, in behalf of the American Railway Union, that this order had not the remotest connection with the derailed train between Sacramento and Davisville this afternoon, by which several people lost their lives. We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous, and entirely in violation of the moral principles of the American Railway Union, which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interests of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. If this act was done by sympathizers we regret it the more, as it is calculated to injure labor more than help. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last. "H. M. Knox, "Chairman of the Mediation Committee."

## A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

SACRAMENTO, July 11.—The regulars sent from San Francisco arrived this morning shortly after six o'clock, and achieved a bloodless victory. The troops were landed at the Y street depot and under command of Col. Graham, marched direct to the depot and took possession. No attempt had been made to concentrate the strikers at that point and there was not the faintest manifestation of hostility on either side. When the soldiers reached the depot there were several groups of strikers in the vicinity but they quickly retreated. A picket line was quickly established about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. The armed comrades sat on the ground inside the lines and faced the throng on the outside. It was apparent that Col. Graham's command was prepared for any emergency and that strict military discipline would be maintained. It was reported at the depot that Superintendent Fillmore intended to make up a regular train with Pullman and send it out as soon as possible. Everybody was asking what the strikers proposed to do, but they could get no information on the

## WONNIPPEG WIRINGS.

**Winnipeg, July 12.—(Special)—The price of American anthracite coal is to be reduced \$1 per ton.**

**The wages of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company's employees have been increased.**

**Machinery has been ordered for a paper factory to be established in the northern part of the city.**

## A DUTCH-ANGLO SYNDICATE.

**A Dutch-Anglo syndicate is anxious to complete the Neversun canal. If it is abandoned by the Americans.**

**A Bees to Beesmen.—One bottle of English Bees Lintment completely removed a curb from my horse. It takes pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness, the removal from some of hard, soft or calloused tumours, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, stiff and sprains.**

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CHICAGO, July 22.—The following are the British Columbia appropriations: Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, \$5,000. Victoria new post office, \$54,000. William Head quarantine detention building, \$10,000. British Columbia penitentiary, retaining wall on Columbia street, \$900. Protection of river banks at Golden, on the Kicking Horse river, the local government contributing an equal amount, \$500. Kootenay (East) river improvements between Canal Flat and Fort Steele, \$5,000. Columbia river, protection of the bank at Revelstoke and vicinity to prevent erosion (the local government of British Columbia contributing an equal amount), the expenditure to be made on the settlement of this, \$5,000. Fraser river, \$5,000. Ashcroft-Barkerville telegraph line, re-estimating poles, \$1,000. To assist in the erection of a new building for girls at the Indian school, Alberta, \$1,500. For the erection of an industrial school at Lytton, \$5,000. For the maintenance of a hospital at Lytton, under the auspices of the Church of England, \$400. For the erection of a new building for the industrial school at Williams Lake, \$2,000. For seed grain for the Indian sufferers by the Fraser, \$1,400. For a third class steamer Vancouver division, \$600. For the permanent staff of the Vancouver post office, the following amounts are to be voted: Postmaster, \$2,000; assistant postmaster, \$1,400; assistant postmaster, \$900 each; four third-class clerks at \$400 each; one messenger, \$380; four letter-carriers, \$400 each. For judges' circuit allowances, \$500 addition to the hall at New Westminster, \$5,000. The House was engaged all day discussing certain charges preferred by Mr. Tarte against four of the Quebec judges, such as perjury, receiving money, etc. Sir John Thompson commented on Mr. Tarte's tongue-tie and said he would take a few days to consider whether he would order an inquiry. The Government will ask Parliament to present an address of congratulation to Queen on the birth of a son to the Duke of York. Mr. McCarthy will make a motion in the House for the unseating of Mr. Turcotte, owing to his being a government contractor. Further damaging testimony against Contractor St. Louis was given in the public accounts committee this morning. It seems that a systematic plan was in vogue for robbing the government in connection with the Curran bridge construction. Mr. Lariviere is to bring up the Manitoba school question.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) MONTREAL, July 22.—The will of the late Dumont, of Melville, millionaire, has been filed. He leaves his entire fortune to his widow, at her death to be divided among the family. He leaves nothing to charities. MONTREAL, July 22.—A. O. Spiers, general manager of the Juvvenile Football League, has mysteriously disappeared, and his absence has caused considerable excitement in circles. An examination of his books shows he was short in his accounts to a considerable amount. TORONTO, July 22.—The delegates to the colonial conference were banqueted by the Toronto board of trade last night. WINNIPEG, July 22.—The Orangemen celebrated the twelfth in Morison, where there were 1,600 men in line. CHATHAM, July 22.—V. H. Stevens, proprietor of the Kest mill, one of the largest in the Dominion, predicts that the ruling price for the new wheat crop will be fifty cents per bushel.

## COL. BAKER'S MAJORITY.

GOLDEN, July 22.—(Special.)—All the returns from East Kootenay are now in, and these show the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Col. Baker, has a majority of 86 over Mr. Schon. The majorities secured by each candidate were as follows: Baker—Rogers, 81; Golden, 12; Field, 8; Ware, 23; Steele, 63; St. Eugene Mission, 4; total, 120. Schon—Beaver, 3; Donald, 3; Palliser, 1; Windermere, 22; total, 34.

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FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

**COL. BAKER'S RETURN.**

It is very gratifying to know that Col. Baker has returned by a good majority. He was, in our opinion, treated in the shabby way by the Opposition. At the time of the dissolution he was engaged in the work of relieving the sufferers by the Fraser river flood. When other members were free to go to their constituencies to prepare for the coming election Col. Baker remained at the post of duty. He was engaged in a good and a necessary work, and he was determined not to leave it until it was done. The Opposition knew this. They saw how energetically and zealously the Provincial Secretary was superintending the business of mitigating the sufferings, and presented prospective of the settlers in the inundated district. They saw, too, that he remained away from his riding when his personal interests required him to be among his constituents. But his devotion to duty and his disinterestedness added to his opponents in no higher light than that of affording them an opportunity of stealing a march upon him. And they did steal a march upon him. They sent a man from the district which he was working so hard to relieve a perfect stranger to East Kootenay and a man who had no interest in the country to oppose him. The Opposition in this case acted upon the maxim so hateful to honorable men, but so heartily approved of by all low and dishonorable politicians, "All's fair in politics." We are rejoiced that their tactics in this case have been defeated. Col. Baker was too highly esteemed in the district and was too well grounded in the confidence of the electors to be beaten by the ablest man that the Opposition had to send among them. There are indications that Mr. Schou was the most of his opportunities, and a letter of his that was published shortly after his arrival in East Kootenay showed that he was carrying on the policy of the Opposition, and that he considered everything fair that was calculated to secure his return. He was disappointed, and in our estimation he richly deserved the defeat he sustained.

**ALTOGETHER UNNECESSARY.**

We cannot see what object the News-Advertiser has in continuing the ante-election controversy. It cannot expect to delude the voters of Vancouver City and the District of New Westminster further than they have already been deluded, and it is a hopeless task to attempt to influence the elections yet to take place. The News-Advertiser has done its work and it ought to be satisfied. It has worked hard to confirm old prejudices and to intensify deep-seated dislikes; it has done what it could to blacken the character of the Government and to misrepresent its acts. The complete result of its efforts will be seen in a few days. But for the present its work is done. The cause has been tried and the verdict in part rendered. Further denunciation is a mere waste of breath or the impotent outcome of foiled malice and defeated hate. The News-Advertiser has other work on hand, and the sooner it sets about it the better for itself and the party for which it speaks. The Opposition is disorganized; it has no head and no one knows what its policy is. Its newspaper organs have already begun to quarrel, and the want of agreement among its members is very apparent to anyone who has an opportunity of seeing what is going on beneath the surface. The indications at present are that it will require a better man than is yet known to the public to unite the scattered and disheartened Opposition and to prevent its falling into contempt. The Advertiser is not, we think, qualified to do the work, but it might at least make the attempt.

**IDIOOT ORIGNALS.**

The spoiling of the ballots marked for Mr. Kitchen, in the Chilliwack post-office, is one of those crimes which men who are much more fools than knaves, commit. The ballots had all been counted on the day of election and a record made of them, so that it would be impossible to spoil any of them without the act being discovered. Mr. Crawley, who we are proud to see, seems to take the slightest advantage of the crime committed for his benefit, and we are very sure that the Government will place no difficulty in the way of the man for whom the majority of votes was polled getting the seat to which he was elected. They, no doubt, will also do all in their power to discover and bring to justice the miserable creatures who committed the crime.

**THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.**

The Dominion franchise is to be in many respects changed. It is to be more nearly assimilated to the franchise of the several provinces than it is at present. The following abstract of the new measure is taken from the Toronto Mail of the 5th inst. :

In the first place, then, the old Franchise Act and all its amendments are repealed, and the Dominion registration is established on a new basis. The principles underlying the Dominion franchise is to be the provincial qualification with certain exceptions. The clause fixing this point says: "Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, the qualification of voters at a Dominion election shall, in any province of Canada, be that established by the laws in force in such province on the first day of June, in the year during which the lists for such election were prepared, as the qualification of voters at a provincial election." In plain English, whatever the provincial law laid on the first of June is to rule for the purposes of the Federal revision that year.

This would be tantamount to a reversion to the provincial lists, were it not for the exceptions pointed to in the clause. The exceptions cover a great deal of ground.

