Pictoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9-NO. 1. WHOLE NUMBER. 442.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

PART 1.

Secretary Carlisle Approves Late Purchases.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET

Enormous Quantity of the Metal Now Held by the State.

Bank Crashes To-Day All Over the United States-Fatal Collapse of a House - Lucky Whalers Report at Ounalaska-Prospects for the Coming

Washington, D. C., July 22 .- Secretary Carlisle was interviewed with Acting Minister Director Preston this morning and authorized the United Press to state that he fully approves the policy pursued in his absence by Preston purchasing silver, and that the same policy will govern silver purchases in the immediate future. This statement will set at rest the rumor which stated that Secretary Carlisle would on his return ver when he left on his vacation. This morning, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, he refused to purchase 100,000 ounces of silver at 70 cents, the London price being about 69 1-2 cents per ounce. This lot was part of the lot offered yes terday at 73 cents per ounce and declined, and the counter offer made by Preston of 71 cents per ounce, which the holder refused to accept. This morning he offered, as stated, 100,000 ounces at 70 cents, one cent below the price tendered him yesterday, but Mr. Pres ton informed the offerer he had purchas ed silver on the silver days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The total silver purchased so far this month is about 1,800,000 ounces, besides some "local" purchases, which may bring the total up to 2,000,000 ounces. It is not expected the total 4,500,000 ounces of silver will be purchased this month, but this does not worry the treasury Preston that it does not require the treas self. The bodies are not yet recovered, ury to purchase that amount in case it is offered within the market.

The Daily Bank Crashes. Milwaukee, July 22.-The Milwaukee National Bank failed to open this morn-Runs are now in progress on all the leading banks in the city.

South Side Savings Bank failed at 10:30

Knoxville, July 22 .- The State National Bank closed this morning, after opening four minutes. A notice posted on the the door says: "This bank has occur closed for liquidation, depositors will be paid in full." Liabilities and assets are not known.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.-The Kentucky National Bank closed this morn-Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Briefly a Benedict. Portland, Ore., July 22.—Grace de la Plaine, daughter of a prominent merchant in Kansas City, while visiting Se attle two years ago, married John . H. Locke, a handsome young real estate They passed one night together as man and wife, when the girl's parents interfered and she returned to Kansas City. For some time the young usband and wife wrote affectionate letters to each other, but the correspondence at last ceased. Locke has just obtained a divorce on the grounds of deser-

A Ship Lost.

San Francisco, July 22.-The British ship Boden, Captain Law, which sailed from San Francisco on March 22nd, for Queenstown, was wrecked on April 27, on an island of the Friendly group. No lives were lost.

A SEATTLE TRAGEDY.

Discovery of a Guilty Pair Leads to a Terrible Death.

Seattle. July 21.-This afternoon at 3 o'clock a young man of 22 and a girl of 19 hired a boat and went rowing on Lake Washington. An hour later those aboard the steamer Aquila heard the young woman scream, and going towards the boat saw the man had the woman in the bottom of the boat. When he saw the steamer he released her and she stood up and said: "It's all right, I guess he'll take me ashore now." steamer then turned and landed at the foot of Madison street. The boat house keeper at once put out with a boat, and after a long row, saw the man sitting in the bow of the boat but saw nothing of of the boat the man arose and deliberately dived into the lake. The boathouse man rowed hurriedly with the intention of saving him; but he never came to the surface again. The woman, too, had disappeared. The assumption is that he made a criminal assault and that she jumped overboard to avoid him. Nothing was found in the boat but an old umbrella and a pond lily. Who the persons are has not yet been learned. Seattle, July 21.—It has been learned that the name of the woman drowned ast night in Lake Washington was Mrs. Emma McDonald, wife of a lumberman, and mother of three children. The man drowned was Harry O. Allard, a city councillor. It is said the couple have

CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

been intimate for some time.

The Murder of Mrs. J. F. MacDonald on Friday at Seattle.

The woman who was drowned in Lake Washington on Friday is now positively known to have been Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Maynard, of this city. This was shown by identification from two different persons of a nicture of Mrs. Macdonald as being the likeness | the neck is the cause.

of the woman in the boat, and further more the claiming of the umbrella found in the empty boat by Harry and Maynard Macdonald as being the one "Mamma carried."

Captain Charles Munson, of the steamer Aquila, to whom the woman called for aid, was shown Mrs. Macdonald's picture, and at once said:
"That's the woman for a certainty. I dress, because I felt that something was wrong and would have taken her aboard by force if she had said the word. When we approached them George Bartch called my attention to them by saying: 'They're signalling you from yonder

"I drove the Aquila as close as I could

and when we came up to them the man

left her alone and took up the oars. I asked her if she wanted to come aboard and she answered 'Yes.' All tiris time the man kept his face turned away from us on the boat and was rowing away. The Aquila is so long that the next turn to bring us close up took some time and right. I was worried all the way to land and on that account spoke to Captain of the Camperdown, was recalled. Sir Leake about sending out a row boat. I Michael Culme-Seymour, who succeeded distinctly saw the man get up and approach the woman. She arose as he came toward her and I saw them clinch. There was not time for much of a scuffle, but she went over the side of the reverse the policy of the treasury in purchasing silver. Preston was entrusted with entire discretion in purchasing silnot a suicide on the woman's part, I sm sure. She wanted to come aboard the boat the first time she spoke, but she was evidently afraid of the man who was with her and dared not speak her mind when we came up the second time."

The cause of the double tragedy was insane jealousy on the part of Ahlers, the man responsible for it. Mrs. Macdonald had in fact been warned that Ahlers was acting strangely and that he might at any time take her life. Her son, Harry, some time after he had been told of his mother's murder, said: "Well, it's just as I expected. I always thought Harry Ahlers was crazy, and he toldher he would throw her into the lake." Ahlers and one J. W. Jones are said to have been rival claimants for Mrs. Macdonald's favor, and to have quarrelled over the rivalry more than once. At any rate there is no doubt Ahlers threw but this does not worry the treasury Mrs. Macdonald out of the boat and fol-officials, as Secretary Carlisle holds with lowed this by jumping into the lake himand are not likely to be, as Lake Wash-

ington seldom gives up its dead. Mr. Maynard went over to Seattle on Saturday night and brought back his two

TRICKY STOCKHOLDERS.

President of the Stock Exchange Scolds the Deceitful Ones.

New York, July 22.-In accord with a fewing resolution passed by the governing constitution passed by the governing constitution passed by the governing constitution of the mittee, President Sturgis, of the New York Stock Exchange, delivered an address to the members this morning, reading the riot act to brokers who had been engaged in the disreputable work of circulating, in an underhand manner, rumors affecting the credit of several large institutions with the purpose of affecting speculation. President Sturgis said in

"The times through which we are now passing are phenomenal in their nature. and it behooves every member of the exchange not only to be loyal to his own sense of honor but to stand firmly by the institution of which he is a member. This community has always looked to the stock exchange for a high standard of financial and commercial integrity. During the recent distressing complications the public have looked with amazement and deep respect on the manner in which the members of the stock exchange lived up to their contracts. But in all large bodies of men will be found individuals who, for private gain or public notoriety will take a stand at variance with their associates. It is our intention in so far as our power goes, to put the stamp of absolute disapproval upon all irregularities and all methods of doing business sub-

The governing committee has ruled that offers to buy and sell securities under any form of contract other than that pro vided for by the constitution shall be deemed a violation of rules punishable by suspension or expulsion. The governing committee will meet again on Monday to consider the method of bringing to account those members who spread damaging reports.

the public credit."

Bismarck's Criticism. Berlin, July 22.-Addressing a large party of excursionists from Brunswick

yesterday afternoon, Prince Bismarck said in part:-"Such an opposition as I experienced

when I was minister president of Prussia has not been attempted recently. During the old regime, however, no sethe girl. When he got within 20 yards | rious danger was apprehended from the opposition because the fullest confidence was felt that neither the empire nor Prussia could be endangered as long as the helm of state was in the hands of the old Emperor and his ministry. (Enthusiastic cheering.) To-day the same belief in the solidity and stability of affairs can hardly be said to exist.' Speaking of the progress of affairs re-

cently, Bismarck said:-"The weight of parliament being sus pended, the consequence was the creation of a vacuum, which has been filled not by monarchism but by a red tape hierarchy, by bureaucracy-the same bureaucracy which cleared the way for the French triumphal wave in 1806 and which collapsed before Berlin's barrricades in 1848. So far as I can perceive, German interests made progress recently in only one direction, in which we dared not look formerly, that is in the direction of our Polish compatriots. I cannot bring myself to the belief that the Polish

New York, July 22.-The Press says:-Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, is near death and a cancerous affection of

harmony with the ministry."

paid close attention to her features and MAY BE CALLED IN QUESTION

So Says Admiral Seymour at the Victoria Inquiry To-Day.

Cholera Raging in Naples-Three Deaths a Day-United States Surgeon General Notified-Eastern Canadian Crops Promisn Failure - Other Harvests Will be Heavy.

Valetta, Malta, July 24.-The court martial investigation into the loss of the battleship Victoria resumed its sittings this morning. Rear-Admiral Markham, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. Tryon as commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean squadron, and who is president of the court martial, informed Rear-Admiral Markham that as his conduct might be called in question, the court would not object to his presence while the captains summoned at his request and others present at the time of the disaster gave their testimony. The president warned him, however, that he must not question witnesses. He might submit to the court any questions he desired

Naples Has Cholera. Washington, July 24.—Assistant Surgeon G. B. Young, of the marine hospital service at Naples, Italy, to-day cabled Surgeon-General Myman, that cholera continues at that place, averaging three

Fruit Will be a Failure. Montreal, July 24.—The crop reports received from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario indicate that hay, grain and root crops will be a very good crop. The fruit prospects, however, are not so bright and from many places there are reports of partial, and in some instances

Milwaukee, July 24.—The number of turners in the city in attendance upon the grandsons, who are some ten or twelve | quadrennial turnfest of the North American Turner Bund has been increased by nearly 1000 since last evening, and the attendance is now not only far in advance of the prognostications of the offiby the little ones. The procession was floats being remarkably gorgeous. Pretty turned out on the sidewalks, and the vishad been erected at the intersection of different streets. The procession formed in the public square of the second ward and moved over Fifth street to Grand avenue, east to East Water street, and thence via City Hall Square, Broadway. Juneau avenue, Chestnut and Third streets to the grounds. To-morrow there will be a rehearsal for mass exercises from six to nine in the morning, prize turning from nine until four, and a grand concert in the evening.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Death of Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court-Oueen's Prize. Ottawa, July 24.-Mr. Justice Patter-

son, of the Supreme Court, died here at 4 o'clock. He had been on leave of absence for three months, not being in pected, He died suddenly of heart

Christopher Salmon Patterson was born of Irish parents in London, Eng., in 1823, and was educated at the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast. He came to Canada in 1845, and was called to the Upper Canada bar in 1851. In 1871 he was elected a bencher of the Law Society, was appointed a Q. C. in 1872, and served as a member of the law reform commission. His appointment as Judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal followed in 1874. In 1888 he was made a member of the Dominion Su- switchmen. The railway bar was, after preme Court bench. Sergt. Davies, 1st V. B., Welsh regiment, won the Queen's prize at Bisley with a score of 274. Capt. Boville, Ottawa, was forty-sixth, with a score of

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Baily Chronicle of Events in The Great

Chicago, July 24.—Twenty-five thousand drummers will take this city by Associated Travellers is in session to-day at the Tremont house making final arweek. The states represented are: Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, California, Ohio, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Delegates are also arriving in large numbers for the annual convention of the North American Caledonian Association, which will be in session all next week.

Chicago, July 24.—Festivities were held at Lady Aberdeen's Irish village this afternoon. The attraction was the oldfashioned jig contest, the first ever held nobility and clergy will remain long in | in Chicago. There were over 100 entries, and the contest for the first prize, a claret jug and a flagon, promises to last until late in the day. Chicago, July 24.—The police department has undertaken the task of driving

MARKHAM'S CONDUCT tion who have been swarming here for a month or so past from other large cities. Over 200 of them have been artested during the past week and given the option of leaving the city forthwith or going to the House of Correction. The police say that the unwelcome visitors are in nearly every case experts at "touching" pockets and "relieving" sairt fronts of diamond studs, and tout twothirds of the robberies from the person reported of late have been traceable to these vermin rather than to the lightfingered individuals of the male sex. Washington, July 24.—Two hundred and eighty-six thousand ounces of silver

> prices ranging from 69.75 to 70.50 cents per ounce, all of which was declined and 69.69 tendered. Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—The extensive iron and steel plant of Jones and Laughlin resumed in all departments today, after an idleness of several weeks. The steel and iron finishers' scales of the amalgamated association are all signed. In the case of the finishers all have cause his union was not recognized. The

were offered to the treasury to-day at

men. The situation at the other mills here is unchanged and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement. Washington, July 24.—Commander Dickens has been formally detached from duty at Washington navy yard and ordered to command the training ship Monongahela. The vessel is now at Portsmouth, N. H., preparing for a summer cruise with apprentices, and is beother furnishings, and will sail in a few days for Europe. The cruise will last all summer, and the ship will return to the United States about Nov. 1st.

resumption gives employment to 5000

SAGE'S NEW SUIT.

Action for Damages for Seduction Against the Millionaire.

New York, July 22.-The suit of Delia Keegan against Russell Sage for damages in the sum of \$100,000 for alleged betrayal goes on apace, but it is being conducted in a secret and mysterious manner, and the public can only get an inkling of what is going on. Charles A. Bunks, appointed referee by Judge Truax to take certain testimony, listened on Thursday to the evidence of Mary Mulhearn, who is a sister of the plaintiff, but what she disclosed will not be known until next Monday. What Mr. Sage's defense will be is outlined in an affidavit he has just filed, in which he

"I have learned through the affidavit of the only sister and relative of the plaintiff who resides in this city that the plaintiff has for many years led such an irregular and intemperate life that she is utterly irresponsible for what she says or does. Most of the time of any turnfest in its history. This believe that Baptist Marshall, the plainty one of the prognostications of the prognostic prognostications of the prognostic pr during the last fifteen years she has sign the complaint when she was partly intoxicated. I am also informed by Mary Mulhearn, the sister of the plainone of the finest ever seen in the city, the tiff, who is a respectable janitress in this city, that Marshall visited her sevwell the entire population of Milwaukee | eral times to induce her to support by her testimony the false statements in iting turners came in for an enthusiastic the complaint, and promised her, in conreception. Numerous triumphal arches sideration thereof, a situation as janitress, with a larger salary, and a portion of the proceeds of the money to be ex-

> Marshall alleges that Mrs. Mulhearn told him she never swore to any affidavit such as that described by Mr. Sage. Marshall also mentions a visit to Mr. Sage's office by Mrs. Mulhearn and himself to demand a return of a state-

ment she had been induced to sign. HANGED THEN BURNED.

Fearful Vengeance Visited Upon a Negro by a Mob.

Memphis, July 22.-The jail of Shelby county, within the city limits of Memphis, was broken into by several hundred men at midnight and Lee Walker. a black man, aged 22, was strung up to a telegraph pole a few hundred yards from the jail. Afterwards his body was versive to the welfare and injurious to good health. His death was not ex- cremated in the yard of a lumber firm

Wild disorder reigned about the jail as the mob gathered to wreak vengeance. The gate of the south wall of the massive structure was forced in with a bar of railway iron, used as a battering ram on the shoulders of the men, and after several attempts squadrons of men crowded their way within the walls. Sheriff McLendon was struck over the head with a chair within the jail door, and he was carried upstairs, placed in bed, and received medical attention. None of the mob were masked, and they seemed to be mainly young railway several attempts, gotten inside the jail and two iron doors were battered down, occupying half an hour, before they reached the cell where the victim was. The man marched out amid the yells of the mob, the jail doors being thrown wide open, but no other prisoners were interfered with.

The man's clothing was torn from his body as he moved with the mob to Williams' lumber yards, 200 yards north of the jail, where he was strung up on a telegraph pole. He was naked, and the storm next week, and the advance guard lighted gas lamp near by made him plain-commenced to arrive this morning. The ly visible to the throng. He was lacerexecutive committee of the Columbian ated with knives and his throat was cut before being finally hung. His hands not having been tied, he clutched at the rangements for the demonstration next | rope when raised off his feet. The sight was a ghastly one. He was a man of powerful build and his head towered above those of the mob who surrounded him. At 2 o'clock this morning his mortal remains were only ashes among the embers of the funeral pyre, upon which

they had been destroyed. Walker was a native of North Mississippi and his calendar of crimes is among the blackest in history. Within the past week he made four attempts to commit rape, two being successful, one victim being a small colored girl three and a half years old, who was badly lacerated, and the other a married woman of his own color. He made a full confession. He had just been released from the penitentiary, where he had from the city the women of evil reputa- been serving sentence for rape.

French Minister Ordered to Leave Bangkok in 24 Hours.

SIAMESE SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION

Will Ram the French Gunboats Then Use the Bayonet.

A German Warship Arrives-Real Intention of France-Does Not Want Ready Meney-London Times Says the Ultimatum is a Direct Blow at Britain's

Paris, July 24.—(Noon).—The French government has not yet notified the pow-M. Pavie, French minister to Siam, has been ordered to leave Bangkok in 24

London, July 24.—The Bangkok cor-respondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs under yesterday's date: "The Siamese war ships are anchored a mile from the French. They are crowded with men ready for action. Their intention is, in case the French commence hostilities, to steam down and ram the French gun boats, attempt to board ing fitted out with new water tanks and them in force, and attack the crews with the bayonet. The German gun-

boat Wolf has arrived here."

A despatch to the Chronicle from
Paris says: "The tenor of the French ultimatum to Siam leaves no doubt as to the intention of France. She would prefer not to receive any money down from Siam. The alternative of be-coming tax-gatherer in the coveted dis-tricts of Angkor and Battabang is far more to her taste."

The Times this morning publishes an editorial which it is thought expresses the general British opinion of the merits of the Franco-Siamese dispute. In commenting on Siam's answer to the French ultimatum the Times says: "Siam's refusal to go beyond just and reasonable limits, or to concede territory to which France never put in an effective claim until the other day, is no excuse for the measure of hostility ostensibly directed against the Siamese, but really striking at the commerce of Great Britain and other countries having commercial relations with Siam."

The British Government has informed the government of Siam that no definite pronouncement can be expected from Great Britain in regard to territorial demands made by France until the report of the conference between Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, and M. been en Blackwell's island and at other de Ville, French foreign minister, is re-

Paris, July 24.—1:45 p.m.—The government has notified the powers that it these institutions and induced her to intends to establish a blockade of Siamese ports without prejudice to other measures that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantees to which she is entitled. A council of ministers will be held to-morrow to decide what additional measures shall be taken to ensure obtaining guarantees from Siam. President Carnot is at Marley le Roy and the cabinet will go there for deliberation. The ministers will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, President Carnot presiding. The French government is making arrangements with other governments for the protection of French subjects in Siam during the absence from Bangkok of M. Pavie, the French minister.

Green Goods Active. Chicago, July 24.-Probably on the

principle that when legitimate currency is scarce the time is ripe for a liberal dis tribution of counterfeits. Numerous "green goods" men in the east have resumed operations, and are flooding the mails with letters to various people in western points offering bargains in counterfeits that according to their statement the best bank clerks or experts cannot tell from the genuine. Apparently the fraternity has numerous agents or representatives in the west through whom it is furnished with names, as in nearly every case communications are addressed to people that have recently arrived from some foreign country and are looking about for some opening in which to invest their small capital. Prospective purchasers are guaranteed a net profit of ten to twelve hundred per cent., according to the amount they buy. The letters plausibly set forth that there is nothing wrong in the business because the government has millions of the people's noney uselessly and unjustly locked up in the treasury. Despite the fact that the gang is compelled to make use of the United States mails in the furtherance of its nefarious schemes its letters are so cunningly worded that even if arrests were made it would, in the opinion of lawyers of experience, be difficult to secure an indictment.

David Manchester, an old reliable merchant tailor of the city of Ottawa, having come to your city in order to solicit trade, and having complied with the regulations of your city in order to entitle him to do so, now offers you the rare chance of giving him your meausure for future use if you do not need to order now, and also of showing you a very large assortment of samples which he offers at Ottawa prices. Come and see for yourself at room 14, Balmoral hotel, any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Forty Soldiers Poisoned.

ALL POINTS TO WAR proceeded to administer some severe censures on the complainant who, he said, had evidently been actuated by animus.

Louisville, Ky., July 24.—The Louisville City National Bank closed this af-Tacoma, Wash., July 24.—The Tacoma National Bank suspended this morn-

The Miewera Coming. Brisbane, Queensland, July 24.—The C. P. R. steamship Miowera left for Victoria and Vancouver on Thursday, morning, the 20th instant.

Engineer Jefferis Discharged. Sacramento, July 22.—Judge Prewett this morning discharged George B. Jefferis, a locomotive engineer, who had been on trial in the superior court during the past two weeks on a charge of bigamy. It was alleged that he had been married to Olga Ayers, the railroad station agent, who was murdered at Brigh-ton Junction. The ground upon which Judge Prewett discharged Jefferis was that the court had no jurisdiction, the alleged marriage constituting the crime of bigamy having taken place in San Francisco. The trial of Jefferis for the murder of Olga Ayers was set for October 31, and he is now out on the bonds

originally furnished in the bigamy case.

New York, July 22.-Treasury Inspector J. T. Scharff, recently appointed, has preferred charges against Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch, Deputy Collector John H. Gunner and Chief Clerk Thomas J. Dunn, and others of the customs service, for protecting the smug-gling of Chinese laborers. Deputy Couch is charged with permitting the escape of Chinamen who landed here from Cuba. Deputy Gunner is charged with avetting the smuggling of 200 Chinese immigrants in the past six months by not properly enforcing the laws for their landing, and Chief Clerk Dunn is charged with defying the authorities in the person of treasury officials sent here to stop smuggling.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the

World.
San Francisco, July 22.—Gen. Seagius
M. Donkhovski, the appointed governor general of the eastern provinces of Siberia, left here to-day on the Oriental stamer Peru for his post of duty. Gen. Donkhovski had been threatened with death by nihilists and traveled through the United States incognito, visiting the World's Fair while at Chicago. He disclosed his identity to a reporter just be-fore the steamer sailed. His wife, Princess Barbara Galitzin, is his companion, Davisville, Cal., July 22.—Six masked men held up a combined harvester crew at Tremont, four miles west of this place, vesterday evening, taking the watches from the workmen and what money they could find. They then proceeded to the cook house and ordered a chicken dinner cooked for them by the Chinese cook, after which they took their departure and nothing has been heard or seen of them since.

New Bedford, Mass., July 22.-Six whalers reported at Ounalaska on June 21st. The spring catch has been good, the Belvidere being "high hook," with four whales and 9600 pounds of bone, part of which is trade bone. The Karluck also has four whales. The rest of the fleet has not reported.

London, July 21.—A dispatch received in the city from Rome, states on good authority that there is no cholera at Naples. The dispatch adds that there were several cases of suspicious sickness at Canleo, 55 miles southwest of Turin. The sick persons are pilgrims who are ereturning to France.

Berlin, July 22.-A duel has been fought in Grunewald between Prof. Fromhold, a nephew of Admiral Lavonim, and Lieut. Klien of the reserves. They quarreled about a lady. The weapons used were pistols and the distance was five paces. Lieut. Klien was wounded in the hand. Both duellists were arrested, but will probably escape with a sentence of two days' imprisonment in

A Facetious German.

the fortress.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a German newspaper: "My wife, Mary Ann Mackerle, is lost, except perhaps she has been stolen. I promise to break the head of the man who should venture to bring her back. As for advancing her goods, any merchant has a right to do so, but as I never paid my own debts, it is not probable that I will pay hers."

Russian Revelations.

It is not often that we are able to understand fully how the great acts in the play of contemporary history are brought about. Generally only the researches of the historian allow us a full insight into the machinery of the "stage of the world," which we, as the general public, are not allowed to inspect. The researches of the historian prove that the Russian police could have prevented the death of Alexander III. But they had received so many notices of plots against the life of the czar, had heard the cry of "Wolf" so often, that they became careless. And yet in this particular case the world will never cease to lament that carelessness caused the death of one of the noblest men who ever lived. The monarch who abolished serfdom in Russia had come to the conclusion that a sufficient period had passed since then to allow his people a liberal constitution. And on the very day on which he signed that constitution he was murdered. Is it to be wondered that his heir tore up the document? The people had proved that they were not yet worthy of so much liberty. Russian Revelations

Ashbury Park, N. J., July 24.—About 40 members of the Second New Jersey militia in camp at Seagirt, were poisoned by oxalic acid from tinware vessels used. The surgeons are hard at work.

Actuated by Animus.

Toronto, July 24.—W. K. McNaught, manager of the American Watch Case. Co., was before the police court on Friday to answer to two charges of fraud preferred by W. F. Doll, a jeweler, late of Winnipeg. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate dismissed the case and Modern German Literature.

v't Report

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 21, 1893.

DR. BURWASH'S REASONING.

"The Times, instead of coming to Dr. Burwash's rescue, which, after quoting him as an authority, it might be supposed it would do, virtually admits that his reasoning is unsound." Thus saith the Colonist. Further, it seems we have backed out. It is necessary only to say that we did not look upon Dr. Burwash as in need of any rescue, that we have not quoted him as an authority, and that we have not admitted that his reasoning is unsound. The Colonist has, in fact, been at its old trick of drawing on its imagination. However, we did and do admit that if Dr. Burwash had reasoned as the Colonist said, his reasoning would have been unsound. The "post hoc" argument was certainly devised for shallow-witted people, and we are therefore all the more surprised that the Colonist should have discovered its fallacy. But we took the liberty of stating that Dr. Burwash might not necessarily have reached his conclusions by the use of the "post hoc" argument, to which the Colonist replies: "The very fact of his coming to the conclusion he did with the facts as they are shows that he, either consciously or unconsciously, adopted that method, and no other." This sentence we may be allowed to commend to the public as a model combination of fine English and fine reasoning. As we have said, we have seen no special reason for trying to "rescue" Dr. Burwash, but as the question of his mode of reasoning has been raised, it may be well to show the process by which he did reach the two conclusions, (1) that protection causes the congestion of population in the cities. towns and manufacturing centres, and (2) that it causes the exodus of population from the rural districts. The reasons for his belief he gives in this way:

The congestion of population in the cities, and their consequent disproportionate increase of population, is altogether too decided to be the result of a mere accident. Nor can we account for it by the mere fact that young men are attracted by the more intense life of the cities. It is the higher remuneration for their labor which is really the moving force. And this higher remuneration is the result of a policy which has for its avowed purpose the rendering of the manufacturing industries relatively more profitable than the agricultural. In so far | have justified the rowdy proceedings of as the policy is protective, it first of all secures the home market for the home manufacturers. It next secures for these a profit nearly equal to the amount of the protective tariff beyond the profit at which they are manufactured and sold in the world's average market. However, the profit may be diminished by home competition at a later date; it begins with the full advantage of protection at the start, and, basing it's calculations up- advised not to, and followed the advice; on this, sets the current moving in the but in the meantime printed slips with corresponding direction, that is, draws labor from the farm to the workshop. Large numbers of men who once owned farms of their own, and far larger numbers who were sons of farmers, are today working in our manufactories, not because they prefer the work or the society and advantages of the city to the life of the farm, but because the remuneration of the farm would not enable them to live, while that of the factory

This disparity of the returns of labor is brought about in two ways: First, the profits of the manufacturer are artificially enlarged; second, those of the farmer remain as they were, governed by the world's market price; third, the farmer pays for all manufactured products the extra price imposed by protection. These three facts taken together exert

even more than their legitimate influence in the direction of the future of farmers' children, as well as frequently in the decision of changes of his own life from the country to the town. He estimates the returns of his labor not by the cash value of his entire produce, but by the little sum which, at the end of the year, he can place in the savings workman seem very large. But besides of a mortgage upon his land; and in contrast to this the daily wages of the workman seems very large. But besides this migration from the country to the city, which may very often be the foreign city of a protectionist neighboring country, there is still another form which the exodus from the farm takes. The increasing mortgage or the increasing inadequacy of the farm to supply the wants of a growing family force a sale and removal to a more advantageous position. In a young country which may have betaken itself to the national policy before it was old enough for the long pants, this is especially likely to result in emigration to some country where the burden does not press so heavily. Frequently, also, the attracting power of the manufacturing centre draws the enterprising young man from the farm, not to a city in his own land, but to one in a neighboring country of protected manufactures.

The removal of population from the country to the cities, and from smaller countries where the burden of protection is more severely felt to those in which it is more widely distributed, is thus a direct result of the last stage of a protective national policy.

From a perusal of this the Colonist will perhaps be able to see how far its own conclusions were wrong and how far Dr. Burwash was from using the fallacious argument which the Tories employed to delude the unwary in past election campaigns.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It looks as though the silver dispute in the States might be accurately summed up in the question: Will congress consent to bonus the producers of silver at the expense of the whole country? If this question is to be answered in the negative, as it of course should be, the Sherman law will be repealedor at least that provision of the act. which requires the government to pur-

silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1." That would confer a substantial advantage on the "silverites," and would supply a means of testing bimetallism, which the Sherman law does not supply. There is no manner of doubt that the experiment would result disastrously for the States, but it would at least settle the question most effectually. Apparently of imported soap Canadians last year no sort of argument will convince the advocates of free silver coinage that the United States cannot, if it were ever so willing, maintain a ratio of 16 to 1 or any other arbitrary ratio, between gold and silver, and perhaps they might see the truth if the test were actually applied. It is to be feared that the law of supply and demand would be too strong for even the united strength of the free silver advocates and congress to overcome. On the other hand it is quite true that the silver men can point the federal government to an awkward precedent. They have for years been compelling the whole country to bonus a number of favored manufacturers, who have no greater claim to "protection" than the silver miners of Colorado and Nevada. The difference between the two cases is one of degree, not of principle. There would also be a difference in the results, for the gratification of the silverites' desire would quickly bring serious trouble, while the country has borne up under the protection burden by means of its magnificent natural resources. It would be hard to believe that congress could seriously entertain the demands of the silver men or think of causing the United States to shoulder alone the silver burden, which other countries are shrewd enough to evade.

Speaking of the row that disgraced Montreal when the Christian Endeavor convention was in progress there, the Canada Revue expresses the opinion that the Brahmin, Rev. Mr. Karmarkar, and any other member of the Christian Endeavor convention had a right to say what they chose without insuit to any one when their remarks were made at a meeting which was not public, and which was not held in a public hall. This view of the matter is strictly just. If the delegate from India had made the remark attributed to him that would not the mob whom that fiery paper La Presse contrived to stir up. Nevertheless, there are few Protestants who would not consider the remark in very bad taste and as needlessly offensive. It appears, however, that the Rev. Karmarkar did not actually make use of the offending words in his speech. He was advance reports of the addresses had gone to the newspapers, and he was thus represented as having spoken in this way. Had Mr. Karmarkar known anything of Montreal he would likely have been more careful. For all that it speaks badly for Montreal that any man is not at liberty to go there and say what he thinks to be the truth on any subject without bringing a howling mob about his ears. People must have little confidence in their religion when they think violence is necessary to defend it from any verbal attack, however offensive. Of course the more intelligent French people of Montreal have enough respect for their religion and themselves to frown upon such demonstrations, and many of them, like the Canada Revue, believe in real freedom of speech; but it is only too easy for a paper like La Presse to stir up a mob of hoodlums to resent some imaginary insult to their nationality or their faith.

Dr. Walter Kempster, who was sent to Europe by the United States government to study cholera and the means of dealing with it, has said some very reassuring things in his report. For instance: "Cholera must be eaten. cannot be absorbed or breathed. The germs must be taken into the stomach. If people realize this and govern themselves accordingly, they can escape, in case the germs should reach this country." A proper understanding of the nature of this disease and the manner in which it is acquired is essential to the public welfare, since the ignorant, and almost superstitious, panic that has seized upon the people whenever cholera has made its appearance, often to the complete paralysis of business, would then be avoided. Dr. Kempster declares that the method of dealing with cholera in Europe is far superior to that followed in the United States, and that by proper sanitary regulations and isolation of cases the disease may be prevented from spreading if it once gains a foothold. He holds that it is possible to keep it from a city when surrounding towns are tainted, or to keep it out of any particular house in an infected district, by proper attention to food and drink and purification of the water supply and sewerage system. All of which would go to show that cholera's terrors are largely due to ignorance of the proper way of fighting it.

An Ottawa dispatch reads: The department of agriculture has received a report from Dr. Montizambert of cases of smallpox at Grosse Isle. The steamer Montevidian arrived at quarantine on June 20th with one modified case on board. The vessel was disinfected, the effects sterilized, and all on board vaccinated and detained. Six more cases developed subsequently, but all are doing well. The vigilance of Montizambert's

the question is to be answered in the ease at different points in Canada." It affirmative, then congress should substile is very reassuring indeed to be told that tute for the Sherman law an act which Dr. Montizambert's staff possesses some would really place silver on a par with of that desirable quality called vigilance gold, or, as the Denver convention put and that in one instance at least it has it, establish "an American system which successfully guarded against the invasion includes the free coinage of gold and of disease. Repetitions of the Winnipeg incident are not wanted.

Halifax Chronicle: On \$40,000 worth of imported blankets Canadians pay \$20,000 tariff tax. They paid many times that sum in excess prices to the home makers because of the tariff excluding competition. On \$37,000 worth paid \$10,000. On socks and hosiery the imports aggregated \$384,000 and the taxes levied amounted to \$150,000. Foreign yarn was bought by Canadian's to the value of \$184,000 and \$62,000 was paid the customs tax collectors to allow it to land on our shores. The above articles aggregate in value \$645,000, on which we paid in duty into the treasury \$242,000, or nearly 40 per cent.; besides which the people paid in tribute to the protected home manufacturers about \$484,000 more-\$2 going to the combines for every dollar that went into the treasury. The people of Canada have arrived at the conclusion that the fleecing policy must end-the national policy must go,

It seems that there is talk of St. Alban's cathedral, Toronto, the erection of which began a few years ago, being sold to meet a mortgage of \$55,000 on it.

and Hongkong will be the sufers. Admiral Humann, in the event of a blockade, can dispose of five war ves-sels, the Triomphante, Pluvier, Lion, Aspic, Viper and the ironclad Forfeit, be des three vessels off Bankok, but a few onths' cruising in the typhoon season will probably cool French ardor.

A special cabinet meeting was summoned in Downing street yesterday afternoon, at which there was a full attendance. The demand of France was scussed at length, and eventually instructions for the Marquis of Dufferin the British ambassador to France, were formulated and approved. Immediately after the meeting, Earl Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, communicated with the admiralty in regard to the disposition of the fleet in Asiatic waters. Special orders were dispatched by the admiralty to Vice-Admiral Free mantle, commander-in-chief of the Chinese division. These facts, together with the sudden cancelling of the Marquis of Dufferin's leave of absence, are regarded as hardly in harmony with official predictions of a perfectly amicable settlement with France of the Siamese difficulty. Even if not alarmed by the course of France, the Government is believed to realize that the Siamese affair is fraught with the most serious possibilities for which immediate preparation must be made by Great Britain

A Paris correspondent of the Standard mentions the fact that M. Deville, French minister of foreign affairs, told the senate yesterday that he believed Siam would grant France satisfaction, as she realizes that France was able to exact compliance with the demands made. The correspondent continues:-"The ultimatum was forwarded late on

THE SAME TORY TRAP.

BUT THE SWINDLED tax ayer is not to be caught a win.

Foreclosure now threatens the bishop unless the money is raised in a short time. The committee appointed to raise the funds have met with very little success. Toronto had its financial "spree," and of course has to suffer from the inevitable financial headache that follows such excesses. Still the headache must be unusually bad when an Anglican Cathedral is in danger of being sold under mortgage.

The Stewiacke and Lansdowne railway, a small branch road in Nova Scotia, has made default on its bonds in London. It is very much to be feared that London capitalists will get timid in regard to Canadian railway bonds. One default on the part of some "wildcat" enterprise is sufficient to scare away many cautious lenders from bona fide

RUSSIA INTERESTED. Said That the Muscovites Will Help

France Against Siam. Paris, July 21.-A statement has been published that the Russian ambassador to France has given assurance that Russia will support France on all points invelved in the Siamese difficulty. It is further said that the Russian fleet in Chinese waters is under orders to proceed to the Gulf of Siam for the purpose of supporting the French and protecting the French residents in Siam, and that it is expected to arrive there soon. A dispatch from Bankok states that the Siamese court is greatly agitated. Preparations are under way for the departure of the King and court from the capital. Reports of the intention of the King to leave Bankok spread among the population and caused much excitement. The dispatch adds that it is stated that a popular agitation in favor of France has and that troops have been sent to put down the sedition.

Le Journal des Debats says this morning:-'The left bank of the Mekong river is the minimum of the claims of France. Afterwards we must obtain on the right bank such a delimitation of the frontier as will prevent any conflict in the future. These are questions to be settled directly with Siam. They do not concern Great Britain.

London, July 21.—The French decision to blockade the whole coast of Siam in the event of war is badly received in Great Britain. The blockade would be entirely at England's expense. Not a chase so much silver every month. If staff prevented an outbreak of the dis- The British and Chinese merchants at single French steamer trades at Bankok.