They first enfranchise the persons who, because they hold Dominion offices, are disfranchised under certain provincial laws. In this way, they take in the post office and customs officials, who are ruled out in Ontario, and the railway employees, who are kept off the lists in the maritime provinces. Then they declare that all persons having the necessary status for six months prior to the first of June shall be entitled to be registered. This provision seems to be necessary to bring the lists down to date. At a next step, they call for the enfranchisement of all owners of property assessed at \$300 in cities, or at \$200 elsewhere, and all \$2 a month tenants. The purpose of this clause, possibly, is to take in voters who are not qualified under some of the provincial franchises. Finally, residential qualification is declared to be unnecessary, and electors are authorized to vote in more than one constituency. For the working out of the law as newly arranged, the revising officers are retained. The duty of these officers is, first, to divide the constituencies into polling divisions, and, secondly, to take the provincial voters' lists as made up on or before the first of June, together with the assessment rolls, and to construct preliminary federal lists out of them. The preliminary lists thus made are to be published in conspicuous places, and a notice is to be given of the date upon which appeals either to remove names from or to add names to the lists will be heard. Two weeks before the opening of the court all appeals must be entered. If the revising officer who holds the court is a judge, there is no appeal from him; if not a judge, an appeal can be taken to the court judge. After the appeals are heard and the corrections are made the lists are forwarded to Ottawa, where they are to be printed precisely as they are printed to-day.

The reader will see from this that the Dominion might take the British Columbia voters' lists and adopt them without a single change, for there are no disabilities in this Province. All British subjects above twenty-one years of age who have been in the country the proper length of time and who are not criminals, lunatics or paupers, are eligible to vote. Our law disfranchises no one, whatever may be his occupation and whoever may be his employer. It is really the most liberal franchise that there is in the Dominion, and works well.

**WHO ARE THE SUFFERERS?**

There are, no doubt, a good many in this country as well as in the United States who are of the opinion that Debs and Sovereign and other leaders directing the strike in the United States are furthering the cause of Labor. But are they really doing so? They have brought about a state of things that, for the present at any rate, is most disastrous to the working-man and the working-woman. In times of disturbance like the present, the first to feel it most keenly are those who earn their daily bread by wage-earning who have stopped earning voluntarily and those whom the strike has thrown out of work incidentally and against their will. In the great centres of population even a temporary cessation of work causes great distress. It is safe to say that the Pullman boycott has already been the cause of grievous suffering to multitudes, not only of the men, but of the women and children of the working class.

It may be said that this is true, but if the condition of the working class is bettered by this boycott, the present suffering may not be too high a price to pay for the improvement. But will the position of the wage-earners in the United States or anywhere else be improved by the present agitation, and is there not a better and a more peaceful way of bringing about reform than that resorted to by Debs and the others? Appearances are just now that the strike will put down with a strong hand, and that the railroads will soon be in operation again without any benefit being gained by either the railway hands or the Pullman operatives. The agitation appears to a very large number of United States citizens to be a movement to benefit the working class, but a struggle for mastery between the labor organizations and the constituted authorities of the Republic. Who is to rule over the people, President Cleveland or President Debs? Consequently these citizens consider it their bounden duty to uphold Cleveland and to put down Debs. To show that we are not mistaking what many regard as the real issue we quote the following paragraph from the Springfield Republican, one of the ablest as well as the most moderate of the newspapers of the United States. It says: "For the authorities of this country, state and national, to yield to Debs is out of the question. They cannot do it with safety or honor. Honest people do not expect any aid, whatever the cost of resistance may be. The issue at Pullman is now no longer right and Debsism. When this is settled we can talk about the other related matters, and not till then."

When honest, law-abiding men come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to allow Debs to get the upper hand of the Government in this struggle, it may be taken for granted that Debs cannot succeed. The law against which he has arrayed himself must triumph, and when it has obtained the victory what will the working classes have in return for all their suffering? Simply nothing but bitter remembrances of strife and defeat.

There is a better way of settling labor disputes than that resorted to by the American labor leaders, and a way that does not lead to suffering or to disorder and crime. Nothing was easier than to settle the Pullman dispute. It was simply a disagreement as to wages. The Pullmans said that they could not afford to pay more than they were paying as wages, that there was a loss on every piece of work that was turned out of their shops. If the men were convinced that this was true they would not insist upon higher wages. Why can there not be established in all civilized lands tribunals in which such disputes as this can be quickly and authoritatively settled. Surely there is wisdom enough in Christian lands to devise such a scheme, and good sense and good feeling enough

to carry it out successfully. The men who can devise a workable scheme of arbitration will be the best friends that civilized society could possibly have. These labor fights are a disgrace to civilization and a reproach to Christianity. As long as they continue, the condition of the working classes in particular will be deplorable for we will always say they are the first to feel the evil effects of any social disturbance and they feel them most keenly.

**A NEW ROYAL COMMISSION.**

We are not surprised that Alderman Keith-Wilson intends to ask for a Royal Commission to investigate charges made against him by the Times of this city and its correspondents relative to the purchase of a site for the electric light works. The worthy alderman being an honest man, who desires to see the city's business done in a businesslike way, is naturally indignant when he sees himself and other members of the City Council charged with being implicated in a corrupt transaction, one, in the language of the Times, which "bears all the appearance of a gross job." He is not content to remain quiet under such an imputation. He is therefore determined to do all he can to have the matter inquired into by a competent and impartial tribunal. In this we sympathize with Mr. Wilson. Neither he nor any other self-respecting man who has a regard for his reputation can think lightly of such a charge so made. Besides, it is in the interests of the city that every charge of corruption be carefully sifted, and the blame, if any, laid upon the right shoulders. Aldermen should be made to feel that it is in the estimation of the citizens a serious offence for a member of the City Council to use his office for the purpose of increasing his private gains, "the boodler," if there is one in the Council, should be exposed and punished, and the innocence of the honest councillor, who has been through malice charged with wrong-doing, made apparent.

We, for our part, are very sorry to see these charges of boodling bandied about as if the accusation of wrongfully making money at the expense of the citizens were not calculated to injure the reputation of the man against whom they are brought. There was a time, and that not very long ago, when no one thought of charging an alderman with corruption. The members of the Council made mistakes, they did foolish things, and spent more money than was necessary, but no one believed that the mistakes were designedly made or that the money supposed to have been wasted went into the pockets of any of the aldermen. The change in the way of regarding members of the council and speaking of them is not by any means a pleasant one, and not calculated to raise the council in the esteem of the citizens. It is to be hoped that Mr. Keith-Wilson asks for will result in making it clear that there is no foundation whatever for the reflections on the integrity of the councillors made by the Times, that the article to which Alderman Keith-Wilson takes exception is nothing more than a reproduction of the light and loose talk of bar-room gossip and street-oratory, and that the citizens of Victoria will again have reason to believe that whatever may be the faults and follies of the members of the City Council they are all honest men, and that there is not the slightest danger of any one of them wronging the citizens who have placed confidence in them to the extent of a single dollar.

**THE FRENCH TREATY.**

The French Treaty which Parliament has been asked to ratify was made on the 6th of February, 1893. There has been some unnecessary delay in the ratification of this treaty. The not ratifying the treaty does not come into effect as soon as it has received the sanction of the Governor-General. It remains in abeyance until a day named in a proclamation made by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is not likely that this proclamation will be long delayed. As our readers may have forgotten the precise nature of the treaty, we give below a list of the articles which are to be admitted into France at "the minimum tariff." They are:

- 1. Canned meats, condensed milk, pure; fresh water fish, sea; fish preserved in their natural form, lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form, apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed, fruits preserved, others; building timber in round or sawn, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp (cellulose), extract of chestnut and other made; raw skins, skins, others, whole; boots and shoes, furniture of common wood, furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common; flooring in pine or soft wood, wooden sea-going ships. It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other Power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.
- 2. These articles of French production which are to be admitted and the terms on which they are admitted into Canada are as follows:
  - 1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 28 per cent. or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempt from the surtax or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.
  - 2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (castile soaps) shall be reduced by one-half.
  - 3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.
- Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and French colonies.
- Non-sparkling wines, containing 28 per cent. or less of proof spirits, whether imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles) to be held to contain a gallon, 25 cents per gallon, and for each gallon, 25 cents per excess of 28 per cent. degree of strength in excess of 28 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents per gallon until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 cents ad valorem.
- Sparkling wines, in bottles containing

each not more than a quart but more than a pint, \$3 30 per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each but more than one-half pint, \$1 65 per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, 22 cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 30 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quart and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty, there will be an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Common soaps, 1 1/2 cents per lb.; castile soaps, 5 cents per lb.; nuts, 3 cents per lb.; almonds, shelled, 5 cents per lb.; almonds, not shelled, 3 cents per lb.; prunes, 1 cent per lb.; plums, 30 cents per bushel.

**ARBITRATION.**

So many and such great interests were affected by the Pullman boycott, and it extended over so wide an area, that it was viewed with the greatest concern by thinking men in every country. From the very first they endeavored to find a way to prevent the recurrence of such disturbances. Almost all agree that some form of arbitration is the only cure for labor disputes. The New York Herald for a very early stage of the movement pointed to arbitration as the only practical preventive of such evils as that from which the country was suffering.

For a trouble as disastrous to the general community there certainly should be some preventive or remedy. We believe that such a remedy is to be found in arbitration. An arbitration board between employer and employe has already proved successful, and it can hardly fail to prove so in all other cases. In the settlement of menasing international controversies arbitration has been resorted to with the most satisfactory results, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of submitting to this method of settlement every international dispute which cannot be amicably adjusted by diplomacy.

In the case of railway strikes arbitration would seem to be a public necessity. Ordinarily the general public is not affected by a controversy between employer and employe. But a railway service is a public service, which cannot be paralyzed or crippled without an interference with travel and traffic, which means serious loss and disturbance to hundreds of thousands of people who have nothing to do with any issue between the company and its operatives.

It is greatly to be hoped that this remedy will soon be applied to all labor disputes. Had the disagreement between the Pullman Company and its work people been submitted to arbitration and amicably settled, great disasters would have been averted, immense losses prevented and whole communities saved from terror and anxiety.

**THE VALUE OF OLD THINGS.**

Some people have acquired the habit of building everything that is old and of setting a very high value upon what is new. Old principles and old maxims are derided and contemned, while new notions and new sayings are valued highly and praised to the skies. But the people who condemn an idea or a practice because it is old, and are always looking for some new thing to embrace and commend, are not aware of the obligations they are under to principles established thousands of years ago.