Wednesday afternoon. The substance was imparted to the British embassy before the ultimatum was dispatched. I believe it is incorrect to say that France claims the left bank of the Mekong river from the point where it issues from the Chinese frontier. What France claims is that within a reasonable period Siam withdraw from the fortified points held on the left bank, and from the islands to which France lays claim as having inherited the rights of Cambodia and Annam. The extent to which the left bank will belong to France must be settled by boundary commission." Bankok, July 21.-The belligerent at-

titude of the French gunboats Compte, Inconstante and Forfeit, opposite the middle of the city, is causing great anxiety among the people. All three gunboats have steam up and are cleared for action. The men are continually beat to quarters, and they train the guns on any Siamese gunboat that happens to pass them on its way up or down the river, day and night, although in accordance with an agreement with M. Pavis. French minister resident, the Siamese government endeavors to allay suspicion by warning in advance the French commander of the passage of every Siamese man-of-war. Siam is doing its best to convince M. Pavis that its intentions are amicable, but freedom of action in the negotiations is much restricted by the pressure exercised ostensibly by the French war vessels.

Sealing in Russian Waters. Port Townsend, July 21.-The schooner Wm. L., Beebe, just arrived from Petropaulovsky, Siberia, brings advices to June 30. She reports two Russian men-of-war in port awaiting the approach of the sealing season. The commander of the gunboats informed Captain Roder of the Beebe that the measures of protection adopted this year prevent pelagic sealing in Russian waters. All vesstarted in the province of Battambang, sels captured will be confiscated by the government. The sealing schooners C. H. White, Willie M. McGowan, Royle Olsen and Ariel, captured last August. have been confiscated and sold by the government. All the Russian officials stated that no mercy will be shown sealers if captured. During the Beebe's voyage through the Behring Sea not a seal was seen.

> "How to Cure all Skin Diseases." Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, i'ch, all eruptions on the face, hands, no the leaving the skin clear, white and healthy its gree healing and curative powers are possessed in no other remedy. Ask your a uggss for Swayne's Ointment. Ly is taken to the control of the

THE REAMS CASE.

I have considered what would be the effeet of it, and the above observations sufficiently show the decision to which I The Chief Justice's Judgment—The Legal Points Reviewed. The following is the judgment of the chief justice in the Reams case:

surrender on a charge of abduction. A warrant addressed to the constables, etc., within the state has been produced, issued by a Californian justice of the peace, reciting that "complaint upon oath has been made before me by A. Rucker stating that the crime of abduction, a felony, has been committed, and accusing A. R. Reams thereof; these are to command you to arrest him, etc." Reams fled to Victoria, and after examination and evidence here has been committed for surrender by Mr. Justice Drake, "being accused of the crime of abduction within the jurisdiction of the state of California, to wit., for that he on the 4th of June at Merced, Cal., took one Lucy Rucker out of the possession and against the will of her father. W. A. Rucker, she being unmarried and under 16 years, viz.: 15 years of age." punishable under their code being the purpose of prostitution. That is, abin our law of itself is a crime, is no crime in California unless effected with the highly immoral motive above mentioned; and if not a crime, then a fortiori not an extradition crime. And it is urged that by the third clause of the convention of 1890, Reams can be tried for no other offence than that for which he is surrendered, a minute description of which is given in the commital surrender. I do not think that the videlict is important. As the Canadian law recognizes various grades of abduction it was necessary to describe the circumstances so as to ascertain the grade, and it is to be assumed that the extradition judge truly describes the offence which was prima facie established before him, and for trial on which the prisoner is to be tried. Now, unless he can be tried for that offence, it seems absurd to surrender him at all.

To surrender a man to a foreign tribunal for the purpose of a criminal trial there, is in fact to expel him from British territory without trial, and against his will, which is clearly contrary to the best established principles of our law concerning the liberty of the subject. and can only take place in strict compliance with the clear words of some statute or treaty.

There is no magic in names; and the mere term "abduction" may cover great many acts, very few of which could by any strained construction be

held in any way contemplated by the extradition treaties. Clearly abduction even of women may be effected with quite innocent motives, as the abduction of a girl to save her from cruelty, or from immoral example or companionship, or there may be abduction of men, e. g., of voters, or of witnesses, or by brigands to hold for ransom, etc. All these practices may be

statutable offences in different coun-But the question now raised is, what is the "abduction" which by treaty is made an extradition crime? for that is the only "abduction" for which by our statutes an accused person is to be surrendered. The only class of cases known by that name in the Canadian statute book consists of offenses against females, classed together in sections 42, 43, 44 of the code of 1886, some declared to be felonies, others misdemeanors merely. Could a foreign state, which had enacted the abduction of voters or witnesses to be a crime, come here and simply, by virtue of the name "abducclaim the surrender of so-called criminals at all? Clearly not, according to R. V. Windsor 11 Jur. N. S. Then does the converse rule hold? Chief Justice Cockburn says: 'Where one party thinks proper to constitute something a particular offence which is not so by the general law of both nations, the ease is not within the

meaning of the statute." The chief justice's words are general and apply reciprocally in converse cases, for it is hard to see how any principle can be alleged which is only to operate on one side. And Shee, J., expressly says: "A demand for surrender must be founded on an offence satisfying in all material particulars the

laws of both countries." The question is to some extent effected by certain expressions in article I. of the convention of Washington of the 12th of July 1889, e. g., in paragraphs 4 and 10 and also in the concluding paragraph: Whereby it is provided that certain offences are to be extradition crimes, if made "criminal," or punishable by the laws of both countries. But I do not think those expressions are decisive upon the points now brought before me, which is whether a man is to be surrendered for trial, i. e., deported from the British dominions, without any prima facie proof that he can be brought back to trial for the offence which alone is mentioned in the warrant of surrender.

The whole difficulty seems have been foreseen and against by the imperial statute of 1870; where the list of crimes is preceded by a declaration that when extradition is demanded from a British judge for any offence in the list, each deomination is to be construed according to the meaning of its name in the British law. But by section 18 of that statute it was declared that it might be suspended under certain circumstances, and since the latest United States treaty it has accordingly been suspended as from April 4th, 1890, as between Canada and the United States (see the order-in-council set forth in the volume of the Canadian statutes 1890, p. 46.) This provision therefore, no longer applies; and the suspension renders inapplicable all the judicial decisions and dicta previous to that late, and we are apparently left to argue on general principles or rather, are thrown back upon the principles denunciated in R vs. Windsor, which seem really applicable, though the circumstances of that case are the inverse of the

When this matter was last before me was adjourned until this day in order that some evidence might be produced showing the Californian law concerning the offence. Anticipating fresh evidence

should incline if that were established which is merely alleged on behalf of the prisoner, viz., that simple abduction, such as the extradition judge has here The prisoner has been committed for found, is no offence against the law of surrender by Mr. Justice Drake, acting California. In other words that no as an extradition judge, on an applica-tion by the state of California for his other offence is in California recognized as abduction except that defined in section 267 of the code of 1889. But have I any admissable evidence? The code itself was handed to me, but properly have no right to look at the California code, or to determine from that alone what is the law there. Like all foreign laws, this must be proved as a matter of fact, by the sworn evidence, oral or written, of an expert. I cannot assume, however improbable the contrary may be that there is not, lurking in some other part of the code, a provision equivalent to our section 44. Much less can I assume that no such provision has been added to their code since June, 1889, and before June, 1893 (the date of the alleged offence). A good deal of legislation on the subject has taken place in England, and also in Canada, in that interval. I cannot therefore assume the Californian law to be as indicated. There is no doubt that this is an offence against Canadian law, but it is taken before the extradition judge. If now alleged to be no offence against it had, possibly the prisoner might never Californian law, the only "abduction" have been committed for surrender, at all events there would have been then abduction of a girl under 18 for the full notice and ample time for the production of evidence on the point, and above duction of a girl from her father, which all a second argument after the point had been cleared before the first judge. The case has now several times stood over before myself, and neither the prosecution nor the defence attempt to produce the only proper evidence of the Californian law. Each side alleges that the onus of proof is on his opponent. Now, prima facie, a man charged on foreign warrant with abduction is to be surrendered. If a prisoner relies on this, that the abduction with which he is charged, although a crime by the law of the demanding country, is no crime by the law of the country of refuge, as in R. vs. Windsor or vice versa as in the present case, and therefore that the abduction established before the extradition judge is not in fact an extradition crime, in any such case I think the onus of proof is on him, at least to this extent that he must produce some evidence in favor of the negative on which he re lies, e.g., the opinion of an expert. have no doubt but that section 267 the Californian code differs vitally from the offence described in the warrant of the extradition judge. But I cannot act on my opinion, or even pretend to form any opinion, of what was the Californian law on this subject on 4th of June, 1893 Nor am I at all disposed to doubt but that the trial judge will give the prisoner full benefit of the law and withdraw the charge from the jury, if the law be

as represented by the prisoner. In the absence of any evidence of the California law, I must consider the prisner well held for surrender, and I refuse the writ of habeas corpus. But it is for the very serious consideration of the prosecution what will be the effect of taking the prisoner away, if it be the fact that there is no enactment in the Cali fornia code equivalent to our section 44. In that case they will not be able even to frame an indictment against him on the charge for which he stands commitand are designated "abductions"; many of ted, and by the treaty he may not be them are highly immoral; many may be tried on any other charge whatever, until he has had full opportunity of returning to Canada. The expense of his conveyance will be thrown away. For a mere fraction of that expense, the prose cution could satisfy themselves of the result; and if unfavorable to their views. would suggest to them to withdraw from

the prosecution. I may point out to the prisoner's counsel, that according to recent decisions of the court of appeal and the House of Lords, there is in England an appeal, where the writ of habeas corpus is refused in the first instance. There may or may not be sufficient analogy between the full court here and the court of appeal in England to give similar jurisdiction to the former. As to that I say nothing.

London, July 21.-Action was taken today by the representatives of the coal miners that renders a prolonged strike a practical certainty. The conference the Miners' Federation at Birmingham yesterday appointed a deputation to meet the representatives of the Mine Owners Association. The meeting was held in this city to-day, and was fruitless of an amicable agreement. Benjamin Pickard. M.P., vice-president of the Miners' Na tional Union, refused either to accept a reduction of wages of 25 per cent., or one penny, or to submit the question to arbitration. The mine owners, he said, should have given notice of their intention of making a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. They had thrown down the glove and war was inevitable.

London, July 21.-In the House of Commons to-day Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Mr. Robert L. Everett, said that he did not agree with Mr. Everett's assumption that the new monetary policy adopted by the Indian government would create a large demand for gold, which would possibly result in a further rise in the price of the metal.



Willie Tillbrook Son of

Mayor Tillbrook of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by taltic action of the alimentary cana

Captain Barret the Alexa

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Captain Barrett Promptly Denies the Alexandria Story.

NEVER EVEN SPOKE TO A REPORTER

Stamps the Narrative as a Wholesale Fabrication.

Heavy Bank Failures in Milwaukee and Tacoma-Irish Day at the World's Fair-A Hop Dealer Who Made Money The Crops in Ontario.

San Francisco, July 21.—Capt. E. G. Barrett of the North American Commercial Co. arrived from Port Townsend on the steamer Walla Walla this morning. When seen by a reporter in reference to the statement attributed to him, which has been widely circulated, to the effect that the sealing steamer Alexandria had disabled the U.S.S. Mohican in Behring Sea, Capt. Barrett said the story was uade out of whole cloth and that he had not even seen a reporter in reference to the matter.

Traders' Bank Collapses.

Tacoma, July 21.-The Traders' Bank of Tacoma has suspended because of inability to secure ready money. Its securities are sufficient to pay all liabilities and leave a large balance. Without any run or excitement the deposits of the bank, by a steady drain, have been reduced since October over 80 per cent. It made to resume business within a very short time.

Another Big Bank Breaks. Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.-The Commercial Bank has failed making an assignment to A. B. Gielfuss, cashier, who filed a bond of \$1,650,000. The troubles of the bank are said to be the result of its acceptance of a large amount of paper of Corrigan, Ives & Co. The assets as shown in the statement filed on the first Wednesday in July are \$1,656,850. The chief items consist of loans and discounts, \$1,315,378. The announcement of failure caused considerable excitement in the street, but no bad effect on other banks. The direct cause of suspension is attributed to the failure of the Doug-

cates, had the sheriff attach the iron. LATIN AMERICA.

las Furnace So. of Sharpsville, Pa,, of

Commercial had about \$30,000. It is

said somebody, ignoring those certifi-

whose certificates of stored pig iron the

Saraiva's Progress-Nicaragua Still Troubled-Meeting in Honduras.

Valparaiso, July 21.-Twelve hundred soldiers under command of Chicao Felice have arrived at Artegas and will pursue Saraiva, who met a force of 600 men left alone until congress can deal with commanded by Elios Pedroso, who is both questions at once. now on his way to Aroyo Grand. Saraiva captured 500 horses after his men had killed the guards. President Peixote doubts if the Uruguayan a navy will be asked to deliver the revolters now making their headquarters in Montevideo, or to expel them wherever found. Interruption of telegraph service continues, although a vigorous protest has been entered. It is reported that Saraiva has abandoned the siege of Yaguar-

Managua, Nicaragua, July 21.-In an mission and will be sent to Leon toist army under Gen. Ortiz numbers 3,-000. They have been guilty of no dis-

orders and are awaiting orders. Panama, Colombia, July 21.-News has ust been received from Tegucigalpa that the Honduras troops threatened mutiny because they had not been paid. President Vasquez forced a loan from the merchants of the city. With the money thus raised the soldiers were paid and the threatened uprising was thus avert-Reports of renewed revolutionary activity in the eastern provinces are again in circulation and create much apprehension in the capital.

News has been received that the expedition fitted out at Martinique against Venezuela has landed arms on the Goajar peninsula near the Colombian frontier. Many contradictory reports of the aprising in the interior has been receiv-

Gov. Fernandez has pressed many recruits into service. Several prominent citizens of the state have been imprisoned. The Venezuela press is silent on the question.

The Home Crops. Toronto, July 21,-Canada's total wheat crop this year will be about 10,-000,000 bushels larger than last year.

Manitoba will yield 25,000,000 against 20,000,000 last year, and Ontario this year will have about 35,000,000 bushels. country upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop of last year. The hay crop is unprecedentedly heavy. Hundreds of tons are being sold daily for exton being paid to farmers.

Shot for Misbehavior. Quincy, Ill., July 21.-Wednesday night S. P. Bradshaw was called to the door of Mrs. Breckenridge's house in Kingston, 30 miles from this city, by 200 masked men and shot dead. He was 26 and had been a salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., but on account of the stories of his association with Mrs. Breckenridge, threats were made of a coat of tar and feathers from the residents of that village if his visits to her house were not stopped. He had been transferred to another district. The woman is about 28, fairly goodooking, and with fascinating manners. A week ago she enticed a stranger into her house, and when he was in her room the husband crawled from under bed and forced him to sign a promssory note for \$150. For this act her husband is in jail. Friends of the man

was here looking for him only two days ago, and in an effort to avoid their meet-FROM WHOLE CLOTH ing his employers sent him out on a business trip. Bradshaw was well liked by his associates.

THE CAPITAL.

The Manitoba School Case-The Fortifi cation of Esquimalt.

Ottawa, July 21 .- Acting Minister of Justice Ouimet having heard from the counsel of the minority in Manitobu, bas prepared his formal case re the Manitoba school case and referred the same to the counsel. After being adopted by the counsel it will be forwarded to Halifax for the signature of General Montgomery Moore, administrator, and then it will be laid before the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that some the ago a -Shot by Regulators for Misconduct | draft of defense of the case was submitted to the Greenway Government and Mr. Ewart, representing the Romar Catholics. The latter asked for some verbal changes which were made. The Greenway Government will take no notice of the case. It will be in time for

the fall sitting of the court. Canadian government in regard to the fortifications at Esquimalt, B. C., is undian government will purchase sites and furnish a fixed sum to the imperial gov- kok to Elephant point. ernment, the fortifications and submarine works to be constructed by the imperial government. The sum of \$75,-000 has already been voted by the Dominion parliament, but a further amount will be asked next season.

Question on Sherman's Law. New York, July 21.-The World this morning published the replies it has received from governors and United States senators of every state south of Mason is expected that arrangements will be and Dixon's line and west of the Mississippi, for a statement of their views Jones, who was at Topolobampo for 15 upon three questions: No. 1. Whether or not they favor the

repeal of the Sherman law. No. 2. What measure should be substituted for the Sherman law if they do not favor its unconditional repeal. No. 3. Whether or not an extra session of congress should enact tariff leg-

islation. Replies were not received to all the questions, because many were taking their vacations at points beyond telegraphic communication, but so far as they have been heard from not a single southern governor or United States senator favors the Sherman law, out and out. Some of the southerners favor its unconditional repeal. All are willing and many anxious that it should be repealed conditionally, but they do not agree as to what should be substituted for it. Nearly all the western and some of the southern statesmen favor the absolute free coinage of silver. Several of them refer vaguely to a gold conspiracy and others condemn the crime of '73, when silver was demonetized. Several of the replies from Republicans as well as Democrats favor tariff legislation by the special session, but most of them say the tariff question has been dwarfed by the financial problem and ought to be

just reached here that in Wize county, Virginia, on Wednesday, state troops and outlaws had a fight, in which four soldiers were killed and six outlaws mortally wounded.

Irish Day at the Fair. Chicago, July 21.-Within a few days circulars will be sent out by a committee representing all the local Irish organizanterview to-day United States Minister tions to Irish societies and prominent Baker said he would not interfere in the Irishmen throughout the country asking present trouble unless he received orders their co-operation in making Ireland's from Washington. Six thousand men day at the World's Fair, which occurs have been recruited by the official com- early in September, the greatest demonstration by the race that has ever taken Two German residents of place on this continent. The promoters Leon, Morris and Weisk, have arrived of the demonstration expect that a minhere. They report that the revolution- imum of 100,000 Irishmen will pass through the gates on Irish day. There will be mass meetings at which home rule will be lauded, and if the condition of parliamentary business permits it is expected that some of the home rule members will be present. Telegrams have already been received from representative Irishmen of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities pledging support in making the event a memorable one.

Swindles for a Living. Santa Rosa, Cal., July 21.-James Metzler came here a few weeks ago, representing himself to be a hop buyer for the Pacific Hop Company, of Seattle. One of the men he first contracted with was J. N. Bailhache, of Healdsburg; he agreed to give Bailhache 18 cents advance when the top figure in the market was only 21 cents. Bailhache consigned his hops on the promise that the money would be forthcoming at once. but it did not come. He went to San found that Metzler had obtained his advance. J. McGill, of Healdsbug, another grower, consigned his hops to Metzler, and it is reported mourns the balance due of \$600 from the cunning agent. It is also reported that four carloads went from Mendocino county, for which the proper returns have not been made While here he so ingratiated himself in It is estimated that there are yet in the the confidence of W. B. Griggs, a hotel clerk, that the clerk endorsed a draft of \$80 on his house, which draft was dishonored, leaving the clerk to put up the money at the bank where the draft was port to England, from \$10.50 to \$11 a | cashed. He played the same trick on the proprietor of Sotomye House for \$100. Metzler has not been in these

> A Family Tragedy. Nevada City, Cal., July 21 .- Last night Mrs. Nettie Snyder, eldest daughter of ex-County Clerk and Recorder J. L. Rogers, attempted to kill her husband. They became involved in a quarrel, during which Mrs. Snyder, taking up a shotgun, started towards her husband, who ran out of the room. She fired through the door, a good part of the charge striking Snyder in the right forearm, causing severe wounds. A few shots struck him in the body and hip when Snyder ran from the house. John Adams, who was sitting on the porch, received some shot, causing a slight injury. The wo-man justifies her action on the fact that

The people quickly recognize merit, and

Snyder threatened to whip her and she

did not intend to let him do it.

Siamese Cut Land Telegraph Line to Bangkok.

Despatches to French Warships Will be Much Delayed.

They Will Have to Come an Enormous Projector Himself Starving.

Saigeon, July 21.—The land telegraph The arrangement which Major-Gener-to the French warships at Bangkok, as and are locked up pending arraignment. British minister resident in Bangkok.

The detectives earn the \$500 reward of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Robert Freeal Herbert has just closed with the im- to the French warships at Bangkok, as perial government on behalf of the all messages will have to be sent via Madras, Calcutta, and thence through derstood to be as follows. The Cana- to Singapore, and so on over the line ity of John Clegg, living seven miles from the admiralty await him. The rest Burmah and down the Bay of Bengal that extends northeasterly from Bang-

Fled From Topolobampo. San Francisco, July 21.-Among the passengers on the steamer Newburne which arrived from Panama and way ports this morning, was J. A. K. Jones. of London who, with his wife and family, are on their way to Vancouver, B. C., from Topolobampo. Jones says that the colony is in worse condition than it ever was. Everybody is bankrupt. Owens, the projector, himself is as badly off as as the others and is almost starving. months, sunk between \$20,000 and \$25,-000 there and saved just about enough

to carry him to Vancouver. GERMAN STRONG MEN.

Great Meeting of the North American

Turner Bund. Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.-The Turners of the country have taken the city by storm preparatory to the opening of the 26th national Turnfest of the North American Turner Bund. They are coming on every train and the air reverberates with strains of music, for each arriving society is escorted to its headquarters by a reception committee of singers and a band. Headquarters have the West Side Turner Hall, while reception headquarters are at the exposition building. Over 3,000 active. Turners and several thousand non-active members have already arrived, so that the advance attendance is twice as large as that of the last Turnfest in Cincinnati in 1889. To-day is being given up to exchange of visits' between the different delegations, and to-night the visitors will be formally welcomed at the exposition building by Gov. Peck, Mayor Somers, Judge Walber and Speaker Braun, of St. Louis. After the speech-making the visitors will have a torchlight procession from sant. the exposition hall to the shooting park, where a midnight concert will be given.

London, July 20.—The representatives return to his post.

When asked what the shooting park, where a midnight concert will be given. special exercises, comprising, wrestling,

swimming, club exercises and sabre fencing, together with intellectual exerathletic exercises will be especially interling up" day. esting as demonstrating the excellent advantages of systematic development.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Baily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic. Omaha, Neb., July 21.-At Hastings, Neb., last evening, a gang of 75 men took possession of a Burlington freight When the superintendent was notified to make a special train of empty box ears and accommodate everybody who cared to ride. The train will be run as far as the Iowa line. The men all claim to come from Denver. Sacramento, Cal., July 21.-Wm. Bow-

murder of Mrs. Walker at Eureka, has been granted a respite of 60 days by Governor Markham. San Francisco, July 21.-F. W. Patterson, engineer, and Thomas Burg, fireman of the steamer Haytien Republic, have been arrested for complicity in the opium smuggling at Portland and held by the United States commissioner in two bonds of \$2500 each. It is understood the men will waive hearing, and will be delivered to the authorities at

den, to have been hanged to-day for the

Portland for trial.
San Francisco, July 21.—A private let ter from Ounalaska this morning states Francisco and got a bill of lading and that the whaling steamer Belvedere was caught in the ice, and after being crushed somewhat was released from her perilous position and taken to Ounalaska for repairs. She has 9600 pounds of bone, which will shortly be sent down. San Francisco, July 21.-Vice President Stevenson and party boarded the tug Fearless at 10:30 this morning for a

trip around the bay. All points of interest will be visited. They will then be taken to Monterey. Fresno, Cal., July 21.-The Heath jury is still out. Everything is quiet around the court house. It is the general belief that the jury will disagree.

Long Island City, L. I., July 21.-Fire which started in Gray's refrigerator facparts since the transaction with Griggs. tory early this morning burned two blocks, including St. | Mary's Roman Catholic church. Over 100 families are homeless, but no casualties have been

reported. Loss \$800,000. San Francisco, July 19 .- M. Patter son, of this city, among the sixteen persons indicted for complicity in the smug gling of opium from the steamer Hay tien Republic at Portland, was arrested to-day and will be taken to Portland for trial.

New York, July 20 .- A New York banking house received a practical illustration this week of the distrust in Eur ope of American securities and the fear that this country may go on the silver basis. In its foreign mail it received \$50,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds, the European owners of which did not care to hold them so long as there was danger that the payment of nad remonstrated with him on account this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sar- infatuation for the woman. She saparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

have been other cases of this sort, and it was that which enabled the National banks to secure United States 4 per cent. bonds recently at a sufficiently low price to warrant taking out new circulation Atoda, I. T., July 20.-Three men who, it is positively stated, participated

in the attempt to rob the train near Springtown, a short time ago, have been rought here by the United States mar-CONSEQUENCES OF THE INTERRUPTION shal. The men are members of a gang of notorious whiskey peddlars from Coal Gate, I. T., who stood Deputy Marshal Wood off on July 4. The men were given away by their confederates, who revealed a plot to assassinate Marshal Ward and also a plot to rob the Mis souri, Kansas & Texas railway train. Jamaica, L. I., July 21.—Detective Distance Round-Topolobampo Sett- Ashmead, assisted by Detective Harris, lers Starving—A Wealthy Man Who captured three members of a gang of Saved Just Enough to Get Out—The burglars last night. The detectives also recovered \$10,000 worth of stolen property. In the men's possession were found \$500 in money and pawntickets upon which another \$1,000 worth of property will be recovered. The burg-

> fered for their capture. serted him for another man and he has him. ter, aged 13, was similarly treated. The second girl, Ana, was also thrown against the wall. She will probably die. The fourth child, a boy, was frightfully beaten. Clegg was arrested and locked up. A mob of 500 attempted to break into the jail, but the police managed to get him to another town.

Brantford, Fla., July 21.-A daughter of Karr Elliot, one of the leading planters of Lafayette county, was assaulted and murdered yesterday on her father's plantation by a negro convict. The girl's head was found severed from her body and hidden in a sink hole near where the deed was committed. A posse has gone after the negro.

Toledo, Ohio, July 21.-Yesterday afternoon an oil well was being drilled on ern bank of the Mekong river. a farm belonging to the Ohio Oil Co., 25 miles south of this city. The last screw was being turned when the well suddenly began to flow furiously. The flood of oil soon reached the boilers, and so rapidly did the flames spread that been established for all the Turners at with their lives, and they were terribly nity of the victims. burned. The dead are: David Arnot, David Ramsay and Lem Rockman. The latter was burned to a crisp. The well is still flowing, the workmen being unable to stop it.

New York, July 21 .- A London dispatch says that Prof. Chakravarti, the eminent high caste Brahmin, who ranks at the head of Sanscrit scholars and metaphysicians, left Bombay to-day for London, en route for Chicago to participate in the great theosophical congress to be held in September. He will be accompanied from London by Mrs. Annie Be-

Ashland, Ky., July 21.-A report has The official programme of the festival of the resolution to call out those memcovers 40 pages. There will be numerous | bers of the federation who have not been notified of a reduction in their wages. Delegates representing 101,000 men voted against the resolution. It is provided cises, reading of essays, recitations and that the miners in question shall give extempore addresses, singing exercises notice to their masters of the terminaand a mass drill of wand exercises. The tion of their contracts on the next "mak-

HOME RULE BILL.

Great Progress Made in Committee Owing

London, July 20.-The last eleven clauses of the home rule bill were brought through the committee stage this evening. On Thursday evening of train, and when the conductor tried to last week the work of the house in comeject them resisted him successfully. mittee had been pushed forward to clause 27. This clause, concerning he directed the yard master at Lincoln judges and other persons having salaries charged on the consolidated funds, was carried on Monday. Clause 29, concerning pensions, was carried last evening.

Ten o'clock this evening was the time fixed in the government schedule for closing the debate on the other 11 clauses. At that hour the committee was discussing Mr. Gladstone's amendment, which provided that acts relating to the royal constabulary be repealed at the end of six years, and that none but civil police be created under any Irish act. This amendment concerned clause 30, which deals with the Irish royal constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police. The de- French citizens. Baron de Korff, an atbate was cut short as the clock struck, and, under the closure, the amendment was carried by a vote of 537 to 49.

Clauses 30 to 36 were then passed in rapid succession by majorities ranging Tuesday last, the day on which between 24 and 34. The subjects of

Clause 37, concerning the continuance of existing law courts officers, etc., was carried without a division. Clause 39, etc., concerning the appointment of a day for the purposes of the bill, was carried by a vote of 295 to

The clause concerning the significance of terms used in the bill was lost. Clause 40, concerning the title of the act, was carried without division. The committee then rose. There was a total lack of excitement throughout the evening. The next work in committee will be the consideration of the postponed financial clauses, 14, 15 and 16, of the new government clauses on finance and postoffice, of the schedule and of the preamble. The debate on these subjects, according to the government programme, will be closured one week from to-night.

Heretic Briggs' Statement.

San Diego, July 21.-Rev. Charles A. Briggs, who was deposed by the Presbyterian general assembly, has declined an offer of a testimonial of \$50,000, which Chaplain Parker, of this city, wished to Dr. Briggs, in declining, said raise. that he had lost nothing so far by the trial except delay in his literary work

Terms of Her Ultimatum.

SIAM SUES FOR FURTHER TIME

The Request Promptly Refused by the Foreign Minister.

The Powers Now Recognize the Gravity of the Situation-Russia Expected to Take Advantage of the Strife-Her Position on the Pamir to be Strength-

London, July 21.-Important communihave been cut by the Siamese. This will wood. They refuse to give any names foreign office and Capt. H. M. Jones, mantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., commander-Toledo, Ohio, July 21.-Information in-chief of the China squadron, is has has reached here of the horrible brutal- tening to Singapore, where dispatches south of here. His wife recently de- of the squadron under him accompany Great Britain informed Siam been drinking heavily. Last night he yesterday that she could not recognize came home and seizing his youngest any obligation to assist her. It is evichild, a boy of five, by the feet, dashed dent, therefore, the Siamese government him against the wall, cutting a horrible must patch up as best it can its differgash in his head. The child died in a ences with France. In the territorial few minutes. Mary, the eldest daugh- arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a say. The exact nature of her demands cannot be ascertained before France shall specify more particularly than she has specified in her ultimatum the boundaries of the territory to be brought under French control.

London, July 21.-In response/to questions asked in the house of commons today in regard to the Franco-Siamese dispute, Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said that the following terms of the ultimatum sent by France to Siam, contained in a telegram from Bangkok, tallied with those France had communicated to Great Britain, but they gave their terms in

fuller detail. 1st. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or east-2nd. Evacuation of the forts held there by the Siamese within a month. 3rd. Full satisfaction for various ag-

gressions against French ships and sailors on the Menam river. 4th. The punishment of the culprits ment, especially if he were personally oponly two of the five workmen escaped and provision for the pecuniary indem-5th. An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs

for various damages sustained by French subjects. 6th. The immediate deposit of three million francs to guarantee the payment of the 4th and 5th claims, or the assignments of taxes in certain districts in

lieu of a deposit of 3,000,000 francs. Sir Edward Gray stated that he was at present unable to say in what sense or with what geographical limitation the French demand was made. He expected early information from Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, whose leave of absence from Paris had been cancelled, and who had been ordered to

When asked what steps the government proposed to take to avert so seri ous and wanton a calamity as the threatened blockade of the Menam river would be, Sir Edward replied that he could only report that the government was most desirous of a friendly settlement of the dispute. He could not, at pres ent, announce that any definite steps had

been taken. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conserva tive); member for Sheffield, pressed . the government to obtain an extension the period granted in the ultimatum. Sir Edward said he did not think that such interference would conduce to a

friendly settlement of the question. Sir Ellis asked if the ultimatum might not become a fait accompli before Great Britain received the answer of France. Sir Edward replied that as regards the only point really concerning Great Britain, namely, the territorial arrangements, the government was still in communication with the government of France. No geographical limitation had

yet been laid down. Paris, July 21.—The representative of the United Press has been at the pains to discover the truthfulness or otherwise of the important statement published yesterday in the Petit Journal and the National to the effect that Baron Morhrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France, has assured the French govern ment that Russia would support France on every point in the dispute between herself and Siam, and that Russian war ships were on their way to the gulf of Siam to uphold the French and protect tache of the Russian embassy, to-day assured the representative of the United Press that the statement was a hoax. Baron Morhrenheim went to Moscow on was alleged to have conveyed to M. de these clauses are: Police, Irish ex- Ville, the French minister, information chequer, law applicable to both houses as to the intentions of Russia. As a of the Irish legislature, supplemental pro- matter of fact, sufficient time had not visions to the powers of the Irish legis- elapsed for Russia to have conveyed to lature, limitation of borrowing by local her representative information as to authorities, temporary restrictions on whether she intends to take any part in powers of the Irish legislature and exect the dispute or not. The two newspautive with regard to land transitory pro- pers in question stated that Baron Morhrenheim gave the information to M. de Ville on Tuesday, just before the latter explained the position of France to the chamber of deputies. Baron Morhrenheim was at that time on his way to Royat.

Paris, July 22.-Prince Vadhana, amese minister to France, to-day had an interview with M. de Veille, foreign minister, and asked that an extension of time be granted Siam in which to make a formal reply to the demands made upon her in the French ultimatum. De Veille informed Prince Vadhana that the time granted the Siam government to reply to the ultimatum was the utmost limit France would concede. A reply must be given in the time stated, and if Siam did not concede to the demands France would take steps to enforce them as stated in the ultimatum.

London, July 22.-It is not much to say that in the capitals, London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Peking the situation is regarded as presenting a greater danger than any with which diplomacy has had to deal in several years. Since has had to deal in several years. Since the terms of the French ultimatum were made known the wires between London and Peking have been burdened with diplomatic correspondence of the highest importance. The motives and intentions of the French government are not clear. The other powers, even Great Britain, did not regard the situation as the control of the figure of the control of the clear. The other powers, even Great the control of th Britain, did not regard the situation as LAgents.

serious until yesterday. It is generally believed here that Russia will take mmediate advantage of the opportunity which the ensuing complications may offer to improve her position in the Pamir, France Will Sternly Hold to the Even if she does not openly assist France in case of Chinese interference.

> The Victoria Disaster. Valetta, Malta, July 21.-At to-day's session of the court martial, on the warship Hibernia, Captain Arthur Moore, of the Dreadnaught, was the first witness called. He said he thought before the collision the Camperdown was making a bad turn. The circle in which the latter was turning was larger than he should have expected. He thought the signal from the Victoria ordering small boats from other vessels not sent to the Victoria was a wise one, as the small boats might have been drawn down in the suc tion. When the Victoria made the sig nal for the manoeuvre, he expected that some novel and interesting evolution was to be performed. Nevertheless, he added, he did not understand the signal. Other testimony was given showing that Vice Admiral Tryon had been suffering with an ulcer on the leg for a month previous to the disaster. His general health, however, had not been affected.

> > ANOTHER RUMPUS.

Great Loss of Temper in the British House of Commons. London, July 20.—At the Limerick assizes recently Right Hon. Sir Peter O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, complained of the manner in which the criminal statistics of Ireland were compiled, objecting particularly to the fact that doubtful cases were not included in the statistics.

The complaint of Sir Peter came up in the house of commons to-day on a question in regard to it asked by Mr. M. M. Bodkin, anti-Parnellite member for the north division of Roscommon. The question was provocative of a very heated discussion that was marked by considerable disorder.

Before the government had a chance to reply to Mr. Bodkin's question, Mr. Edward Carson (Conservative), one of the members for Dublin University, interposed a supplementary question, intended to discredit the Irish executive. Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in replying to the ques tions, said that he was not aware that any judge had previously commented upon the system employed in compiling the Irish criminal statistics. An English judge, he added, would not have used such an occasion to criticise the govern-

posed to it politically. This statement was received with cheers by the members on the Nationalist and government benches. A wordy passage followed, the disputants being frequently interrupted by Nationalist

members. Mr. Carson finally accused Mr. Morley of making a cowardly attack on the

Irish judges. This was the signal for a prolonged hubbub among the members, some of whom lost their temper entirely. There were roars of "Order!" "Order!" and cries for Mr. Carson to withdraw his objectionable remark. Some of the mem bers repeatedly demanded, through the uproar, that the speaker name the offending member from Dublin university. The speaker had, great difficulty in quelling the disorder, but he finally succeeded, and then called upon Carson to withdraw the objectionable expression he had used.

Mr. Carson did as the speaker requested. Opium Smuggling Cases. Portland, July 21.—There is much of interest about the arrests of customs officials here which has not been published heretofore. Altogether there have been 16 persons indicted. Four of these have not been arrested, and one never will be. Among the indictments returned was one for John' Doe. This is said to have been for Captain W. C. Moody. He was pilot on board the steamship Haytien Republic, and would probably have had full knowledge of any such transactions as are alleged in the indictment. But Captain Moody is dead. He died at his home in East Portland about a month ago. Why the grand jury brought in an indictment against a dead man is not known. To-day the former special agent of the treasury, C. J. Mulkey, arrived from the Sound country and gave himself up. Mulkey is brother-in-law of Senator Dolph, and his name was freely mentioned in connection with a smuggling ring which is said to have existed several years ago. Among the others living out of the city who indicted were Patterson and Burgh. They were arrested in San Francisco vesterday, and when arrested had telegrams upon their person notifying them of their

indictment and advised them to fly. Patterson was an officer aboard the Haytien Republic, while Burgh was a farmer who had a ranch down on the Columbia river. He is under arrest on the suspi cion that it was on his place and with his connivance that opium was landed, and on the general suspicion that he had a finger in the alleged pie. Two of the 16 indicted have turned state's evidence and will not be tried.

Extensive Cattle Stealing. North Yakima, July 21.-Chet Carpenter and Charles Steadman are charged with cattle stealing. It is alleged by stock raisers that hundreds of cattle have been run off the ranges in this county and taken to Kittitas for sale. The owners whose respective brands are on the animals have banded together and are secretly pushing the work leading to the identification of the guilty persons. The arrest of Carpenter and Steadman, was the result of detective work, which end ed in finding the hides of some 24 head of cattle in the slaughterhouse yard of Fred Geddis in Ellensburg. These hides all bore brands belonging to the following Yakima men: J. A. Berwick, Jas. Stephenson, Walter Griffith, J. M. Howe, George Wilson, Lon Cook and J. R. Patton. A check for \$426 was issued to Carpenter about the fourth of July by Mr. Geddis, who bought the cattle of the young men. The prominence of the men arrested and those under surveillance adds interest to

Pilez! Piles!! Itching Piles.

case. The stockmen are determined to

push the matter.