The principles that are embodied in the Ten Commandments cannot be said to have grown old. The man or the community that disregards them, that condemns them as antiquated and not suited to the age we live in, is certain to live miserably and to come to a bad end. We speak of the principles that underlie the Decalogue apart from what is generally considered their religious sense—merely as principles by which men as members of society must be guided if that society is to live and prosper. Men and women have in different ages of the world regarded the rules of conduct prescribed by those commandments as not suited to their times or to the stage of moral and intellectual development at which they had arrived, and have endeavored to form communities based upon other principles; but the existence of those communities was short and unhappy. They have, one after another, died out, and not a trace of them remains; but the principles which they discarded are still living and are still acted upon by millions.

The principles of the Christian religion, viewed from a social and an earthly standpoint, are very old indeed, but they are not the less precious and effective for being old. They are few and exceedingly simple, but they form the purest, the best and the most practical system of ethics that the world has ever seen or ever will see. The man who regulates his conduct by Christian principles must be a perfect man in every relation of life. It is impossible to imagine a better man than he is, and the more closely he lives up to those principles the better he must be. In the same way the community whose members should regulate their intercourse with each other by those ancient principles must be as perfect a community as can possibly be imagined. A society in which all the members in their intercourse with each other acted upon the rule which is so precious that it has by common consent been called "the golden rule," would be troubled with very few indeed of the evils that afflict modern society. The community in which all men did to others as they would that others should do to them, would be as happy, as peaceful and as prosperous as it is possible for a society composed of human beings to be. It is because men and women habitually disregard and violate this simple rule of conduct, which is thousands of years old, that modern society is so unhappy and is afflicted with so many evils. Where is the new philosophy or the modern code of ethics that can for a moment bear comparison for purity and for practicability with the principles of Christianity? It is said by some that they are too pure and too lofty for mankind. However that may be, we are satisfied that it is the feeble and futile efforts of men to live up to them that has kept society together through the centuries, and it is to them that men must look for peace,

happiness and prosperity in the ages to come.

But it is not in morals alone that what is old is better and more precious than what is new. In literature and in art the best men of to-day have to acknowledge that they have not surpassed what was done by those who lived in ancient times. It is to them they go for their models. There are comparatively few in these days who realize the obligations that they and the whole world are under to the men who lived thousands of years ago.

**A CURIOUS SITUATION.**

TO THE EDITOR:—There are some amusing items in the election returns. In East Hill, for instance, Prentice receives 83 votes, the next 32—Prentice is one ahead. The voters neutralize each other, so Prentice only represents himself, and is most probably elected by his own vote. Take, again, New Westminster. She polls eleven hundred votes. Yes Kennedy is only elected by twenty-three votes. Kennedy, therefore, only represents 23 people. Chilliwack records 620 votes, yet Kitchen is elected by 23 votes over his opponent. Kitchen only represents the 23 electors! Cariboo might be referred to (but this is not a square fight), Nainaimo also.

It is perfectly clear that these three electors might vote either for or against the Government without doing little or any harm to the electors, for the three members only represent 47 voters.

The majority rule, but who are the majority in the three districts mentioned? The voters are as shown nearly equally divided—three members represent the one half—the other half to be unrepresented altogether? Are the so-called representatives, Prentice, Kennedy and Kitchen, elected by such small majorities, equal, for instance, to the representative of Vancouver elected by a thousand majority?

Suppose the contest had been whether the people should all be Mahomedans, not allowed to drink alcoholic liquors, and the women not to show their faces, against the wish of the other side to be free thinkers, free drinkers and in favor of the freedom of women, would it be right that those three representatives, representing 47 voters, should be able to coerce the nine hundred and fifty minority not competent to become Mahomedans?

Verily there is something askew in the idea that the majority must rule and the minority tamely submit.

Do Messrs. Prentice, Kennedy, Kitchen, Walkem and Adams represent anybody save themselves and fifty people? What are the ethics in this case? Stay at home, or coalesce with the gross majority, or "go as you please"?

**IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.**

A very important appeal case involving a large amount of money came up on appeal in the Supreme court yesterday. It is that of Larsen & Co. v. Nelson & Forst, Sheppard Railway and the Manhattan Trust Company. This was an action to enforce a mechanic's lien against the railway and the undertaking generally, claiming priority over the Manhattan Trust Company, who are mortgagees. A contract was entered into for building the road on April 11, 1893, and considerable work was done in pursuance of the contract up to July 1, 1893, when the Manhattan Trust Company became mortgagees, and the work was continued and "finally completed" on or about January 10, 1894. The Trust Company did not pay the amount of the mortgage till October 6, 1893. The action was commenced in the County court in Kootenay, March 5, 1894, the County court now having jurisdiction no matter the amount of the claim. The claimant in this case is in the neighborhood of \$400,000. An appeal is now proceeding before Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. A. E. McPhillips appear for the plaintiffs, Peter Larsen & Co., Mr. G. H. Hunter for the defendant. The plaintiffs are appealing from an order of Judge Spinks made at Nelson, May 23, 1894, discharging the lien upon the road of non-compliance with the statute, in that the time the work was completed was indefinitely stated, i. e. on or about the 10th Jan., 1894, when the statute called for such time to be stated. Several other grounds of objection were made by the defendant at the trial, but all were overruled and held in favor of the plaintiffs. These further grounds are being gone into on appeal and the defendants will urge that the railway as being declared a railway for the general advantage of Canada, under the act of 1893, is not subject to a charge of lien, that being against public policy.

The argument occupied all day yesterday, and Mr. Bodwell was still speaking when adjournment occurred. He will be followed by Mr. McPhillips on Monday. The case comes on again at 11 o'clock this morning and will take at least one more day.

**MARINE NOTES.**

Since the barkentine Wrester was placed on the beach she has toppled over, and in this condition she is lying. The vessel is not in very bad shape for at any time she can easily be righted.

The Alaska steamship City of Topeka touched here on her way North before day-light yesterday, carrying her usual complement of passengers and freight.

A shipment of seven large cases of seal skins and several bundles of bear, other and fish, for London, Eng., was made by Lebes & Co. yesterday.



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**ROYAL COMMISSION.**

The following report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is published for general information.

By Command.  
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,  
Dep. Provincial Secretary.

**REPORT.**

To the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia:

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Commission of the twentieth day of April, 1894, to inquire into certain matters therein mentioned, concerning the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, have the honour to report that the same have been completed, and will appear by the record of the proceedings of the Commission, which we have the honour to submit herewith.

It will be seen from the notes of evidence, that though full notice was given of the time and place of sitting, and also in our opinion, a sufficient intimation that the reasonable expenses of witnesses would be recognized to them through the Commission, no one has thought fit to appear in support of any accusations.

The only person from this direction has received any assistance in this direction has been the Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., who, though not responsible for making the charges, brought forward the names of the accused, and urged the Statute of 1886 before it had actually been brought into force, which could only be done by an Order-in-Council.

But this course, though an irregularity, to be quite inadequate to support the charges of corruption against the Minister. The Statute of 1886 was brought into operation by an Order-in-Council almost immediately afterwards. The whole transaction has been confirmed and ratified by the Statute of 1889, and the irregularity, so far from demonstrating any culpable conduct on the part of the Minister, since it would have been the first care and duty of such an agent to see that everything was in order.

And secondly: Mr. Beaven pointed out that in the opinion of many persons, the undertaking which the Statute of 1886 imposed upon the Government, in lieu of that under the Statute of the former year, was so manifestly disadvantageous, that it was to be inferred that it could only have been introduced and supported through corrupt motives; though it must be added that he did not make such a charge.

It does not follow, of course, that a bad bargain must be a corrupt bargain. An honest Minister, with no motive or desire except to serve his Province, might make a mistake, he does not wish to suggest for a moment that any such mistake has occurred in the matter into which we have been inquiring. On the contrary, we think that under the evidence adduced by the Statute of 1886, and the irregularity, so far from demonstrating any culpable conduct on the part of the Minister, since it would have been the first care and duty of such an agent to see that everything was in order.

Firstly: That the Honourable the Premier of the Province, in advising the guarantees mentioned in the said Commission, did not work for the Company, but worked for the Province;

Secondly: That the statement made by the Honourable Member for Nanaimo District, in his place in the Legislative Assembly, that it appeared that the Honourable the Leader of the Government had been working for the Company and not for the Province, is untrue;

Thirdly: That no corrupt motives of any kind existed with or influenced Your Honour's Ministers in the advice tendered by them to Your Honour in relation to the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company;

Fourthly: That no one of Your Honour's Ministers has had, or has any interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of the railway;

(a) The Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company;

(b) In the Construction Company by which such railway is being built; or

(c) In any contract by or with either of the said Companies, either in furnishing materials or supplies, or in any way whatsoever.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated the 15th day of May, A.D. 1894.

MATT. B. BEEBIE,  
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,  
Commissioners.

**STRIKE COL.**

The Railway Men's Entertainers of the Str.

Refusal of Labor Co-operate With Railway Union.

Threatenings on the Road Operatives.

to Violence.

Chicago, July 13.—Brought the great railway men's ineffectual attempt to-day. He drew upon the general mass have the men returned to the men who have been offered to have all the immediately. He says the was inspired by a desire public good as the strike unimportant in its extended until it no threatens not only interest, but the peace and common country. This signed by Debs, Howard principal officers of the taken by them to Mayor their request presented Mayor, James A. Harrison, was not in season, but after members had been consulted to Mayor Hopkins without having information that a whatever from Debs, How could be received or our managers' association.

This action of the strikers, it is said, not because it is so, but in order that harmony with the suggestion Cleveland made in announcing an investigation. The refusal of the strikers to accept of a settlement which would necessitate the men engaged in the strike would place them gain in organization which had part for days for the past 48 hours. Following it came two days' deliberations of labor leaders called by St. Paul of the American Federation of Labor, which they met with the Pullman employees strike at this time of general repression would be an act of defiance.

Early in the day the act Cleveland had been hailed as a victory for the organization as they claim to have obtained a recognition of the position by the President States. The strike led to a settlement. The fall of the settlement, only unconditional surrender the bitter end. They choose hold that the strike is on a fit to appear in support of their claims. They claim to be able to do effectively here and declare the action of the managers will be taken.

Meetings were held to discuss the situation. The danger of a resort to violence was the more excitable of the sympathisers still exist. But this morning, on the duty at the sub-cates apprehension and authority. The guard line tended into the street and toward on the morning. It is said that services advised extending the against the use of dynamite passenger trains. The strike for several days past, and freight. No change was national and state troops but U.S. Marshal Arnold his force.

Judge Grosscup gave the jury additional instructions that in case evidence showing that the evidence interstate commerce interest of an agreement by others in order to create it, constituted a conspiracy, how high in position the they are not exempt from their own share in the result of statements of which have been published the General Managers' Association into a conspiracy and to prevent the Pullman men, who were instructed to vote against which declared the railway Union strike a just other business transacted was the passage of a resolution that the American Federation appropriate \$10,000 to the cause of the strike pending against him in the following is a proposed conference:

"The great industrial interest in this country has calmly and fully considered of the executive committee of labor and the exerted representatives of the national associations and railway men, called to meet Chicago on July 12, 1894. In the light of all the able, and in view of the present now involving the interests of the nation, American Federation of Labor and other strikes which

Chicago, July 18.—After the conference of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Chicago on July 12, 1894, the following is a proposed conference:

"The great industrial interest in this country has calmly and fully considered of the executive committee of labor and the exerted representatives of the national associations and railway men, called to meet Chicago on July 12, 1894. In the light of all the able, and in view of the present now involving the interests of the nation, American Federation of Labor and other strikes which



It appears that the Australian members of the Ottawa conference were to a man advocates of the Pacific cable. They believe that the project is a feasible one and that it would be beneficial to all the countries concerned.

A fast line of steamships between the East coast of the Dominion and Great Britain is the complement of the Pacific cable. There may be some difficulty in starting the Atlantic line, but it will be established in the near future.

THE ONTARIO SITUATION.

The political situation in Ontario is somewhat interesting to outsiders but most provoking to the members of both the old parties. The late election does not appear to have given a decided majority to the Government, and it left the Opposition in a still more unsatisfactory position.

The Liberals, on the other hand, calculate on having a solid phalanx of fifty in the Legislature. This, after choosing a Speaker, will give them a majority of five.

As I said to a reporter a few days ago, there is no desire on our part to antagonize the interests of those who, like ourselves, are endeavoring to improve their condition, and it is absurd and inconsistent for laboring men who have a common interest in fighting each other, whether they be white or black.

Should the Patrons remain firm what is likely to occur is this—The Government will have the fee and official question open to the House. It is not necessarily a Ministerial matter, many of the supporters of Sir Oliver favoring the change for various reasons.

A veteran Ontario politician, reviewing the situation in the Toronto Telegram, an independent paper with Conservative leanings, says: Should the Patrons remain firm what is likely to occur is this—The Government will have the fee and official question open to the House.

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—George R. Graham, founder of "Graham's Magazine," died here this afternoon in the Memorial hospital. Mr. Graham has been for many years an invalid and an inmate of the Memorial hospital.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Presentation of Reports and Election of Officers and Members at Annual Meeting.

Interesting Review of a Year's Progress in the Industries of the Province.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade held yesterday was the largest in its history.

In the absence of the President, Mr. A. C. Flumert, the chair was filled by Mr. C. E. Renouf, vice-president, and after the usual preliminary proceedings.

A letter from the President was read regretting that he had been unable to return from the East in time for the annual meeting. The letter stated also that he had by invitation been present at the banquet given in Ottawa at the Intercolonial conference.

The Reform Association sent a circular asking the co-operation of a committee in urging the Dominion government to reform the law for young men—first offenders between 16 and 30 years of age—so as to prevent their being held in a hardened criminal. Referred to the incoming council.

Before the annual reports were read, the Chairman regretting the absence of the President, congratulated the Board on the large attendance, and remarked that he would be glad to hear that the membership had increased very satisfactorily. Giving a brief forecast of the reports, he remarked that they would notice with satisfaction the establishment of the reading room, he hoped that members would make more use of the building and facilities which it had been able to declare a dividend to meet the rental now was quite sufficient to meet expenses and in the not distant future the hopes of the promoters would no doubt be realized.

ANNUAL REPORT. The committees appointed by the board presented the fifteenth annual report, as follows:

The present membership of the board is 163. The board is indebted to Mr. E. C. Bacon for many courtesies, and he having left the province, he elected an honorary member of the board.

For some years past the board has urged that the docking accommodation at the wharves should be increased, as the marine railway service had suffered inconvenience in consequence of the only graving dock having been closed by the fire of the wharf in 1891.

GRAVING DOCK AND MARINE RAILWAY. The committee on the marine railway has reported that the docking accommodation at the wharves should be increased, as the marine railway service had suffered inconvenience in consequence of the only graving dock having been closed by the fire of the wharf in 1891.

The only line of telegraph connecting Vancouver Island with the outside world has recently been improved by the installation of a new system of apparatus.

The Board of Trade has reported that the marine railway service has suffered inconvenience in consequence of the only graving dock having been closed by the fire of the wharf in 1891.

Improvements in deepening the channel of the Fraser river are being made and ships having a draught of water of 20 feet can now be towed to New Westminster.

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and submitted to the Department of Marine by the Victoria representatives in the House of Commons. It is understood that the recommendations of the Board have been favorably reported upon by the local agent of the Marine Department, and it is hoped that the necessary works will be shortly undertaken by the Dominion authorities.

Owing to the increasing commerce at our port, the Board has recommended that during the months from November 1 to April 30, life-saving stations be maintained on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. The board has suggested to the Department of Marine that by providing first aid known as "life-saving" services rendered, the Indians of the west coast might be arranged with for carrying out this service, and if the suggestion is approved, it is recommended that they be supplied with the usual life-saving appliances, rocket apparatus, etc.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

and ordinary cement; white and grey stone; and several varieties of building brick. The quantities, perfectly clear and of very pure quality, are obtained within a few feet of the surface. These minerals await the capitalist to put them into marketable form.

During the season of 1893 the output at the different canneries in the province reached the unprecedented figures of 590,229 cases, packed at the following points, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Point and Cases. Fraser River, 457,707; Rivers Inlet, 50,833; Mass River, 11,850; Lower Inlet, 15,190; Gardner's Inlet, 8,724; Alert Bay, 3,700. Total, 600,229.

Shipments were distributed as follows, viz: Eastern Canada, 308,981; Liverpool, 148,333; Eastern Canada, 145,313; Australia, 114,792; Local sales and stocks on hand, 11,814. Total, 600,229.

It will be observed that the demand from Eastern Canadian points continues to increase year by year, and as regular steam communication with Australia is now established, it may reasonably be expected that the demand from that section will considerably increase also.

The provincial government has still before it the question regarding the right of control of our inland fisheries, and it is understood that it is to be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, with other matters of provincial interest.

Attention has been given to sturgeon fishing on the Fraser river, and a considerable sum invested in this new industry. As very little is known of the habits of the sturgeon in the waters of the Fraser, it is to be hoped that the marine and fisheries department will cause a thorough inquiry and observation to be made herein.

The great latent wealth of the deep sea fisheries of our coast continues to remain undeveloped. So long as reciprocal tariff arrangements between Canada and the United States remain on existing lines, the American market, which is the only convenient outlet for these riches of our waters, must be practically closed.

The political difficulties with which this important industry was surrounded when making last year's report have been settled by the "Behring Sea Arbitration," but with results far from satisfactory to those immediately concerned in sealing operations.

While the arbitration award declared all the legal rights involved in favor of the British contention, yet the terms of the agreed upon regulations (which have since received the sanction of both parliament and congress) is such as practically to render those rights almost valueless to the sealers, and leaves little room for congratulation.

Among the objectionable regulations is the division of the season into two parts, the first, known as the "spring catch," is absolutely unprofitable, and only prosecuted in order to secure a sufficient law for the autumn season. The regulation which arms throws all white hunters out of employment in Behring Sea, and creates a monopoly in favor of Indian hunters, who alone are skilled in the use of the spear.

It is to be regretted that the arbitrators failed to make awards on the long vexed question of confiscation and compensation for deprivation of legal rights in Behring sea during the years of 1891, 1892 and 1893. While appreciating the settlement by arbitration of the dispute which existed between Great Britain and the United States over the seal fisheries, yet from a provincial standpoint, it must be recognized that the one-sided regulations accompanying the award have practically ruined our Behring sea fur seal industry, in which so many British Columbia capitals was invested.

The chairman of the electric light and water board, who just this morning had the honor to be present at a public meeting held at the Electric Light building, said: "I am glad to see that the public mind has been aroused, and that the purchase of the electric light building site should have been utilized for the benefit of the city." "I am glad to see that the public mind has been aroused, and that the purchase of the electric light building site should have been utilized for the benefit of the city."

Just in front of the city hall A. Hagan was going through the water again with a citizen when his attention was called to the notice. He had before him a notice from the electric light board, and he was in a state of indignation. "Just the very thing," he said, "good! good! I'm glad if I've been asked about the transaction." "Good! good! I'm glad if I've been asked about the transaction."

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Ald. Keith-Wilson W Royal Comm Inquiry The Copper Wire Par eluded in the Investigat

Since the electric light... been before the council, an... been discussing the matter... aldermen have found them... being pined with question... ratseyer, who wants to... straightened out to his... First one and then another... rulers is buttoned on t... through the catchment, tll... hot weather has become a... only a few days ago that... from one of these inter... the cool retreat of a barber's... sight of relief settled himself... fortable here. Imagine t... brush in the hair of these... "Well, Mister Mayor, w... per vice!"