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Victoria, Friday, July 28, 1893.

WRONGLY APPLIED.

The Empire gives a long disquisition on the patriotism of "protection," first presenting a number of highly picturesque but utterly eroneous statements and then winding up with this sage conclusion: "It (protection) may not be always properly applied; its results may not be always beneficial; but that is the fault of the country using it and of the methods employed, not of the principle itself." If this is to be accepted as correct there must be a heavy load of re- the main difficulty will be found in the sponsibility lying at the Conservative supply of labor. It should be mendoor. The results of protection in Canada have certainly been very far from beneficial. It has retarded the country's bridges would add \$5,000,000 or more growth, made the majority of the people poorer and enormously increased the ably certain that Vlaidivostok will not load of national debt. Assuming the cor- be the permanent Pacific terminus. rectness of the Empire's dictum, therefore, we should be obliged to infer that the Conservatives have a sufficiently convenient harbor for the purpose. There is no doubt that a the Conservatives have applied the secret but careful reconnaisance has "principle of protection" in a wrong man- been made of the Corean ports and fore becoming the property of any comner. This is a serious charge for the chief organ to bring against its own as soon as the time is ripe for its at 200, 500 and 600 yards is the first acquisition by diplomacy or force. Of at 200, 500 and 600 yards is the first party. Ordinary people can see no differ- acquisition by diplomacy or force. Or match for Saturday. Either Martini course nothing is said about this openly Henri or Spider riffer may be used. The ence in the results of protection in Can-ada and other countries, and may there-plan will be carried out in due time.

Course nothing is said about this openly as yet, but the purpose exists and the plan will be carried out in due time.

Henri or Snider rifles may be used. The match for Hon. J. H. Chapleau's cup fore be excused if they fail to find wherein the Conservative method of applying the blister is wrong; but the Empire, being possessed of superior wisdom, may be able to point out the fault and suggest a area to the wheat fields which compete remedy, this being necessary for the further success of the government which it

FRANCE AND SIAM.

France wants to take from Siam the strip of territory lying between the Mekong river and the Annamese territory which she has already gobbled. As the French are already in possession of this territory, and as the Siamese have no navy worth speaking of to oppose to the French ships, they will in all likelihood achieve their purpose. It is also quite likely that having once extended her territory to the eastern bank of the Mekong, France will hunt up some excuse for taking more of the Siamese country, and it seems to be a grave question whether she does not contemplate the total absorption of Siam. That would interfere with British trade interests and would bring French and British territory together. A great many people seem to think that Britain will therefore join in the quarrel and protect the Siamese from has further French aggression. Then a story has been set afoot to the effect that Russia is prepared to assist France if any such situation is brought about. We are vading China from the west. The much inclined to regard all this as purely imaginative. It would pay neither Great Britain nor France to engage in a war for the sake even of the whole of Siam. Unless the rulers of the two countries entirely lose their senses they will not look upon a small territory as sufficient compensation for the waste of millions in money and thousands of lives. Of course there are "jingoes" in both countries, but we should trust the very large majority who are possessed of some common sense to overcome the mischievous work of the fools. Surely modern civilization is an empty name if great nations feel themselves at liberty to prey on weaker neighbors and seize territory to which they have no claim. What is immoral in the case of an individual ought to be considered immoral in the case of a nation.

Montreal Herald:-Too often in the past the Government appreciated the importance of equalizing revenue and expenditure, but went about it in the wrong way. It recklessly increased the national expenditure, and squandered millions of dollars that should never have been taken from the people at all in the erection of public works that either could have been dispensed with altogether or have been built much more economically. or in subventions to enterprises which were often nothing less than blinds for downright robbery. The Government has reformed its course somewhat in

these particulars, and now claims to have reduced the expenditure \$614,568 during the past year. It does not do to take this statement on trust, and it would require a close enquiry into the items of capital expenditure during the past twelve months to establish its thorough truthfulness. But if the Government has cut the national expenditure down so much it has to this extent reinforced the Liberal contention that there is room for very considerable retrenchment in the national outlay. The point at which economy would become unreasonable has not been reached yet by many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The evidence commission as to the management of the canal is an index to the manner in which money can be and is lost in the running of public works.

It is now reported that a disagreement has arisen between the Montreal and Toronto Young Conservatives over the Conservatives object to having the convention at such short notice and it is likely that it will be postponed until a later date. . We are rather sorry to hear this, for the reason that a postponement might mean no convention at all, and we should like very much to see one held. In fact nothing would suit the Liberals better than a convention of young Conservatives, unless it be a convention of old Conservatives

Toronto Telegram:-The amount of free traveling which the Ministers of the Crown are doing just now leads one to believe that a public office is a private

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Russia's Great Work Will Cost Two Hun-

dred Millions. The whole length of the whole Siperian line is 4,700 miles, and its estimated cost is \$196,000,000. The line, with branches, will cover 5,000 miles, to be built by an expenditure of \$200,-000,000. The present programme provides for the completion of the main line to Krasnoyarsk in 1896 and to Irkootsk in 1904, but whether this can be fully carried out is somewhat doubtful. Conceding the financial ability of Russia, tioned that the estimate given is for a line with steam ferries at the four or five great river crossings, where That port is too far north and is not There is no doubt that a that one of them will be the terminus as soon as the time is ripe for its

the Siberian railway there may be different opinions. The steppes of western Siberia are susceptible of settlement and cultivation and may add a considerable with those of America. The river valleys of the Amoor region are also capable of cultivation and may in time support a large population, while the Oussouri country is known to be rich in coal and iron. The long stretch of over 1,500 miles from Tomsk to the headquarters of the Amoor, however, can never have much local traffic. The climate and soil alike forbid settlement, and a small business in horses and cattle from the nomad herds and in lumber from the forests of the Irtish and the Western trans-Baikal, with the supply of mining regions on the slopes of the Jablonnovoi, will be the most that can be ex-Through commercial traffic to the Pacific cannot be large, though the Chinese trade will be an item of considerable importance on the western half of the line, that is a traffic capable of development with the facilities which could be furnished by the proposed railroad. With all allowances for growth, however, it is safe to say that, if the road is regarded simply as an investment for capital, its commercial prospects R.

would not warrant its construction for

many years to come, The main purpose of the line is not commercial, however, but military and political. The trans-Caspian railway consolidated and made permanent Russian power in Central Asia the and its extension to Khokand and Tashkend, now well under way, will make an excellent supply line for an army in-Siberian line on the other side will be a base line for operations from the north and east and the ancient empire will be placed at a serious disadvantage. The shrewdest of the Chinese statesmen are aware of this and their efforts to strengthen their northern frontier are in contrast to the supineness of the English, who seem now, as usual, to rely altogether on their naval force to check the designs of their great score of 83. rival in the east. It is undoubtedly a perception of these possibilities which has made the project a favorite one in the imperial circle and brought about the conditions necessary to secure its early execution. The official order calls for the completion of the entire road in 1904; and while it seems hardly possible that the work can be completed in ten years with the means at hand, there is little doubt that the opening decade of the twentieth cen-

Magazine for June. Machiavelli's Intellectual Power. After a careful study of all those who have written about Machiavelli and commented on his work, "The Prince." since his death in June, 1527, an Italian scholar comes to the conclusion that naught but blind aversion can prevent anyone from admitting that Machiavelli was the greatest of Italian prose-writers, holding in prose the same position that Dante holds in Italian poetry; and, moreover, that naught but blind aversion can keep anyone from discerning in Machiavelli's writings a weighty intellect, and in his works and life a man no worse than many others of that country.

tury will see the completion of the first

railroad. - Engineering

rans-Asiatic

RIFLEMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association.

UNUSUALLY LARGE LIST OF ENTRIES Last of the Dominion League Series Held on Saturday-The Canoe and Yacht

Club's Cruise to Peddar Bay-Sport-

ing News

province.

Already a large number of entries have been received for the different brought out before the Curran bridge events to take place during the twentieth annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association, which will open at the hottest of the hot, and whichever Goldstream on Thursday. Arrangements have been made with the C. P. N. Co. to carry competitors to and from the mainland at reduced rates, and the E. & N. railway company will issue return tickets to Goldstream at a single fare of 75 cents, good from Thursday until holding of the proposed convention in Saturday inclusive. The association's Toronto in September. The Montreal regulations have been framed with a view to giving competitors every possible opportunity. The entries received come from all parts of the province, including the royal navy. Capt. Ogilvie, R. C. A., has consented to act as range officer, and Lieut. Ross Monroe will have charge of the statistical work during the meeting. In addition to the regular matches, a number of extra series will be fired on each day. The number of entries and the interest tak en in the meeting promises to make it the most successful one ever held in the

> The regular matches will be com-menced at 1 p. m. on Thursday, and during that afternoon the Nanaimo, Nursery, New Westminster and Laurie Bu gle matches will be shot at 200, 400 and 500 yards. The last named match is usually the most interesting one of the season. It is competed for by teams of five men of the active militia. Entries for this match have been received from New Westminster, Victoria and "C" battery, and it is expected that Nanaimo

will be entered. On Friday there will be five regular matches, viz: District, militia, Nelson cup, team match, Lieutenant-Governor's and Victoria corporation. The district militia match is shot at Queen's ranges, there being cash prizes aggregating \$97. The cup presented by Mrs. Nelson, wife of the late Lieutenant-Governor was won last year by G. F. R. Sargison of the B. C. B. G. A. It has to be won twice in succession. The team match is fired in connection with the Nelson match, by teams of five men from any battery, corps, or local association. The Lieutenant-Governor's cup was presented by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hon. C. F. Cornwall and has to be won twice in succession. It is now held by Lieut. B. Williams of the B. C. B. G. A. The Victoria corporation match is fixed at 200, 400 and 500 yards. the prize being a handsome silver cup presented by the city of Victoria. It has to be won twice in succession be-

The Goldstream stakes, seven rounds As to the commercial importance of and cash prizes aggregating \$100 is the next on the programme. The cup was won last year by Mr. J. D. Taylor, who is unfortunately absent from the province and will be unable to defend it this year. The last match of the meeting is the Ottawa team match. Entries are confined to the twenty competitors having the highest aggregate The eight competitors making the highest scores in this match will comprise the Ottawa team. Six of them must be efficient members of the active militia of the province.

THE RIFLE. SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The last match in the Military Rifle League series was fired at the Goldstream range Saturday, and Victoria is assured of the prize offered to the battalion shooting the greatest number of teams throughout the series. The summaries are given below:-Victoria Rifle Club (ten men)

Company (eight men)..... Company (ten men) THE AGGREGATE WINNERS.

Victoria Rifle Club. Martin B. C. B. G. A. Team. Gr. A. R. Langley 85 64 94 59-302 Staff-Sgt. J. C. Newbury 83 73 78 62-296 Gr. F. R. Sargison 71 64 82 68-285 At New Westminster there was a very changeful light but the wind was favorable. The shooting fell away off, and Westminster teams end with rather disappointing scores, which were as follows:-Team No. 1, 724 points; team No.

gregate, scored 77 points. The annual meeting of the B.C.R.A. will open at Goldstream on Thursday. The entries are very numerous. Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Plumper's Pass and the Navy will be represented. For the day's shooting D. Dunkin headed everybody with the excellent

2 (9 men), 504 points. Geo, Turnbull,

who led up to this match in the best ag-

YACHTING. SPEED OF YACHTS.

The speed displayed by Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie in several races in British waters has excited considerable consternation among the yachtsmen here and made them fear for the safety of the America's cup. By every possible comparison she is far fleeter than any yacht hitherto produced on either side of the Atlantic. Yachtsmen here dread that if the Valkyrie only maintains the same record when racing for the cup the American yacht, whichever it may be, "will not be in it," unless some most unlooked-for accident favors it, and such casualties are always occurring-making "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft aglee."

But the racing qualities displayed the Valkyrie may well raise the hopes of our countrymen for her success. In at least one of the races on the other side not only the Valkyrie, but the 'yachts' Britannia and Satanita also attained a speed equal to 153-8 knots an hour, for all three sailed over a 50-mile course in about three and one-quarter hours, a rate which has not been approached by a long way as yet on this side. Of these three yachts the Valkyrie has prov- 20:22.

ed herself by far the best. In every fair trial, when no mishap occurred, she came in first. At the same time it must be confessed that these mishaps have occurred rather frequently (though not so often as in the case of the Brittannia), and is enough to make one fear for her proper handling. It is gratifying, however, to have Lieut. Henn's assurance on this point. Writing to a friend in this city recently he said: "The hon's bowling and Saunders' wicket-Valkyrie is certainly a very fast vessel, and to my mind gallantly sailed and handled. I think up to this she has shown herself to be the best of four new big ones; but so far all the sailing has been done in light and moderate breezes." That is the kind of weather that has as a rule prevailed during the international contests. Though well aware of that, Lieut. Henn adds-"I expect this battle for the cup will be

way it goes the sport will be grand." Of the three new American yachts, Colonia, Vigilant and Jubilee (one of which will in all probability contest for the cup) no idea can as yet be formed regarding their speed. They are under sail and are taking spins almost daily, but these afford no opportunity of judging of their comparative merits. Yachtsmen here, however, confess that their speed must far exceed that of either the Mayflower or the Volunteer, otherwise in a fair contest for the cup they will not be in it. There is little doubt but an opportunity will be afforded long before the race of judging of their merits and of forming an idea of the probable result.—Scottish American.

> THE RING. THE COMING BATTLE.

Chicago, July 22.-Already there is a emand for seats and boxes for the Corett-Mitchell contest before the Columbia Athletic Club at Roby in December next. President O'Malley expects a steamer load of excursionists from England, and, a cablegram has been received from James Gordon Bennett, asking what arrangements could be made for boxes for the accommodation of a party of visitors from Paris. The crowd, as well as the fight, will thus be of an international color. The club is preparing for an international pugilistic carnival and expects to present in succession in its arena in December three great foreign stars. Two have already been secured and negotiations are now on with the third. President O'Malley is confident that the carnival, if carried out, will eclipse the big trio of contests at New Orleans. Widespread interest has been created in the coming Corbett-Mitchell battle and ring followers are speculating whether or not Corbett will meet Jackson in 1894 for the world's championship. If Mitchell wins, then Jackson may not be so an xious to go against the Californian, but may seek a match with the Englishman instead. It is possible, also, that the McAuliffe-Carroll contest will be postponed until December.

Jim Corbett will stop work next week and devote the time to training his protege, Young Corbett, who is matched to pattle Paddy Smith before the Columbian club on July 31, and Joe Choynski will leave for Cedar Lake, Ind., to take charge of Smith.

THE WHEEL. MISSOURI WHEELMEN.

Sedalia, Mo., July 24.—The bicycle races to take place this afternoon bave attracted a large crowd. The 5. Louis delegation arrived this morning. was escorted to Sicher's notel. breakfast the visiting clubs had a threemile run to Forest Park. At 11 o'clock there was a parade through the principal business and residence thoroughfares. The races will be started promptly at 2:30. The meet is the largest ever held in this state, and it is believed that the present record for a mile, 2:44, will be considerably reduced.

BROKE WORLD'S RECORD. London, July 22.-The 24 hour beycle race between French and English record breakers was completed at Herne Hill to-day. F. W. Shorland won, covering 428 miles and 440 yards, thus beating the world's record of Jules Dubois, the French long-distance wheelman. lake was second, covering 410 miles and 110 yards. Hammong covered 398 miles, Crocker 388, Lacille 387, Sames 334 and Chereau 318.

FAILED TO WIN. Tacoma, July 22.-William Clarke, who started on Thursday to break all previous records of a day's ride on a bicycle, by riding to Portland between two suns, was worsted by the bad roads between Centralia and Kalama. He made the run to Kalama in fairly good time, but beyond Centralia he walked most of the way. Some of the farmers told him it was difficult for one to ride a horse over the roads, and that there was no show for a bicyclist. Mr. Clarke went on as far as Kalama and returned by train.

WHOLESALE BREAKAGES. Detroit, July 22.-In the presence of 25,000 people this afternoon Frank Waller, of Indiana, who had an allowance of 30 seconds, won the first time prize in the Hilsendegen international road race in one hour, seven minutes and twelve seconds, breaking the world's record of one hour, eleven minutes and fifty-nine seconds. W. R. Hensel, of Toronto, won the second time prize in one hour, ten minutes and twenty-three seconds. Among the 180 riders entered for the time prizes, from all parts of the country, twenty-one broke existing Amerean records. The scratch men finished in a bunch in 1:13:07.

THE OAR.

HANLAN-GAUDAUR RACE. Orillia, Ont., July 22.—The single scull race for the championship of America beween J. G. Gaudaur and Ed Hanlan here to-day resulted in a disappointment for 10,000 spectators. The men were called out at 7 o'clock, and at the word Go" Hanlan secured a slight lead. They owed dangerously close together all the way up the course, and at the first mile the oars became locked, and the men ceased rowing for several minutes. After the scullers became separated, Hanlan ontinued on alone, and rowed over the course in 21 minutes and 12 seconds. Gaudaur turned back and claimed a foul. Referee Douglass decided that the race must be rowed over on Monday. The North Pacific Oarsmen's Associa-

tion have elected the following officers for the year: President, A. G. Ferguson, Vancouver; Vice-President, Brook White, Portland; Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Judge, Portland. The Burrard Inlet Club secured second place in the junior

GAUDAUR BEATS HANLAN. Orillia, Ont., July 24.—Gaudaur won the race to-day against Hanlan. Time. A LILLIAN TO A LIL

On Saturday at Vancouver the two mainland cities' cricket teams met, with disastrous results for the royal burgh. McIvor Campbell of Vancouver alone made more runs than the whole Westminster team in their two innings. The Vancouver score at the fall of the first wicket was 218, while the Westminster total for the two innings was 109. Ma keeping were the principal causes of The score is appended as slaughter. something of a curiosity:

VANCOUVER.

 Campbell, c Malins, b Coulthard.
 112

 Saunders, not out.
 103

 Mahon, not out.
 13

 Byes, 18; leg byes, 6; wides, 1.
 25

First Innings.

Clinton, st. Saunders, b Mahon.
Roberts, st. Saunders, b Mahon.
Malins, st. Saunders, b Mahon.
Woods, b Hamilton
Coulthard, c and b Mahon.
Malins, c Kerr, b Hamilton.
Irwin, c Kerr, b Hamilton.
Irwin, c Kerr, b Hamilton.
Beer, c and b Mahon.
Woods (E.M.N.) c Deane, b Mahon.
Malins (A.M.) not out.
Brine, b Hamilton.
Byes Brine, b Hamilton..... Total 60

Second Innings.

Malins, b Deane
Clinton, b Mahon
Roberts, b Mahon
Malins (E.O.), b Mahon
Woods, b Mahon
Coutthard, c Clinton, b Mahon
Malins (A.), b Deane
Irwin, c Nelson, b Deane
Beer, b Mahon
Brine, not out
Woods (E. M. N.) absent.

Byes Second Innings.

The United Banks scored a victory over the Victoria club at Caledonia park on Saturday. The latter were weak in

bowling. Here is the score: Victoria C.C. Ward, run out
Foulkes, b Goffin
Morley, l.b.w., b Paterson
Heath, c Goward, b Paterson
Barff, c Applegath, b Goward
Iversity b Goward
Foundation of the Communication of the Comm Irving, b Goward ... Luxton, b Applegath Drake, b Goward Drake, b Goward
Perry, b Paterson
Swinerton, c Goward, b Paterson
Potts, not out
Byes

Applegath, run out
Wyld, not out yld, not out oward, b Drake Byes Wides

Total The cricketers of H. M. S. Royal Arthur defeated the Albions on Saturday at the Canteen grounds. It was a well-earned victory. The Albions were loose in fielding. Here is the score:

loose in fielding. Here is the score:

H.M.S. Royal Arthur.

Mr. Napier, b Schwengers

Medway, c Griffiths, b H. Martin. 16
Laurence, l.b.w., b Fowkes. 2
Lt. Davy, run out
Lt. Phipps-Hornby, b Fowkes...

Mr. Carter. c Schwengers, b Thomas. 16
Lt. Hon. V. Stanley, b Thomas. 17
Lt. Hon. V. Stanley, b Thomas. 17
Lt. Maitland, b H. Martin.

Mr. Petch, c Falis, b Martin.

Lt. Moggridge, not out.

Lt. Loring, c Fowkes, b Thomas.

Extras

E. Martin, b Maitland.
Savory, c Napier, b Laurence.
Schwengers, c Stanley, b Hornby.
S. Innes, b Maitland.
A. Green, b Carter.
G. Fowkes, b Laurence.
W. Thomas, b Laurence. Thomas, b Laurence.

Thins, b Laurence.

Martin, b Laurence. Falls, not out.... Taylor, b Hornby..... Extras

Total The Victoria junior cricket club dedefeated the dockyard on Saturday after a great game No. 4 battery was defeated by C battery on Saturday. AQUALIO.

THE CRUISE TO PEDDER BAY. The members of the canoe and yacht clubs who planned the cruise to Pedder Bay on Saturday have every reason to congratulate themselves on its success. There was only one drawback, for which they were in no wise responsible, namely, the inconstancy of the wind. This rather interfered with the sailing part of the programme, and Capt. Foot's able little steamer, the Spinster, was called on for some service in the way of towing. Capt. Foot in many other ways contributed to the success of the cruise, and those who took part felt much indebted to him. Five yachts and a host of canoes went down to the bay on Saturday, some of the more enthusiastic canoeists finding their own motive power. The trip down was very enjoyable, the camp on the shore of romantic Pedder inlet was found a most pleasant spot, and the return journey yesterday was equally satisfactory, except that the wind refused to hold out. The success of the cruise in every respect was so great that a repetition is very likely. No finer objective point for a cruise than Pedder inlet need be asked for; it is a beautiful sheet of water and its banks present plenty of attractions for the camper.

THE GUN. Charlie Martin, of the Globe Hotel, has gained the silver medal offered by the Nanaimo gun club, for the three highest scores in a series of pigeon shoot-LACROSSE.

The bricklayers of Nanaimo have chalenged the men of the same trade in Victoria for a lacrosse match. The Capitals beat the Shamrocks at Ottawa on Saturday 6 to 1. There was only 15 minutes of actual play. The Torontos beat the Cornwalls 5

Nanaimo will have a good lacrosse team next year.

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Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHNo. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By

No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas. TY DAYS. By Jules Verne. No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood. No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By SIR Walter Scott. No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mu-No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexnder Dumas. No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duch-No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Warden. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLED.
Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGH-TER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Cobb, Jr. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By

No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dorn No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."

No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.

No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.

No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.

No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.

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· Victoria, B. C.

nt Arrangements Citizens With C The Ottawa correspondence News-Advertiser ent street railway bar nd Quebec. The info resting in Victoria ouver, as the proposit quire the N. E. L. nterests is probably The corresp

STREET RAII

Ottawa, July 5.-In st attaching in Vancou reet railway issues, place to summariz railway bargains in O The point is th made by the street how the great value ranchises. As a rule lic opinion is taking railway compa special extra tax to cir Coronto and Hamilto he shape of both a street railway's gross mileage payment. percentage is paid by Ottawa only the lowing summary for teresting to Vancouve

ection with their o company: Population \$180,000 A brief review of agreements in each c TOROL Two years ago t

Toronto horse car st oly expiring, the cit concern. An arbiti company about a mil lars; to be exact, \$1, ing the plant the city accompanied by an purposes for thirty y composed partly of holders of the old co which offered to rec lion and a half, tran electricity and pay t city council also insi percentage of the g oad. This was and an agreement sides repaying the a half which the city propriate the former company agreed to per mile of double in addition a percenceipts annually as f

On receipt up to \$1,0 On \$1,000,000 to \$1,5 On \$1,750,000 to \$2,00 On \$2,000,000 to \$3,0 On over \$3,000,000... The company at tricity. This work year and greatly company's receipts. the amount of perce Nevertheless, the c past year has paicity treasury \$55,01 (or \$1,600 per mile tracks) and \$65,217 8 per cent, of the ceipts of \$815,200. City Treasurer published a coupl the present year, revenue from the

HAMI Hamilton's horse cluded two years would pay. The c ronto's negotiation being consummated would offer an exc to the highest bidd company bit. Aft and delays which nicipal bargains ar cesses, an agreemen that the street rai get an exclusive for which it show per mile of double age on gross recei

age would be \$200,0

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On receipts up to \$ On \$125,000 to \$150 On \$150,000 to \$175 On \$175,000 to \$200 Over \$200,000 And it was add should in no case \$10,000 the first subsequent years. Last year, thoug in the best of orde ments to the city ing both mileage

An exceptional of populous city that ing only \$27,000 f Why?

Boodle, as the when the bargain And nobody contr The electric feve horse car comp Montreal horse ca city council. Som council struck it The horse car con clusive electric ch for which it aske pay any mileage following low gross receipts. better offers were cates. That the fluence there can company won, ag

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3 \$2,500,000 The company h year and still is system from It has paid the c \$27,200 per year have been 40 pe this time last ye 200 is therefore eventual civic re-

The capital of ably the worst and the best el da, and to avoid be remarked that not indicate any tween these two the worst electric ly because she go pioneer, or a pi percentage brightly when t pany came into tawa imposed

Citizens With Companies. The Ottawa correspondent of the Vanver News-Advertiser summarizes restreet railway bargains in Ontario The information will be esting in Victoria as well as Vanver, as the proposition that the city nire the N. E. L. & T. Company's is probably not dead-only The correspondent writes as

Ottawa, July 5.-In view of the interattaching in Vancouver at present to et railway issues, it may not be out place to summarize recent street bargains in Ontario and Que-The point is that the concessions by the street railway companies the great value of such public nchises. As a rule here, the form pubopinion is taking is a demand that railway companies shall pay a ecial extra tax to civic treasuries. onto and Hamilton this tax takes shape of both a percentage of the reet railway's gross receipts and placed illeage payment. In Montreal only the centage is paid by the company, and Ottawa only the mileage. The foling summary for 1892 may be in-

Population. Asmt. St.Ry.tax. \$180,000 \$144,000,000, \$120,373 220,000 136,000,000, 27,200 47,000 24,000,000 11,174 44,000 18,000,000 5,850 A brief review of the negotiations and agreements in each case is as follows: TORONTO.

esting to Vancouver people in con-

ction with their own street railway

Two years ago the charter of the oronto horse car street railway monopoly expiring, the city expropriated the lars; to be exact, \$1,453,788. On acquir- been in every case the highest bidders. ng the plant the city offered it for sale ompanied by an exclusive franchise the use of the streets for tramway urposes for thirty years. A syndicate aposed partly of the leading shareolders of the old company, came along, which offered to recoup the city its milon and a half, transform the system to lectricity and pay the mileage tax. The ty council also insisted on receiving a centage of the gross receipts of the This was eventually agreed to, nd an agreement ratified whereby bedes repaying the city the million and half which the city had expended to excopriate the former company, the nev mpany agreed to pay a tax of \$1,600 er mile of double track per year, and addition a percentage of its gross reipts annually as follows:

1,750,000 to \$2,000,000... \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000...

The company at once started to conert the system from horse cars to electricity. This work extended into last company's receipts, and therefore with he amount of percentage paid the city. Nevertheless, the company during the past year has paid into the Toronto city treasury \$55,012 in mileage tax (or \$1,600 per mile of 34 miles of double

past couple of months. HAMILTON.

Hamilton's horse car monopoly conuded two years ago that electricity The city council, noting Toonto's negotiations, which were just eing consummated, announced that it would offer an exclusive electric charter the highest bidder. The horse car ompany bit. After the usual fighting and delays which distinguish most municipal bargains and all municipal successes, an agreement was reached, namely that the street railway company should an exclusive charter for 20 years, for which it should pay the city \$800 per mile of double track and a percentage on gross receipts as follows:

\$10,000 the first year, and \$12,000 in ubsequent years.

Last year, though the system was not the best of order, the company's payments to the city were \$11,174, including both mileage and percentage.

MONTREAL. An exceptional case, Montreal. A more populous city than Toronto, but receivng only \$27,000 from its street railway.

Boodle, as the Montreal papers said when the bargain was consummated. and nobody contradicted it. The electric fever struck the Montreal orse car company last year. The Montreal horse car company struck the city council. Some members of the city uncil struck it rich, so the story goes. The horse car company secured the exclusive electric charter for thirty years, for which it asked, without having to pay any mileage tax, and with only the following low percentage tax on its gross receipts, and this although two

etter offers were made by other syndi-

ates. That there was some hidden in-

duence there can be no doubt. The old

Per cent.

ompany won, agreeing to pay only: eipts up-to \$1,000,000... \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 over \$3,000,000.

The company has been engaged all this ear and still is engaged in converting ts system from horse cars to electricity. has paid the city so far at the rate of \$27,200 per year. Its receipts latterly ave been 40 per cent. greater than at this time last year. The sum of \$27,-200 is therefore no criterion as to the

ventual civic receipts. OTTAWA. The capital of the Dominion has prob-

is some compensation that she has a splendidly equipped and liberally managed service, due partly to the fact that the limitless water power of the Ottawa river as it boils down the Chaudiere, gives cheaper electricity, and partly to the fact that the local company are enterprising, public-spirited, native business men. At any rate, the present agreement between the company and the city gives the company an exclusive charter for thirty years at a mileage tax of \$450 per mile. There are 13 miles on this system, which thus will pay Ottawa for the present only \$5,850 per

the public otherwise. Ordinary single fares are 5 cents, or 24 tickets for a dollar. Workingmen's 'faithful Norwegians.' That sum was all lines, between 5 and 7:30 a. m., and 5:30 and 7 p. m. School children's tickets under 14 years are 3 cents, with very young children free. Transfers are erik VI., by a secret paragraph of the and in most cases must maintain the iliary corps for England and Sweden, to roadway between and next their tracks. be used on the Rhine against Napoleon, They generally must comply with civic Denmark was bankrupt at the time, and

ompanies have not been taken by the throat. Either their old charters expired or they desired changed condi-The municipalities then merely said, "the new privileges which are ask- otherwise has so sharp a view on Dened seem to have a commercial value, judging by the applications we receive. by public documents of 1807-14. We will put them up for competition. has not discovered that they were writ-Let the highest bidder get them." And the commercial value has been illustrat- date the contemporary history. As reed by the fact that the old companies, or An arbitration awarded the the leading spirits of the old companies, ed. Swedish and Norwegian authors company about a million and a half dol- who knew most about the business, have have shown that long before the Danish

HAM'S DUSKY CHILDREN.

A Prophecy of Coming Greatness for the Sons of Africa.

The following notable article is from the pen of a colored preacher, J. G. Robinson, which appeared in the African Methodist Episcopal Review, Philadelphia, this month:

Africa, doubtless, is the greatest land on the face of the globe. The great Nile, Niger, and other navigable streams, mightier than the Hudson or the Mississippi, flow through the continent of Africa. Gold, silver, iron, copper, and other treasures of the mountains of Africa await the pick and shovel of the miner, and the money-kings of Europe and America are laying claim to vast regions of the country. Millions of uncivilized beings inhabit

this greatest of great countries. Africa

must be civilized. Who will do the

work, and who can best do the work? year and greatly interfered with the are questions of paramount importance. Since the slaves of America were emancipated, and the negro made an American citizen, ex-slaves have been members of the senate and house of repre sentatives, and many offices of a political and diplomatic character have been tracks) and \$65,217 in percentage, being filled by them with credit to themselves per cent. of the company's gross re- and honor to the country that madethem citizens. The negroes of this coun-City Treasurer Cody in his estimate, try have made great progress in all intel- and he was hated accordingly. published a couple of weeks ago, for the present year, stated that the crice of the blessed Christ in a purer way than million in question only 400,000 were in the other end they stir the contents, revenue from the mileage and percent- any other class of people on the Ameri- paid, Sweden refusing to pay the, balage would be \$200,000, judging from the can soil, advocating "God our Father, Christ our Redeemer, and man our brother." The negro saw the wealth of the white man and "caught on," and to-day the negroes pay taxes on property valued at millions of dollars in the sections where they were once sold as slaves. But the negro will never rise to the greatness to which he aspires, to the height of the manhood which belongs to him so long as he remains in this "white man's country." Class legislation, mob violence, race discrimination, disfranchisement of citizenship, social caste, and other white American aristocratic absurdities will always keep the negro of America in the background. If the educated and wealthy negroes of this country would turn their attention to the development of the resources of Africa-go there, cut down should in no case pay the city less than will know the negro is a man and can

attain the same greatness as other races of men. If the American negroes of education and wealth would go at this work with energy and push, what will be the result? The sunburnt sons of Africa will be seen sitting as presidents over the greatest and richest country in the world. The "black hand" that is trained in

hold of the throttle and pull the "giant horse" across the continent of our fath-If the American negro would go to work-earnest work-at the development of the continent of Africa, in the twentieth century a civilization will loom up on the banks of the Nile and Niger,

greater than that on the Hudson and Mississippi. If we want to live in a land where we can protect our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters from the fiendish snares that await them in this land, we must begin to develop our fatherland. If we want to wear the full badge of citizenship, we must go over and possess the land that God through the ages has reserved for us. Then, and not till then, will the negro be known as a man "walking without crutches."

Headquarters of the Anarchists.

London has ever been the asylum of those who are not satisfied with the government of their own country, and it is, therefore, not at all curious to find here the French Royalist and the Russian Anarchist living close together. It is not a matter of impossibility for a stranger to obtain entrance into a "Proprietory Club" of the ultra-Anarchists-but it is difficult to get out again. Unless you are prepared, for the time at least, to look upon the criminal use of dynamite as the height of civilization and are villing to acknowledge that the men who

WAS NORWAY SOLD?

Alleged That Denmark Sold Norway to Sweden for One Million Rigsdaler. The imminence of a rupture between the Scandinavian twins, Norway and Sweden, has called forth many valuable articles by eminent men. The wellknown historian, C. Tn. Sorensen, has entered the arena against Professor

Sars of Christiania, who asserts that Denmark sold Norway to Sweden in 1814, and Professor E. Holm of Copenhagen, who denies it. These are Sorensen's words: Professor

Holm charges that Sars has said: "Frederick VI., at the treaty of Kiel, 1814, In these cities the conditions of street at which he ceded Norway, demanded car service, while paying rather hand-some civic revenue, are advantageous to for that country. No paragraph to that effect appeared in the ratified treaty, for and fantastic as they float about assistthe king was ashamed of selling his tickets are issued for 3 cents, good for paid, however. Norway was thus sold universal. The companies pay the ordinary civic taxes on their real estate, defray the expense of mobilizing an auxwill as to the frequency and speed of Carl Johan, the Swedish king, desired to have a bond on Denmark. This ex-In this street railway development the planation corresponds with the one given officially at the time. Frederik VI. was,

manipulating public documents.

I am surprised that Prof. Holm, who mark's history, should have been misled ten to hide and to falsify, not to elucigards the million, it, no doubt, was offerhistorians got their eyes opened to the Schinkels Minnen gives verbatim Carl Johan's ultimatum of 1813. He proposed Frederik VI. the alternative of ceding the county of Drontheim at once and entering into the coalition against Napoleon, or the whole of Norway, in return for which Sweden would Swedish Pomerania and Rugen. If Denmark chose the latter alternative, Sweden would pay it one million rigsdaler. That Frederik VI. understood the nature of the money offer, like everybody else, s evident from his letter of Jan. 1st, 1814. to Christian Frederik in Norway. The king was indignant, not only because the money was offered for Norway, but also because it was such a paltry But seven days later when he demanded the million he had the following reasons: The conduct of Frederik of Hesse at Rensborg was such that he feared that fort would fall into the hands of Carl Johan, which would mean theloss of the duchies Schleswig and Holstein. He offered to give up the whole of Norway and to join the coalition if Carl Johan would evacuate the duchies. He would not, however, accept that million as a price for Norway; he demanded that it be recorded in the treaty as a help to mobilize an army corps. Carl Johan agreed to that because Frederik VI.'s minister insisted upon his king's demand, saying that the king

ance on account of the rising in Norway. If Denmark ever got the remaining 600,000, that sum was paid by Prussia as a "compensation for Swedish Pomerania." On the basis of these assumptions he claims that Professor Sars is wrong when he says: "The money was Professor Sars is, however, In paragraph VI. of the treaty right. between Prussia and Denmark, dated June 4th, 1815, it is said: "According to agreement between the courts of Prussia and Sweden, the king of Prussia undertakes to pay the king of Denmark the sum of 600,000 rigsdaler, which the Swedish government owes the Dan-

ish majesty." I have brought these facts to light of day, because I do think Professor Sars is right and because Professor Holm's desire to shield Frederik VI. is out of place. It does not affect the Danes any more than the Norwegians that "a few Norwegians recklessly attack the memory of Frederik VI." was the king of Norway as well as of Denmark.