To the relief of these suff... Keith-Wilson with a notice... closed to not give much... appointed to make an inqu... matter and set it forve... notice reads: "Whereas the Victoria... editorial published on the... that: "The ratseyer may we... electric light station sit... will require another \$5,000... for the building. They m... that Mr. Nuttall, the owner... gets only \$8,000 of the p... remaining \$4,300 going int... It seems to me that it is rat... mission for the city to provide... were developed last evening... call for examination by t... two lots on Rock Bay, owned... were first offered by an ag... that the price was put up... Mayor and council, stated... was \$3,000, which included... mission, and this letter Ald... actually carrying in his... choice of the council, the... "Ald Wilson now offers t... he did not perceive the h... dressed to the council, but... what he was ignorant of... deny that he did not impar... when he did not impart them... before the choice was made... pause to remark that Mayor T... strange course when he orde... two letters to the council... These letters are the property... and not of Mayor Teague, w... have, in this instance, taken... much on himself.

"Before doing the subject... the strange idea that the cou... fined to a choice between t... namely, those belonging to M... and other aldermen, who... privately declared that they... location of the works o... already owned by the city. I... to see why any property of... case should be in the hands... Manifestly if the city itself... site it should have been util... machinery of the real es... would have been sold, and... that bears all the expense... would have been avoided. I... that if all the aldermen had... single to the city's interest... would have been gone about d... with radically different results.

"And whereas the statu... quoted conveys the impress... public mind that the purchas... was effected by corruptly infl... aldermen were in view of... point upon the city in favor... telegraph street; "And whereas it has been pu... and published that corrupt... secured certain of the aldermen... cept said lots offered for the... electric light building site; "And whereas it has been pu... through the medium of the pub... the city has been forced to... larger price than the approp... trie vice, thereby losing the su... \$200 in said purchase; "Be it resolved: That the... Governor be and is hereby auth... alderman Royal to be the... chosen most suitable for the... It is best from the start. T... came up, putting so much m... into a site. Still, it certainly... the most suitable."

The chairman of the electric light... Ald Mann, when he heard... said: "Personally I have no... objection to a full inquiry... however, will be another reason... the work, so not a cent has... out of the electric light loan... be a good idea for the comm... duty, erect the plant and start... tion, and then have an inquiry... into every transaction. An... would not prevent fraud in fut... tainly hope the inquiry... the whole work is completed."

Coak, July 13.—The Cork... has resolved to urge the Dublin... authorities to appoint O'Donov... city marshal, and thus reward h... services to Ireland.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE. A large advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring the brand name in large, stylized letters and the phrase 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'. Below the main text is a circular logo with 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER' and 'L. B. & CO. LONDON' around a central emblem. Further down, it says 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER' again, followed by 'COPPER RIVETS', 'METALS', 'SPRING BOTTOM PANTS', and 'EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED'. At the bottom, it gives the address 'SAN FRANCISCO CAL.'.



NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Savary Island Murderer Up for Trial Tuesday - C. P. R. Traffic Largely Increasing.

Attempted Suicide - Westminster Lumber for Australia - Mining and Other Matters.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 12. (Special.) - Another trip through Chinatown by the medical health officers yesterday, showed things to be in a much more satisfactory state than on a previous visit.

Mr. B. M. Bogle, brother of the late Chief Justice, went East by yesterday's express. The city has asked each of the parties to the Tracy investigation suit to pay their own expenses after the \$500 allowed by the city is exhausted.

Mr. J. Jackson and party, of Vancouver, left on the 11th for the Similkameen country to prospect for gold. Capt. Bernard, of Victoria, left yesterday to cross the mountains where he joins his naval officers Capt. S. Cott, who is mining on the other side.

Several young B. A. school teachers, visited Agassiz on the 7th inst. and also took in the "sights" at Harrison Hot Springs. A hand of cattle from the Similkameen arrived here to-day belonging to the B. C. Cattle Company. They will be shipped to the cities on the coast on the 13th.

It is gratifying to know that the government have appointed Mr. Robert Hocking, V. S., of this town, inspector of contagious diseases in cattle, horses, etc. It is a proof that Chilliwack is not forgotten by the authorities.

We are informed that an impression is prevalent outside that Chilliwack still retains traces of the flood in stagnant ditches and muddy streets. Never was a more erroneous idea. The Chilliwack streets are dry and to be exact, rather dusty at present.

The passenger traffic of the C.P.R. since the strike in the States is very large and is constantly increasing. Yesterday Mr. C. E. Es, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, went over the Canadian route to St. Paul.

A large number of Orangemen went to Chilliwack to-day, where there is a monster picnic in progress. Ira Highland, a Toronto University student, is in Vancouver arranging for an early appearance of the University Glee Club in Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo.

Sir William Van Horne is expected to arrive on the Coast to-day or to-morrow on a tour of inspection. Mr. Chesney, manager of the Hotel Vancouver was married yesterday to Miss MacCall, of Vancouver.

The Savary Island murder will come up here on Tuesday next at a session of the High Court, charged with the murder of Green and Taylor, last fall.

VANCOUVER, July 13. - At the Orange demonstration yesterday, these resolutions were passed: Resolved that we record our humble thanks to our Divine Master for the many tokens of His favor which have been vouchsafed to us and our brethren throughout the world during the year, and that we, and the loyal Orangemen of British Columbia assembled to commemorate the victory of the Boyne, desire to express our hearty approval of the earnest efforts that have been made by the Dominion government, and which have resulted in bringing together an assembly of distinguished statesmen to deliberate on questions of such vital importance to the extension and stability of our glorious Empire and the future welfare of this Dominion; and hereby pledge our united support to such legislation as may bind the scattered colonies of Great Britain with the Mother Country in one inseparable bond.

Resolved that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the president of the convention, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and the Orange Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER. July 12. - Harry Norris, a young man partially demented and with one arm paralyzed, tried to commit suicide last evening by shooting himself with a rifle. A bullet inflicted a dangerous wound in his breast, but he will recover. Several canisters being operated to-day though the run is still very light.

The roof of the Holbrook house was slightly damaged by fire this morning; loss trifling. John Jordan and William Goady, who were engaged in a stabbing affray at Ladner's some weeks ago, have been bound over to appear at the assizes if called upon.

The Brunette sawmills are shipping 100,000 feet of lumber to Australia by the Warmino. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 13. - The steamer Courser took another cargo of grain and hay up the river to-day in connection with the government relief service.

There is no sign of the big sockeye run yet. Harry Norris, who attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night by shooting himself, is in a dangerous condition. The river has fallen very rapidly during the last few days.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 14. - Five or six loads of shingles were shipped East to-day and several car loads of lumber. The Royal City Foresters will visit Nanaimo on Saturday 21st instant, and take part in the annual demonstration of the order.

The best day was very oppressive. A fair breeze was blowing, but did not succeed to have any cooling effect on the atmosphere. The thermometer registered eighty-four in the shade at 3 o'clock. Well Malone, a former member of the Westminster fire brigade and well known here, recently tried to commit suicide in Sk. Paul.

NANAIMO. July 12. - The appeal in the suit of Vipond vs. the Corporation of Nanaimo comes up at Victoria on Wednesday next. Mr. W. W. Walker left for Yale this morning to assist the government candidate in the forthcoming election of the Reform Club the defeated trio, Keith, Smith and Boyce, were the principal speakers. They explained that their not being returned was precisely a victory as they had been elected by a majority of one vote.

The Lobb murder case has been further adjourned for one week to the 27th inst. Quite a number of Orangemen were passengers to Vancouver this morning, on their way to Chilliwack to assist in the celebration of the glorious 12th. NANAIMO, July 13. - Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Toronto, is now in this city, and will preach in Wallace street Methodist church next Sunday evening.

The Reform party talk of making an effort to unseat Dr. W. W. Walker, the government member-elect in South Nanaimo. It is alleged that the Doctor bribed some of his constituents in order to secure their votes. Dr. Walker repudiates the charge, and those who know him personally are con-

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HOPE.

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is fairly good and that his company has not lost a dollar in Kootenay.

Fred Ritchie, who has been surveying mineral claims in the Okanagan country and in Trail Creek district for the last two months, reports considerable activity in mining operations in Trail Creek.

The wagon road is in good condition from Kaslo to Three Forks, and stages are again running. From Three Forks to New Dummer the surveys are not yet completed. When the surveys are completed, it is rumored the road will be built by contract.

George A. Sonnemann, who is connected with the company that operates the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, near Wardner, Idaho, is in Nelson. He says the company has no trouble with the miners; that the wages paid are \$3.50 a day for miners and \$3.50 a day for laborers; and that all the trouble in the Cour d'Alene is in Canyon creek, where the wages are \$3.50 a day for both skilled and unskilled labor.

Tom Treney returned from the North Fork with samples from a location he made a week ago. The ore equals any taken from the Silver Glance or Miner Boy. The reason of it is there is plenty of it. He had a good strong vein two feet wide.

Still more encouraging reports come down from the Wakefield. The tunnel is in on the vein 20 feet without having struck the hanging wall. It is very big, and the vein is on the bed of Robertson of which the Wakefield has the vein. They have a nice showing of clean ore, however, as it is and nearly the whole 26 feet is concentrating ore.

CABLE NEWS.

To Buy Out the Irish Landlords - A Court of Arbitration Proposed. No Special Mediation on the Part of Great Britain Contemplated in Korea.

LONDON, July 14. - The Irish Parliamentary party are less concerned over the prospective collapse of the evicted tenants bill than can be imagined. In view of the approaching release of the Paris fund, however, Messrs. McCarthy, Dillon and Sexton are urging Mr. Morley to send draft the bill to provide for the buying out of the landlords. In opposition to this Mr. Morley proposes the formation of a court of arbitration charged with the duty of settling the question of compensation for landlords.

No special mediation on the part of Great Britain is contemplated in the Korean dispute between China and Japan. The Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, is in London. The Japanese government of St. Petersburg and Washington. He has been urging the Japanese and Chinese governments to resort to peaceful measures to settle their differences, but neither of the disputing governments has asked formal mediation, nor has the British government offered to undertake such office.

DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 14. - The open air mass meeting in Union Square to-night, the object of which was to protest against the use of the regular army in the case of the strikers did not turn out to be the success its projectors anticipated, the cause being a heavy rain and thunder storm which broke out just as the meeting was called to order.

The mass meeting was extremely well attended and the orations were punctuated by bolts of thunder, the glare of the electric lights being made ineffective by the more vivid flashes from the sky. Most of the audience left for shelter but few remaining listeners and the orations were punctuated by bolts of thunder, the glare of the electric lights being made ineffective by the more vivid flashes from the sky.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, July 14. - A number of fatalities have occurred here. William Lowe, a section man on the Grand Trunk, had both legs cut off at the Western cattle market and died later. David, the four year old son of David Bronskill, of the East end, was run over by a delivery wagon and instantly killed.

THE KOREAN QUESTION. The Korean question has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The Japanese government has been urging the Chinese government to resort to peaceful measures to settle their differences, but neither of the disputing governments has asked formal mediation, nor has the British government offered to undertake such office.

FISH PROTECTION. SEATTLE, July 14. - The chamber of commerce has received from the Astoria chamber of commerce a copy of a memorial to congress, asking that laws be passed for the protection and preservation of the food fishes of the Columbia river and for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the establishment and maintenance of one or more hatcheries upon the waters of the Columbia river.

MONTREAL MATTERS. MONTREAL, July 13. (Special.) - Albert Spring's hotel, Maitland by, Lake Champlain, has been completely destroyed by fire. Sixty guests barely escaped with their lives and lost all their belongings.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, July 14. (Special.) - The provincial government will sink test wells throughout the province this summer. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is expected to attend the Young Conservatives' picnic in this city.

NEW YORK, July 14. - R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The business failures exhibited last week are followed by good returns for July thus far. The reported liabilities in the first five days are only \$811,067, though the total delays have been some \$1,000,000 during the past week."

HEALTH. Heart Disease Believed in 20 Minutes. All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease cured in 20 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Sarsaparilla. One dose cures. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

KOREAN COMPLICATIONS.

Almost a War - Troops and Warships on Their Way to the Scene. Interesting Review of the Situation - The Kim Ok Kinn Cases.

The Korean difficulty which a cablegram published in the Colonist of yesterday announces to have been happily solved only this week by a reference to England, practically monopolizes the space of the Japanese papers received by the Victoria yesterday.

Whatever may be the merits of their respective claims, it is plainly evident that Japan and China have come very close to war. The verdict of England in the international difficulty will be awaited with keenest interest by the countries of the East, for nothing since the Franco-Siamese dispute has so deeply concerned them.

When the Victoria and from Yokohama news of battle was on every lip, the Mikado's government was prostrating and equipping merchant steamers on all hands for use as troopships and auxiliary cruisers. One of the vessels was the Noryo of the regular fleet and forces, the Noryo of the regular fleet and forces, the Noryo of the regular fleet and forces.

On the other hand, Viceroy Li Hung Chang continued his active preparations to meet the forces of Japan on equal terms, although it was announced that the Chinese Emperor personally strongly disapproved of war. In addition to strengthening the regular fleet and forces, the viceroy had purchased all the steamships of the China Merchants S.S. Co., while repeating China's demand for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Korea, proclaiming an "order of seige," and advising Chinese residents in Japan to return.

"This demand," says the Jiji, "is illegal, for Japan has no right to send troops to Korea than China, in accordance with the Tientsin convention between Japan and China. Thus the crisis is approaching nearer and nearer. The Japanese government is not likely to accede to such a demand of China, and before the expiration of many days a large force from each country will confront each other at the Korean coast. It goes without saying that the Japanese Emperor personally strongly disapproved of war. In addition to strengthening the regular fleet and forces, the viceroy had purchased all the steamships of the China Merchants S.S. Co., while repeating China's demand for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Korea, proclaiming an "order of seige," and advising Chinese residents in Japan to return.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Delton McCarthy Attacks the St. Lawrence Route as Dangerous. Mr. Turcotte, M. P. Exonerated - New British Columbia Post Offices.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 13. - The following new post offices were opened July 1: Sautara, Vancouver; Silvertown, Yale. T. P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, is dying; he is also Senator Chaffers. Samuel Hughes, M. P., has organized an industrial syndicate to handle his new ventilator.

Before the Curran bridge committee, Engineer Faint swore that it was not true he had been in a continuous state of semi-intoxication. The fast line bill was read a second time after a big kick from Mr. McCarthy who attacked the St. Lawrence route as a dangerous one on account of the logs. The Dillon divorce bill got another setback by a majority of 3 sending it to the private bills committee. This probably kills it for this session.

The report of the privileges and elections committee on the Turcotte case was adopted by a vote of 82 to 53. (Special to the Colonist.) ST. GEORGE, July 13. - James Crawford, a wheelwright, while adjusting a driving belt at Gillies sawmill, was caught by his clothing, which he got another setback by a majority of 3 sending it to the private bills committee. This probably kills it for this session.

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DEBS' DECLARATION.

He Says He Will Come Out Ahead in His Controversy With the Railroads.

He Will Soon Have Matters Tangled Up as Badly as Ever.

CHICAGO, July 18.—President Debs of the American Railway Union still claims to be certain of coming out ahead in his fight with the railroads. Directors Goodwin and Hogan of the American Railway Union left today to begin the work of organization in the Northwest and the country west of the Mississippi. There are now eight organizations. "Our policy," said Mr. Debs, "is to keep these organizations with the men, so that the strikers will not weaken. We have everything solid west of the Mississippi; that is our strong point. I claim that as long as we have traffic stopped at any one point we have not yet lost the fight. It is as if you stop the flow of blood in an artery—you stop the circulation in the whole system."

"But everything seems to be running smoothly on the different roads, does it not?" Mr. Debs inquired. "Oh well," admitted the labor leader, "the passenger business in and out is being transacted fairly well, but there are no freights moving at all, and that is where we have the best of them; that is where we expected to cripple the railroads. At the depot Mr. Debs' statement that 'eight traffic is paralyzed, is not by any means borne out. Most of the roads are moving freight without the slightest trouble. When shown a United Press dispatch stating that Mr. Washburne, leader of the Pullman strikers, had asked him to call off the strike, Mr. Debs denied it flatly: "The Pullman strikers are just as firm as ever," he said. "They have no intention of going back to work. Mr. Fullman is satisfied they are. Mr. Heathcote has not made any proposition of that kind; on the contrary, he has assured me of his continued co-operation."

Mr. Debs received a report from La Salle, Ill., this morning disclosing that the Rock Island road is badly crippled at that point. Mr. Debs asserted that within forty-eight hours he would have the Rock Island in as bad a shape as ever.

CORN ISLAND.

PANAMA, July 15.—It is reported that British subjects on Corn Island recently had a battle with the Nicaraguan soldiers and defeated them. The governor of the island, it is said, fled to the woods. The natives afterwards obtained arms and succeeded in restoring the governor and recovering the government offices and flags which had been seized by the British. Several on both sides were wounded. The governor has proclaimed martial law.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Treasury department issued the following circular today: "To collectors of customs and others: This department is advised by the Secretary of State that he has received a communication from Dr. Guzman, Nicaraguan minister at the capital, stating that an insurrection exists in the Mosquito strip and that it is participated in by Americans, and that the government of Nicaragua fears the insurrection will be aided by men from the United States. Your attention is invited to the neutrality laws embodied in the revised statutes of the United States, vol. lxvii, and you are instructed to cause their observance in your districts and detain any vessels and persons coming from the United States in contravention of the provisions of the said statutes."

MACDONALD-SCHOFIELD. The London (England) Court Journal contains an account of the wedding as one of the most picturesque weddings of the season. It took place on June 20 in St. Matthew's church, St. Petersburg Place, the contracting parties being Mr. Reginald J. Macdonald, Royal Artillery, son of Senator Macdonald, and Miss Victoria, daughter of Miss May Alnworth Schofield, youngest daughter of Dr. Schofield, of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park. The church was very prettily decorated by a double row of lily palms reaching to the height of the central aisle, which overarched above the altar a sort of tropical avenue. The stems of the palms on each side were surrounded with tall arm lilies and banked with white flowers. The ceremony was fixed for 2.30, before which time the bride and groom, with the relations and friends of the bride and groom, including a large contingent of officers of the Royal Artillery from Woolwich and elsewhere.

Mr. Charles Fitzroy, B.A., acted as best man, supported by Alastair Douglas Macdonald. To the closing strains of the wedding march from Tanhauser the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, and followed by her sister, Miss Olive Macdonald, who walked with her alone as chief bridesmaid. Behind her came Miss Mary Gregory and Miss Jessie Scott-Reid (consins of the bride and bridegroom respectively), followed by four child bridesmaids—Miss Linday Stewart, Miss Isabel Lindsay Stewart, Miss Marjorie Schofield, Miss Iris Vaughan Jackson, also consins of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride wore a very rich dress of duchesse satin of the shade of white known as oyster shell, the skirt being festooned with sprays of orange blossoms, and the bodice covered with chiffon, pearl trimming and old Honiton lace. A long train of the same plain satin, cut square, fell from the waist. A wreath of orange blossoms was arranged in the hair, and covered with a long tulle veil that fell to the edge of the train. It was attached by a diamond spray, the gift of the bridegroom.

CABLE NEWS.

Britain Will Not Allow Russian Interference in Korea—Massage Rooms in London.

The Black Plague—Chicago's Home Rule Fund—For the Abolition of Vice.

LONDON, July 15.—The new Chinese minister, Kingta Jen, who has arrived in London, avows the desire of the Chinese government to avoid a conflict with Japan. The Japanese minister expressed similar sentiments on behalf of his government. The opinion of the foreign office is that war between China and Japan has been averted, but at the same time that the two countries are determined to fight Great Britain cannot allow Russia to intervene in the struggle without opposition. Lord Kimberley favors a neutralization of the Korean treaty so far as regards the ports of Chemulpo, Fusan and Wonsan, war or no war.