Men Who Subdue Kingdoms The Interior Presbyterian of Chicago, discussing the text, "Let us go on unto perfection," holds that the religion of the Bible, impatient of negatives, rises to the conception of positive and far-reaching purposes. It loathes half-way charthe machine shops of America will take acters. It has no place for Terah, who stops for pasturage at Haran, it exalts Abraham, who went out, not knowing whither he went, but who kept moving on until he came within sight of the allencompassing sea. Its ideal figure in the Old Testament is that by no means most saintly servant Jacob; but he was such a man as encountering an unknown antagonist upon the heights of Manhanim in the gray dawn, knew only one kind of fight, and that was a fight to a finish. Then God crowned him, because it is only by men who possess such spirit that kingdoms are subdued and righteousness

Ignorance vs. Innocence.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler has written his views upon morals in general, his paper being suggested by an article "Innocence vs. Ignorance," by Amelie Rives, who, the Rabbi says, lacked courage to handle her subject. Rabbi Schindler points out the anomaly that "innocence," which means freedom from guilt, is substituted for ignorance, in respect of one matter only-the physical laws which govern reproduction. This is accounted for by the influence of the pessimistic philosophy of India, which found its way into Christianity and made propagation synonymous with sin. The writer regards ignorance on so important a matter as highly reprehensible.

ably the worst electric railway bargain and the best electric railway in Canada, and to avoid misconception it may be remarked that her circumstances do mot indicate any necessary connection between these two facts. Ottawa has tween the worst electric railway bargain chiefly because she got the first. She was a pioneer, or a pioneeres, if you like, because she got the Ottawa electric combany came into force. Consequently Ottawa imposed only a mileage tax. It Corpulent Clergymen.

combated, and there is no more efficacious means than active exercise indulged in by the priest in a systematic course of visits to the members of his flock, and of

YARNS OF THE OSTRICH.

me Queer Stories of the Foolish, Feathered Bipeds.

The dance of the ostrich is one of those peculiar customs which certain fowls decept it may be the law of heredity. It usually occurs at early morning, when the young, strong birds are let out of their inclosure, and is said to be entirely due to awkwardness and uncertainty. This leads them to advance and turn in a dervish-like whirl which is very quaint ing their motions by their outspread wings. They circle and reverse almost as a waltzen would, and when a larger number of these strange birds go through their dancing anties it is almost impos sible to believe that they have not been taught the accomplishment by a dancing

Their waltz often ends in disaster, a they break each other's legs, which is certain death, or become dizzy and fall down in a demoralized heap. The kick

In the opening chapter of Rider Haggards "Jess" there is a highly dramatic however, as we know now, an expert in account of a fight for life with an ostrich, and it is historically correct. In fighting they are apt to break their own legs, they give such desperate blows. Indeed, it would seem as if all the vital energies of the great bird were centered in its long, ungainly legs, which are graceful only when going across their native grass-covered plains with a rapidity of motion that must be seen to be appreciated. This paper has nothing to say of the

ndustry of ostrich farming, either in Africa or America—that profitable industry of growing fashionable feathers is quite too important a branch of commerce to be disposed of in a column says a writer in the Dertoit Free Press. There are many books upon the subject which are very valuable and quite practical. I am only rehearsing a few peculiarities of the creature which have made it of interest ever since the days of Job, "which leaveth her eggs in the earth and warmeth them in the dust." It would appear to be an evidence of unning rather than stupidity for Mrs. Ostrich to adopt this very simple method of incubation. However, it has its advantages, for while she is away getting a good dinner her enemy, the white ecked crow, spies the unguarded nest. He knows he cannot break one of those mammoth eggs, and devises a shrewd plan to help him. Taking a stone in his beak, he flies over the spot, calculates with bird sagacity the necessary distance and drops the stone. Plunk! An egg is broken, and he descends to his feast. This is said to be the same kind of a raven that fed the prophet Elijah. His

It is said that the cry of an ostrich is like the roar of a lion, and the Hottentots often run from it in fright until they see the bird. would not have it said that he sold the The ostrich is a generous layer. Six-

Norwegians. The king's precautions did ty eggs will be found in and around a not, however, protect him. It was soon charged that he had sold his subjects of the segges. The Hottentots and Bushmen cook an ostrich egg by lutting one grades. putting in salt and pepper, making a very palatable omelet. It is never safe to drop any article

when walking very near a covey of ostriches. The ostrich will eat anything, seeming apparently to have no sense of taste. A story is told of a young lady who was visiting a zoo where a large ostrich snatched her kid gloves, which were rolled in a ball, and ate them. The next day the girl returned with the family contribution of a half dozen pairs of gloves, all of which were as readily swallowed. While the ostrich has absolutely no brain-see Job for authority-it has vi-

cious propensities which show some sort of wicked intelligence. Some Cape Town people had a fowl fattening in a special coop near an ostrich kraal. The bird drooped and grew thin. It was watched and seen to peer through the slats of its coop, curious to watch its neighbors, the ostriches. Every time it put its head out it received a blinding kick from its nearest neighbor, and would soon have died had it not been removed.

A meek looking male ostrich stood about with its consort, looking so dejected that some visitors remarked that t must be hennecked.

"Oh," laughed their host, "he is henkicked," and they soon saw him receive a staggering blow from his gentle spouse which sent him with drooping feathers into a corner.

"Old Lightning" belonged to an os trich farm near San Diego, and was a magnificent bird. He acquired his name from the rapidity with which he could pluck a lighted cigar or pipe from a visitor's mouth, or remove his watch and chain, or any ornament which he could discover. The noiseless manner in which he would steal up behind one, and then nip some personal property was remark-He was a natural born thief. able. Once he snatched all the flowers off a young lady's hat. At another time he attempted to swallow a diamond earring, but as it was fastened in its owner's ear he could not manage it.

Old Lightning's greatest feat was swallowing a lighted merschaum pipe which he snatched from a visitor's mouth. The keeper had seen him and caught him around the neck and the pipe was exhumed, the tobacco still burning.

Memory of Chess Players. A Parisian scientist has made a psychological study of the memory of chess players, who are able to play without seeing the chess board, founded upon enquiries addressed by the author to 22 prominent players in Europe. The conclusion reached is that some chess players, who play without seeing the board. have a visual memory, though differing greatly from that of a painter; it is not a picturesque memory, but an abstract visual memory, which may be called a geometric memory.

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CLASSICAL VS. SCIENTIFIC.

The Dispute Between the Two Systems of Modern Education.

A glance at the feud between the advocates of a classical and those of a scientific education will convey an idea we are Scottish. We have the English mon schools are wholly ignored, and the land" and "Britain" as if they were battle ground is shifted to the higher synonymous. The jumbling of these There the natural science parend in a hot fire. Through an opening tisan fights, not the classical ideal, but in the other end they stir the contents, that which passes in practice for "classical education." Mistaking the latter for the embodiment of the ideal, he accordingly condemns it. On the other hand, the advocates of the classical principle see an equally sad and hopeless picture, comprising some natural history, a little physics, and some mathematics, which they mistake for the ideal of natural science teaching. On this ground both are right and both are wrong, for, in truth, the two real ideals do not conflict at all. It is at present an open question whether modern education can still be built up on ideal contents of the antique. The attempt has really nowhere been made. The Renaissance was a product of the antique, but what we now call a "classical education" is nothing but disguised middle-age schol-

> The memorizing of botanical systems, the staring at stuffed birds and sacred specimens from the cabinet, is not very instructive or inspiring. The young mind becomes impressed with nature as something strange and foreign to life, that smells of alcohol, is stuck up on wires, and hedged in by almost stupefying cipher language and Latin names on

> uniform labels. Although under existing circumstances we must, in the classical as well as the natural science quarter, deal with a substitute for the ideal rather than with the ideal, there can be little doubt that natural science will carry the day. Knowing this, it becomes our duty to help perfect the method of instruction to the best of our ability. And there is but one way to accomplish it: natural science must be made a really live branch.

The classical theory rested partly on the hypothesis that most remote subjects ought to be selected for the subject mat-ter of instruction. Natural science must evolve its ideal contents out of the most common and proximate. No apparatus is required by the primary teacher, no alcohol bottles and poisoned bird skins. The slate, the sponge, the chalk, the swinging pendulum of the clock, the ray of sunlight in its passage through the water flask, can change the school room from a prison cell to a museum of natural history, and hold the attention of the young minds for months.

"Britain" Not "England." No man, says the Rev. David Macrae, who knows anything of human nature or human history will think the misapplication of names a trifle. Even those who make light of it when only others are concerned realize its seriousness quickly enough when it touches themselves. Go about calling an honest man a swindler, and see whether you can satisfy him by explaining that you meant no offence. Go about describing a Liberal as a Tory, or a Tory as a Gladstonian and see if he thinks it matter of no consequence. When an Englishman laughs at Scottish people objecting to be called English, call him an Irishman, and you will be surprised to find how rapidly he comes to see that after all there may be something in a name. Words represent ideas; names are understood to represent realities; and, therefore, to use the wrong word is to produce a wrong impression-to use the wrong name is to confuse and mislead. Scotland objects to being included in the term "England" as if she were a mere English county, because the term falsifies her history and misrepresents Scot-

more a part of England than a part of Ireland. We object to being called Englishmen simply because we are not English but Scotch. In union with England we are British people; separately papers constantly using the term "Engterms would sometimes be simply ridiculous were it not for the injustice and dishonor involved. Here, for instance is an article advocating the establishment of a British vice-consulate with right to hoist the English flag. The writer does not mean the English flag, which is St. George and the dragon. He means the British flag. Why, then, not say "the British flag?" What would he think of any other writer who proposed a British vice-consulate with hoist the Scottish flag. Yet the British flag is as much Scottish as English. Here in another paper is a paragraph stating that "the Queen, who is fond of collecting relics of English sovereigns, recently purchased an old manuscript relating to Mary Queen of Scots." Even Mary Queen of Scots is now, it seems, to be called an English sovereign! Our school histories abound in similar bungling of our national names. There is one before me which speaks of the Highland Brigade in the Crimea as "the English troops under command of Sir Colin Campbell." Five similar bluders occur on the same page. Here again we find a published series of "English Men of Action," including David Livingstone; 'English Men of Letters," including Scott, Carlyle and Burns; and of "English Worthies," including Graham and Claverhouse! On the heights of Inkerman there stands a monument erected by the British people to the memory of the soldiers who fell there on both sides. Yet the inscription runs thus: "To the memory of the English, French and Russians who fell in the battle of Inkerman." Why insult the memory of the Scottish and Irish troops who also fell there, and who fought no less bravely than the English? Why not say British, which would have included them all? After the battle of Tamanieb the British general complimented the troops on "so nobly maintaining the honor of the English name." And this after a battle in which the victory had been won by the Highlanders-the Black Watch!-Scottish American, June 28.

Hated for Her Superiority.

Here is something new on the Franco-German question from a German newspaper: It has become a standing rule with maudlin sentimentalists in all parts of the world to demand that Germany should give back Alsace-Lorraine to France. They believe that this would avert war. But, apart from the folly of demanding that Germany should humble herself to appease the vanity of France, such a sacrifice would be perfectly useless. France hates Germany far less for the war of 1870 than for the ever increasing superiority of the Germans in every industrial branch, every art and every kind of instruction. Our enemies throughout the world cannot forgive us our moral victories.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

For Australia The Australian mails arriving at New York from Liverpool on the Servia will reach San Francisco on the morning of Saturday, 22nd. The Australian steamer Mariposa, which should have sailed on the 20th, has been held until the 22nd to receive mails and passengers bound for Australia.

Concert in Camp. Company 4, B. C. B. G. A., in camp at Macaulay Point, gave a concert and reception to visiting friends last night. The camping grounds were gaily decorwith bunting and flags and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Smallfield addressed the invited on the humorous side of camp life.

The Quadra's Work. The Dominion steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, went out this morning with the agent of marine aboard, to inspect the new beacon now in course of erection at Kelp Reef, Haro Strait. The work already done was found in good order, consequently the beacon will be proceed ed with at once and in a short time mariners will have a good substantial mark on this dangerous reef. The beacon will be 20 feet high. The last week the Quadra has been busy in Barclay Sound exchanging the old revolving apparatus at Cape Beale lighthouse for a new one clearing the trail from the lighthouse to Bamfield Creek and doing other necessary work at that station.

MALLOY PLEADS GUILTY

To a Charge of Indecent Exposure to Innocent Little Girls.

William Henry Malloy, alias Squires, was charged in the police court this morning with indecent exposure before little girls, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. After the remand it was learned that Malloy had rendered himself liable on a more serious charge. He was recently employed as bartender at the Rock Bay loon, Esquimalt road. Yesterday Malloy was in the saloon by himself, the proprietor being gone to town. returned the doors were closed and a little child was knocking for admittance and crying. She was asked why she wanted to get into the place. "For my sister, sir," she said.

"For your sister? What is your sister doing in the saloon?" "She is in there with a gentleman,

sir," replied the child. The gentleman referred to turned out to be Malloy. The little girl who was in the saloon with him says that Malloy gave her five cents and took her into lap to see how fat she was. She was pressed to tell more, but burst into tears. This information the child gave to Sergt. Levin, who, with Constable Mouat were then hunting for Malloy on the indecent exposure charge, when they heard of the other case. The little girls to whom Mallov is said to have exposed himself are daughters of respectable peo-

Mallov is 40, stoutly built, and his face is a good index of his evil nature. was asked in court if he was not known as Squires. He replied that his halfother was named Squires; his own name was Malloy. He did not say anything of the fact that he had been previensly accused of a charge equally as disgusting as the one to which he pleaded guilty this morning. He said he was a widower, but is known to have a wife living in Vancouver, charged him with beating her and living upon the little money that she was able to make sewing and washing.

If the parents of the children can be induced to let them give evidence in the police court, the charge of indecent exposure will be supplemented by other indictable charges, and Malloy may be committed for trial.

MACKENZIE CENTENARY.

Resolution Passed and Committee Ap-

pointed Last Evening. An enthusiastic and representative meeting was held in the Pioneer Hall last evening to commemorate the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on the Pacific coast. J. J. Austin occupied the chair. Letters from Mayor Beaven and Senator McInnes, regretting their inability to be present, were read. Mr. Begg (Crofter), of the committee, introduced the business of the meeting, giving a long history of Sir Alexander's trip and the hardships he endured. Senator Macdonald, Mr. Jameson, Mr. T. B. Hall, Mr. Muir, Rev. Mr. Robson, Rev. Currie and Rev. Dr. Campbell also

addressed the meeting. Senator Macdonald said he regretted not being able to tell them much about the great and brave explorer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as very little beyond his own narrative was written about him and that was out of print. "I have here a copy of some of his travels," said the senator," but they were seast of the Rocky mountains, and there can be no doubt of his having reached the Pacific coast somewhere north of Vancouver island about Bella Bella. He was a strong and courageous man, enduring much privation in his journeys, having great trouble with Indian guides and boatmen, and often brought to the verge of starvation in such a wild and unexplored country. It is most proper to commemorate the work of this brave man in some fitting way, in which the province as a whole should join. Although it is not altogether satisfactory paying a tribute of this kind when neither the subject of it nor any relatives may be living to appreciate the honor, yet it is well not to allow such occasions as a centenary of this nature to pass unnoticed. It is gratifying to think that Sir Alexander's services were appreciated by his sovereign, who conferred on him the honor of knighthood. To such men as this explorer, enterprising, energetic and venturous commercial men Great Britain owes her colonial empire. They were the pioneers of civilization and commerce, backed by British protection, ending in absorption by conquest or by the right of discovery. The chairman has spoken of the ogress made on this continent since the journey of Mackenzie to the Pacific There are few persons now living who have seen more marked progress on this coast than I have. From a few white address carefully. There are few persons now living who men when I first landed here we are what you see us to-day. There were

large camps of Indians in Victoria and on different parts of the coast, and here must pay a tribute to their good be-They committed few depredahavior. tions and fewer crimes, and they were friendly and useful. Affairs moved very quietly and slowly here until the discovery of gold on the Thompson and Fraser rivers in 1858, from which time marked progress was made, and so we have gone steadily on. In paying honor to the memory of Mackenzie another pioneer should not be forgotten, to whom we are indebted for Vancouver Island being a part of the British empire—that is Mears, an Englishman formerly in the navy, who traded between China and the west coast of this island, which was then in the possession of Spain. Ships of war of that nation visited the

coast periodically, when they established military and naval stations on a small scale, and owing to the seizure and imprisonment of Mears and his crew by the Spanish authorities, the British government, on the petition of Mears, interfered, and in that way Vancouver island became ours. This commercial pioneer's memory might be mentioned at some other time, but in the meantime we have to deal with some tribute to the memory of Mackenzie.

The following resolution was carried: "That this meeting express its sense of the important service rendered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in visiting the North Pacific coast, and that efforts be made to procure the assistance of the Provincial Government to mark the occasion of the centenary of that event and in this connection makes the suggestion that a portrait of the distinguished explorer be enlarged from an engraving, prefacing his own account of his travels and same to be preserved in the Pioneer Hall, or to adorn the walls of the new Parliament buildings when com-

The following committee was appoint ed: Senator Macdonald, Messrs, Muir. Begg (chairman), Austin, R. J. Hall, Jameson and his worship the mayor, with power to add to their number.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The 15 Chinamen sentenced in their bsence by three New Westminster magistrates to pay fines aggregating \$850 are happy once more. Their fines will be returned to them, as the prosecution is unwilling to proceed further in the matter owing to the strong expression of opinion given by the Chief Justice waen their case was laid before him by Mr. Helincken, who acted for them on appeal.

The following cases will be tried next week, after which comes the Long Vacation:-Jackson vs. Jackson and Mylius, Cameron vs. Gilmore, Morrison vs. Morrison, Macaulay vs. Cowan judge and

special jury). Mr. Justice Walkem made an order in chambers fixing the trial of Bishop vs. Irving for the 31st.

Sheriff McMillan intends to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Davies vs. McMillan. It will be remembered that the plaintiff bought all the stock-in-trade of a certain Victoria trader, then in insolvent circum-The goods so bought were afstances. terwards seized by the sheriff under executions issued on judgments recovered after the sale. On the trial of an interpleader issue in the county court the goods with intent to prefer the other nection with the Great Northern railcreditors who then had judgments, but the plaintiff did not know of any such intent. The County Court gave judgment against Davies, holding that the that judgment was affirmed by the court in bane: The plaintiff afterwards brought an action against the sheriff for trespass in seizing the goods and obtained a verdict, which was set aside by the Full Court, the majority of the Court judgment was a complete bar to the action. On appeal the Supreme Court of Canada held, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that the evidence showed that the plaintiff purchased the goods in good faith for his own benefit, and ganized a party to go up Squamish valthe statute against fraudulent prefererences did not make the sale void; that the County Court judgment, being a decision of an inferior court of limited jurisdiction, could not operate as far in respect of a cause of action in the Supreme Court and beyond the jurisdiction of the County Court to entertain, and that if such judgment could be set up as a bar, it should have been specially pleaded by way of estoppel. The application made to-day before Mr. Justice Walkem was for an order to stay all proceedings in order to allow the sheriff to appeal to the privy coun-

cil. It was adjourned until the 24th. The Full Court did not sit to-day.

C. P. R. Indictments. Tacoma, July 21.—In the United States District Court yesterday the local representatives of the Canadian Pacific road, Messrs. Thompson and Calder, pleaded not guilty to the charge of violating the interstate commerce law by passenger rate cutting. The case will not, therefore, come up for argument during this term of court. The indictment was drawn with a view of rendering it impossible for the company to demur. Now that the officials have pleaded not guilty, the prosecution anticipates little trouble in proving that they are guilty. The railroad people seem also to be confident of showing at the proper

time that they have not violated the interstate law in this case. Special Agent Kretschmer, of the interstate commission, has left the city, as has also Mrs. Nellis, who bought the ticket of the Canadian Pacific to Boston for \$65, the alleged cut-rate price. They both went in the direction of Portland, but did not leave by the same train. Mr. Kretschmer left word that he was going to New Orleans. Before going he said: "This Canadian Pacific matter has been under consideration for a long time by the commission. It will now be settled whether or not the Canadian roads come under the jurisdiction of the interstate law.'

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited 12 South extract Toronto Ont Look Old Sooner Than a to Lever Brothers, Lim-Scott street, Toronto, Ont. Man?") ited, 43 and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost

George Strachan, of Winnipeg, is at the

From Saturday's Evening Times.

Cedar Hill. The school act has, according to all accounts, been altered, as there are now five trustees for Cedar Hill public school -J. Irvin, Joseph Nicholson and Mr Morrissey, and yesterday two more were elected, Messrs. Knight and Moore.

In the police court Malloy alias Squires, was convicted of indecent exposure to little girls and sentenced to a year in jail with hard labor. The court told Squires that he ought to consider himself lucky that evidence was not forthcoming to convict him of indecent assault.

Dismissed From the Service. Engineer H. Taylor of H. M. Nymphe was tried by court-martial at Esquimalt yesterday for drunkenness and assault. The decision reached was dismissal from the service. court was composed of Capt. Hughes-Hallett, H. M. S. Garnet; Capt. French, H. M. S. Royal Arthur; Commander Huntingford, H. M. S. Nymphe; Commande Stokes and Lieutenants Moggridge and Nicholson, H. M. S. Royal Arthur.

Reception at Duncan's. Bishop Perrin returned yesterday from Duncan's, where, on Wednesday last, a recention was given him in the agricultural hall. Many parishioners and others attended, the local clergy being represented by Revs. J. A. Leakey, D. Holmes and E. G. Miller. Addresses of welcome were read by W. H. Elkington, churchwarden of St. Peter's, and W. P. Jaynes, representing Maple Lodge, K. of P. ishop responded. The ladies of St. Peter's church afterwards provided refreshments.

Likes Victoria. In Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper of July 2nd appears an article on a "Run through Canada," by the editor. Thos. Catling. That gentleman was in Victoria on the 24th of May, and he refers to this city in the following complimentary manner: 'From noon till night Victoria, on the elebration of the 74th anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, presented as pretty and cheerful a scene as I ever looked upon. If adverse fate should drive me from the neighborhood of Fleet street and compel me to seek a home elsewhere, I would try the capital of British Columbia.

Whiskey Seller's Arrested. The steamer Ina of Vancouver, with 260 gallons of whiskey, has been seized and her crew of three men arrested. The seizure and arrest was made by Constable Anderson at Toba Inlet. Supt. Hussey was notified of it by telegram this morning. A great deal of illicit whiskey business has been done lately among the gulf islands and the superintendent gave his men orders to do their best to stamp it out. The whiskey is sold to both Indians and white men, and as the sellers have no license they are liable to conviction under two chargesselling to Indians and selling without a license.

The New Line.

F. C. Davidge, who has completed arrangements for placing a line of steamjury found that the trader had sold the ships on the Seattle-Orient route in conway, returned home last evening. The steamers will make a short stop at Victoria, the first one arriving in August, For the present steamers will be chartergoods seized were now his goods, and led for the route, but the company intend building steamers which will be ready by May 1st, 1894. These steamers will be principally for carrying freight, but there will be passenger accommodation. The line will be managed by Samuels. Samuels & Co., represented on the Sound of the judges holding that the County and British Columbia by F. C. Davidge

Search Party Organized. Superintendent of the Provincial Police F. S. Hussey returned last evening from the Mainland. While there he orley and endeavor to ascertain what became of the two young men. Clarke and Braden, who were lost last year. Clarke was a surveyor sent out by the government to locate land. He was accompanied tist. Nothing has been heard of them since.

Karl Braden, a young English ar-There are many theories as to what became of them. Some think they were foully dealt with, while others are of opinion that they were drowned. The party sent out by Superintendent Hussey composed of Stanley Smith, another white man and an Indian. They are all well acquainted with the valley and will spend some time endeavoring to find out what became of the missing men.

A Pupil of Gerome.

Among the arrivals in Victoria during this month who came with the intention of making the city their home, was Mons. Reme Quentin, a gentleman whose name is very familiar in Parisian art circles. M. Quentin is a pupil of the great Ge come, and between the studio of that fa mous master and the ateliers of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts has spent seven years of a very busy life. To have been spoken well of by Gerome is certificate enough for any rising artist, and M. Quentin has enjoyed that flattering distinction. He has exhibited for some years in the Paris salon, and has won warm recognition from the critics of the great capital. M. Quentin's special subject is portraiture and figure painting. For years he has devoted his time and talents to these fascinating branches of art, and his success in them is beyond question. M Quentin has opened a commodious studio in the Duck building, Broad street, and has already received the felicitations of many Victoria artists who have called to greet their distinguished brother-in-art A Times representative in conversation with M. Quentin asked him what he thought of British Columbian scenery The Parisian could not find words to express his admiration of its grandeur and sublime beauty, but said it was a painter's paradise.

VISITING PLACES OF INTEREST.

The Lieut.-Governor and Ottawa Officials Visit the Quarantine Station.

A special train with the palace car Maude attached, returned last evening from Nanaimo with a party composed of the following: Hon, Edgar Dewdney, lieutenant-governor; Hon. Theodore Da premier and attorney-general; Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, and Deputy Minister Burgess: Hon. Forbes roadways laid in conjunction with a a marked increase during the past two Vernon, chief commis

and works; Dr. I. W. Powell; Col. E. G. Prior, M. P.; Thomas Earle, M. P.; D. J. Reid, M. P.: D. M. Eberts, Q. C., M. P. P.; Joseph Hunter, M. P. P., superintendent of the E. & N. Railway Company; A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs; and H. K. Prior, general freight and passenger agent of On Thursday the party visited E. & N. points of inferest in Cowichan district, among which was the Kuper Island Industrial school. They proceeded to Nanaimo and Wellington yesterday morning and visited the mines. They were en tertained by Mayor Haslam, S. M. Rob-

This morning Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Hon. T. M. Daly, Deputy Minister Burgess, Hon. P. O'Reilly and other gentlemen visited the quarantine station at Albert Head and also called at Williams Head, where the new sta tion is being erected. They were taken down on the government steamer Prin-

ins of the New Vancouver Coal Com-

pany and Mr. Bryden of the Wellington

AN ACT OF COURTESY.

The Wallace Society Places a Portrai of "Crofter" Begg in Its Hall. At the regular meeting of Sir William Wallace Society last evening, after routine business, the president introduced the subject of the celebration of the centenary of the arrival of Sir Alexander Mackenzie at the Pacific coast, and al luded to the action and prominent par which their oldest honorary member Mr. Begg, had taken in connection with that matter. He considered it to be the duty of the society to acknowledge their appreciation of Mr. Begg's assist ance in that particular in some manner, and as he had procured a portrait of that gentleman he would propose that it should be placed in the society's hall as a tribute of respect and a memorial of the Mackenzie centennial. The presi dent then submitted the following ad-

"In behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society of Victoria I have much 'pleas ure in thanking Mr. Alexander Begg (known the world over as 'the Crofter's Friend") for the very active and hearty interest he has taken in commemorating with British Columbians the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on

the Pacific coast. "As a token of our esteem for Mr Begg as a Scotchman and a man, we have procured a portrait of the vener able crofter himself, which will be given an honored place in the hall of the society. Its presence will constantly remind us of his sterling worth and keep alive our warm regard for him,

"A Scotchman by birth and a British Columbian by adoption, none appreciate more than Mr. Begg the grand possibilities of our Pacific province-the land of illimitable resources and treasure ouse of untold mines of wealth. With hardy Scotchmen to form part of the bone and sinew of the land. British Columbia's advance in the next century must eclipse the wonderful progress recorded during the last 100 years, proud though that progress has been.

"Signed on behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society. (Signed)

ROBERT HAMILTON JAMESON, President. Mr. Muir heartily endorsed the action of the president, which could not fail to give great satisfaction to the present and future members of the society. It was a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Begg. who had taken a lively interest in the society during his stay in the city, and latterly in the Mackenzie centennial; indeed he (Mr. Muir) thought it doubtful but for the energetic action of our honorary member the memory of that important historical event would have been allowed to slumber in silence. For his part he would like to see the portraits of all the members of the society placed around the hall, that the familiar countenances of their co-workers and associates might be kept fresh in remembrance. There was not enough zeal shown in this respect. This society was formed chiefly to provide opportunities for social enjoyment; that the elder sons of Scotia might have reminiscences of their native land brought frequently before them. and that the younger men, descendants of Scotchmen, might become familiar with the more prominent features of the customs and history of their fatherland, and a knowledge of the difficult work performed and the high and important positions held by their forefathers in British Columbia and elsewhere throughout the world.

Mr. Begg briefly replied, acknowledging the honor they had conferred on him by giving him a place near the portrait of the great "uncrowned king of Scotland." Sir William Wallace, in name this society was in a position to do much good socially in this city. If the apathy which prevails regarding many public affairs could be dispelled, great improvement might be made in the way in which a large portion of the spare time of pleasure-seekers is spent. The society, he would say, required stirring up. A few more of the popular entertainments and concerts, which have been so much enjoyed would doubtless be well received and would draw the lovers of innocent pleasure towards " the Sir William Wallace society.

The remainder of the evening was enjoyed by listening to the stirring strains of the bagpipes, ably "manipulated" by the society's piper, Mr. Robertson, formerly pipe-major of the Dundee volun-A dance by Willie Anderson, teers. which included "Shean Trews" and a Highland fling, were next given. Patterson sang the "Macgregor's Gathering and the "Silver Tassie" with good "Robin Tamson's Smiddie," effect. Mr. Muir, was joined in with a hearty chorus, and "Annie Laurie" was led by R. H. Jameson. "Auld Lang Syne" the company concluded the meeting.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, lieutenant-governor of Ouebec, sails from Southampton July

Although heavy showers have fallen at Kingston at intervals, farmers on the south side of Wolf Island are suffering from drought. No rain has fallen there since April 16th.

The East Elgin Conservative convention tendered the nomination for the Ontario house to C. A. Brower, ex-reeve of Yarmouth, and he was given a week to consider the matter.

The Toronto street railway has taken action against the city for \$750 per day loss and damages to permanent ssioner of lands change of rails necessary for the elec- weeks.

tric service. The railway wanted to do the paving, but the city refused to al-

Fifteen thousand people attended the Winnipeg Exhibition on Thursday. G. Hibner & Co.'s furniture factory at Berlin was damaged to the extent of \$5000 insured.

Cattle shipments from Montreal durng the present week were light, amounting to only 2300 head. Winnipeg will send delegates to the third Reciprocity Convention, called to

meet at Duluth on October 10. Cornell's dwelling, Hurlburt's blacksmith shop and Barber's carpenter shop at Wolseley, were totally destroyed by

Kingston papers say a combine in coal and wood has been formed there, and that coal will be \$7 a ton and wood \$6 a Justice Bain at Winnipeg dismissed

the application appealing against the appointment of three liquidators for the defunct Commercial Bank.

A fearful thunder, rain and hail storm ccurred at Liverpool, Queen's county, N.S., doing great damage to the crops. blowing down fences and smashing win dows.

Raphael Bellmore, who for 38 years filled the position of inspector of inland revenue in Montreal, has been superannuated at his own request. J. T. cent, assistant inspector, succeeds him. Albert E. Wilson, accused of murdering Mary J. Marshall in Warwick four years ago, has made a full confession that he killed Miss Marshall. He was in love with the girl and was consumed with jealousy.

The steamer Lake Nepigon, recently stranded in the straits of Belle Isle, has arrived in Montreal and her cattle have been sent to the stock yards. After dis charging, the ship will return to Quebe for repairs.

The general concensus of opinion in North Bruce is that Mr. H. T. Potts, of Arran, will be the tariff reform candidate for the House of Commons at the next election. It is questionable if Mr. McNeill would care to face the music in that event.

Evidently the Polson Engine Works Company are through with their operaions in Owen Sound for good, says the Times. During last week they have removed six carloads of their heavy machinery to Toronto, including the immense rollers weighing 30,000 pounds. the steel shears, etc.

Twenty-nine years ago, Mrs. Elizaebth Begley, of Montreal, and John S. Foxon, of Hamilton, were engaged to be married. Circumstances over which they had no control prevented the contemplated union, but they met accidentally in Hamilton during the present week and are now man and wife.

A rather peculiar celebration will be neld at Queenston heights next week. It will be in commemoration of the capture of Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara river from the French 1759 by Sir William Johnson and little army of regulars and Indians. The fort is now in possession of the States and garrisoned by a regiment of United States infantry.

A 4-months-old baby girl was left in the waiting-room of the Union Station, Toronto, lately. A note was found in the lds of the dress, which stated that the G.T.R. people, in making up their assets for the ensuing year, might include the foundling as a valuable asset. The baby

was taken to the Infants' Home. The American Iron Company has rented the Clute & Jenkins iron mine adjoining the Coe Hill mine, back of Belle rille. The same company is in treaty for the purchase of the Nugent iron mine one mile and a half west of Coe Hill. Mr. Nugent was notified that his iron ore is the purest that has been sent to the World's Fair.

On a recent afternoon a small panie was caused by the explosion of a motor in a Toronto street car. Passengers were greatly surprised while the car was n motion by a burst of smoke through the crevices in the floor, and began a hasty exit, some in their excitement making for the windows. The explosion knocked up the trap door in the car and set fire to the cushions. The car was rendered useless for a time.

The deficiency in the Brantford water supply has been causing grave concern. The commissioners have decided to construct two large reservoirs in the vicinity of the present works. The water will, it s expected, filter through about 300 feet of gravel and reach the well from which t is pumped into the city. This scheme, the commissioners anticipate, will place the water supply of Brantford beyond any doubt or question for many years to

The assignment of R. G. Meikle, a Lachute banker, a few months ago with liabilities amounting to \$90,000, will prove serious to the farmers of that district, as from present appearances the estate will not pay more than 25 cents on the dollar. It appears the insolvent banker kept neither a ledger nor a profit and loss account book. He cannot now explain how his investments have been placed. He had never struck a balance The only book kept by him was a petty cash book.

The Quebec correspondent of Le Monde says: The faithful who assisted at mass yesterday morning in the Jesuit church had a little surprise. In his sermon the officiating father in making a comparison between the heads of the Roman Catholic church and those of the English church, said. And who is the head of the Church of England? A woman, a queen. I know well, but a woman after all, who even in the eyes of her own subjects is certainly not a model for her sex." A light murmur of surprise was heard coming from the

A dispatch from Mackenzie Island, Michigan, states that a young woman named Lilian Soulter, a native of Petrolia, Ont., suicided there in consequence of being unable to bear the disgrace of being raped by a soldier named Wm. Badgley. Letters written by her reyealed her motive and Badgley's crime, and her body and Badgley's face showed the violence of the struggle that took Badgley is in custody to await the result of the coroner's inquest. He was found in the hold of a Canada' bound steamer. Talk of lynching Badgley has been prevalent among the other

-U.S Consul Myers says the shipments from Victoria to the Sound show A QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

School Board's Power to Pay Specialists From the General Fund.

The school board met last night. Arehitect T. C. Soby wrote objecting to the report of Architect Fripp on the school plans. Mr. Sorby thought that his plans should have been accepted Trustee Yates said Mr. Sorby was boring under a delusion. Mr. Fripp ha nothing to do with the matter of ac ceptance. Mr. Sorby will be informe to that effect.

The subject of heating school houses was laid over for further consideration.
Samples of slate blackboards from attle were referred to Soule & Day

Mr. Ewart addressed the board or et equipments and Mr. Hastie asked the contract of supplying school desks The board will examine a sample The residents of South Ward petit ed against the Wilson school site. P. tion filed. They will be informed petition came too late for action, as site had already been accepted. William Murray and Edward Bragg applied for the position of clerk of works

of the new school buildings. Filed. Applications for positions as teacher were filed.

A resolution was bassed asking True tee Richards to resign his position on the school board.

The subject of heating the schools the Smead-Dowd system was laid over The Attorney-General will be asked for his official opinion as to the legality the board employing teachers in speci branches such as music, drawing an shorthand. The superintendent of edu cation had a long talk with the boar re this subject. He thought that sala ies for these officials ies for these special subjects could no be paid out of the general school fund.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

Mining, Ranching and Rattiesnake Kill ing in the Great Okanagan.

(Vernon Mews.) We hear that Mr. Jarvis has sold his interest in the Harris Creek mines Thos. Ellis and Capt. Shorts. Thos. Ellis of Penticton has bought the ranch of Mike Keoghen at Okana-

gan Falls, paying for it, we understand, \$20,000. It is reported that a fair placer propect has been discovered up in the di rection of White Valley. Capt. Shorts went up to examine on Saturday last. Spallumcheen river is higher The

than it has ever been known to be a this time of the year, the water being almost as high now as at any time las A new find is reported from Harris Creek. Mr. Bagsley and some other prospectors are at work there and brought out a piece of rock from a new ocation that is pronounced good.

Penticton has an immense crop rattlesnakes this year. Mr. Couson engineer on the Aberdeen, ran acros one on Saturday, and the man who assisted him at the killing of it declare that to be the second rattler he had killed that day.

Some interest is now felt in the mir near C Balagno's ranch. Mr. Muller two men have the shaft down six fee with encouraging indications of a paying mine, if not a bonanza. The outcrop pings extend for miles, and already par ties are seeking locations to stick stake.

Last week Frank Harvey of Kan loops took through here a band of about 1,600 sheep, which he bought at Sprague in Washington Territory. A number of them were for Hull Bros. of Calgary. and the balance for himself. vey reports very dull times in Washington Territory, where some are glad work at any price, and will work for \$1

day. The latest move in Harris Creek the transfer of Mitchell Jarvis' interest in the Lily May to Capt. Shorts. This gives the captain some very valuable property to handle in addition to his own two claims which he located—the Fores King and the Gipsy Queen. On Lily May, which was the discovery cla a tunnel has been run in for a consider ble distance and shows good rock. claims located across Harris Creek are evidently a continuation of the sam ledges, as the strikes correspond

elevation, direction of claim, etc. A Traveller's Tale. Ottawa, July 17 .- W. F. Sparham, of 95 Nepeau street, a traveller for the wel known house of Russel, Gardiner & Ru sel, tells an interesting story about the cure of a kidney trouble that has afflict ed him for the past nine months. Eve since attacked, Mr. Sparham tried phy sicians' prescriptions and other medi cines, but none had any effect. He con stantly suffered pain, which finally came so intense that he could not sle Death seemed the only possible delive ance from his suffering. He got a box of Dodd's kidney pills from Henry Wat ters, a druggist here, and that one ho effected a cure. Mr. Sparham is to-day the happiest man in the Ottawa valley

with him. Markham's Arctic Record.

and he has many friends who rejoic

It is a fact not generally known that Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, whose vessel, the Camperdown, annihilated the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron in the recent manoeuvres off Tripoli, was the leader of the advance column of the polar expedition of 1875-76, under command of Captain (Si George) Nares. The name of no mo gallant commander appears in all the an nals of Arctic exploration, and the ex ploits of few travellers have done mon to establish a reputation for English pluck and dogged determination than that terrible struggle with the frozen sea which alone retrieved the fortunes of the most elaborately equipped expedition that ever sailed the northern waters Markham's "farthest" (83 degrees and 20 minutes) has since been eclipsed b the "farthest north" of Lockwood and Brainard (83 degrees and 24 minutes 1882,) but this latter exploit has in way diminished respect for an achieve ment which carried the British standard many miles nearer to the pole than h been possible before. Rear Adm Markham is without question one of the first authorities on Arctic exploration and his opinions on a subject to which he has given the closest study are en titled to the highest consideration. his work, "A Polar Reconnoissand published in 1881, he states his convic tion that the Franz-Joseph Land route possibilities to the pole offers greater than any other—a conclusion in which he is to-day supported by many Arctic "experts.

WARENAN'S

mong the Peasantry

PICTURES OF AN INTI

They Have Practicall Centuries - Figree Their Tiny Posses Firm, and Simple i

eswick, England,

e first time I ever se nglish lake distriction of England strew caurs, fells and hills ntless lakes, comp umberland, Westmorl rn part of Lancashir with a personal friend Mr. A. M. Fraser, of nan, Scotland, who iends and books no om where Jane Wel nl ideal lover, the Scotland ever knew, ward Irving, was b It was a gray, gri when the mountain bellying sails were forth between the land and Cumberland eir flapping concuss slanting rain from which the wind insta swept stingingly aga ed, bare-breasted and of the leaden-colored

My friend had to d service: took me to yard; secured a hug with a stoker and dri were soon reeling at the great Annan brid land with England; a veyance for sight-see ry at last halted wit beneath the gray a where, on the Engli way, tiny, stone-built upon Scotland and t nearly 2000 years ag Roman Servius cam of the unconquerab

the wild, barbaric n Everything in and tle nest upon the he way seemed of ever rough half-stairs, ha to and through the l The few huddled stone; rude stone v gargoyle gutter spe little chapel was lil mossy mass of ston shapeless mass of s yard surrounding it stone wall huge er left by Hadrian hi dled gravestones se half-decayed teeth centuries had gnas grashed by element The sparse soil, sh stone roadway and t here and there croppi and byre or paddock and flinty with sto hard faces of the now and then seen the tiny ingle-neuk were as set and fir

negreed stone At one window v hardy man past straightway knocked door and were bidd these humble folk gers at any time or an intrusion, but r there are no bolts of of any peasant's English Alpine trustful and simple of all friendly ap

dreadful as their and fells where v friendly addresses. We had come but it mattered was for; and the as statelily as a engaged him in and topic commo and studied this esque environmen know, as time ar among the lake since given ampl stuff and stock o human frames are ces of the centuri ignorant men and from the activitie things, such a wo most indefinable This man was a lake district peass more than six feet moved about the

head just escaped

of the ceiling. Hi and bountiful; fl had not yet come; beard suggested a blood. His forel white. His eyeb fine and flossy, ab trons light, blue, almost mournful i was strongly-eut, mouth was large firm. This sort huge and perfect timbers of his cer gave a man who and made you, straight at him in I have found faces among the west coast, at Firth of Forth. crofters, among t Shetland Islands, the mountain round about Sliev of Ireland, and I dreadful moods langer and depriwith tempering th eyes with the cha ful resignation w with a graven se have ever found sturdy, tender, gr The interior of int's home was a as the appearance sessor. The larg was the "fire-ho

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erally known that. . Markham, whose vn, annihilated the h Mediterranean nt manoeuvres off ader of the ad-polar expedition of nd of Captain (Sir name of no more pears in all the an ation, and the exs have done more tion for English etermination than with the frezen ieved the fortune ly equipped expedinorthern waters. (83 degrees and e been eclipsed by of Lockwood and and 24 minutes, exploit has in no ect for an achieve he British standard the pole than had

Rear Admiral question one of the Arctic exploration, a subject to which sest study are en consideration. r Reconnoissance states his convic Joseph Land route greater possibilities nclusion in which he by many Arctic "EX

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

among the Peasantry of the Lake District of England.

They Have Practically Stood Still For Centuries - Figreely Tenacious of Their Tiny Possessions - Calm and Firm, and Simple in Their Lives.

Neswick, England, July 10, 1893,first time I ever saw a peasant of the English lake district-that splendid portion of England strewn with mountains, scaurs, fells and hills and gemmed with countless lakes, comprising the shires of Cumberland, Westmorland and the northern part of Lancashire-was in company with a personal friend of John Ruskin, Mr. A. M. Fraser, of Scott street, Annan, Scotland, who lives among his friends and books not a stone's throw from where Jane Welsh Carlyle's youthideal lover, the gentlest soul that Scotland ever knew, noble, saintly Edward Irving, was born.

t was a gray, grisly, grewsome day, when the mountain mists like gigantic llying sails were pounding back and forth between the mountains of Scotland and Cumberland, now and then in their flapping concussions flinging sheets of slanting rain from their heavy folds, which the wind instantly caught up and wept stingingly against the bare-headbare-breasted and bare-legged fishers

service; took me to the Annan stationyard; secured a huge shunting engine with a stoker and driver for our use; we were soon reeling and crashing across the great Annan bridge connecting Scotland with England; and our strange conveyance for sight-seeing among peasantry at last halted with hoarse challenges beneath the gray and echoing crags where, on the English side of the Solway, tiny, stone-built Bowness looks out upon Scotland and the Firth, just where nearly 2000 years ago, the great wall of Roman Servius came to an end because the unconquerable Gaelic hordes of the wild, barbaric north.

stone wall huge enough to have been by Hadrian himself, and the hudhalf-decayed teeth of stone which for centuries had gnashed at and been gnashed by elements as hard as stone. The sparse soil, showing between the stone roadway and the stone houses, and here and there cropping up between house and byre or paddock and wall, was thick and flinty with stone. And even the hard faces of the few old, old dames incarved stone.

At one window we saw the face of a hardy man past middle age, and westraightway knocked at his wide, low door and were bidden to enter. Among these humble folk the coming of strangers at any time or hour is not reckoned in intrusion, but rather a pleasure; and there are no holts or locks upon the doors of any peasant's habitation in all this English Alpine country. rustful and simple and good in the face f all friendly approaches, but hard and dreadful as their own mountain scaurs and fells where wrong is found beneath

friendly addresses. We had come simply to see and talk: but it mattered not what our coming was for; and the old man gave welcome as statelily as a lord. As my friend engaged him in conversation in dialect and topic common to that region. I sat and studied this old man in his picturesque environment, eager to more fully know, as time and many wanderings among the lake district peasantry have since given ample opportunity, of the stuff and stock of which such imposing human frames are made, and the influences of the centuries that have given to gnorant men and women, most remote from the activities of other men and things, such a wondrous, lofty and almost indefinable calm.

lake district peasantry. He was much more than six feet in height, and as he faint arteries of travel thread through moved about the large, low room, his head just escaped the huge oaken beams rith to Workington on the Irish Sea. The and bountiful; flaxen where the silver had not yet come; and with his full, fine beard suggested a strain of the old Norse blood. His forehead was high, wide, white. His eyebrows were bushy, but fine and flossy, above large eyes of lustrous light, blue, deep set, steady and almost mournful in their gaze. The nose was strongly-cut, truly classic; and the mouth was large, but characterful and firm. This sort of a head set upon a huge and perfect frame, stout as the gave a man who looked straight at you and made you, despite yourself, look

traight at him in return. I have found other such frames and ices among the fishers of the English west coast, at Coldingham, below the Firth of Forth, among the Highland rofters, among the petty "lairds" of the hetland Islands, and not a few among he mountain peasantry of Inishowen, ound about Slieve Snaght, in the north f Ireland, and I have wondered if their dless communion with nature in her dreadful moods, as well as their lives of langer and deprivation, had not to do ith tempering the light of their kindly res with the changeless look of mournil resignation which is set there as if ith a graven seal upon them. But I ever found humble men like these

sturdy, tender, grave and true. interior of this Cumbrian peasnt's home was as characteristic and fine is the appearance of its sturdy old pos-2880r. The large room where we sat was the "fire-house" or living-room of habitation. It was fully eighteen wide and twenty-five feet long. All he doors and window casements, the ng beams and the timbers about the floor was of the same huge slate lean from scrubbing that they shone

There were many windows, no two in ling sound of near running water is not range, all little and splayed inwardly, the sides of each of their stone apertures as white as snow; and the sash of each was half hidden by white muslin. Huge settles of oak with fleece or chintz-encased covers were ranged along the low white walls. In one corner, its face yellow with age, solemnly ticked an eight-PICTURES OF AN INTERESTING PEOPLE | day clock, its clumsy frame built into the two abutting walls. In the centre of the room was a long, strong table, with huge legs, cross-pieces and braces, worn and polished from use; and its great age was plainly told in one-half its length being provided, as I have found entire tables in the peasant-homes of Brittany, with square, oval and circular depres-sions, in which the food of the children and hinds was served perhaps an hundred years ago, when even pottery was a luxury, and only the peasant master, his wife and the elder sons and daughters knew the use of the rudest delft.

More curious than all else, was the entire side of the "fire-room" containing the fireplace, in which, though our visit was in midsummer, there was a cheery, comforting blaze. A huge arch sustained the bowed cottage wall. This stone arch was really the base of the chimney. In its centre was the open fireplace hung about with chains, hooks and cranes, and at each side was a narrow splayed window, like those of a castle turret-tiny outlooks for this pleasant fortalice of a snuggery; and the dark mouth of the chimney above must have been nearly six feet across. I have found the same odd arrangement in the cottages of old clachans in the Hebrides, in the half-deserted weavers' village of Gatton-My friend had to do with the railway

The slates on the floor in front of the fireplace were decorated with grotesque figures and designs, one of Noah's dove, and scroll-work in ochre and vermilion chalk, a universal homeside custom among the lake district peasantry. . .

decorated with shining pewter and strange old bits of chinaware, were high, narrow and sprawling-legged, and all of mahogany. The beds-for one for the house master occupied a corner of the room-were high, huge and strong enough for the repose of giants, and were of strangely carved oak. Out from this Everything in and about this gray lit- ample living-room extended inviting visle nest upon the heights above the Sol- tas through low-ceilinged "lean-tos," each way seemed of everlasting stone. The one doubtless built in a different century, and each provided with many tiny wino and through the hamlet, was of stone. dows with deep casements, through The few huddled structures were of which could be caught a glint of blosstone; rude stone window-ledges, caves, som, a spray of foliage, or the ilchened gargoyle gutter spouts and all. The gray of some ancient structure; the ttle chapel was like a huge, unshapen | whole a dream of sweet old age, cenossy mass of stone protruding from a turies-old rooting to the very rocks of shapeless mass of stones. The choked the hills, endless content and unbroken yard surrounding it was enclosed by a repose. No wonder is it that the heart of the wanderer, when coming upon scenes like this, for the moment thrills lled gravestones seemed like jagged, with longing to end his pilgrimings, and bide for aye where the bitter struggle of life may no more come within such winsome, storm-defying walls!

The chairs were huge and high and of

cak. The bureaus and dressers, quaintly

This picture of a single peasant home even tone with thousands of others, from and water, is common with all children the Scottish border down through the on May Day. Kurn-winning, or the mountain dales and passes of the harvest home festivity, continues genergrand lake district, across Cumberland al. Youthful "pace-eggers" appear a the tiny ingle-neuk windows of stone and Westmoreland, past Morecambe fortnight before Easter, sometimes in vere as set and fixed and vacuous as Bay almost to the River Lune, in Langrotesque costumes, and carol demands cashire. Its That one word is the key "statesman." to his splendid self-poise, his simple, strong nature, and to the ample comfort and fixedness of his environment. It is fixion; and that beautiful old custom of true of them all. These "statesmen" are peasants absolutely possessing the soil which they till. There is no tuftpulling, head-ducking, or knee-cringing among such as these in England or in any other country. In the ancient feudal times the barons were often in sore stress to repel the Scottish border incursions, or to make equally barbarous forays of their own. To provide retainers who would fight to the death for these barons, as well as for their own mountain-side, rock-hewn cabins, it-was found wise to parcel out lands in tiny bits to hirelings; and these villein retainers were in time enfranchised. They were only bounden to their liege lords for military service in defense. When feudalism passed away the villein land owners remained freemen and possessors in fee of the little "estates"; hence "statesmen," the noblest peasantry of all Europe, and a wondrous though singularly unheeded example to the remainder of Britain in its endlessly perplexing agrarian problems.

In no other portion of England, unless it be in the quaint old stone-built villages among the Malvern and Cotswold This man was a universal type of the Hills, has there been so little change as in this English Alpine region. But two it. One is a railway from ancient Penof the ceiling. His hair was soft, silken other is the most picturesque coach road in Britain. It leads from Keswick, where the shrine of Southey is found, past lordly Helvellyn, the mountain monarch of the region, and mystic Dunmail Raise, through Grasmere, where De-Quincy lived and Hartley, Coleridge and Wordsworth sleep side by side, on past Rydal Mount and quaint old Ambleside, with its cherished memories of Harviet Martineau, Christopher North and Dr. Arnold, to Windermere and the little Bowness of Westmoreland, where the timbers of his centuries-old habitation, kindly face of Mrs. Hemans seems pressed against every rose-embowered window-pane. So, but a little walk through any mountain pass away from these thoroughfares and you will come to the ancient stone-built "statesmen's" homes, and nearly the same manner of peasant mountain life as existed hundreds of years ago. Wordsworth was born among this folk. He engagingly speaks in this wise of their mountainside habitations: "Hence buildings, which in their very form call to mind the processes of nature, do thus, clothed in part with a vegetable garb, appear to be received into the bosom of the living principal of things, as it acts and exists

among the woods and fields." You will seldom find a detached and isolated habitation. From a half dozen to a score will croodle together in some from alcohol, we had better remain uninpockety dell, huddle beneath the frowning height of a dreary scaw, nestle along | truth of things, the less we have to do the side of a foaming ghyll, crouch closely together in the tangled verdure of some narrow pass, or stand like a clump of moss rocks beside some shadowy upland stages are supposed to be exhilaration, tarn. Wherever found, many of their increased brilliancy of fancy and imagin-peculiarities are common to all. You will ation, expanded good fellowship, and so always find them beneath the shade of on. The latter stages are these in our lofty sycamore trees; and when the lesson, when strange things dance before eplace had been hewn out of solid oak. leaves of these are gone there is always cheated eyes, and strange words speak near the cottage the green of the fir tree | themselves out of lips which their owner slabs as the roof, and these were so to gladden the eyes in winter. I do no longer controls. Is that a condition not believe there is a peasant's home in to be sought after? If not, do not get dusky mirrors beneath your feet. the entire lake district where the wimp- on the road that leads to it.

endlessly heard. The orchards are large and bountiful. The stout-walled gardens are splendidly kept and fruitful. There are always comfortable stone outbuild-ings for cattle; walled and covered sheep stone shed for the many hives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the sweetest "hinny" in England; and in habitations is a museum of ancient house utensils. The oldest one known to man, the quern, is here; all implements of the hand-weaver and spinner are here; the have as often found in these habitations the mether, that most ancient of Gaelic and Celtic drinking vessels, and I have come upon them in the cabins of the Hebrides or the west of Ireland.

When folk have stood still so long and have so steadily fended all change, they usually furnish most interesting studies in their daily lives, customs and folklore; and yet these people are singularly lacking in any strongly-marked picturesqueness aside from that found in their unyielding tenacity to the home and actual ownership of the soil, their universal thrift and integrity, and their almost soddenness of calm and repose. They were never a boisterous, roystering folk, and to this day the dalesmen of one valley may have no acquaintance with or knowledge of those of another valley, unless the huddled homes of the latter happen to lie along the mountain road leading to the nearest market town. Partly accounting for this is the unbroken custom Scottish Highlands, and in the ancient of never "hiving off." People of the tire districts, and are sufficient unto themselves. This occasions grotesque nomenclature of identification. One is known as Jock o' t' Scaur; another Jem o' t' Rigg; another, Myles o' t' Beck; another, Barrow-back't (bent-backed) Boab; another, Fratchin (quarrelsome) Ned; and still another, Byspel (mischievous) Billy. These are all likely to be heads of families and grave old men. The names come along with them from boyhood and everyone accepts his neighborhood designation as he does his in-

crease of children or flocks or herds, in

Some other distinctive ancient customs

dignified though prideful content.

are still found in the remoter districts. The "watching" of the dead, almost identical in manner with the Irish wake, is universal. Courting is facilitated by the household retiring, after putting out the lights and leaving the "font" or lovesick couple upon the "long-settle" of the "fire-room" to their heart's content, at which modern delicacy may stand aghast; but this manner of matings proves sturdy and true. Funerals furnish heroic feasts. At a few of the mountain towns "hirin'" still survives, when the maidens who wish to engage at service stand in groups at the market-place; but they will no longer hold in their hand the whisp of straw, which was the olden badge of servitude. On Shrove Tuesday. the boys still ferociously play "Beggarly Scot," a game based on the forays of the old time borderers. "Shaking-botat ancient Bowness-on-Solway is one of tle," containing a decoction of licorice The smiths of the district will not heat together. They also bear closely upon iron or strike nail on Good Friday, in the fact that President Cleveland, by memory of the nails used in the Cruci-"rushbearing" or strewing the church with flowers on its patron saint's day,

survives only in this almost idyllic and wholly pastoral region. The lake district maidens are huge of frame and fair of form and face, splendid "Jael Dences" all, brave almost to forwardness in their free, fine spirit and fearless, unconsciousness ways. I think they are the most outspoken maids of undoubted virtue I ever knew. Returning one evening with a 'statesman and several of his family from a day's labor at charcoal burning at Wasdale Fell, at which I had assisted, the 'statesman father, noticing that his daughter and myself were chatting gaily together, jocularly teased her with:

"Look oot o' thyssel', Betty, or thoo'l a sonsy wi' th' gradley writin' man!" "Ho'd t' noise on the', fadder, wil' te!" she answered him quickly. Then she stepped squarely in the mountain path beside me and looking me through and through with her honest eyes of gray, said almost solemnly: "I'd tak (one, him) as t' stans, fadder-if t' ha' na ither!"

I told her quickly as I could, and rather bluntly, I am afraid, that I was not in a position to carry so much of value out of the lake country. The "fadder' thought it all a great go, and gurglingly rallied her with, "He ga th' a fair sneckpossett, Betty!" (literally the drink of one turned from one's door; the "cold shoulder.") But the girl just trudged along measuredly and unabashed, the meanwhile saying quietly, and more to herself than to us, "Aweel, aweel! fair ans'er he gaet! But ma' t' 'sna t' clean Ned o' Kesick. (Perhaps, after all, he is not what he seems.) What God's left oot we cannot o' put it e'en t' gradley writin' man!" And with this comforting reflection to all, we came into the pleasant dale below and to the welcome evening meal, the best of friends to-EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

The Effects of Alcohol.

It may be questioned whether the boasted quickening and brightening effects of alcohol are not always, in a less degree, that same beguiling of sense and exciting of imagination which, in their extreme form, make a man such a pitiful and ridiculous sight. It is better to be dull, and see things as they are, than to be brilliant and see things larger, brighter, or any way other than they are, because we see them through a mist. Imagination set agoing by such stimulus will not work to as much purpose as if aroused by truth. God's world seen by sober eyes is better than rosy dreams of it. If we need to draw our inspiration spired. If we desire to know the naked with strong drink the better. Clear eyesight and self-command are in some degree impaired by it always. The earlier

SIAM AND FRANCE.

Conditions of the Ultimatum Issued by the French. Paris, July 20.-The senate to-day unanimously passed a resolution approv-ing in every respect of the attitude of folds to withstand the most pitiless ing in every respect of the attitude of mountain tempests; invariably a tidy the government in the Siamese affair. Le Figaro says that the terms of the French ultimatum to Siam demand that Siam evacuate the left bank of the Mekong river; give guarantees for the summer time every cottage wall is a kong river; give guarantees for the mass of flaming roses. Everyone of these faithful performance of its treaty obligations and pay indemnity for outrages on the French.

It, has been semi-officially announced

that the ultimatum sent to Siam was limantique "fulling" boards are here; and I | ited to 48 hours. France claims an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs, exclusive of the private claims. Besides making the Mekong the limit of the French possessions, France claims all the islands on the Mekong. Indemnities will be claimed on account of Grosguerin, Chapenois the French land syndicate of Upper Paro and Baraton, a distiller of Bangkok, also an indemnity of £40,000 for the sinking of the J. B. Say. Siam's reply to France's ultimatum i not expected before Saturday night or

Sanday. It is thought that, in case the reply be unfavorable. Rear Admiral Wissman will await the arrival of M. de Villiers, special commissioner sent by the French government, before taking final

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Specimen of What is Daily Fed the Great U. S. Public.

this evening says editorially-"It is reported that the Canadian and Imperial Governments have at last agreed to malt harbor. The idea is to give Great' we adopt counteracting measures. Esquimalt will be to the Pacific coast what tually lies at the entrance to our second -and commands all the access thereto. The gates of Puget Sound at Port Townsend and Deception Pass are easily defensible. The naval station to be established further up the Sound may be made impregnable. All this will not prevent Esquimalt from holding the entrance unless our naval force on this coast is capable of keeping it open. The strait of Juan de Fuca is too wide to be actually commanded by Esquimalt, but they could cover it with a force of battleships, torpedo boats, etc., which would effectually close the passage unless we were strong enough by a like means to keep it open.

With one first-class naval station at Mare Island and another on Puget Sound, and an effective force of vessels of various classes, we could command the situation in the Straits of Fuca. Perhaps fortifications at Port Angeles, New Dungeness, or both, would form part of the system of defence. They would furnish points of support and refuge for the population of the Straits. There may be no connection between this agreement to fortify Esquimalt and the recent establishment of a steam line between British Columbia, Hawaii and his folly, is in a fair way to hand Hawaii over to Great Britain. The Provisional Government of the Islands frankly asserts its purpose to seek British protection in case the annexation project fails. The new steam line comes in very conveniently with the commercial facilities it offers to encourage this proposition. As Esquimalt on the Pacific stands in place of Halifax on the Atlantic, so would Hawaii represent the Bermudas, and complete the cordon of British posts along our coasts on both oceans. If all these movements do not form a part of one broad and clear design on the part of England, the appearances are very deceptive. The moral of the situation is before us. While maintaining and strengthening ourselves at San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound we must prevent the closing of the British naval and commercial cordon by the annexation of Hawaii without any more foolishness about it. The "cross road of the Pacific" is the key to the commercial situation, while it commands strategically the main entrance to Pacific lines of travel. With a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco, it would also become the centre of the future telegraphic system of the Pacific.

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

News Notes of the Kootenay Mining Camps and Towns. (Kootenay Star.)

The Wagner group has been bonded by a Spokane syndicate for a good round It is said that \$1500 will be spent this summer in developing the Abbott claim

(one of the Haskins group). Two horses belonging to Mr. Lindquist and a colt belonging to Mr. J. Bourke were cut to pieces on the track one night last week.

Jack Stauber, who has entirely recov ered from his fight with a grizzly last week, has been working on the Ajax. He says the ore is all that could be de-

Mr. A. Cassel has been up to see the Livingstone group of claims on Fish creek. He has bonded the Snowshoe. Silver Queen and other claims on behalf of the Monte Cristo Mining Company. The Last Chance Mining Company of McCullough creek. Big Bend, have made

application to the gold commissioner for a twenty years's lease of their property. If the grading of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway is pushed with as much energy as clearing the right of way there can be little doubt of the line being working this fall. W. B. Pool came up from the Lardeau

on Friday's boat. He has bonded his group of claims to Mr. Kellie, on behalf of an American syndicate, for \$50,000, but he is afraid the fall in silver will induce the syndicate to reconsider their Several pre-emptions have recently been taken up in the beautiful valley

which stretches from Trout Lake to

Summit Lake (six miles from the North East Arm) and contains some of the richest soil in the district. The Lexington claim has been bonded Mr. Guy, agent for Messrs, Bond, Emerson & Co., of Seattle and New York. Mr. Guy visited the claim a few weeks ago, but owing to the depth of

snow was unable to find the outcrop.

Digging haphazard in the snow he found a superficial deposit of iron ore, beneath which he came across the original lead, four feet wide. The assays show 60 ounces of silver and 7 dwt. gold.

Mr. A. Holdich, our assayer, reports a great increase of business during the past fortnight, and has handled some remarkably rich samples of gold quartz, nickel-bearing rock and auriferous copper ore from Lardeau, Big Bend and other places tributary to Revelstoke. Mr. Crocket, partner of W. B. Pool, was in town yesterday. He reports most favorably of the prospects of the Pool group. Three shafts have been sunk to a depth of ten feet, and the result in

each was similar-the size and richness of the lode increased as depth was reached. The ledge is 12 feet wide, and a set of samples from one of the shafts showed an average of 80 per cent, lead, \$57.20 silver and \$49.60 gold. Another set averaged the same amount of silver and lead, but about \$2 less gold. The ledge also carries a small quantity of free gold.

GEORGE F. PARSONS DEAD.

A Former Victorian Prominent in Am erican Journalism Passes Away.

George Frederic Parsons, for ten years an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, died in that city on Wednesday. He was formerly a British Columbian and the story of his life will be read with interest by the old timers. George Frederic Parsons was born at Brighton, England, on June 15th, 1840. San Francisco, July 20.-The Bulletin In 1862 he and his father, with many other Englishmen, went to British Co-lumbia to seek their fortune in the gold mines that seemed to promise to become strengthen the fortifications of Esqui- rivals of the California mines. About the first venture Parsons made there Britain an impregnable naval station at, was in newspaper work. He owned this point. This will go far to secure and edited for two years the North Paher naval dominion on the Pacific unless cific Times. After that experience he went to Vancouver Island, where in 1864 he married Miss Lizzie Campbell. Halifax is to the Atlantic seaboard, but Mr. and Mrs. Parsons remained one year within closer striking distance. It ac- at Vancouver Island and from there went to San Francisco. Mr. Parsons most important harbor on the coast- lived in California for about seventeen the terminus of the transcontintal roads | years. Three years were spent in editorial work in San Francisco and Sacramento. In San Francisco he edited the Times. He became familiar with the wild life of those early days in California and in many of his short stories published in the New York Ledger and in other publications showed he had studied and appreciated the life of the miners and gamblers of the Pacific

owner was a for colored eggs, which are never refused. Sydney; but they come suspiciously near washed away for about six months and extra ones are required further up to indicate the channel at high tide, as several strange steamers have run on the flats. Snags in the river are also a

> pellor shaft. The river is now navigable much further up than formerly. The telegraph line from French creek is still in the future, not on account of tenders being asked for yet. The best of the season will be wasted before it is commenced.

on one a few days ago and bent the pro-

The road work is progressing well in the valley: the tender system has worked well, but some parts of the Nanaimo road, especially at the Alberni end, are disgraceful; nothing but soft mud put upon it; in some places it is almost im-

passable. Dr. Robinson, after being here for 10 months, is leaving on the Maude. A farewell dance was held in the court house on Monday night, and general regret is expressed at his departure. A Dr. Pierce has come in to succeed him, but there is a rumor that Dr. Pierce will

not stay long. Government should see that a competent man is sent in. Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who has had charge of the Presbyterian Indian mission here for some time, is very ill in Ontario and not likely to recover. A new man will be wanted; one who can speak

the Indian dialect. The steamer Maude, at this date, has not arrived; she ought to have sailed on the 15th. Last trip she did not sail from Victoria until the 3rd, the proper date is the first. Settlers here never know when to expect her.

Handy Telephoning. The discovery has recently been made in France that the gas and water pipes of all houses are electrically charged with a difference of potential, and that, consequently, communication can be made by means of them. By a galvanometer it is found that the negative pole is formed by the gas pipe, and that the galvanometer deflection is permanent and constant in amount during several months, though there is a slight diurnal variation. By touching the different pipes by the terminals of a telephone, a cracking sound is heard, indicating the passage of a current. The discoverer attributes these currents to a slow chemical change in the pipes, which thus form the plates of a battery. The pipes must be fairly well insulated from each other. It was found that they acted as conductors for telephonic communication, and a conversation was successfully carried on without other connecting conductors between two houses at a distance of 350 feet apart. The prospect is, that not only can telephonic communication be established between houses joined by the same water and gas pipes, but communication by the ordinary Morse signals as well. This should prove worthy of investigation by some local electrician.

Are You Nervous, Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives ashore. It was nearly dark all the time, nerve, mental and bodily strength and and the thermometer registered from 20 thoroughly purifies the blood. It also to 30 degrees below zero. All of the creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.



Oft in the stilly night, When Cholera Morbus found me, "Pain Killer" fixed me right, Nor wakened those around me.

Most OLD PEOPLE are friends of Perry Davis'

and often its very best friends, because for many years they have found it a friend in need. It is the best Family Remedy for Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism Neuralgia and l'oothache. To get rid of any such pains before they become aches. use PAIN KILLER.

Buy it right now. Keep it near you. Use it promptly. For sale everywhere. IT KILLS PAIR

Adventure With an Elephant.

About two months ago, writes a Muisfontein (South Africa) correspondent, when the Sunday's river was in full flood, I was on my way to the Bay with a wagon load of wool, and one Sunday evening, the moon being near its full-I outspanned about a mile from the Addo Station. o'clock I was awakened by the loud crash

mile from the Addo Station. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the loud crash of bush caused by the advance of a troop of elephants, and when I got out from under the wagon I was perfectly awe-struck to see the bush literally swarming with the Station. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the loud crash of bush caused by the advance of a troop of elephants, and when I got out from under the wagon I was perfectly awe-struck to see the bush literally swarming with the see huge beasts.

At first I was so frightened that I did not know what to do; not so with my boys, who made up their minds quickly, and disappeared like baboons and left me alone. In a few seconds I managed to pull myself to gether, and made for a tree about one hundred yards distant, and after a little safe. From this tree saw the elephants approach my wagon and deliberately pull off the bales of wool and commence rolling them towards the river. One of the bales was rolled by a huge bull close to my tree, and such was my state of fear I lost my balance and fell flop from the branch on to the bale.

The elephant now seemed as much frightened that I did not know what to do; not so with my boys, who made up their minds quickly, and disappeared like baboons and left me alone. In a few seconds I managed to climb it, and felt safe. From this tree saw the elephants approach my wagon and deliberately pull off the bales of wool and commence rolling them towards the river. One of the bales was rolled by a huge bull close to my tree, and such was my state of fear I lost my balance and fell flop from the branch on to the bale.

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For an hour and five minutes the brute

although I was getting exhausted be seemed to enjoy the fun. I had given up all hope of escape when he made a plunge at me across the bate I had given up all hope of escape when he made a plunge at me across the bale and sent his tusks right into the wool. Now was my chance before he could get his tusks clear, so I quickly mounted the bale in order to reach the lower branch of the tree, when in his eagerness to get at me he actually lifted both bale and man right up among the branches, and by means of his unintentional help I regained my former place of safety. nuisance. The paper mill steamer ran

of his unintentional help I regained my former place of safety.

He now managed to extricate his tusks, and with a roar like thunder "went for" the tree, but it was too big for him; in his endeavor to uproot the tree he broke off his right tusk, and I now possess the broken portion, which measures 5 feet 3 1-4 inches. The breaking of his tusk settled his business, and in a few minutes he disappeared into the bush, leaving me and the bale of hay behind.

I now had time to look about me, and close to the bank of the river I saw the herd busy rolling my bales of wool; bale after bale was sent rolling over into the river, the brutes meanwhile piping vigorously. I remained in the tree the whole night, and it was bitterly cold. I can tell you. At daybreak, there being no signs of eiephants, I went off to the river, but could find no wool. My boys now turned up, and with them I went down to the mouth of the river, but the wool had all been carried off to sea.

You can now imagine my plight seeing

Tiver, but the wool had all been carried off to sea.

You can now imagine my plight, seeing that I was left with only one bale of wool, and to add to my trouble the merchants to whom my load of wool was consigned are trying to make me pay for take lost bales. I do not see that I as a carrier am responsible for the acts of the elephants on the road, and I intend defending the case In court should the said merchants who are court should the said merchants—who are well-known in the Bay—decide to go to law. If I lose the case I think it will be very hard indeed, and unless I can raise a second mortgage on my farm I shall have to go insolvent.

Cologne Zeitung.

Cooking by electricity is now an assured fact. In several club houses in the west and also in quite a number of private residences it has been introduced most successfully. The meats broiled by the process are so quickly cooked that there is little chance for them to lose their flavor, or their juice either, and they are for that reason almost perfectly cooked. All sorts of utensils and apparatus are now manufactured for convenience in electric cooking, as the visitors to the electricity building at the World's Fair will discover when he or she sees the tea kettles, coffee-pots, saucepans, broilers, chafing dishes, etc., which are there on exhibition. The electric oven is an admirable invention, fitted with a glass door, so that it is unneces sary to open it while the cooking is in progress, and a thermometer attached shows the exact degree of heat in use. The ovens do not heat the place where they are used, as they are of Russin iron lined with wood and ashes, thus preventing radiation. They are lighted by incandescent lamps. Electric flat-irons that one may iron with all day are also to be had. Surely nothing more complete or convenient than this could be desired. It is almost absolutely perfect in arrangement and operation.

San Francisco, July 21,-Captain Vincent, of the whaler Grampus, writes that the whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie river are having a hard time of it. The Grampus had six whales, the Bal-ena nine and the Newport three. The vessels were hemmed in by the ice, and it was found necessary to carry provisions whalers were reported as well housed. No mention was made in the letter as HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a likely to get free and work their way up the river.

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

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Threatened With Proceedings. The school trustees have threatened the proprietors of the Home Journal with Messrs. Bodwell & Irving have written demanding a retraction of the statement made by that paper regarding the ward school plans, insinuating tampering with sealed envelopes,

Home From Chicago Jos. Sayward returned last evening from a trip through the Middle and Eastern states. He visited all the large cities, spending some time in each. He remained in Chicago some time, both coming and going. The reports of overcharging for meals Mr. Sayward denies. He says that he could obtain meals inside the grounds at a moderate charge. It is worth the charge of admittance to see the grounds and buildings, and the illuminations at night are simply grand. He was not there at the time of the cold storage building fire, but he saw the building before and the ruins after the The building was a regular fire trap. Poor British Columbia' is not at all well represented as regards exhibits. There is a good exhibit of minerals, but ontside of that there is hardly anything.

Parson Reams. It is highly probable that within 48 hours after Parson Reams took his sprint up Yates street after being declared a free man by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, he was on American soil and making equally rapid tracks for a place of safety. A story reached the police this morning which has caused an entire change in the plans laid for his capture. He is now being sought for in the United States. On the evening of the day the parson was released, or the succeeding one, a fisherman employed by Geo. Vienna was sailing past McNeill Bay, when he was hailed by two men, and went ashore. The taller man of the two, whose description tallies exactly with that of Reams, stated that he was very anxious to go to Port Townsend. He said he had missed the regular boat. and was willing to pay a boatman to take him over. All was fish for the net of the fisherman, and he agreed to make the trip for \$10. His terms were gladly accepted. The smaller man handed over a basket of food which he had been carrying, the two said farewell and the journey began. The passenger was landed at Port Townsend early the following morning. The fisherman says he never saw the taller man before, but the shorter one he knows by sight. The police are looking into the matter and believe Reams was the mysterious passenger. If so, he has a very good start on those who are looking for him. The United States is a large country and Merced is the only place that it is safe to say he

HON. MR. DALY'S' VISIT.

Proposition to Settle the Railway Belt Dispute Agreed Upon;

Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, left for the Mainland yesterday morning. He will visit Kootenay before going east. During his stay in Victoria he had several interviews with Premier filled in and the extensive undertaking Davie on business between the two governments.

"We arrived at an agreement in regard to the lands in the railway belt," said Hon, Mr. Davie, to a Times representative this morning, "and upon Mr. Daly's return to Ottawa he will lay the proposition agreed upon before the Ottawa Government. It would not be well to say what the proposition is before it is presented to the Dominion Government.

"We also had a long discussion in reference to the Songhees Indian reserve, as a result of which Mr. Daly will endeavor to induce the Indians to leave the reserve for one further away from the city."

AT THE EXHIBITION.

List of Sports and Pastimes Visitors Will Enjoy. At a meeting of the sports committee held on Saturday night the programme

for the coming exposition was completed. It is as follows: THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

1. Trotting and Pacing—2.35 class; two in three heats; purse \$150.

2. Running—Half mile dash; open to officers of H. M. Navy and Volunteers; cupvalued at \$75, presented by R. P. Rithet.

3. Running—Half mile and repeat; open; purse \$100. 4 Running—Tandem; gentlemen riders; cup, value \$50

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11 5. Running-Mile and repeat; open; purse \$200.
6. Trotting and pacing—Horses that have never won public money; gentlemen drivers; half mile dash; prize, cup presented by J. S. Bowker, value \$75.