HILL AND VAN HORNE.

The Presidents of the Two Great Transcontinental Railways Visit Vancouver.

British Columbia Section of the C. P. R. Must Be Flood-Proof—The Strike Discussed.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—(Special.)—Sir William C. Van Horne is in the city. He had nothing to say of importance when interviewed, but explained that the trip was one of inspection, as he had wished to see for himself what damage had been done by the floods. The company were determined to render the track of the C.P.R. in British Columbia flood-proof at any cost. He highly praised the loyalty of the officials in their recent trouble; in their desire to do their duty they had not spared themselves or thought of their own comfort. The dehoratation of traffic by many causes had shrunk the receipts so as to prevent the carrying on of many works that would have been otherwise proceeded with this season. The year was not one of promise, though it was a year of what might have been a large profit if the strike had not occurred.

The same engine that brought in President Van Horne and his party was attached to the official car of President J. J. Hill, of the G.N.R., and the great railway magnate was an occupant. The run without change of engine was 2,000 miles, the longest without change over the United States roads. President Hill, of the Great Northern, says that the present strike has not affected the St. Paul lines, so his has escaped. The interruptions of traffic by floods had not been long. He considers the strike virtually over, and says that the managers' association has not promised re-employment.

WIMAN'S INTENTIONS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Erasmus Wiman said to a reporter before he left the Tomba Friday afternoon, after being bailed out in the sum of \$30,000 on the strength of Judge Barrett's favorable decision in his case: "I'm glad to go, but I've been comfortable here; absolutely the coolest place in New York is the Tomba, and everybody here has been very kind to me. Let me tell you about my dear friend who has so kindly furnished bail for me. Mr. Broadway Rous was one of the first men whom I met on my arrival in New York in 1865. He was then in some financial trouble and engaged me to make a statement of his affairs. They were in a complicated state, owing to his interests in various states, and Mr. Rous was thrown into this very prison. I sent him his Christmas dinner in the Tomba that year and I took great interest in him, in fact it was I who secured the repeal of the law under which he was kept in prison, and now he has nobly shown his gratitude. While Mr. Rous was confined here he wrote this prediction on the walls of his cell: 'I am 50 years of age this day. When I am 50 I shall be worth half a million, and by the time I am 60 I shall be worth a million of dollars.' He is now worth more than three million dollars, and the prediction he made has been abundantly verified. I was so much struck by it that I referred to it in my book."

With that Mr. Wiman started for the door, exclaiming: "I'm very, very happy, and as soon as I have paid my respects to General Tracy I'm going straight to my home on Staten Island."

"And what will your future plans be?" he was asked. "Oh, to devote myself to the development of Staten Island," was Mr. Wiman's reply. Mr. Wiman was asked for an explanation in relation to the story regarding the financial and domestic relations said to exist between Mr. Wiman and Assistant Attorney Wellman, who conducted his prosecution. It had been stated that Mr. Wellman had not only been indebted to Mr. Wiman for nearly \$3,000 in borrowed money, but that he had been the accepted suitor of one of Mr. Wiman's daughters.

"I am sorry that anything has been said about this matter," he replied. "Mr. Wellman did borrow two or three thousand dollars on notes several years ago, but the transaction does not reflect upon him at all. He gave me his notes for the amount, and it was purely a business matter."

VAN HORNE A PROPHET.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—(Special.)—During Mr. Van Horne's visit in Vancouver he made another what prophesy. He said that during his lifetime wheat would go for \$2 a bushel. There had been a tremendous over-production in 1891, and it was just as easy to have a tremendous shortage in the wheat crop. Some day this would come with the result prophesied.

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WIMAN'S INTENTIONS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Erasmus Wiman said to a reporter before he left the Tomba Friday afternoon, after being bailed out in the sum of \$30,000 on the strength of Judge Barrett's favorable decision in his case: "I'm glad to go, but I've been comfortable here; absolutely the coolest place in New York is the Tomba, and everybody here has been very kind to me. Let me tell you about my dear friend who has so kindly furnished bail for me. Mr. Broadway Rous was one of the first men whom I met on my arrival in New York in 1865. He was then in some financial trouble and engaged me to make a statement of his affairs. They were in a complicated state, owing to his interests in various states, and Mr. Rous was thrown into this very prison. I sent him his Christmas dinner in the Tomba that year and I took great interest in him, in fact it was I who secured the repeal of the law under which he was kept in prison, and now he has nobly shown his gratitude. While Mr. Rous was confined here he wrote this prediction on the walls of his cell: 'I am 50 years of age this day. When I am 50 I shall be worth half a million, and by the time I am 60 I shall be worth a million of dollars.' He is now worth more than three million dollars, and the prediction he made has been abundantly verified. I was so much struck by it that I referred to it in my book."

With that Mr. Wiman started for the door, exclaiming: "I'm very, very happy, and as soon as I have paid my respects to General Tracy I'm going straight to my home on Staten Island."

"And what will your future plans be?" he was asked. "Oh, to devote myself to the development of Staten Island," was Mr. Wiman's reply. Mr. Wiman was asked for an explanation in relation to the story regarding the financial and domestic relations said to exist between Mr. Wiman and Assistant Attorney Wellman, who conducted his prosecution. It had been stated that Mr. Wellman had not only been indebted to Mr. Wiman for nearly \$3,000 in borrowed money, but that he had been the accepted suitor of one of Mr. Wiman's daughters.

"I am sorry that anything has been said about this matter," he replied. "Mr. Wellman did borrow two or three thousand dollars on notes several years ago, but the transaction does not reflect upon him at all. He gave me his notes for the amount, and it was purely a business matter."

VAN HORNE A PROPHET.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—(Special.)—During Mr. Van Horne's visit in Vancouver he made another what prophesy. He said that during his lifetime wheat would go for \$2 a bushel. There had been a tremendous over-production in 1891, and it was just as easy to have a tremendous shortage in the wheat crop. Some day this would come with the result prophesied.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Dyking Needs Brought to Dominion Government Attention—Sockeye Run Later Than Usual.

Guest's Suit Against Hotel Proprietor—Latest Mining Prospects and Important Purchases.

VANCOUVER, July 14.—Second engineer William Blackie, of the Empress of China, was seriously injured by a falling chain yesterday. Thirty very large pieces of fir timber are being shipped by the Empress. The witnesses in the Lynn murder case are arriving from the North. Mr. Daniel King was assaulted by two men named Lambert and Gilson yesterday, and beaten with shovels and stones. No reason is given for the assault. It is said that but for the timely arrival of Messrs. McChie and Thomas, King would have been killed. Both men have been arrested.

VANCOUVER, July 17.—The greater part of the council meeting was taken up last evening by a discussion on the merits and demerits of the City Engineer's investigation. The city council want Ald. Franklin to meet Colonel Tracey and arrange for arbitration without lawyers. Bandmaster McDonald and Slater Walsh, both of the Salvation Army corps, were united in marriage yesterday, this being the first marriage to be solemnized under the new provincial act. All the Salvation Army corps of the Province were represented. The next Empress steamer will be late on account of being quarantined in the Orient. The health committee of the city, which has been a great improvement in the condition of the tenements occupied by the Chinese. On the second visit the Chinamen were again warned and a very careful investigation made. The city solicitor has reported that the city is not liable for damages to the captain of the barque Gatesburg, through having detained her in port on account of a court case, and advising that the city was responsible for the keep of the Chinaman with smallpox taken by the city from the C.P.R. sheds to the isolation hospital.

The Deputy Provincial Treasurer has written to the council, requesting them to send him a cheque for \$200 for the purpose of paying Dr. McLaughlin for vaccinating incoming passengers on trains from Aug. 10 to Aug. 20, 1892. The council demurred, and the matter will be looked into by the city solicitor. WESTMINSTER, July 16.—Four boys, all under twenty years of age, went over to South Westminster yesterday afternoon to bathe. One of them, Andrew Law, aged nineteen, fell into a deep hole, and being unable to swim was drowned. Another lad named Oddy, who could swim a little, went to the rescue. The latter, however, who had a hard struggle to get to the shore, fell into the hole and was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned by the coroner's jury today. The Mission municipality council has sent a petition to the Dominion government asking it to establish a permanent system of dyking along the Fraser, also to assist in the Pitt river and Burrard inlet canal. The sockeye run is not along yet, and it seems as if they would be later than ever this year. Their arrival seems to be later each successive season. Between 5,000 and 6,000 hands are waiting to get to work. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 17.—C. E. C. Brown, a resident of the city for ten years, died last night, aged 54. He was prominent in temperance circles and well known throughout the interior, where for years he practised his profession as a dentist. The city council passed its Sunday observance act last night. It is a very strict character, and will close every kind of business on Sunday but the drugstores and milkmen's.

For the first time in many years the city is preparing to collect back taxes by selling the real estate. For this purpose a public meeting will be held on Friday night to take first steps towards organizing the annual celebration in connection with the exhibition. Salmon were a little more plentiful today and all the canneries have begun work on a small scale. NANAIMO, July 16.—In the County court today before Judge Harrison and a special jury, the suit of Miss Rose Leigh Spencer, a life insurance agent, for \$500 damages, against George R. Brown, proprietor of the Wilson hotel, came up for hearing. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had unlawfully seized her property and refused to restore it at his hotel, causing her serious inconvenience and loss of credit. For the defence it was claimed that Miss Spencer had been dilatory in settling her accounts and the proprietor had been forced to take steps to secure himself from loss. The case closed on general issues. The jury after an absence of five minutes returned that the plaintiff had failed to prove any damages; and judgment was given for defendant with costs. NANAIMO, July 17.—J. E. R. Taggart leaves to-morrow on a short visit to the Old Country. Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Toronto, who has been in this city during the past few days, left this morning for Vancouver, en route for the Eastern home. Dr. Briggs occupied the pulpit of the Wallace street Methodist church on Sunday, and last evening gave an eloquent lecture on "Lost Labor" to a large audience at the same place. Some fine specimens of silver bearing ore have been brought into town by a prospector named William Williams, which he claims to have found on a ledge not twenty miles from Nanaimo. The new temperance organization, is now fully organized, and will be known as the Nanaimo Literary, Temperance and Athletic Association. The membership numbers one hundred. Messrs. Moses Woodburn, W. Edwards, J. Gillespie and Jacob Nunn are the officers elect. ALNWORTH, (From the Miner.) The concentrator at No. 1, Alnsworth, is running as smoothly as ever, and giving every satisfaction to its proprietors, Cooper and Clarke, who have many tons of concentrates ready for shipment. The claims purchased by Messrs. McViolet and Shaw, of Nova Scotia, and the Vigilant (late Pearl), and the Little Mamie.