7. Tandem—Runbing; horses 14.2 and under; gentlemen riders; prize, cup.

8. Trotting and pacing—Free for all; two mile dash; purse \$150.

9. Running—Open to bluejackets; half mile dash; post entries; first \$20; second \$10.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12. Lacrosse match—Victoria vs. Vancouver.

10. Victoria Cross Race—Gentlemen riders; half mile; rider to dismount at quarter pole; under fire, and pick up dummy, which must be carried home; prize cup, value \$75, presented by W. H. Ellis.

11. Running—Half mile dash; for boys under 15 years; prize, saddle; professionals barred; post entries.

als barred; post entries.

12. Slow Race—Half mile; riders change at starting post, and last horse to win; time limit five minutes; prize cup, value 13. Cigar and Umbrella race.

The conditions of the meeting are as follows:--Except when otherwise indicated, the rules of the National Trotting Association as to trotting events, and the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association as to running events, wili govern the races. In all purse races four or more are required to enter and three to start, unless where otherwise provided. and in all purse races the entrance will be ten per cent-unless otherwise provided. All purses are to be divided into two moneys, 70 and 30 per cent. Entries will be received by the secretary of the association, Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, until 6 p.m. on Monday, August 7th. Gentleman riders and drivers are defined as those who have never earned a livelihood by riding or driving or in the care of to come up without a tug for some horses. Further particulars may be obtained from Secretary Bainbridge.

Nanaimo, July 21.-Harry Lawson, that the man was under the influence of and a band concert in the evening. liquor and did not know what he was about. The magistrate according decided to deal with the case summarily. by many to-day. She will go into com-The prisoner pleaded ignorance of the affair. The case against him was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and \$100 the case, which promised interesting dis-

John Carr, a sailor, charged with as saulting a seaman named Charles Mason and severely hurting him was fined \$20 and had to pay the doctor's charges. The new hotel on Victoria Crescent will be opened to-morrow as a five-cent P. Weigle, proprietor of the Empire brewery, will manage the

The Japanese festival in Wallace delightful and well-attended affair. The weather was fine, and the tea, served by the ladies in Japanese costume, very refreshing. The Japanese consul was present and sang several songs in Japanese, which delighted his hearers.

Dr. Callanan has been appointed resident physician at Cariboo by the provincial government. He is to use his own judgment as to where he will live, but is recommended to Quesnelle for headquarters.

The party consisting of the lieutenantgovernor, Hon. W. E. Dewdney, Hon. Theo. Davie, J. Hunter, M. P.P., D. M. Eberts, M. P. P., T. Earle, M. P. P., Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, A. W. Vowell, Indian agent, and Dr. Powell, arrived here last night by special train and were entertained to dinner at the Wilson house by Mayor Haslam, after which the majority of the visitors returned to Vic-

Nanaimo, July 24.-Mr. Robins has stated that the output from the New V. C. Co.'s mines is to be lessened. This fact has been know to the miners for some days, as the respective underground bosses had already intimated the unwelcome intelligence. Of course the depression in the coal trade will be keenly feit by all classes in Nanaimo, but as in all previous spells of duiness, better times must be looked forward to. It is pleasant to hear from Mr. Robins that Nanaimo will, regardless of the present dulness, be the most substantial city along the coast. It is expected the mines will only be kept running half time for the next two months.

It was quite noticeable on Saturday night that intoxicants were being sold somewhere at a lower cost than formerly, and many who went in for a good time had considerable difficulty in finding their way home. The police were kept unusually busy, and it is quite probable that one hotel keeper will be harged with supplying intoxicants after hours

"The Green," where Nanaims jolk have for years been accustomed to hold all kinds of picnics, has at last been deserted, and it is doubtful if it will ever be used for a like purpose again. The New V.C. Co., ever marching in the line of progress, have made great alterations in the approach to this once favored spot, and already the roadway to it has been of filling in the inlet has been proceeded with. A few years hence will witness great things accomplished in that part of the city.

Another loan and investment company has opened a branch in this city, and in future landowners will experience no difficulty in borrowing. It has been asserted that much building has been retarded owing to the inability of owners of lots to raise sufficient funds on deeds and such like to permit them to build. Yesterday a man returning from a walk-

in the country came upon a suit of clothes, covered with blood, on the side of the E. & N. railway track, about three miles from town. He at once notified the police, and last night Constable Mc-Kinnon drove out to get the clothes. He examined the spot close around where they were found, and found nothing clse, but under a trestle a quarter of a mile away was found a suit of underclothes and a pair of socks. The suit, which was of a grey color, was intact, but had blood on it. In the coat was a pocketbook with the name of Frank Beeton on the first page. From the writing in it the owner was evidently a sailor and out of work. The police are going to make a full investigation to-day.

Next Saturday there will be an excursion of the town people to the summit of Mount Benson, led by the Y.M.C.A.

Rambling Club. The weather has been lovely for the last week, and boating and swimming are "all the go." Many are camping out on

the islands. The coroner's jury sat on Friday to enquire into the death of Hugh Chambers, whose body was found in the Millstream by two lads on Thursday night. A mass of notes contained in a pocket-book showed how the deceased had come to his end. He bought a bottle of alcohol and drack it, and then drowned himself. The jury found accordingly.

Work in the mines is beginning to be very slack, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the San Francisco market. Several of the mines have been idle for the last two days and better times are anx

iously awaited. The closing of the East Weilington mine is decided; the men at a meeting held on Thursday decided not to accent a reduction of 20 per cent., and so are taking out their tools, the 10 per cent. offered by the men having been declined

by the owners. VANCOUVER. Vancouver, July 21.-The city is go ing to lay another water main across the narrows by day labor. The Board of Trade is arranging to meet Hon. T. M. Daly about foreshore

in the harbor. The printers' strike continues and a long struggle now seems certain. Vancouver, July 22.-The Chilean barque Fortuna arrived at English Bay under sail from Royal Roads, the first

rights and some public works required

years. The difficulty between the

norrow will be a gala day with the charged with indecent behavior towards Foresters in this city and extensive Alice Johnston, a child, was before Mag-preparations are being made. Hundreds istrate Planta yesterday, H. A. Simpare expected from all parts of the proson for the prosecution, F. McB. Young vince. There will be all sorts of sports for the defence. The evidence showed and a lacrosse match in the afternoon The new C. P. N. steamer Transfer

mission on Monday. Nothing further will be learned about May Todhunter's death at present, as closures, has been dropped.

Nothing has been heard of Cubbins, who escaped from iail. Supt. Hussey has been here and has made many changes among the guards at that institution.

New Westminster, July 22.-It - now looks as if the Fishermen's Association will be beaten by the canners. A large number of Swedes and Hungarians went to work last night at six cents a fish street Methodist church grounds was a and the river is now alive with boats. There were many large catches last night. The big run is expected to arrive in the river hourly.

of the province to participate in the

Calbeck vesterday visited the escaped prisoner Cubbins' home in Langley. The much-wanted man has never been there. His mother advanced the idea that her son had committed suicide the bush, as he had no money or food when he escaped. If alive, she feared he might arrive home and murder her. It is understood a Langley rape case will be heard here. The girl is a half-

New Westminster, July 24.-The big salmon run set in last night, boats averaging 200. The river is alive wih white

On Saturday evening, after the Fores ters' dance, a tramcar proceeding down Leopold Place, ran off the track, going at full speed. All the passengers were thrown together at one end and many were badly shaken. Only one was seriously hurt, Mrs. Graham, of Nanaimo, who was sitting on the front of the car She had her shoulders sprained and went The car wheels of the into hysteries. trucks were all twisted off except one, and if it had not been for this the car would have gone over the steep incline below Columbia street to almost the river. Many ladies fainted on seeing the narrow escape.

Fourteen members of the rifle association leave for Victoria on Wednesday to compete in the British Columbia rifle eague matches. Mrs. Thompson, Nanaimo, was thrown

from a buggy on Saturday on the horse bolting. She was picked up unconscious, but only sustained injuries about the head and face.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
practically settled, the strikers having
made material compromises. Local interest in the fishermen's mass meeting to-night is very small. The fishermen in to-day say they can show that the canners have used very unjust means to prejudice their case before the public, tic. The world is familiar with the long premeditated design; he had peneaud that Indian Agents Devlin and Lostory of the persevering and heroic efmas counseled the Indians to return to work at the instigation of the canners, and that the latter tried to manufacture evidence to show terrorizing on the part

of the strikers. Stanley Smith, a land cruiser, left today for Chilcotin by way of the Squamish valley, to find if possible traces of Clarke the surveyor and Braden, the artist, who left by that way last year, but who have never been heard of since.

Vancouver, July 24.-The fishermen on the Fraser river called a mass meeting here on Saturday night, but practically only fishermen attended. Resolutions were passed calling for the cancellation of fishing licenses granted illegally to Japanese and bogus canneries, and disapproving the action of Indian Agents Devlin and Somos for using influence in favor of the canners. Three Indian chiefs spoke condemning the agents and saying they had no business to act as they did, and that they joined the fishermen's union of their own free will and no intimidation was

The bar association sent a strong tele gram to the minister of justice on Satarday complaining of the neglect of the Supreme Court judges in not holding court here regularly. Ten cases set for trial this week will have to stand over till October. One witness is here from

The four-year-old son of Hamilton Clark was drowned in the Fraser at Terra Nova on Saturday. The strike of the News-Advertiser printers is settled.

ALDERMAN MCTAVISH MISSING. He Fails to Reach the Places for Which He Started.

Ald. G. A. McTavish, who left home for Sayward, Pilot Bay, Nelson and other places in Kootenay, five weeks ago, has not been heard from since, nor had he reached any of the places named last week. When he left Victoria it was his ntention to go direct to Kootenay and he did not expect to be away more than two or three weeks. As he did not return when expected, dispatches were sent to Kootenay and points along the line. It was then learned that he had not reached the points for which he started. Some of his friends thought that probably he had gone to Chicago, but Jos. Sayward, who returned from that city last evening, saw nothing of him, nor was he registered in the British Columbia office. Others were of opinion that he had met D. R. Ker and had gone to Thunder Hill with him, but letters have been received from Mr. Ker and he does not mention Ald. McTavish.

Of course there are a great many theories as to what has become of the missing alderman. It is not likely that he had a large amount of money with him and there seems to be no reason for foul play. But if he has not met with foul play the question arises, why does he not write to his family?

To Comox For Coal. H. M. S. Garnet will leave in the norning at 9 for Comox to take coal. This will occupy several days, and on her return she will most probably leave for a cruise in southern waters. As far as known orders to that effect have not been issued, but it is generally understood that printers she will start on such a cruise.

THE FIRST POINEER.

Alex. Mackenzie's Explorations. Dr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., L.L. D., M. G., read an address before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, in February last, from which the following extracts are taken:

On the 22nd of July, 1793, a traveller from Montreal reached the shores of through the woods so that he could carry what is now the western province of his canoe. He continued by the trail Canada and looked upon the waters of found until he reached a stream, the wathe Pacific ocean. This traveller was the first civilized man who had traversed direction to the current he had left on Atlantic ocean in any latitude. a few months a century will have elaps-ed since the event took place. On the as the Fraser river. Mackenzie formed 20th of July, 1871, 78 years after the onsummation of the first transcentinental journey, British Columbia, only a known to discharge into the Pacific in few years emerged from the wilderness, was included in the confederation Canada, as the Pacific province of the Dominion. On that day Canada attained the magnificent geographical proportions assigned by nature which extend across the entire width of the northern continent. There are not many Foresters are arriving from all parts of our people who are capable of grasping the immensity of this extent, who are impressed with the full value and importance which this acquisition confers on the Dominion. Even the best informed amongst us, who contemplate the vast breadth of our possions, can form but imperfect theories of the immeasurable natural wealth contains, and there are few who would venture to assign a limit to the national prosperity which in the future we may

> No single division of the British empire, wherever situated, in the Indian trail, which he learned would conduct in south Africa or in the Australian antipodes, can compare with the Dominion in geographical extent, Of all countries owing allegiance to Queen Victoria no single land can more truly claim the appellation Greater Britain.

The eve of the contemplation of a cenfamous traveller, Sir Alex. Mackenzie, suggests that we may recall his life and labors, and consider the results which have sprung from his remarkable discoveries, or which have been influenced

In 1879 Sir Alexander Mackenzie, then about 30 years of age, discovered the great river which bears his name and escended its waters to the Arctic ocean. He then established the important truth that the northern part of the continent extends unbroken to the Arctic circle famous expedition with the design of penetrating the Rocky mountains and pursuing his journey in a westerly direction until he found the Pacific By the discoveries which Mackenzie effected on these expeditions new realms were brought within the influence of the empire, and the great fact became established that the shores of the vast territory now the Canadian Dominion are

buffeted by the billows of three oceans -the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arcforts to find a northwest passage.

We all know that many lives and an normous amount of treasure have been sacrificed in further attempts to discover a navigable channel in the northern hemsphere from the Atlantic to the Pacific It is not so well remembered, however, that three centuries back the "northwest" passage was alleged to have been found. I allude to the claim advanced by Juan de Fuca that he had discovered open water through the continent and that a ship could pass in a given number of days from the one ocean to the other. He set forth the character of the discovery claimed by him and described it as extending from the Pacific coast in the latitude of British Columbia on the west to Hudson strait on the east,

and that it was an open waterway generally direct in its course with a width ranging from 30 to 40 leagues and upwards. Belief in the alleged discovery among chartographers appears to have been universally entertained. De Fuca promulgated the statement in 1592, and maps published by the French and English royal geographers in 1752 and 1768 show the defined passage I have describ-The whole turned out to be a pure fiction. The first consequence of Mackenzie's travels was to prove irrefragably the non-existence of De Fuca's chan nel and to sweep away all belief concerning it. The only trace left of the geographical fraud is the name which is still retained by the inlet extending between Vancouver island and Washington territory, leading from the Pacific to the Gulf of Georgia. We are unable at the present day to estimate the great influence exercised on geographical science by this disclosure. The facts brought to light by the discoveries of Mackenzie distinctly establish beyond all question that the shores of the continent on the Pacific side continue northward until

they terminate WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. An account of Mackenzie's travels was published in 1801. We possess in this volume a detailed narrative of his voyage from Montreal through the continent in 1789-1793 and intervening years. The maps which accompany the volume present the true position of the lakes rivers which he discovered; they likewise show the route he followed through the mountains of British Columbia to the sea. These publications, the records of years of labor, set at rest the pretentions of De Fuca and demonstrate the absolute impossibility of any practicable passage for ships between the Atlantic and the Pacific through the northern continent, to attain which passage so many futile attempts have been made, and which have occupied so long and so fruitlessly the attentions of governments and called forth the enterprising spirit of so many navigators. * On his se voyage, commenced early in 1792, Mackenzie left Montreal and penetrated to Fort Chipewan on Lake Athabasca, reaching the latter place in October the same year. He had started with the design of finding a way through the Rocky mountain range to the western

Whatever difficulties might present themselves, he had resolved if at all possible to reach the Pacific ocean. Without more delay than was necessary in preparing for the journey westward, he left Fort Chipewan and proceeded up Peace river until his progress was im-

peded by the ice. He was then forced remain winter-bound until the fol Notes by Sandford Fleming, C.E., on Sir lowing spring. On May 9, 1873, when Alex. Mackenzie's Explorations. ed. The expedition followed the Peace river to the forks; one branch is named the Findlay and the other the Parsnip, the latter of which he traced nearly to its source. Arriving at this point Mackenzie abandoned these waters and proceeded overland, cutting a passage ter of which was flowing in the opposite continent of North America from the eastern slope. The stream led to a In great river called by the Indians of the opinion that it was the upper waters of a branch of the Columbia, which was about latitude 46. This was the common belief until 1808, when Simon Fra ser descended its waters to the Gulf of Georgia, proving it to be an entirely independent stream, a discovery held to be so important that the name of Fraser was given to the river, and by common consent it still retains the name, in honor of the man who first followed it to its mouth. Mackenzie embarked in his canoe, floated down the Tacoutche five days; the party met Indian tribes, and learned from them that the river they were descending was of great length and its navigation attended with many nerils; his men became discouraged and mutinous; under the circumstances in which he was drifting he determined to abandon the attempt to descend to the mouth of the supposed Columbia and resolved to make the effort to reach the sea by a land route. In order to find the Indian him to the Pacific, the explorer had to do what he held to be a misfortune. This change of route led to the accomplishment of his purpose and enabled him to reach the sea in the space of 16 days after leaving the main river. Mackenzie again had adventures with the different ury since the greatest triumph of the Indian tribes. He and his men underwent much hardship, and from the state of their provisions were placed on short allowance. The traveller,

finally attained his purpose. He reached the shore of the Pacific overland from the Atlantic by a journey through the northern continent of such extent that it must be counted by degrees of longitude. The whole country he travelled is now embraced within the Dominion of Canada. Every page of Mackenzie's journal shows that his explorations were not effected without constant toil and Three years later he undertook his more great privations. The discouragements arising from the difficulties and danger he experienced, and they were incessant, had no influence on his cool determination and dauntless spirit. The many tedious and weary days of physical labor and mental strain, the gloomy and inclement nights to which he was constantly exposed were not, however, passed in vain. He gained his great reward in the knowledge that he had in the interest of

his country attained the object of his in a condition of wild nature; he had overcome the obstacles imposed by rapid rivers previously unknown, by rugged mountain ranges, by distance, by in tervening forests and by the extremes of a variable climate. From time to time bstacles presented themselves in the enmity of hostile native tribes, who had never before looked upon the face of white man; but on the day he arrived at the Pacific coast he had the unqualified satisfaction of feeling that his undertakings had been crowned with complete success. His discoveries settled the dubious point of a practical northwest passage through the temperate zone; he set at rest for ever this long agitated question with the disputes which had arisen regarding it; he added new regions to the realm of British comnerce, and in doing so extended the boundaries of geographical science. He did much more, although the full effect of all he had accomplished was unknown to him; we can now, however, attribute to the enterprises to which Mackenzie's discoveries led, that the territory became a British province. Indeed it is problematical whether in the absence of nis discoveries any portion of that country would at present constitute part of

the Dominion of Canada. Many I think will agree with me that among the men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of our country there are no names more illustrious than that of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. In my judgment there is no event which we can point to with greater interest and greater satisfaction than the completion of his perilous enterprise on that day, July 22, 1893, when, with his Canadian comrades, he floated in a canoe on the tide-water of the Pacific.

- WILCOX'S COMPOUND

ANSY • PILLS



CARRIAGE MAKER BLACKSMITH RTC Broad street, between Johnson and Pan dora streets.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

JNO. FLEWIN jy13 JNO. FLEWIN. Fort Simpson, June 20, 1893

VICTORIA B C

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, QueenCharlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5. Skidegate, June 1, 1803. IVIS

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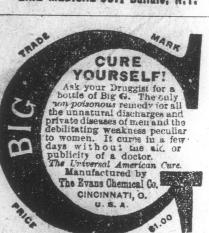
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e Scale of th U. S. Customs

Charged on E

CONGLUSIVE EVIDENCE Chinese of Every

racts About the Opium Profits Made at the ness Hawaii Humbl Wants the States to I houlder Her Debts.

shington, July 26. ial Agent Tingle of the nent said to-day the go good case against the customs service who l ed at Portland, Ore., that those charged in th clare the action against by political motives, t o oust them from off are Republicans and a n their places. Mr. Republican, says this true. He says the dep

onvinced for several m was a ring of smuggi west ever since insied ent there to investiga hat the Portland inspe ordinates were implicat reports of Inspectors vere received there ha that the right persons l Mr. Tingle says he res anybody that he had to greeable work of de cials in dishonest pract ound to do his duty a ase to the end. He says the collector

ave received about \$ ach Chinese he smugg were 1,700 Chinese in and the revenue deriv terprising treasury office ounted in all to about elieved the majority vere admitted on frau at the amazing thing nuggling operations of ials is that they not Chinese who were can ntry to pay \$50, but Cl the law, were entitled to

bogus affidavit nd signed with fictitie wledged before a ublic and a counterfe affixed. In a great maraphs were also attach entification.

The supervisor estimere 8,500 pounds of duty on which wor d to \$102,000. It is itch boats with the a board. Several ti earched, but they had raits. The govern orking on this cas onths, and only succ aking cases against en by means of somes, who volunteered ridence. When it where that these had em, there seemed to e among the dishone me witnesses of the pe that this might g from punishment. the gang almost fell their desire to bed

FRANCO-SIAMES

parture of the F Britain's Interest i Paris, July 25.—A ld to-day. M. Ca deliberations, which ted to the Siamese uncil rose a semi-of proceedings was nt was that in cor nanimous vote of the r of deputies the go such measures to rests and dignity of ensidered from Siam ench ultimatum to cessary.

ondon, July 25.zette, a Liberal or es an article on t ute under the cap The paper ad ion arising from the articles on the sul It urges press. d in Lord Rosebe minister, whose strengthened by a Great Brita to forget that

have a case as go the English case is correspondent mes telegraphs that minister, in repl ent of M. Pavie, th at Siam's answer tum was not satis Prise and regret t Siam of her sove er that part of he on the left bank exactly what

er, but also ever Su with the requir Siamese ministe

eaty, is considered re strenuously than the left of the M espondent adds nment has offer

ach

(Untario)

degrees in torte, voice rman, elocu-riting have tt cost. For Cochrane, D. ept. 6, 1893.

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oduct of rime Quality. life principles of a form DIGESTION. trength-Giver.

Mictoria Meckly Times.

VOL. 9-NO. 1. WHOLE NUMBER. 442.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

GIGANTIC ROGUERY

Immense Scale of the Northwest U.S. Customs Frauds.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IS SECURED

Chinese of Every Class Double Charged on Entering.

ets About the Opium Smuggling-Vast Profits Made at the Nefarious Business-Hawaii Humbles "Herself-She Wants the States to Take Her in and Shoulder Her Debts.

Washington, July 26.—Supervisor Spe-Agent Tingle of the treasury departustoms service who have been indictoust them from office because they Republicans and to put Democrats winced for several months that there s a ring of smuggiers in the norththere to investigate and reported Tingle says he regrets as much as the property of British subjects. nd to do his duty and will push the each particular case.

e to the end. e says the collector at Portland must red the majority of these Chinese admitted on fraudulent affidavits, Paris? (Cries of hear, hear.) he amazing thing about the whole ling operations of the customs offi- ther commun

signed with fictitious names, ackhs were also attached as a means of he supervisor estimates that there

8,500 pounds of opium smuggled uty on which would have amount-\$102,000. It is very difficult to boats with the contraband stuff board. Several times they were rched, but they had unloaded in the The government has been now. rking on this case diligently for and only succeeded at last in ing cases against the 15 indicted who volunteered to turn state's in Siamese waters? When it was found by the that these had turned against there seemed to be a general demong the dishonest officials to bewitnesses of the government in the that this might grant them immunm punishment. Several members | kok to protect life and property. gang almost fell over one another eir desire to become prosecuting

FRANCO-SIAMESE DISPUTE.

of the French Minister-Britain's Interest in the Quarrel. Paris, July 25.—A cabinet council was to-day. M. Carnot presided over deliberations, which were entirely de- to sea. ted to the Siamese question. After the neil rose a semi-official statement of proceedings was issued. This stateent was that in conformity with the nimous vote of the senate and chamof deputies the government had taksuch measures to safeguard the in-

don, July 25.—The Westminster e, a Liberal organ, to-day puban article on the Franco-Siamese under the caption "Jingo Phari-The paper admits that the situising from the dispute is serious, precates the bluster which marks les on the subject in sections of Lord Rosebery, the British for-

case as good in French eyes English case is in our eyes. er, in replying to the state-M. Pavie, the French minister, m's answer to the French ultiwas not satisfactory, expressed and regret that the abdication of her sovereignty, not only t part of her territory in dis-the left bank of the Mekong also ever Suntreng and Khong, re indisputably Siamese by considered fully in accordthe requirements of France. ese minister, therefore, urges nuously than ever that France etly what she considers her Annam and Cambodia and of the Mekong river. The

the French gunboats Lutin and Comte down the Menam river from Bangkok. These pilots were asked for by M. Pavie overnment that he would leave the cit; Wednesday to go aboard the warship Inconstante. It appears certain now that M. Pavie will hasten his departure. It is said the French minister on one the gunboats and accompanied by the other, will go down the river this even-

In the house of commons to-day John Long (advanced Liberal) member for Dundee, asked if the government was aware that British subjects possessed over forty miles of land in the Siamese provinces of Chanternborn, Krat and Battabang, for working ruby and sapphire mines, and whether, in the event of France annexing these provinces, care would be taken to guard British inter-

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary sec-retary of the foreign office, stated in reply that the government was aware of mining rights held in Siam by British subjects: but he pointed out that the provinces in which these rights are ent said to-day the government has a held lie to the west of the Mekong river good case against the ex-officials of the and were not, therefore, included in the territorial demands of France. Hon. d at Portland, Ore., notwithstanding the Southport division of Lancashire, that those charged in the indictment de- asked whether France had notified Great clare the action against them inspired Britain that she had established a blockby political motives, the purpose being ade of the Siamese coast? Whether the establishment of succh a blockade would be regarded as an act of belligerency between France and Siam? Whether the their places. Mr. Tingle, who is a blockade had been or would be recogniz-Republican, says this allegation is un- ed by Britain, and what measures the He says the department has been government proposed to take in regard to the matter

Sir Edward Grey replied that Great Britain had received from France verbal st ever since inspector thoses was notice of the intention of the French government to blockade the Siamese coast. the Portland inspector and his sub- The blockade would certainly be an act es were implicated; and since the of belligerency. The British governets of Inspectors Wood and Lewis ment, Sir Edward added, proposed to received there has been no doubt continue its present protection of the the right persons have been caught. lives of their subjects in Bangkok and ody that he had to perform the dis- government thought that the value that eable work of detecting these offi-in dishonest practices, but he was must vary with the circumstances of

Mr. Curzon asked: "Suppose any British vessel, even a ship carrying mails, received about \$50 a head for should ascend the Menam river after Chinese he smuggled in. There Thursday, will it risk being captured or 1,700 Chinese in all brought in, fired upon by the French? If so, what the revenue derived by these en- steps will the government take to mitiing treasury officials must have gate such a state of affairs; and further, nted in all to about \$85,000. It is when may we expect notification of the proceedings of our ambassador

Sir Edward Grey stated that any furis that they not only required the the house must depend upon the com- on the levees. se who were candidates for illegal munications now passing between Great to pay \$50, but Chinese who, under Britain and France. As to the details by were entitled to land had to pay of the blockade, he stated the govern-

Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, memedged before a mythical notary ber for the Forest of Dean division of and a counterfeit notarial seal Gloucestershire, asked, will there be a ed. In a great many cases photo- declaration of war or merely an implied belligerency? Will not the blockade be established under the pretence of its being a so-called "pacific blockade?" Sir Edward Grey replied, "I cannot add anything to what I have said. I hope to be able to give you further information on Thursday. It would not be advisable, nor for the public est, to make any further statement

Sir Richard Temple, member for Kingston-on-Thames, asked if the government was taking steps to secure some equality on by means of some of the guilty in the British and French naval forces

This question brought forth cries of 'don't answer!" but Sir Edward Grey answered this question saying: "I assured the house on a previous occasion, and the assurance still holds, that Great Britain has a sufficient force off Bang-Bangkok, July 25.-M. Pavie, French

minister resident, started down the river this afternoon on the warship Inconstante, accompanied by the ships Lutin and Comte. All is quiet in the city Saigon, July 25.—The division of the French fleet commanded by Admiral Humann sailed to-day for Siam. The merchant vessels lying off Bangkok will probably receive time before the blockade to leave the Menam river and put

Tienstin, July 25.—The Chinese government has received the news of the territorial demands of France upon Siam with amazement and indignation. That France should lay claim to country up to the 23rd parallel is regarded as an inrusion upon the rights of China, for at Peking the contention is that both banks of the Mekong to a point south of the ests and dignity of France as were 23rd parallel are Chinese possessions. sidered from Siam's reply to the The Mandarin party, which is bitterly ch ultimatum to have been render- anti-French, is trying to force the gov ernment to interfere.

Hawaii's Surrender.

San Francisco, July 26.-The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu at 10:30 this morning. Claus Spreckels was one of the passengers. The United Press correspondent writes that the gov-It urges that confidence be ernment has drafted a new treaty which will be used by Commissioners Alexanister, whose hands, it says, may der and Thurston in the form of sugnened by a certain amount of gestions to the United States govern-Great Britain, it adds, ought | ment in case President Cleveland decides rget that France may possi- finally to withdraw the Harrison treaty of annexation and determines to submia new treaty or some modification of the rrespondent at Bangkok of the old one. The document in brief cedes egraphs that the Siamese for without reserve all rights of sovereignty in and over Hawaiian islands to the United States, to become an integral part thereof. Cedes and transfers, absolute fee of government and crown lands, etc., provides that the existing government be continued for five years under the direction of the U.S. commander appointed by the president, prohibits the immigration of Chinese labor and the entering of Chinese laborers into the United States, and provides that the public debt-shall be assumed by the United States, the Hawaiian government continuing to pay interest thereon.

Departure of the Japan Hong Kong, July 26.—The Canadian ent adds that the Siamese Pacific Railway Co.'s Empress of Japent has offered pilots to take an left at noon to-day for Victoria.

Captain of the Victoria Exoner-

ated From All Blame

The Evidence Showed That He Was Not Responsible.

Fate of the Insurgent Steamer Italia-Formally Turned Over to the Brazilian Government-Uruguay Refused to Imprison the Revolutionists Caught Aboard the Vessel.

Valetta, Malta, July 27.-The court martial to enquire into the loss of the battleship Victoria to-day rendered a decision in the case of Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, captain of the Victoria. The

LATIN AMERICA.

Fate of the Italia-Imprisonment of Her Men Demanded.

Valparaiso, July 27.—The Uruguayan government has absolutely refused to imprison the officers and crew of the steamer Italia, which was fitted out to aid the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Hill and McConnell of course gave their Sul and captured by a Uruguayan gun-boat after she had been cast away at Rio Grande do Sul. Their imprison-all past due; some of them have been ment was demanded by the Brazilian government. The steamer Italia was formally turned over yesterday to the Brazilian authorities, and it is reported that the warships will not come to this

Southern Convict Labor. New Orleans, July 27.—The planters of East Carroll parish have held a meeting to protest against the action of the board in giving the contract for the construction of the new Wyly levee to the penitentiary lessees. They say that if the work is done by convicts their hands will have nothing whatever to do this fall, as the crops are all washed away, and that most of them will emigrate from the parish. A committee was appointed to wait on the governor and protest as he might make to against the employment of convict labor

Denounced as Untrue. ment had only just received notice of ger, when shown a reported interview the fact of the blockade also that he with the fact of the blockade also that he with the financial situation said he did not other meaning than the financial situation said he did not believe Mr. Harrison had been correctly reported. "He has too much sense to make such utterances. The country is full of wealth, but is kept in this present condition by utterances like those purporting to come from ex-President Harrison, but not from men who have the good sound sense that he is believed to carry about with him."

> Poisoner Meyers' Case. Chicago, July 27.—One of the most important witnesses against Dr. Meyer will be Mrs. Charles Miller who, accompanied by her husband, left for New York on Tuesday. She was employed by the doctor at Toledo. Dr. Meyer advised her to take out a life insurance policy, which she did. A few weeks later she became ill and Dr. Meyer prescribed for her. The medicine brought on severe pains. Both Dr. Meyer and his wife then left the house. A neighbor summoned a physician and her life was

Mollified With Whitecaps. Nyack, N. Y., July 27.-The marriage of old John Medly and young Jenny Shelley has just ended a scandal that greatly worried the good people of Sloughsborough. Medly is a shoemaker aged 58. After the death of his wife. aged 70, some three months ago, his household affairs became confused and pretty Jennie Shelley, a 16-year-old granddaughter of the deceased wife, became housekeeper. The neighbors took offence at what they regarded as a scandalous affair, especially as it became noised about that Jennie was Medly's own granddaughter, and the two were threatened with tar and feathers by a whitecap committee. Mr. Medly and his fair young housekeeper endured this treatment for a time, but finally went to Squire Wanamaker's and got married. No sooner had they returned home and bolted themselves in than a detachment of the tar-and-feather brigade appeared and attempted to get hold of the aged bridegroom. When it was announced through a crack in the door that the two had been married, and when this announcement was supplemented by two crisp bills thrown from a window with a request that the crowd drink to the health of the bride and bridegroom at the neighboring tavern, the completely mollified whitecaps stole away.

Cutting Down Expenses. St. Paul, July 27.—The appeals of the Northern Pacific stockholders for more careful management has induced Presilent Oakes to make retrenchment. On Wednesday thirty men were discharged the auditing department alone. Other departments will be cut down in proportion. The train service has also been greatly reduced. The management says a reduction of expenses is made necessary by the reduced rates which the Great Northern has compelled it to make and also by the difficulty experienced in floating \$12,000,000 worth of bonds, which are now on the market.

Defended His Property. Omaha, Neb., July 27.—For some tim Indian soldiers stationed at Fort Omaha have been in the habit of raiding the orchards near the fort. Yesterday sixteen redskins led by High Eagle, a chief of considerable fame in the Sioux nation, took possession of several trees in J. A. Victor's orchard. The farmer got a double barrelled shotgun and fired among

BOURKE ACQUITTED the shrubs. Several braves were struck by the shot and Chief High Eagle fell mortally wounded. The Indians drew their revolvers and the farmer retreated to his house. The Indians surrounded the house and prepared to attack it in front and rear. Just then A. N. Hanson, a well-known shot, dashed up from the fort and with a revolver in each hand called upon the excited redskins to quit the premises. They knew Hanson to be a terrible fighter, and they scattered for a BY THE COURT MARTIAL AT VALETTA few minutes; before they had resumed their attack, however, further assistance came from the fort and the farmer was saved from the vengeance of the Indians. He was placed under arrest.

Ottawa News. Ottawa, July 27.—Messrs. Huddart and F. W. Ward, of the Australia-Canadian line of steamers, have arrived from Winnipeg and the coast to interview the government. They saw Mr. Bowell, Sir A. Caron, and Mr. Parmalee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, this forenoon in regard to the details of the contract, which calls for a monthly ser-vice for three years for an annual subsidy of £25,000. It is understood that Bourke, captain of the Victoria. The court found that no responsibility at tached to Captain Bourke for the disaster, and he was therefore acquitted of ling to hear Messrs. Huddart and Ward as to the advantages which the establishment of this line permanently will give to the country, and the advisability increasing the service.

> Where Schaffner's Money Went. Chicago, July 27.—The Schaffner bank investigation to-day shows that upwards of \$120,000 of Schaffner money went in to the Columbia theatre. Managers due for over 16 months. Manager Mc. Connell's indebtedness to broker Schaffner, in the form of unsecured notes, is \$50,000. This money, like the other, was obtained it is said, to repair the affairs of the Columbia theatre which proved a bad venture. For some time Mr. Schaffner held as collateral insurance on the lives of both Hill and Mc-McConnell and the premiums on which the bank had to pay, but the amount these policies are written for is much less than the sum loaned.

FORMALLY PRESENTED. The New Aerial Truck-Prospects for

the Miners. Nanaimo, July 27.—The long-delayed presentation of the aerial truck was made last evening by Mrs. G. Norris, president of the Ladies' Aid. The turn out of the firemen was a surprise to the citizens. The procession formed in front of the fire band, followed by the president and ladies' committee in carriages, the reel, which the men used when they took the hampionship races at the capital, three

steam engines elabortely decorated, while the rear was brought up by the truck and ladder team in a neat uniform, with the machine behind them. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city to the park on Comox road, where the presentation took place. The firemen cheered. Mrs. Norris has accomplished an arduous task and one which many would not have had the courage to proceed with when difficulties presented themselves as experienced by her, but with zeal and the assistance of a staunch committee the funds were raised. The ladies dispensed refreshments on the grounds, after which an enjoyable dance on the new platform brought the proceed-

ings to a close. A sad case of insanity was witnessed in front of the Shamrock stables last evening when the wife of a respectable citizen came running through the streets crying murder. It was at once seen the oman was insane, and every person lent aid to pacify her, but without the desired effect. Finally her husband, with the aid of a constable, took her home in a buggy. The poor woman is the mother of a family of small children, and much sympathy is felt for her.

The deputation sent to wait on Mr Robins made their report on Tuesday evening. The meeting was a lengthy one. The superintendent explained that owing to the present state of the market and under the present conditions it was impossible to dispose of the Northfield coal at a price even sufficient to cover working expenses. He left it with the men to decide whether they could propose any terms whereby work in that mine could be resumed. Another meeting of the men will be held this evening. J. Rosenfeld is expected here on Saturday and he will probably address the men on Sunday.

Priceless Treasures Destroyed. Cleveland, Ohio, July 27.—The handsome suburban residence of Dean Poel at River Bank was burned last night. Fire broke out in the bathroom on the lower floor about midnight. The origin is thought to have been the leaking of a gas pipe which was not noticed at once, and when found the flames had pro gressed too far for the means at hand to have any effect in extinguishing the fire. All the valuable works of art, and heirlooms of the Poel family, gathered together in a lifetime, were lost. The approximate loss is \$200,000. Insurance not known.

Stocks Much Improved. New York, July 27.-There was a much better tone in the stock market this forenoon, and before 11 a considerable rally in prices had taken place. The market opened steady at about last night's closing prices, sold off little and then recovered on higher prices from London. The coal stocks suffered a little Soon after opening of the market sterling exchange rates were posted at \$4.82 1-2. \$4.84 1-2, and on reports of gold imports there was a general advance in prices. It was quickly learned that Lazard Freres have engaged \$10,000,000 for export by Saturday's steamer. Heidelbach. Ickelheimer & Co. also reported receipt by steamer to-day of \$1,350,000 in gold. These gold imports and assurance of others gave quite a stimulus to the market, and at 12 o'clock a cheerful feeling, comparatively speaking, prevailed on the

Colonel Andrada Receives Sentence of Death Coolly.