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BERLIN, July 15.—Adelbert Ferdinand, third son of the Emperor William, celebrated his tenth birthday in the Imperial Palace. The young prince in knickerbockers becoming a colonel of the famous Uhlan regiment. The entrance was marked by ceremonies of considerable pomp, and to-night the regiment had a grand banquet in celebration of the event. Prince Bismarck, who is visiting his son Herbert at Schoenhause, looks feeble, and is not inclined to take active exercise or long journeys. He is expected here on Monday, and an immense demonstration is in preparation. The Hamburger Nachrichten makes the anti-anarchist agitation the subject of the most violent attack upon Chancellor von Caprivi ever seen. The newspaper says that Caprivi ever seen. The Chancellor of the Social Democrats. The Centrist party is furious at the Chancellor's rejection of the reinsurance bill to repeal the anti-Jewish law, and threatens the government with all kinds of retaliation at the next session of the Reichstag. The Catholic congress at its session in August will decide upon the general attitude of the Centrist party in view of the action just taken by the Bundschuh.

The boycott begun by the socialists against certain breweries is waged as wildly as ever. The authorities are assisting the breweries, but have removed the prohibition against the soldiers visiting beer gardens frequented by socialists. The gardens which mostly sell boycotted beer have been deserted by the socialists for places where unboycotted beer alone is served, but the former are steadily diminishing in numbers. All the breweries of North Germany are forming a league to fight the socialists. Strict measures are being taken on the frontiers of Germany to exclude cholera from the country, so far they have been successful. Six cases were found on the Vistula river between Warsaw and Danzig during the past week. The Hamburg senate has forbidden the holding of the usual August fair, as a measure of precaution against the possible introduction of cholera into that city. Salesmen and others who usually attend this fair have united with the view of holding the senate responsible for the pecuniary loss which they will suffer as the result of this order. The annual manoeuvring on the Polish frontier will be of unusual interest. All the men engaged will be of the class having less than two years' service. Thus the occasion will be a test for the men enrolled under the army law of 1893. Emperor William has decided, against the advice of many prominent generals, to reintroduce the light bayonet which the infantry carried attached to the rifle upon all occasions, except upon marches. Since the introduction of quick firing guns bayonet charges have been regarded as almost obsolete. Emperor William's visit to England with the object of witnessing the more important of the South African campaign will be of an unusual nature. There will be no official receptions.

THE NICKEL PLATE. The nickel plate is full of water and good work is being put in with ten men, including engineer and blacksmith. George Upton, grubstaker by Ross Thompson and John Shannon, has located an extension of the Le Roi and Jodie. At Trail Creek the new extension of the Le Roi is looking very promising, a lead having been struck which equals anything yet discovered in this camp. Thirty men are now employed on this mine. On the hill north of Beaver, overlooking Sayward, J. Clifty and W. Fyfe, located a lead of very rich gold ore, in character somewhat resembling Trail Creek ore, but very much less base. Amongst the numerous prospects on Roi Mountain, the Northern Belle, owned by G. Dezona and J. Beaton, is one of the very best; the last assay in the fall of last year gave \$48 in gold, since then further development work has been done, and the quality of the ore improves with every foot of depth. In the town of Thompson at Trail creek, over 100 lots have been sold, and prices have advanced from \$30 and \$50 to \$150 and \$250 for corners. Dr. S. Cooper, late of the San Francisco Bridge Co., who leased the place claims originally staked by D. J. Dewar and Ed. Trestran, after they had failed to obtain their lease by the date fixed by the Gold Commissioners, and sinking a 10x10 foot shaft through to bed rock, to test the value of the dirt before putting in a hydraulic plant.











NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Salmon Run Still Very Light-Heavy Reductions in Municipal Assessments.

Bush Fires Along the C. P. R.-Van-couvier's Shipments to the U. S.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 18.-The streets of Vancouver have been filled for the past week with tourists, briefly sojourning in the city.

There are some very bad bush fires along the line of the C. P. R. In one place the telegraph poles have been burned down and communication obstructed to the East.

The school board met yesterday. Urgent petitions were received from Principals McGarrigle, Robinson and Jamieson asking for more teachers.

On the seventh outward voyage, having left here for the first time just one year ago, the steamer Warrimoo, with O. E. Bird, R.N.R. in command, arrived at the outer wharf from Vancouver early Monday afternoon.

NANAIMO, July 18.-T. C. Fleming, an Everett, Wash., capitalist, has gone up to China Creek with the view of seeking investments in mining properties.

The Sunday school children of Wallace street Methodist church went down to Cheamus River this morning for their annual picnic.

GOLDEN.

The C. P. R. work train gang are busily engaged filling up the channel made by the Kicking Horse during the recent floods in front of the Queen's hotel.

A TRIPLE DROWNING.

The people of Alberni were greatly shocked on Saturday afternoon at the news that the two nieces and the four year old daughter of Mr. A. C. Faber were drowned in Sprout lake.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

By the capsizing of the sloop Fymont on Monday night, J. H. Johnson, Neil Nelson and John Deibold, of Port Angeles, were drowned.

with a despairing shake of his head threw up his hands and disappeared before he could be reached.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube returned Saturday from Northern British Columbia ports, completing a comparatively uneventful trip and bringing to market the first of the 1894 pack of Northern salmon.

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Mr. C. G. Balmay, Victoria; Dr. Brodie, Honolulu; Mr. E. H. Gardner, London; Mr. J. P. W. Meis, London; Mr. D. W. Main, Mrs. P. W. Glasgow; Mr. Stewart, Vancouver; Dr. Rothwell and two children, Seattle; Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Boston; and Miss Wright, Minneapolis.

All along the Northern coast the weather during the past week or two has been very fine and warm, quite different from what is experienced by the excursion steamer Queen, which arrived in Tuesday afternoon.

A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION ERA.

In the course of an interview with the Vancouver World, Sir William C. Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., said on Saturday last that "when a change took place in the money market and the stock of the company increases in value the contemplated improvements would be carried out here and elsewhere throughout the province.

ESQUIMAUX GOING HOME.

The Children of the Far North Complete Their Interesting Tour of America.

Incidents of the Stay in the States-Mr. Bruce's Reindeer Scheme.

A large number of citizens, curious to know just exactly what an Eskimau looks like, visited the outer wharf yesterday when they learned that the eleven Port Clarence Eskimaux who have been making a tour of the United States, showing in all the large cities, had arrived.

The children of the Arctic have been housed, even at Washington city, where they were entertained at the White House, and the young buck learned to sing "Daisy Bell," which is the chief topic of conversation and are full of anticipation of their arrival at home.

Mr. Bruce gives an interesting account of the steamer Queen. After leaving Seattle early last August, he says, the little boat went first to Tacoma and then to Portland.

Mr. Bruce has an instantaneous photograph of the Eskimau taken by the Queen, which he says is the best ever taken of the Eskimau in the States.

THE ELECTIONS.

Bush fires which have wrecked the C. P. R. telegraph wires east of Mission are held responsible for the interruption of the service yesterday, and for the consequent non-arrival of returns from the two divisions of West Kootenay, where the elections were held on Tuesday, as well as from East Yale, where the polling day was yesterday.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

HOUSE DRESSES AND COSTUMES FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS.

The Latest Skirt is Six Yards Around the Bottom-How to Make It-All Kinds of Bodices and Jackets-Linen and Serge Tennis Suits.

The keynote of the season's modes which are now to fully developed is the revival of the styles of our grandmothers, but history never does quite repeat itself in fashions, so there is both a distinction and a difference between the old time ideas and their modern treatment.

THE CITY MARKETS.

No New Features to Report-Increased Business Expected With Settlement of Tariffs.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Kamloops Sentinel says: "Though the government asked the support of the electors of British Columbia with much confidence, few expected such a large majority as has been secured in the provincial elections, now practically over."

THE BEST BROWN BREAD.

A Massachusetts matron sent the following to Good Housekeeping in response to a request for a recipe for the very best brown bread: Two cups of granulated Indian meal, three-quarters cup of rye, three-quarters cup of flour, a teaspoonful of soda, a cupful of molasses, 3 cupfuls of milk, half teaspoonful of salt.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, etc.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come-GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ARTHUR G. SMITH, Deputy Attorney-General. WHEREAS it is the duty of the Governor to see that the provisions of the Electoral Act are carried into effect...

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PRETTY EVENING GOWNS.

Silk or velvet may be used in the same manner or cut into the shape of a jacket if preferred. This is a satisfactory way to renovate an old waist.

YACHTING GOWN WITH CLUB COLORS.

Evening dresses are as much in demand in summer as the more useful dresses for outdoor use. And a very desirable one, especially for a young girl, is simply trimmed with ruffles of the same.

A RECIPE FOR "FUDGE."

Heat a quart of milk add 3 tablespoonfuls cream-tar, wet up with a little cold milk and stir into the hot milk. Let it cook slowly 15 minutes, stirring occasionally; then add two-thirds cupful of sugar, and when dissolved add the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs, and flavor. Set away in mold to harden.

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