HE TELLS THE COURT HIS FEELINGS

His Record Liberally Besprinkled With Innocent Blood.

Shot at Dawn in the Public Square -Hundreds Turn Out to See Him Die-Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney's Opinion of the Present Financial Stringency.

City of Mexico, July 27.-Col. Jose Andrado, who, during the administration of the late General Manuel Gonzales as governor of Guana Jualo, was first offi-Upon being arrested Col. Andrado was conveyed to the city of Leon, where he was given a trial. He was found guilty of the charges against him and ordered to be shot. When the death sentence was pronounced the prisoner said he was

PALLIATIVE NOT PANACEA.

Whitney Thinks Repeal of Sherman Law Would be That.

New York, July 27.-The World this norning publishes an interview from Beerly farm, Mass., with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney on the financial situacur national ills. The currency question is not the most vital one with which we have to deal. The country's prosperity will never be permanently established while an annual tax of three or four hundred millions is laid upon its industries. National taxes being levied as they producing and industrial classes and the great body of merchants, tradesmen and event of hostilities with France fifteen times as much tax in proportion to their means as the rich men.

"There lies the secret of national distress; the only permanent remedy is a re-adjustment of this great burden of taxation and equalizing its pressure upon

all alike."

Forced to Suspend. Portland, Ore., July 27.—The Oregon National Bank and the Northwest Loan and Trust Company of this city suspended this morning. The Oregon National Bank was started here about five years ago and was considered very safe and Markle, president; E. B. McFarland, vice-president; D. F. Sherman, cashier. It is not yet known what the bank's liabilities are. Geo. B. Markle is also president of the Northwest Loan and Trust company, which came into existence about the same time as the Oregon National. The notices on the doors read: "Owing to depositors drawing out more rapidly than we were able to realize on our securities, this bank has been forced to suspend."

An Ontario Thunder Storm.

Cornwall, Ont., July 27.-A heavy thunderstorm visited this vicinity on Tuesday, which did a lot of damage. A. ncession, had a half-dozen calves struck | comply with its terms. Lunenberg, was struck and badly shatered, while Silas Shaver, living near Osnabruck Centre, had his barn struck and reported.

Home Rule Bill.

London, July 25.—The House of Com nons sitting as a committee of the whole continued this evening the discussion of the financial proposals in the Home Rule

Mr. Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, moved an amendment to the effect that the Irish Legislature should receive immediate control of the Irish taxes as was proposed originally by Mr. Gladstone, instead of being forced to leave the taxes in British hands for six years as was stipulated in the new science. Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone said the Gov ernment could not accept the amend ment. Such a change would not accord

with the revised and simplified plan. Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, supported the Government in its opposition to the amendment. The amendment was lost by a vote of 240 to 53. The anti-Parnellites voted against it. Many Unionists abstained from voting.

A Triple Murder. Pittsburg, Pa., July 26.-A fearful triple tragedy was enacted here early this morning, two children and their when the South Side fire department though in milder terms. in the house of John Smouse, who liv-The fire was small, and the men had at Menam. no difficulty in extinguishing it. Some | Cherbourg, July 26.-The French

I AM NO COWARD" wife and two small children. There were three deep dents in the poor wowere three deep dents in the poor wo-man's head, which showed she had first been struck deadly blows from behind, then the murderous work was finished with some blunt instrument.

Dominion Express Extension. Montreal, July 27.—The Dominion Express Co., in alliance with the C.P.R. Steamship Co., has extended its connection to the Sandwich Islands and Australia. Mr. Huddart, the manager of the new Canadian-Australian line, will be in town shortly and will make final arrange-

ments with the Dominion Express Co. Ottawa, July 26.-Prof. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, received to-day a letter from Commissioner Larke of the World's Fair notifying him that he had been appointed a just mining exhibits at the Fair.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 26.-The

city of Managua was under bombardment by the revolutionists for four cial of the Pomragorao district in that seized by the Leons when they started hours yesterday. Two of the steamers state, was arrested a few days ago on the revolt appeared off Managua at 4 the charge of committing a number of atrocities while serving in his official capacity. It was alleged that he shot a til 8 o'clock. Thirty shells in all were number of innocent persons without trial. | thrown into the city. Considerable damage was done to public buildings and private houses and two persons were killed. No notice of the proposed bombardment was given, but the shelling was begun before the women and children had a chance to leave the city. no coward. He was shot at daylight in One shell burst near the house occupied the public square of the city, the execu- by Minister Baker and his daughters. tion being witnessed by hundreds of peo- Minister Baker has sent a protest to the leaders of the revolution against the violation of rules of civilization and acts of barbarism in shelling the city without first giving notice.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Blockade of Siamese Ports to Begin

Saturday or Sunday. Paris, July 26.-It is stated that an tion. Among other things he said:—"I effective blockade of the Stamese coast agree with Mr. Cleveland that simple re- by the French fleet will only begin on peal of the Sherman law, without amend- Saturday or Sunday. Until then all ment or substitute, is the only thing to the powers will not have received notice be considered now, but I do not wish to of the intention to establish a blockade. be regarded as considering the repeal of | The Chinese charge d'affaires had an the Sherman law a permanent cure for interview to-day with chief officials at the foreign office in regard to Siam. He is said to have informed M. de Ville that Siam had no territory east of the Mekong as far north as latitude 23, which parallel was claimed by the French as the northern limit of their influence. He hall and was headed by the Silver Cornet | are the general mass of the people—the | regarded it as unlikely that the Mack flags would join the Siar thought that if they saw France and Siam embroiled the black flags might resume their offense in Tonquin.

Lord Dufferin had an audience with M. de Ville this morning, and a cabinet meeting was held at 6 o'clock this evening, but the greatest secrecy was maintained as to what took place. Another cabinet council will be held on Satur-

Le Temps gives a detailed account of how the French marines forced a passage up the Menam river. The gunboats entered the channel about 6 o'clock in the evening. Immediately both forts and the Siamese gunboats opened fire onservative. Its officers are George B. on the French ships. The latter's gunboats crossed the bar, notwithstanding the explosion of a submarine torpedo directly ahead of the fleet. The Inconstante rammed and sank a Siamese gunboat. At about 9 o'clock the forts at Paknam opened fire at a range of half a mile. The French gunboats all this time were making ten knots an hour against the stream. At 9:20 the French fleet anchored in front of the French legation at Bangkok. The cannonade had little effect owing to the darkness.

Bangkok, July 26.-M. Pavie, the French minister resident, prior to his departure, had a final interview with Devawongse, the Siamese foreign minister. McGillis, of the eighth concession of who said his government was astonished Cornwall township, lost his barns, while that France considered their reply to man named McDonald, of the sixth the French ultimatum as a refusal to by lightning and killed. The house of a | ble, he said, to accept definitely any inman named Lamont, who resides near definite proposal. France had never defined her rights in Annam and Cambodia, but, the king, earnestly desiring peace and an early settlement of the destroyed, with all his hay crop and farm whole case, had declared his readiness to implements. No loss of life has yet been abandon in Annam and Cambodia all the ports that had been attacked, as well as the territory near them, including Sungtren and Khong, although these places were admitted to be Siamese. Saigon, July 26.-Capt. Villiers, who

is in command of the French force at Khong, reports that the capture of Fort Donson by the French produced an important impression. The governor of the island of Khong was killed during the attack, and his death hastened the retreat of the Siamese. The French flag had been holsted on the islands of Pilong and Samlem, which will be made the base of future operations. The French government have also decided to take possession of other islands in the Gulf of Siam.

London, July 26.-A Bangkok dispatch to the Daily News says that Capt. H. M. Jones, British minister to Siam, acting under orders cabled from London. maintained a strictly non-committal attitude on the matter of the Franco-Siamese imbroglio.

Berlin, July 26.—The Tageblatt joices over the prospect that Great Britain, who scornfully holds aloof from the dreibund, may become embroiled with France over the Siamese affair. Great Britain, says the Tageblatt, will be taught a lesson and need not expect to mother meeting their fate at the hands receive German support. Other newsof some fiend. It was about 2 a. m. papers express similar sentiments, al-

was called out to extinguish a slight fire | Hong Kong, July 26.-Admiral Freemantle has ordered the gunboat Plover ed on Oak alley on the side of the hill. to join the cruiser Pallas outside the bar

members of the department, on looking cruiser Eclaireur has been ordered to about the house, were horrified to see Brest, to be fitted out with a new armathree bodies lying close to one another. | ment. She will thence proceed to Siame They were those of Smouse's family, the to join Admiral Humann's flotilla.

Victoria, Friday, July 28, 1893. TREATMENT OF SETTLERS.

In the Columbian of Saturday the following paragraph appears:

Mr. W. J. Proud, of Coquitlam, has returned from a four months' visit to the Okanagan country, of which he speaks very highly, but of the government agent who manages the crown land busine he has nothing favorable to say. The efforts of the Dominion government to induce Washington and Oregon farmers to emigrate to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories has induced a great number to sell out and cross the boundary into the Canadian Dominion. Three of these arrived at Vernon early this month, and, on finding a piece of suitable land back of the Aberdeen estate, went to the provincial lands office to secure it according to the usual form. The agent, they say, talked very roughly to them, and asked if they had come into the country to jump claims. The intending settlers were so offended with this treatment that they decided not to settle in the country. A resident of Vernon, named Bruce Prather, was present in the office when the interview between the agent and the immigrants took place, and openly expressed his displeasure with their treatment. It is no wonder the country is filling up slowly when immigrants receive so little encouragement.

Though we are well aware that the Provincial Government and some of its agents are very unwilling to put themselves about for the purpose of encouraging the immigration of settlers, we should hesitate to believe that any agent would conduct himself as the Vernon man is reported to have done. We must suppose that some other circumstances connected with the incident have not been known to or set forth by the narrator. But it is at least incumbent on the government to enquire into the statement and ascertain whether its agent was guilty as charged. British Columbia cannot afford to treat prospective settlers in the way described.

THE CONSERVATIVE DECISION.

Eastern exchanges afford further explanations as to the abandonment of the proposed Conservative convention. The Empire's Montreal correspondent, referring to the statement that the meeting had been declared off on account of the Sir John Macdonald club of Montreal refusing to participate, says he is authorized to state that the club has always been favorable to the holding of a great Liberal Conservative gathering either in Montreal, Toronto or Ottawa. whenever the recognized leaders of the party consider the time has come for the convening of such a convention. The correspondent adds that up to the present time Sir John Thompson has not made any such call, and as far as the Montreal Conservative organizations are his own property. The whole matter is been conveyed to them by any of the first minister's colleagues, consequently they think it would be more than presumptuous to force any such gathering at the present time. The Montreal Star reports a conversation with C. A. Mc-Donnell, president of the Sir John Macdonald club, which gives a slightly different reason from that set forth by the Empire's correspondent. Mr. McDonnell said that the Young Conservatives of Montreal had deferred to the desire of the Toronto clubs to have the convention held in the Queen City. But the Torontonians insisted that it should be held there during the fair and that it should be open to the press and the public. "Now," said Mr. McDonnell," our first suggestion was that the convention should be a purely friendly one, not public, and when the proposal was made that it should be an open convention held in Sentember we saw that there would not be sufficient time to make it a representative meeting as large as a public convention should be. So the matter stands." It will be seen that the two explanations conflict, and it is not for us to say which is the more likely to be correct. We should hope, though, that the Conservatives are not so subservient as to require their leaders' call as a necessary preliminary to a convention. In all probability the majority thought a convention at present might prove an awkward affair to handle and perhaps embarrassing to the government, therefore it was better to do without one. In that they have judged wisely. But the general public will feel some disappointment over the new turn of affairs, for an open convention of Conservatives at this time would most likely have been decidedly enter-

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIA-MENT.

Though uncompromisingly Tory in its general character, and though decidedly "cranky" on certain questions, the Hamilton Spectator seems to be quite sane on the subjects of voters' registration and fair redistribution of seats. It has on several occasions condemned the Dominion Franchise Act and called for its replacement by a simple and equitable system of registration, with manhood suffrage. In a late issue it treats the question of redistribution with equal good sense. "The existing method of determining the boundaries of electoral districts is unsatisfactory," it says, "and can never be made satisfactory. Only see, is right deyond question when it attracted attention afresh to the actual alyzed. the state of the s

suggests the following improved method: "The work of apportioning the electoral districts should be done by impartial men. A bench of say three judges could do the work in a few weeks. They would need but a few simle rules for their guidance. It would be their duty to make the districts as compact as possible, to secure equality as nearly as possible, to retain geographical boundary lines as nearly as possible, and to leave party results to take care of themselves. Then the people would know that justice would be done them, and would have confidence in the integrity of the court by which that, measure of justice would be meted out. The only objection which has been urged against the proposed plan is that county or township lines would be disregarded. Our response to that is that county and township lines. are disregarded now, and no evil consequences follow." We agree with the Spectator even unto its contention that no great harm would be done by dividing up townships. At the same time we believe that should be avoided wherever possible, as the smallest political divisions should be treated as anits. Equal and fair representation could be secured without dividing any great number of them. At all events, there is everything to be said in favor of delegating the task of redistribution to an impartial body, which would have no incentive to "gerrymander," and we hope that the next Dominion redistribution wil be executed in that way. It would be very to carry out your programme as announce much better, too, if the Davie government would adopt this plan in regard to the coming measure in this province, but judging from its record there seems very little ground for hope that it will do anything so fair.

A great many bitter complaints have been made against the method of administration pursued by the Dominion Government's agents in Banff national park. That they are not unfounded is shown by the following Calgary dispatch: For some time considerable dissatis-

faction has been manifested by the people of Banff with the management of park matters by Superintendent Stewart. From all reports convictions for trivial infractions of the regulations appear to be of daily occurrence. appeal of Dr. Brett against a fine imposed upon him for not having a livery license was heard by Judge Roleau and the conviction quashed. The doctor had tendered the proper fee, but was refused a license because he would not take out a lease on less favorable terms in lieu of the present one, which is valid for many years to come, and on other grounds which Stewart's own evidence refuted. Crown Prosecutor Costigan appeared for the park management and P. McCarthy, Q. C., for the doctor. Several of Dr. Brett's men have just finished a term of imprisonment in Calgary for driving his hacks without licenses which had been refused them though fees were tendered at the proper time. These men were not even given the option of a fine, being ventilated in the Calgary press and it would seem that an investigation by the government into the park management is urgently required.

According to the Calgary Tribane's report of the Brett case Stewart swore that he was acting under instructions from headquarters, and the Tribune's idea is that "this may well be termed a vigorous emigration policy instead of immigration policy." Banff Park would seem to offer Mr. Daly another chance to perform a public service during his western tour.

An Ottawa dispatch appearing in some of the American papers represents Sir Charles Tupper as coming to Canada for the purpose of persuading the Dominion Government to promise that the subsidy will be paid to the Chignecto ship railway company, nothwithstanding the latter's failure to comply with the conditions. That enterprise, it is well known, must collapse for the want of further capital unless the Government comes to its aid in this way, and those British capitalists who have already invested in it will lose their money. As Sir Charles was the principal "pusher" of the scheme in Parliament, this eventually would place him in an awkward position, all the more that his endorsement of the Three Rivers dead meat enterprise led other British investors into losses. The dispatch mentioned goes so far as to say that Sir Charles will not return to London to face the deluded capitalists if the Government does not comply with his wishes. That statement is much to be doubted, for it would be an entirely new element in Tupper's disposition that would cause him to let go of a nice fat job for shame's sake.

It is estimated that the proposed railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, to connect Uganda with the coast, will cost \$11,200,000, or an average of \$17,245 a mile. This is for a lightly built road, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and with stations 30 miles apart. The yearly working expenses are estimated at \$316,-000, and it is supposed "that the road at the outset would be nearly able, from the freight and passenger traffic, to pay the working expenses." Which means that the receipts would cover none of the interest on the cost of construction, and that there would be a deficit of something over \$300,000 a year to me paid by the government. Seems to us that Uganda would be very dear at that price.

Two or three months ago ex-Ald. E. A. Macdonald was sent to jail for "contempt of court," said contempt consista radical change can remove the evils to | ing in his having failed to satisfy a debt, which it is subject. It must not be re as the court had ordered. Of course this formed indifferently but reformed alto- is de facto imprisonment for debt, rhough gether before it can be made satisfactory | that punishment is, by one of our pleasand fair." This is undoubtedly true, ing legal fictions, omitted from our presand the for so far as we can ent code. Naturally this occurrence has a panic. Business of all kinds was par-

continuation of an outrageous practice which has nominally been dropped, and the Hamilton Spectator offers this comment: "When a man has committed a crime it requires a jury of twelve men to decide whether he shall be punished. But when a man-in Ontario-finds it impossible to pay his debts, a county judge can send him to jail and keep him there at his own sweet will. It is an outrage." Ontario is not alone in this respect, for other provinces are equally behind the time, and all are following the example of the mother country. Sir Oliver Mowat has introduced many admirable law reforms in Ontario, and it is cause for surprise that he has not abolished imprisonment for debt.

The Liberal leader's tour through Quebec has something of the character of a triumphal progress. A dispatch from River du Loup thus describes his visit to that district:

It is not easy to form an idea of the enthusiasm raised by the visit of Hon. Mr. Laurier to this part of the country. Everywhere the people express a desire to see him and to listen to him. Vil lages and pretty parishes are decorated with flags in his honor. The Libera chieftain arrived Monday evening at St Thomas de Montmagny. From Thomas he came down on Tuesday afternoon to Kamouraska. He was enthusiastically received at the station. In a speech Laurier was interrupted by one of the local Conservative leaders,

"If you come into power are you going ed to-day? Laurier replied, "I would be unworthy

of the confidence of my countrymen if did not " "You are my man," said the old Conservative, for whom Laurier proposed three cheers, which were joyfully given.

The Muskoka Free Grant Gazette says: "Mr. H. S. May is to be the next Conservative candidate for the commons for Muskoka and Parry Sound. Col. O'Brien will not receive the Conservative nomination, and it is just possible he will be unable to again be elected, unless the Reformers should take him up." Such is the penalty attached to any display of independence by a member of the Conservative party. Mr. Mc-Carthy was read out of the ranks because he dared to attack the precious N. P., and now Col. O'Brien, his principal follower, must suffer in his turn. It is quite safe to predict that whether or not the Reformers "take up" Col. O'Brien they will carry Muskoka at the next election.

Tory papers are heaping a very large amount of abuse on J. Israel Tarte. and appear to believe that they can inthis way do the Liberal party some harm. Their vindictiveness is quite easily understood when Mr. Tarte's service in laying bare the McGreevy scandal is remembered. More than this, Amongst many other appeals yet to be there is a very strong probability that heard is one of L. C. Fuemer against a he will be the author of further exposfine for driving across a sidewalk on to ures which will do the governing party good deal of harm.

> The Ontario Government Bureau of Statistics at certain dates every year sends out blanks to farmers to be filled up with the state of the crops. Recently a form was returned. The blanks were not filled up, but across the face of the sheet was written: "Township Anglesea, Cologna, June 27. Dear Sir .-I have sold my farm and am going to the United States and will take \$3000 with me. I will never live under a Tory government. Yours truly, B. Clark." Of such is the Ottawa government's "vigorous immigration policy."

A Montreal paper interviewed all the bank managers in that city on the financial outlook of the United States on the recent failures, bank crashes, etc. The unanimous expression was that the repeal of the Sherman law will alleviate the troubles, which it undoubtedly brought about. The opinion was given that the gible to a child, in whom the imagination failure of western banks will not affect Canada in any way.

Origin of Druggists' Colored Globes.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "There has al-

ways been a great deal of discussion

among druggists as to the origin of the fancy show globes that you always see in the windows of drug stores," said R. ories have been advanced, I think it is In olden times the doctors compounded their own medicines, getting crude ma-

terials from a dealer in herbs and such things. The pharmacy of that time con- ing them, and the voice of the primitive sisted of a small room with a number of peoples will drown that of the unfruitful earthen jars decorated with scenes re- races. In the long night of history, lating to different events in the experience of a doctor, and in these the various herbs were kept. They were dingy, ugly-looking places, and no one but doctors frequented them. About 200 years ago, when the physicians found the need human person. The most ancient prayers of a person to mix medicines for them, the pharmacy system was established and the stores had to be made more attractive, and the glass globes with the bright colored liquid were evolved from the old earthen jars."

Japan Felt the Blow.

San Francisco, July 26.-Rev. G. E. Woodhull, Presbyterian missionary, who arrived on the steamer Oceanic from Osaka, Japan, yesterday, said:-"Japan was the first country to feel the blow that India gave to the finances of the whole world by her refusal to continue the coinage of silver. Within a very few hours there was a drop in the silver market of nearly one-third the current quotations. The unstable attitude of the Japanese Government on the silver question was the prime cause of this, coupled with the fact that the bulk of the business of Europe is done with silver money. In the principal cities of the coast, where nearly all the business of Japan is transacted, the first effect amounted nearly to

NEXT CENTURY'S RELIGION.

Doctor Louis Medard Upon Probable Belief in the Twentieth Century. When the present condition of creeds is examined, the conclusion generally drawn is that religion is a thing of the past; that religious sentiment is condemned to disappear for lack of nourishent. This conclusion, which some hall with joy and others submit to with regret, is premature. The French, and especially the Parisians, are not so much detached from all religious belief as is said. Eighten hundred years ago the Christians were considered impious because they refused to sacrifice to the gods of the empire. Such will always be the case with those who will not recognize the official religion. Nowadays the people of Paris are thought to be irre-It is certain that they do not like priests, because they have always been found to range themselves on th side of the political enemies of the pro-The people no longer like monarchy, and do not see why one should be left in Heaven. They willingly say that "Neither God nor master." Blanqui: Despite al that, the people of Paris are the most religious of all peoples; their eligion is the worship of the dead. At Paris has been established the usage of uncovering before a passing corpse. Every year at the beginning of foggy and melancholy November, well chosen for funeral anniversary, a crowd goes to the cemeteries, spontaneously, without being called together, without priests, without solemnities. The people are scattered through the labyrinth of tombs. of which each one seeks for his own in order to lay thereon an offering of pansies and chrysanthemums, the latest flowers of autumn.

Philosophers and lettered persons are lost in conjecture while trying to guess how religions began, and when they might have been able to ascertain the genesis of religions they were not willing to open their eyes. In Tacitus you will find the opinions of the Romans of his time in regard to the growing Christianity; those pinions are a mixture of horror and disgust. Is not this exactly what the governing classes feel nowadays, when at funeral anniversaries crowns of red immortelles are laid at Pere-Lachaise before the mound of the Communists. More than 15 years ago I predicted their pilgrimages to the common ditch in which are piled the victims of the bloody week. Was I a prophet? It was because I knew that Paris would not forget her dead. The religion of the Cite of Paris is the recollection of those who died for her; a proscribed worship, confined to the cemeteries, as that of the Christians was to the Catacombs. When the body of Caius Gracchus had been thrown into the Tiber, his widow was forbidden to wear mourning. It was but yesterday that, Etienne Marcel and Coligny and Danton had their statues. The apostle of clemency, Camille Desmoulins, has not yet his; the Nemesis of history is sometimes very slow. But I tell you if you want to know how a religion begins, t is not the philosophers you must in-Look among the lower social terrogate. strata and you will read there the two words engraved on the great bell of Notre Dame; defunctos ploro (I bewai he dead.)

The worship of the dead is the religion of families, and that worship has no need of priests. Very often self-interest has caused a separation among brothers; each has come from his home to bring a funereal wreath, and before the tombrofile out a hand to each other. It is the only religion which is accessible to children. These do not comprehend abstractions. When you speak to a child of a God who is infinite and present everywhere, he does not understand what you mean. If he has a memory, he repeats the prayer you have taught him; a parrot could do as much. Suppose, however, that the child's mother says to him:-"Dost thou remember thy grandfather, who was so good to thee? Thou canst not see him any more for he is dispersed in the air that thou breathest, but he sees thee and knows everything that thou doest. When thou art naughty, he is sad; when thou art good, he is glad and smiles as he used to." The child understands, and this recollection awakens in it the notion of duty, quite apart from any idea of reward or punishment. Yet some will say, f you do not believe in eternal life, ought you to give the child a false idea? You do not know whether it is false or true; yet, if it were naught but a mythological expression, it is the only language intelliis always awake. It is the simplest and clearest idea the child can form of religion, that is of a tie which lies between him and his duty, and even to those who are no longer with us.

A religion, even when it appears new has always its roots in the most distant past. The eldest of our race, the Aryans, offered libations to ancestors on the table-lands of High Asia, and the Rig-Veda has preserved the echo of the D. Brant yesterday. "While many the hymns they sang at funerals. The silence of the Jewish books, however, is as sad. most likely an evolution of the old earth- as a negation; it is a black ball in the en iars that the herb collectors used to urn: "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt use before pharmacies were in vogue. | thou return." Have you nothing more to tell us, ye Jewish books? Not a word, not a vague promise, not a hope? Then we will weigh the votes instead of count-Greece shines like a lighthouse. It her we must interrogate. It must be said to the eternal honor of Hellenism, that there is no religion which proclaims so loudly or so clearly the perpetuity of the of the Greeks are a formal witness of personal immortality and the punishment of crimes in another life. The worship of Heroes is the religion of cities, the worship of ancestors is the religion of families. Perhaps the superior Gods are too far away to hear us; occupied with many things, they cannot hear every prayer; but the Mediators are there who understand our misery, because they have suffered like us.

Our fathers and our friends, ye Lares, protectors of families, ye Heroes, protect tors of cities, spirits of our ancestors souls of the saints, ye dead, where are ye? In leaving to us the inheritance of your benefits and your example, what have you preserved for yourselves? That immortality in which the most sceptical of us would like to believe, of which those of us who believe in it most strongly would like to have proof, is it aught save a recollection of you by those who loved you? I know not, and I never shall know. But I know what ought to be, what it would be a good thing to believe, and what I should be glad to have others

away a solemn serenity. All who go there feel regret; for some, perhaps, this regret is already a hope, and, perhaps, for a new generation, more fortunate than us, the hope will become faith.

devoted to the dead, everyone brings

INCREASED GAMBLING.

France Abandoning Thrift for the Haz-

The French as a nation were very free from the gambling passion before the war, but since then a great change has taken place. Horse racing has undergone a great extension, but by no means in the same proportions that betting on horses has increased. It is the book maker, not the jockey, who has done the mischief. Formerly the French never bet on horses except at the race course; they went to enjoy the spectacle. Now most of the betting goes on in cafes and wine shops, and the measures taken by the government of late years to reduce the evil arising from this state of things are well known, says the St. James Ga-But where the betting is concerned

there is always a way of outflanking

the law, and the number of persons be longing to the petite bourgeoisie and the working class who spend all the time they can steal from their regular employ ment, at the house of the sporting cafetier and mastroquet increases rather than diminishes. The cafetier himself, although his business is to keep out of danger and to make as much as he can from the others who are drawn into it. is sometimes entangled in the same neshes with his customers, or allows the shrewdest of them to victimize him. This was the case with the man Coupe, who kept a small cafe and wine shop in the Rue de la Glaciere, whose excessive faith n. tuvaux-modern French for "tins" brought him to the brink of ruin. Monte Carlo gambler, broken down in bank and credit, he saw no solution but death; and, having brought his wife to the same way of thinking, he shot her, his two children and then himself. is this horrible affair that has made the betting nuisance in Paris again a subject of public discussion. The government has been asked to take measures still more draconian in order to put i down; but experience has proved when people have fallen into had habits they are not to be brought back to the straight path of austere virtue by legis-The truth is that the same class of people who formerly were content to toil year after year, denying themselves all luxuries and putting by every spare franc in order to secure for hemselves a little independence, now find either that the struggle is too severe and hopeless or that their resolution is not equal to so prolonged an effort. All are casting about to find short cuts to fortune, and the conclusion to which most of them come is that there is no short cut to this much-desired goal except gambling, either of the frank and open kind or disguised by phraseology that gives it a more respectable color.

A Substitute for Leather. Leather possesses such excellent qualiies for the many purposes to which it is put that it would seem idle to seek a substitute. Nevertheless there are many not put his thanks into concrete form, he persons who, while they find that leather serves as an effectual protective covering their old parents they meet and stretch for the foot, find also that it is often ob stinate in adapting itself to the requirements of individual feet or to the more or less physical abnormalities to which so many are subject. In such cases, if comfort is to be expected, only the most supple and yielding quality should worn. At the same time, of course, it should be waterproof and durable These qualities, so far as we have been able to judge, belong in a satisfactory degree to an interesting and new mate rial called "flexus fibra." It appears to be a flax-derived material, suitably pre pared and oiled, so that to all appearance t is leather. It is particularly suppl and flexible, and takes polish equally well with the best kinds of calf. We have recently had occasion to wear

boot of which the "vamp" or cut-front section consists entirely of flexus fibra and have purposely submitted it to some what undue strain, in spite of which no cracking of the material was perceived while the sense of comfort to the foot was very evident. Flexus fibra, being a material of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the Tests with a view to prove its feet. damp-resisting power were made with the material by placing a small section over an open glass tube with true ends, so that on applying pressure on the other end of the tube it was found necessary to be practically air-tight. This having been ascertained, a little water was place ed in the tube resting on the flexus fibra and pressure once more applied. After some time traces only of liquid had oozed through; but, of course, this was an exaggerated state of things, and, as matter of fact, no oozing of water took place at all when it was simply allowed to rest on the material for several hours. The structure of flexus fibra is beter seen when the oil in it is removed with ether, to which it imparts distinct fluorescence, and when the black dve is washed out (being at the same time changed to red) by hydrochloric acid.-The Lancet.

The Victoria Enquiry. Valetta, July 24.- A great quantity of etails as to the closing of the bulkeads and the hatches of the Victoria was brought in evidence before the court martial to-day by Captain Bourke and others. Most of the testimony indicated that in the great haste many doors were left wholly or partly unfastened, and they were pushed open by the force of the incoming water. Captain Bourke was unable to give any reason for the jamming of the Victoria's helm after the collision. It is supposed, however, 'tl:at the heavy influx of water upset the hydraulic apparatus.

To give pills and purgatives for sluggishness of the liver is like giving a weak man whisky to keep him working. They excite the digestive organs to overwork, but leave them weaker and less able to perform their functions. Eseljay's Liver Lozenges assist nature to do its work and at the same time strengthen the digestive system. They are 25c. a box at drug stores.

Is your tongue coated? It is biliousness. Get Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at onec. 25c. Don't wait till you're down sick. If your tongue is coated get a box of Eseljay's layer Lozenges at once. 25c. a box at

In leaving the cemeteries on the day

Are you subject to sick headache? So were others, before they used Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you. 25c.

THE POOR IN LONDON.

Good Place for a Man of Small In the country the poor man is bound.

In London he is free; there is no street he may not tread; there is no form of enjoyment he may not share. In public places he is the equal of the millionaire. He must be a poor man indeed if in dirty weather he cannot ride in carriages For a few coppers he can ride anywhere and everywhere. He is as well-off as regards means of locomotion as the man who spends a thousand pounds a year upon his stables. The pleasures of the palate are not cut off from him. He is not restricted in his choice of foods. All the produce of all the seas and countries of the earth is offered in the streets of London, in good condition, and at prices which bring it within the reach of all but the pauper. The artisan has the choice of innumerable dinging-rooms, in which a constant variety of well-cooked meats and vegetables may be obtained for sums ywhich are well within his means. There is in London no hour of the day or night in which he cannot obtain something to eat or drink, and that something which is just the thing he wants. As for the poor man who, in social position, is supposed to be just above the artisan, for a shilling he can have a sumptuous hot dinner every day of his life; and he has his choice of ten or a dozen dishes every time he sits at table. He is always welcome; every whit. as welcome as the milionaire, and he receives exactly the same treatment as would be meted out to Sir Aaron Moses, if Sir Aaron were to take it into his

head to dine for a shilling. Palaces are kept up in London, not especially for the rich man, but for the poor man first of all. To how many places of free public resort is he invitedan invitation of which he very rightly does not scruple to avail himself when ever he is in the mood. Think of the constantly increasing numbers of free libraries, of art galleries, of museums, of recreation grounds, in which he is solicited to make himself at home. He gets there for nothing, what he could not get in the country in exchange for the whole earnings of his life. It is getting to be more and more understood that a great city is, practically, an aggregation of poor men, and that, therefore, it behooves a great city, before all the other portions of the world, to be the poor man's para-

A poor man need know no monotony in London, and to realize what that means it is necessary to know something of that outer darkness of monotony which imbrutes the countryman. A bewildering variety of entertainment is offered to him on every hand. For nothing at all, or in exchange for the most trivial sums, he can become acquainted with all art, and science, and literature. He can listen to the best of music-and the worst But his perennial, and his cheapest,

and perhaps his best entertainment may

be derived from the mere presence of the great city itself. Few of the wise men seem to realize—is it because they themselves have none of them ever been poor? -what a happy hunting-ground to the poor man are the London streets. They are always with him, and, though he may still is thankful that they are. They are is to the countryman. And there is in all to him: they are much more to reason why this should be so. That reason is that not only the proper, but the most engrossing, study of mankind is not inanimate nature, but man. Rich folks meet each other in each other's drawingrooms. Society is all the world to them, and society is a good part of the world to the poor man, too; only his drawingroom is the London streets, and I am not sure that his drawing-room is not almost as good a one as the rich man's. At any rate, it serves his purpose quite as well .- All the Year Round

Carnegie's Gorgeous Turn-Out. A few minutes before ten o'clock this morning, says the Pall Mall Gazette, one of the most perfectly appointed and splendidly horsed coaches that has been en in London this year drove up to The horses the door of the Metropole. were four beautifully-matched bright bays, with two grand creatures at the The coachman and guard were as perfect in their way as the wheelers. They were dressed in blue coats that fitted without a wrinkle, and white breaches that did not crease even at the back of the knees. Their faces were round and smooth and sleek and cleanshaved, and their complexions were exquisite pink and white. Their silk hats shone like Arthur Roberts' best Coddington, and as they moved about you could see on their burnished surfaces the dancing reflections of the Nelson monument and the innumerable windows of the ave nue hotels. The surface of the coach rivalled the hats themselves. The harness, gold-plated, bore little gold horses, each one with the initial C framed in stars. On each of the doors of the resplendent vehicle was the monogram 'A. C.," and on the high panel was a device of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, mingling graceful folds above the initials "A. C." This device suggested the noble dream of Anglo-American unification, and the ititals were those of the author of the proposal, Andrew Carnegie. For the coach and the harness and the bright bays and the servant belong the Democrat triumphant, and at 10 o'clock he and Mrs. Carnegie, with a party of freiends were to start on a holiday jaunt, taking in some of the most beautiful scenery in England on their way to his Scottish castle. It was certainly a very elegant looking turnout; "an uncommon nice little lot," the cabmen of the rank admitted.

MY IRISH SWEETHEART.

Not skylark in the blue at morn,
Nor blackbird in the grove.
Nor throstle from the dew-wet thorn
Can match the voice I love;
And love, with trust that will not fail
Through time or sorrow, lies
Beneath the blue-veined lids that veil
My Irish sweeheart's eyes.

To mate her lips no rose is found,
Her neck is white as foam.
Her laughter has the joyous sound
Of mountain rilis at home;
Though bent beneath her airy tread,
Each daisy from the grass
Will quickly lift its tender head
Erect to see her pass

And naught she knows of guile or wrong More than the dalsies do,
But, ohl her faith is deep and strong,
Her love for me is true;
And longingly one prayer I frame—
To breathe my native air,
To see green Ulster's hills, and claim To see green Ulster's hills, a My Irish sweetheart there.

-M. Roche in Donahoe's Magazine.

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Declined London, July 2 on behalf of hi May, has decline ceive the weddi couple by the (bor Association ent in question bound in boards ing titles, "Fac Old Nobility." Kings" and "Th

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Chole Paris, Juy 25 here states that out in St. Louis disease is believe from Naples, w ing ravages.

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London, July shortly be issue the Good Templ aside a special for the Victoria member of whi of the war ship teresting fact the same order disaster that o 1878. Then a ber was saved. the world will nte to a fund morial to the

The efforts to tailors' strike no avail and w proprietors and mediately put men and will cation with th The latter say out until they are allowed a the internation

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one Will Never Reach Port, Another Still at Sea.

Duke and Duchess of York Refuse an Insulting Gift-Report That France Will Blockade Siamese Ports Premature Cholera Breaks Out in Southern France.

Queenstown, July 25 .- The long distance ocean race from San Francisco to Queenstown is practically finished. The five vessels that took part in the race They were the bark are all British. Pinmore, Captain Maxwell, and the ships City of Athens, Captain Morrison; Bowden, Captain Law; Lochee, Captain Barrett; Lord Templemore, Captain Walker. The Pinmore arrived here on July 17th; and the City of Athens and Lochee arrived to-day. The Bowden will never arrive, having being wrecked on April 27th on Ono Island, one of the Friendly group. All the vessels, with the excep-tion of the Athens, sailed on the following day. Each captain put up \$250 of his share, the winner of the race to take \$1000 and the second to have his stake. The Pinmore won \$1000, and the City of Athens, which was first to arrive today, saved her captain's \$250. All the contestants which have arrived report having seen ice in south Atlantic. The Lord Templemore has not been heard of since she left San Francisco.

Declined to be Insulted.

London, July 25 .- The Duke of York, on behalf of himself and the Princess May, has declined with thanks to receive the wedding present voted the couple by the Central Independent Labor Association of Bradford. The present in question consisted of four books bound in boards and bearing the following titles, "Facts for Socialists," "Our Old Nobility," "The New Book of Kings" and "The New Book of Lords." "The New Book of

Paris, Juy 25 .- A despatch received here states that the cholera has broken out in St. Louis, Southern France. The from Naples, where it is causing alarming ravages.

Prematurely Reported. Paris, July 25.—It now appears that the reports current yesterday that the French government had notified the various powers of her intention to blockade the ports of Siam were premature. No such notification has been officially addressed to the powers.

shortly be issued by the grand lodge to the Good Templars of the world, setting had been received at the legation, yes exhibits direct from Chicago to San aside a special day for memorial services terday, from Bangkok. Upon seeing M. Francisco and to add to it exhibits from for the Victoria lodge of the order every member of which was lost by the sinking of the war ship Victoria. It is an indisaster that overtook the Eurydice in morial to the lodge.

The efforts to effect a settlement in the tailors' strike appear to have been to no avail and war has been declared. The proprietors announce that they will immediately put on forces of non-union men and will have no further communiation with the members of the union. The latter say they are prepared to hold out until they get what they want. They are allowed a certain amount neekly by the international union.

Wrecked at Midnight.

Boston, July 25.-The New York mail train that left Park Square station on the Providence division of the Old Col-ony system of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, at one minute past midnight, was wrecked at Dodgeville village, a suburb of Attleoro, about 1 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of engine 147, two U. S. mail cars, baggage car and several passenger coaches. The engine and two first-class cars were thrown from the track within a stone's throw of the station. A freight train from Boston had passed through Attlebore at midnight and switched off some cars at Dodgeville, and one was left on the main track in the way of the mail train. The mail train was travelling at 40 miles an hour when it met the obstacle. The engine was badly demolished and the forward mail car completely wrecked. Mail clerk C. J. Miller, of New York, was instantly killed. Another clerk, Murphy, was seriously hurt, and several passengers were injured but none seriously.

Ottawa, July 25.—The Manitoba school case cannot be tried until a new judge is appointed on the Supreme Court bench. Justice Sedgwick cannot sit on it as it was before him in a variety of ways when he was deputy minister of which cannot be heard until the new appointment is made, for the same reason t is generally understood that Judge King of New Brunswick will get the

Canadian Cattle Sales.

London, July 25 .- At Deptford to-day 800 Canadian animals were cleared. Trade was steadier and the nest heasts nade 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 800; second class sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

Scottish Americans.

Chicago, July 25.-The great festival of the North American United Caledonian Association, which includes all the leading Scottish organizations in the United States and Canada, ened tofive halls have been secured as head- of ministers was summoned at the inguests and assignment to quarters. ty arrived this morning and were cor- was the situation in Bangkok

dially welcomed. Among the promin-ent arrivals reporting at headquarters vere: Col. A. A. Stevenson and William Rutherford, Montreal; W. D. McIntosh Mearns, San Francisco; John Young, Mearns, San Francisco, Golden, N. New York; Samuel Laurie, Auburn, N. Omaha, Neb.; ARRIVAL OF TWO MORE COMPETITORS R. R. Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; Simon Clark, PANIC Duluth, Minn; Walter Scott, New York, and Dr. James Mills, Janesville, Wis.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Gravity of the Franco-Siamese Affair Felt on all Sides.

London, July 24.—The Times says editorially this morning: "Great Britain's main-objection in the matter is against making British and French possession in Asia conterminous. If so desired, she might warn France of the dangers she is running by reminding her of the Tonquin fiasco."

The Bangkok correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "The irritation of the British colony is intense at the seeming apathy of the home government." Bangkok, July 24.-M. Pavie, French minister, has lowered the flag over his office and notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go aboard the French war ship Inconstante | will open their doors at once, as they are Wednesday. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the Lutin and Comte down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be under the protection of the Dutch consul.

Paris, July 24.-La Liberte says that the French gunboats probably will go down the river, shell and destroy Paknam forts, and then return to their positions before Bangkok to bombard the place. Some painful measures are necessary, adds this journal, for the preservation of the prestige of France, France will seize and hold Battabang and Angkor as guarantees that her demands will be satisfied.

Le Debats says that Siam, as a rice producing country, probably does not greatly fear the blockade. As for the operations on land, Le Debats thinks the Siamese will be provided surreptitiously by Great Britain with all the arms they need.

The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to denunciations of Great Britain as to the matter at issue between France and Siam. Great Britain is reproached by them with supporting the Siamese in opposition to the just demands of France and with planning to give the Siamese secret aid when hostilities begin. The extreme Conservative and Radical papers alone abstain form discussing the situation. disease is believed to have been imported They are holding back so as to denounce the government in case the Siamese ven- midnight. They will probably remain ture prove a fizzle. A despatch from Rome says that Italy

has Great Britain to protect Italian subment of the trouble.

Pavie embark he added that the Siamese government might decide to accept the terms of the ultimatum. This suppositeresting fact that an entire lodge of tion, however, was merely personal, and the same order was lost in the terrible did not rest on any definite information. Le Temps says that the beginning of 1878. Then as now not a single mem- the blockade will be deferred until Falls about 4:30 this morning. Spreadber was saved. The Good Templars of Thursday or Friday to enable France to ing of the rails caused the wreck at a the world will also be asked to contribute to a fund for the erection of a meal al law. Besides the blockade, military track. Five coaches loaded with people, operations will be opened shortly. The most of whom were on their way to Chi details of the preparations are still undetermined. They will be settled at a bankment. Nobody was killed outright. cabinet council within a day or two. but 30 were injured, five seriously. All Steps will be taken at Indo-China towards serious action after the arrival of cial train and sent to the city hospital. that battalion of the foreign legation. A dozen doctors from Akron were on The second portion of this battalion sail- the train. ed from Marseilles yesterday. The native militia will be reorganized, and to-

gether with the imported companies of the foreign legion will co-operate with the force already in active service in the Kwong district. New York, July 24.-A London dispatch states that the Marquis of Salisbury three years ago made an agreement with M. Waddington, the French ambassador to London, by which India should occupy the Shan states, between Burmah and the northwest frontier of Siam, while France was to have all the left bank of the Mekong river. If this is so the question as it effects Great Britain will resolve itself into the delimination of the frontiers by a boundary

commission. That France expected such a juxtaposition of the British and French territory is shown by an important article in the Paris Temps, which declares that the theory of "buffer" states has had its day, as is proved by the mixing up of the British and French possessions in Asia, Africa, Oceania and America. Great Britain herself has been the first to destroy buffer states, and a common frontier is better calculated to preserve peace than the existence of buffer states, which are generally mere fields for the intrigues of over-zealous

functionaries. Washington, July 24.-So far as the

state department is informed there are no American citizens residing in Siam except missionaries. It is not believed necessary to take any special measures for their protection. The United States have no representative in Siam. The consul-general at Bangkok, Mr. Boyd, is in this country at present, leaving the office in his son's charge, the vice-consul. justice. There are other five cases If the wellfare of the missionaries is which were passed over at last term, and | threatened, which is unlikely, they can, without doubt, secure protection on application to the minister of some other nation. The commercial interests of the United States in Siam are insignificant, the exports being very few and the imports being made up of teak wood, used in shipbuilding, and some trifles of Oriental and Malay decorative work.

London, July 24.-The Franco-Siamse complications have been the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the house of commons to-day. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties, and the latest news from Bangkok and Paris is read with much anxiety and eagerness on all sides, regret being expressed that the British war ship in Siamese waters was not reinforced a States and Canada, dened to outnumber those of the French a hun-The first Methodist church and dred to one. This afternoon a council. A prime minister's room of the house of

THE PERSON OF TH

Swamp the Tacoma Banks.

RULES THE MULTITUDE

Traders' and National May Stand if the Stampede Stops.

Vide-President Stevenson's Triumphal Progress-Oregon Will Help California's Winter Fair-Raflway Disaster in Ohio-Great Opium Seizure at

Tacoma, Wash., July 25.-This morning as soon as the banks opened there was a steady stream of frightened depositors pouring in. At nearly all the prominent banks they are being raid promptly on demand, and it is hoped that this foolish scramble which has already closed three prominent banks will soon cease. When it does there is no doubt that the Traders' and Tacoma National in good condition to do business but not to stand a stampede.

The Financial Cyclone Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.-The Bank of Commerce did not open this morning. The Indiana Naional Bank has issued notice of suspension. Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.-The Wisconsin Fire and Insurance Bank is

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—The Merchants' National Bank suspended this Louisville, Ky:-(1:30 p. m.)-The Fourth National bank has closed its doors.

closed.

Stevenson's Triumphal Progress. Portland, Ore., July 25.-Vice-President Stevenson and party arrived here this morning at 7:30 amid the booming of cannon and blowing of steam whistles. He was escorted to the Portland Hotel for breakfast and afterwards taken for a drive through the city. An immense procession, including companies from the regular army at Vancouver, the militia, Portland fire department, etc., paraded the streets. The vice-president and party will visit the coast defense vessel Monterey this afternoon and this evening will hold a public reception at the Portland hotel, leaving for the Sound at

at Tacoma and Seattle for a few hours.

Oregon Will Help. jects in Siam, and the Siamese minister in this city has not yet received his pass- has been received from Wm. H. Murports from the French government. Im- ray and W. C. Quinby, Portland, say mediately after Pavie's departure from ing that they had been assured by the Bangkok, however, he will go to Lisbon chamber of commerce, board of immigraor Madrid, as he is accredited to Spain tion, mayor of Portland, managers of and Portugal as well as to France. The the Portland industrial associations and minister still hopes for a peaceful settle-ment of the trouble.

bankers that a strong effort will be made to have Oregon well represented London, July 25.—An address will The Siamese secretary of the legation at the California midwinter fair. It is

> the industrial exhibition. The Rails Spread. Cuyahoga Falls, O., July 25 .- A section of the B. & O. express, westbound, was wrecked a mile east of Munroe cago, were thrown down a ten-foot em the maimed were taken to Akron by spe-

Stuffed With Opium. San Francisco, July 25.-Among the trunks which were landed from the steamer Walla Walla when she arrived from Puget Sound ports last Tuesday, was a trunk of the cheap, tin-covered kind for which no owner appeared. There was no name on the tag, which was simply marked "San Francisco, via Railroad tags on the trunk Tacoma. showed that it had been sent to St. Paul from British Columbia and then forwarded to Tacoma. Custom house officials are of opinion that the trunk was placed on board the Walla Walla by mistake, and that the intention was to have it come to San Francisco by rail, when it would have been claimed and taken away without any one being the wiser as to its contents, as none of the overland freight coming from towns within the United States by rail is searched, but freight that comes on the steamer is When the trunk was opened yesterday it was found to contain 230 tins of opium valued at \$2.070.

The Wales Family. London, July 25.-The Prince of Wales left town for the season to-day, going to Goodwood to visit the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, whose guest he will be until Friday. Thence he will proceed to Cowes, where he will stay for a fortnight, living on board the royal yacht Osborne, afterwards going to Homburg for a stay of three weeks. That friendly relations between the Prince and his wife are still strained is evidenced by the fact that the Princess, with her daughters Victoria and Maud, have gone to Denmark to remain until the end of September.

Professional Beggars. Kingston, Ont., July 25.-William Thomas, a Montreal lad aged 18, was arrested here yesterday for begging in the streets. He had his right arm done up in plaster paris and was shamming a broken arm. The police sawed off the plaster and the arm was found uninjured. Before the magistrate he admitted the fraud and said that two other tramps had put the fixtures on him and he had done the begging. On promising to leave the city he was discharged.

The Anarchist Execution. London, July 25 .- Discussing the action of Gov. Altgeld in pardoning the month ago, as British interests in Siam anarchists, the Weekly Times and Echo, organ of the radical element of the wage-earners of Great Britain, says that at the time of the conviction of Spies quarters for the organization. To-day stance of Lord Rosebery, secretary of and his associates it took the same is being devoted to the reception of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the ground now hid down by Gov. Altgeld, that the anarchists did not have a fair elegation of over 100 from New York commons. The only subject discussed trial and that the court was prejudiced against them, and that it has never fail- of the Indiana.

which the prosecution was conducted. The paper goes on to say that it is too late unfortunately to pardon those who and Hugh Miller, Toronto; Thomas Waddell, Pittston, Pa.; Capt. J. B. Frantic Depositors Threaten to Wayne, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James Swamp the Tacoma Banks. One day the story of the Chicago riots will be told without exaggeration, and something like justice will be done to

men who, whatever their faults, were

certainly judicially murdered.

Hudson River Tunnel. Jersey City, July 25.-The question of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson River Tunnel Company is before Chancellor McGill today. The scheme was originated by English capitalists, and a capital of English capitalists, and a capital of \$10,000,000 was subscribed or pledged. In 1881 a mortgage of \$10,000,000 was executed to the Central Trust Company. and a second one for \$2,750,000 in 1889 to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Work has been carried on for five years at the foot of 15th street, and the tunnel has been extended 200 feet under the bed of the river towards New York. The project, however, has been practically abandoned, and there is nothing but the big hole under the

Running to Poor Business. the World's Fair proving beneficial for the St. Lawrence river business, it has had an opposite effect, the mail steamers placed on the route not having had suf-

lars that have been sunk.

Irish Home Rule. London, July 24.- The House of Commons, sitting as a committee of the whole on the Home Rule hill, discussed this evening Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause, which proposes that Ireland's contribution to the Imperial exchequer shall be one-third of her total revenue for six years. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Gosenen, chancellor of the exchequer of the last Salisbury government. For nearly two hours he analyzed and criticized Mr. Gladstone's financial programme for Ireland. Nobody had ever contended seriously before this Home Rule bill was introduced. he said, that Ireland was overtaxed. The suggestion of the present proposal that the burden of indirect taxation ought to be reduced, was ridiculous. Mr. Goschen repudiated with considerable heat, the charge that the last Salisbury cobinet had given Ireland sops for conciliatory purposes. It was untrue, he said, that troops were kept in Ireland to oppress the people. They were retained on Irish soil simply from a military forcing many of them to quit point of view. This disposition was convenient and expedient. Shortly before midnight Chairman Mellor applied the closure to the debate and the clause in

Immigration From Europe. New York, July 24.- The report of Immigration Commissioner Senner shows that of the 343,422 immigrants landed in New York for the year ending June 30, the new commissioner has handled dred and thirty-seven of the 458 contract twelve convicts sent back to Europe landed during the past year: Swedish, 29,230; Russian, 28,343; Irish, 28,756; Austrian, 25,111; Hungarian, 20,023; English, 14,995; Norwegian, 13,260; Po-

Cowboys and Sheep Herders. Albuquerque, N. M., July 25.—News tween, cowboys and Mexican sheep herders on St. Augustine plains in Servia county. Three unknown cowboys rode up to several sheep herders and began abusing and hitting them with their Antonio Labato, one of the men whips. abused, offered resistance and struck one of the cowboys when the latter commenced shooting, one shot taking effect in the lower part of Labato's body. The cowboys then retreated and the companions of the wounded man took him to a house, where he died. For the past week there has been had blood between these men, and it is feared the present killing will result in more bloodshed:

Caused Dire Consternation. Philadelphia, July 26.-As a result of the indiscretion of a local manufacturer of rot beer, who adorned the labels on the bottles containing his product with the white ribbon symbol used by the heretofore innocent beverage will in futention of the lady crusaders against post haste to the manufacturer in quesdulge in his beverage and did not indorse its use by others, and asking him to remove the insignia of their order from his bottles. The manufacturer of tains that it is a strictly temperance drink and that he has a perfect right to lings. use the white ribbon label. The W. C. T. U. now threatens to place root beer of all kinds under the ban of its disapproval and to adopt legal measures if necessary to protect the emblem of its cause.

American Battleships. Philadelphia, July 26.—The first triple

screw vessel ever built for this govern ment, the Columbia, is now practically completed, and has already been examined and pronounced to meet the specifications by the examining board, of which Admiral Belknap is president. It is expected that the speed test will be made this afternoon, although several of the government officers who are to be present on behalf of the navy department have not yet arrived at the Cramps' shipyard. The required speed is 21 knots an hour. The hull of the new cruiser Brooklyn, the keel of which was laid a week ago, s already beginning to assume shape. She will be the sister ship of the New York, although her displacement, 9100 tons, is just 1000 tons greater than that

ed to protest against the unfairness with BEHRING SEAPATROL

gress to Headquarters.

Sealers This Year Made the Biggest Catch on Record.

Most of it Said to Have Been Taken in Japanese Waters-Some on the Russian Side - Only a Few in Alaska-Anxiety for the U.S.S. Philadelphia -Reduced to Penury.

Washington, July 26.-Commander Nicoll Ludlow, writing on June 27th from Ounalaska, where the Mohican was anchored, reports the operations of the Behring Sea patrol to date. He reports | 27th. river to show for the millions of dolhaving seen the majority of the sealing vessels reported to him as having cleared from Victoria, and other points for Kingston, Ont., July 25.—Instead of sealing. The usual note of warning to ers on the Aleutian islands and along ficient patronage to pay expenses so far. the coast and on the way up Commander Ludlow and his assistants learned that nearly 80,000 skins had already been secured by the hundred odd sailing cruft | manding the only possible avenue of apese waters, while another 6,000 recently consigned to British Columbia, it is alleged, were captured on the Russian coast, leaving 12,000 for the Alaskan coast and Behring Sea.

It is the largest catch at this early period for many years. How many of the rifle of the latter to be discharged these skins were taken in Behring Sea through his head. Koolau then poured can only be conjectured. Reports about a volley of thirty or forty shots rapidly large captures on the Russian coast and from his German magazine rifle, his wife Japan islands are taken with a grain of and child loading the magazines. Sever-

salt by the officials here. patrol fleet, but the patrol is inadequate. Delay in the departure of the fleet this | find a point commanding Koolau's ledge year led officials to expect less efficient from above. work than last year. Besides, the fleet last year had the good luck to capture a supply steamer at a comparatively early date, thus crippling the poachers by his men had abandoned Koolau, he havgrounds with empty hatches before com- nelu search was being made for the other mencing operations. Large captures made thus far will not apparently have the effect of reducing the price for sealquestion was adopted by a vote of :26 | skins delivered in British Columbia, sold at \$14 per skin, an unusually high price.

Where is the Philadelphia? Washington, July 26.-The U.S. S. Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific sta- Waimea where his friends are living. tion, arrived at Rio de Janeiro from New York on the 9th inst., since which date nothing has been heard from her. The 179,246 during his three months term, only word expected was that she had Of the 69 arriving with disease, barred left there for the Pacific in the absence the Government express great satisfacduring the year, 61 have been barred of instructions to do so. It is not luring the last three months. One hun-lred and thirty-seven of the 458 contract | cruise to the Pacific, where she is greatlaborers held came under the supervision ly needed, even in consequence of trou-of Dr. Senner's officials. Ten of the ble in Brazil. The Philadelphia is bound for Samoa, and Secretary Greswere discovered since April 1. The fol- ham desires to have her there as soon lowing were the principal nationalities as possible. Her sailing orders permitted her to stop at Rio for coal, and estimated she could fill her bunkers in five days. The impression at the department is that she sailed from Rio about lish, 11,983; Italian, 69,437; German, the 25th inst., and is now nearing Valparaiso, Chili, which is her next stopping place. The distance between the two ports is about 2,750 miles, and can be covered by the Philadelphia easily in has reached this city of a conflict be- 15 days. Lack of direct information on the subject is attributed to the fact that the cable service is seriously interrupted at present. The navy depart-ment has been informed by cable that the U. S. S. Monocacy arrived at Chinking, China, yesterday, and that the Marion had left Chemulpo.

Reduced to Penury. New York, July 26.-An uncommon ase came up in the criminal court of this city to-day. It was that of Lleyd Aspinwall, whose inability to procure the necessities of life on an income of \$60,-000 a year has led him into certain transactions which resulted in his prosecution on a charge of forgery. It is said that young Aspinwall was reduced to such a state of penury that his linen was soiled and his silk underwear frayed and torn in many places. His defense against his creditors, who have been endeavoring to attach his income, is simi-W. C. T. U., it is probable that this lar to that which the Supreme Court of New York held to be sufficient in the ture be put in the same category with case of Howell Osborne, whose income whiskey and other strong drinks by the of \$35,000 a year had been garnisheed, postles of temperance. As soon as the the court of last resort holding that this bnoxious labels were brought to the at- amount was necessary to maintain Mr. Osborne in his station in life, and theredrunkenness they dispatched a protest fore releasing his income from the claims of the creditors. Aspinwall belongs to tion, notifying him that they did not in- a dozen fashionable clubs, is fond of good dinners, yachting and driving, and has a decided weakness for comic opera stars of the feminine persuasion. said that the denial of some of these the popping beverage, however, main-luxuries for a time may possibly enable him to stave off the criminal proceed-

> 'Frisco's Future Fair. San Fransisco, Juy 26.—At the headquarters of the executive committee of the midwinter fair it was stated this morning that \$300,000 had been actually subscribed, and that \$400,000 was "in sight." The committee expect to have 3000 men at work in two weeks. A dispatch was received from Chicago this morning saying that 100 of the Brifish exhibitors had expressed their willinguess to send exhibits to San Francisco.

Commercial Travellers' Day.

Chicago, July 26.-To-day is commercial travellers' day at the World's Fair, until he sends back his report, which and Jacksen Park probably contains more of that class than ever before gathered in one place. They arrived by twos and threes, by car-loads, train-loads and boat-loads. The celebration was begun with a meeting in Festival Hall at 11 o'clock, when the delegates were welcomed to the city and the free dom thereof was given them in a characteristic speech by Mayor Harrison. John C. Fennimore of Ohio then addressof her predecessor, and she will also be John C. Fennimore of Ohio then address-20 feet longer. The keel of the battleship ed his brother "knights of the grip" on Iowa, the last which the Cramps will "The World's Committee of Commerce," build under their present contracts, will and W. F. Mitchell of Iowa followed be laid in a few days. Her tonnage will be 11,300, or 1000 tons greater than that of the Indiana.

with some reminiscences of previous to the labor question, finances, or the tening to several informal addresses the present system of land holdings.

drummers separated for lunch. Many special features have been arranged by the management for their entertainment this afternoon and evening, including a parade of the various savage colonies of Commander Ludiow Reports Pro-

AFFAIRS AT HAWAII

FLEET TOO SMALL FOR THE PURPOSE Fighting the Escaped Lepers—The Political Situation.

San Francisco, July 25.-The United Press correspondent at Honolula, writing under date of July 18th, per steamer Oceanic, which arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says:-

On the 17th, Hon. Wm. D. Alexander was appointed special Hawaiian Com-missioner to Washington to assist in the negotiations for annexation. Mr. Alexander is the leading historian of Hawaii, and is widely known in scientific circles abroad. He was Hawaiian Commissioner to the Meridian Congress in 1884, at Washington. Messrs. Thurston and Alexander will not be fettered by precise instructions, but left free to yield to the reasonable wishes of the administration. Mr. Alexander will go on or about the

The Iawalani arrived on the 9th from the seat of operations at Kalalau, bringing one soldier disabled by falling down a precipice, and five others, who were sealing. The usual note of warning to captured in their escape upon a difficult keep out of the sealing grounds was ismountain trail. All the lepers are now sued to all these vessels. From trad- accounted for except Koolau, who killed Sheriff Stoltz. He was finally driven to bay, with his wife and child, upon a narrow ledge high up the precipice and shel tered by dense forest and bush. He lay behind a small barricade of stones, comengaged in this work during the present proach, which was by an extremely diffiyear. Skippers, however, say they have cult trail. On two successive days the taken nearly 60,000 of these in Japan-soldiers attacked his lair by force. At the first assault Anderson was shot in the shoulder and fell down the precipice and died soon after. The second day McCabe, who was in advance, had the left side of his skull fractured, and falling against Hirchburg behind, caused al men were bruised by falling from the No one doubts the vigilance of the trail at this time, none seriously. When the steamer left, efforts were making to

On the 10th the Iawalani took down Attorney-General Smith with ten sharpshooters. They found that Larsen and ing disappeared. At Haerna and Hierlepers in hiding there, Mr. Smith at once took the whole force back to Kalalau and has occupied Camp Doyle. A personal inspection of the ledge satisfies him of Koolau's escape, he having evidently worked his way up through the bush towards Waimea. He is thought to be hiding in the fastnesses above Smith re-embarked the forces and returned to Honolulu on the 13th. The highest praise is accorded to the courage shown by the soldiers. The friends of tion at this evidence of the serviceable agement by the Royalists.
The bodies of three men who were

killed were brought back to Honolulu. A grand military funeral was given them on the 16th. Rev. Dr. Beckwith delivered an impressive eulogy over the bodies in the old legislative hall. Great masses of flowers were contributed by the citizens. Seventy-five carriages followed the

Paul Neumann, lately the Queen's agent to Washington, has just issued a manifesto in the form of an open letter to President Dole. Mr. Neumann begins by attributing the hard times to the present political uncertainty. He asks 'Why is there this delay in positive action?" He goes on to define such action as consisting in ascertaining the will of the Hawaiian people by a plebiscite of qualified voters. This Mr. Neumann demands in the name of justice, also as due to the United States, whose representative, Mr. Stevens, is charged with having effected the late political change. He adds that it should be done in order "to save our great neighbor from a disagreeable task' in compelling it. The answer to this demand of Mr. Neumann and those who represent the position taken by the great body of whites who created and now support the Provisional Government, is that they made the revolution themselves, unaided by Mr. Stevens, and that they cannot surrender the business interests in the islands, almost exclusively in their hands, to be controlled by the votes of natives, the majority of whom are incapable and full of race jealousy, and who are wasting their existence. Pending the result of negotiations for

annexation these whites propose to carry on the present Government. In case o the failure of annexation, such political adjustments would be adopted as seem to be for the best interests of all. These supporters of the Government regard sustained attacks such as Mr. mann's are expected to be, as calculated only to develop and verify the inherent strength of the Government. Everything is now apparently quiet; no conspiracies are known to be in progress. Correspondence from here a month ago reported the annexationists to be planning to kill the Queen and leading Royalists, in the event of a Royalist rising, as threatened. There seems to be some heated talk of this sort among the young volunteers, who had a good deal of night service in consequence of the dynamite conspiracy. Enquiry shows that there was

never any organized plan of action; Minister Blount has concluded his report on Hawaiian affairs, and it is stated he would probably forward it to Washington by the steamer Australia, which was to sail on the 19th. It is reported he has given the Provisional Government to understand that nothing will be done may be acted upon during the extra ses sion of Congress, in August. The opinion prevails in official circles that after re-ceiving Minister Blount's report President Cleveland will re-submit the Harri son treaty of annexation or some modification thereof to the Senate. The new treaty previously mentioned in the dispatches was drawn up here to be submitted to the United States Government, It will be withheld waiting action on Mr. Blount's report. The latest reports con cerning the document are that it is straight treaty of annexation without conditions, in which no reference occurs Victoria, Friday, July 28, 1893.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS

The board of school trustees is hardly to be congratulated on its method of transacting the business connected with the new schools. Its very bad mistake in setting aside the consulting architect's judgment in regard to the plans and replacing it by its own is accentuated by the petition of the North Ward people against the substituted plan. The petition has been granted and the objectionable plan has been unloaded on the people of the South Ward, who are no more in love with it than were the others. Then the South Ward residents take very grave objection to the site selected for their ward school, so they have double reason to find fault with the actions of the board. Their indignation is all This material was quarried in Terrethe greater because they feel that the selection of both the site and the plan have been brought in by rail, but teams was not dictated by any eager desire to serve the public interest. It might have the cost of transportation higher than been supposed that when the people were it otherwise would have been. There given the opportunity of electing their were, according to the calculation of school trustees they would secure the services of men ready to sink all private feet of stone cut. A man can cut tem ted to bail. considerations in regard for the public welfare. That this result has not been quite reached is obvious from the facts hours. But for stonecutters 48,865 hours connected with this South Ward school. An inconvenient site, an inferior plan, and a questionable mode of heating cannot be expected to recommend the new school to the ratepayers of James Bay. If any board of trustees can perpetrate more blunders than this in connection with one school building they will, we the proverhial leather medal.

THE PATRONS' PLATFORM.

As the Colonist has had something to say about the positions of the Liberal party and the Patrons of Industry, it may be well to show just what position the Patrons occupy. Here is their platform, as drawn up by their central, representative body:-

1.—Maintenance of British connection. 2.—Reservation of public lands for the actual settler.

3.-Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament. •4.—Rigid economy in every department of the public service.

5.—Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of Government 6.-Abolition of the Senate.

7.—Reduction of the Grand Jury from twenty-four members, as at present constituted, to twelve members; seven to constitute a quorum. 8.-A system of civil service reform

that will give each county power to anpoint or elect all county officials paid by them except county judges. 9.-Tariff for revenue only, and so ad-

justed as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life. 10 .- Reciprocal trade on fair and equit-

able terms between Canada and the Effectual legislation that will protect

labor, and the results of labor, from these combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or mon-12.-Prohibition of the bonusing of rail-

ways by government grants as contrary to public interest. 13.—Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal

14.—Conformity of electoral districts to county boundaries, as constituted for municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow

This platform is not identical at all points with the platform of the Liberal convention, and nobody that we know of has said it was. It will be noticed, however, that with regard to the tariff, the franchise, the public lands, the suppression of monopolies, and economical administration the Liberals and the Patrens take precisely the same ground. Whatever the Patrons may do with the Liberals, they cannot support the present Dominion Government with the slightest hope of seeing any part of their own platform made effective.

THOSE MONTREAL BRIDGES.

The Times has referred on different occasions to the scandal connected with the building of two bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Since then the investigating commission has been unearthing further details, and we take the liberty of borrowing the Mail's summary of the discoveries so far made. That paper says:

"Laborers were employed by the contractor at twelve and a half cents an hour, and relet to the government at 15 in which he has accomplished his task cents. Single-teams, hired at \$2 a day ed to the public at \$2.50 and \$5 respect- the valuable services they continually ively. The contractor, in a word, had a render on different occasions, the band splendid job. All he had to do was to be glad to see the Amateur Dramatic But the men also did well. They were occasion, when they met with such sigsupplied in unnecessary numbers, and nal success. consequently had little to do. Some of them were sagacious enough to leave the scene of operations immediately that they had registered themselves with the time-keeper as about to enter upon their work. They were evidently too conscientious to stand about and do not the Knights of Labor, he said:-"There thing. The drivers of the teams were is nothing in it. I have not thought of also rigid in their ideas of right and resigning. As to Mr. McGuire being my wrong. They carried material backward and forward, preferring this unnecessary labor to the disgrace of reter workman." maining idle. A few days ago the investigation into the affair was reopened with a view to receiving a report upon

with was lumber. Mr. Parizeau, a civil engineer, testified with respect to this branch of the enquiry that 4,540,856 feet of square timber had been delivered, but that 949,602 feet could not be found. Of pine deals 1.154,695 feet are represented as having been delivered; but 5,-292 only had been used, and there were 540,644 on hand. This leaves 608,759 feet unaccounted for. It is stated that a great deal of timber and lumber was used as scaffolding, which is quite reasonable. But the missing balance of 1.558,361 feet could scarcely cover that service. At all events it has already been declared by workmen that much of the lumber was carried away by teams. for the hire of which the country was paying. We were actually, if the witnesses are truthful, buying the lumber and meeting the cost of transporting it from the works to the yards of the individuals who were ultimately to use it. The stone appears to have been as expensive an item as the wood, bonne, twenty miles distant. It might were employed to haul it, thus making one of the commissioners, 2,568 square were charged, and the sum of \$19,000 was paid for work estimated to be worth \$900"

As the Mail remarks, the other side thas yet to be heard, and some of the worst features of the scandal may be modified by the evidence offered in behalf of the defence. Some of the Confeel certain, be most cheerfully awarded servative papers have already volunteered the explanation that a large amount of the missing timber was used in temporary or false work, and have argued from this that the scandal is not so very bad. With every desire to be fair and judge impartially, the onlooker will yet perforce come to the conclusion that the country was cheated out of a very large amount of money in connection with this public work. And he will be apt to remember that this is only one of a long series of robberies that has disgraced the Conservative regime.

NANAIMO

Nanaimo, July 25.—Carl August, aged 3, a son of Oscar Sundholm, died yesterday morning after terrible suffering through drinking a bottle of carbolic acid. The child's mother had gone out visiting and left the bottle containing the acid on the table. When the mother returned the child was lying on the floor unconscious. Medical aid was summoned. The funeral took place to-day. The whiskey peddling steamer Ina was brought in yesterday from Toba Inlet. where she was captured by Constable Anderson of Comox. Three prisoners, who were on the vessel, were marched to jail. Their names are James Stewart, Robert Bullock, of Vancouver, and R. Robinson of Schelt. There are two Indian witnesses. The Ina is a large craft for the business and is worth \$1,500. She was well loaded with Siwash whiskey. The prisoners will have a hearing to-day.

A laughable case arising from domestic disagreement was brought before Magistrate Planta yesterday. It was the wife suing her husband for assaulting her, and to judge by the way the woman used her tongue in court he could well be excused. The magistrate, who is an adept at peacemaking of this kind, suc- One delegate put it that if judicial busiceeded in arranging matters satisfactor-

A deputation of miners from Northfield waited on Mr. Robins to-day to ascertain whether it is the intention of the company to open Northfield again shortly. At the hour of writing the result was not known.

Charles Marsh told the police that the clothes found on Sunday belonged to him. He said the blood had got on them during a fight, and then not wanting them he had thrown them away. Nanaimo, July 26.-The Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, M. U., from all parts of the province congregated in the park yesterday, numbering close 1.000 members, to celebrate the Odd Fellows' day. Some enjoyed the privilege of visiting the mines, and were escorted through the dark regions by a courteous official. On the grounds a neat and interesting list of sports was witnessed. and was kept up long after the visitors had departed.

The aerial truck will be formally presented to the fire department this evening, after which a pleasant entertainment will be given by the ladies in hon-

The council have not sat for two consecutive meetings. Probably the majority of the aldermen are waiting until funds are available. Mr. Otto Wolfe, of the Grand Hotel,

has had a large painting executed on the wall of the bar room which will remind many Vancouverites that they are not far from home. The painting represents the Beaver on the rocks at the entrance to Vancouver, and the painter is deserving of praise for the neat way The Silver Cornet Band are soliciting subscriptions to enable them to purchase and double teams at \$4 a day were leas- a few more instruments. Considering should meet with success. Many would employ the labor and enjoy the profits. Company give their aid, as on a former

Powderly's Successor.

Scranton, Pa July 27 4 T. V. Powderly returned home to-day from a western trip, and being asked regarding a statement that he contemplated resigning his position as general master workman of successor, the laws of our order provide

-The iewelers of the city have agreed to close at 7 o'clock every evening exthe amount of material supplied and the except on Saturday. The movement will be inaugurated this evening and will amount used. The first point dealt last during the summer months.

New Westminster, July 25.—Harry Nicholson, carpenter, Capee Pass, was called to give evidence in the Steveston, liquor case yesterday in the district court. He was drunk and gave impertinent replies, for which he was premptly committed for contempt. In the afternoon a policeman was taking him home when they met T. C. Atkinson, police Nicholson at once began to magistrate. shuse the magistrate. Mr. Atkinson at once ordered his arrest, which was ac complished with difficulty. This morning ne was sentenced to two months' im-

prisonment for resisting the police. The Morton case was called in the police case this morning. A large crowd W. Davis, of Vancouver, was present. appeared for Morton in place of A. M. Henderson. By consent another adjournment was made for eight days. when the case must proceed. It is understood this adjournment is to allow the lacrosse association to take action in the If they do not the case will

A case which is said to resemble the notorious Boo Kim case has just come Last night at Ladner's Land-Chinese women, Con Hay and Kam Chi, were arrested on information laid by Tom Chue, the Chinese missionary of Victoria, charging one with being a keeper and the other a frequenter of a house of ill fame. The two women were brought to the city this morning and immediately arraigned in the district The case was adjourned eight court. days, and only one woman was admit The policeman testified square feet a day. Thus the work could that he had been offered a bribe of \$100 have been done in 256 days, or 2,560 to let her go. The whole of Chinatown hours But for stoneoutters 48 865 hours, is excited over the case, as it is alleged to be an attempt by the missionaries to get the women away from the highbind-

ers, who are living on their shame. New Westminster, July 26.-John H. Watson, foreman of the fire department, married Miss Nellie Deans of Port Kells

vesterday. There was a lively scene this morning n the district court when application was made to bail Gan Hov, who was held for being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame at Ladner's Landing. The bench said bail would be allowed if it was made clear whether the W.C.T.U. or the Chinamen were trying to retain her, and left the girl to decide. Then began a lively time, every Celestial in the room wanting to talk at once. The police were obliged to force them back, and only the principals were allowed to speak to the girl, who eventually said she would with her Chinese friends. But the W.C.T.U. is not beaten yet and several trump cards remain to be played Vancouver, July 27.—The Vancouver

schooner Beatrice shipped home 1,411 sealskins from Hakodate. Forty dollars a week has been guaranteed towards the stipend for the new rector of Christ church, from which Rev. H. P. Hobson was forced to retire. Bishop Silitoe, with the lay delegates to the synod, have decided to appoint a new rector, but the congregation have a choice which is probably different from that of the bishop and peace is

not yet restored. The coroner's jury on the body of Ida Phillips found dead in the house where she had lived alone, censured the city authorities for not granting her assistance when she applied. The oner said he could have brought evidence to show that the deceased was spitting The intelligence that the Erie road had blood when in the mayor's office asking been placed in the hands of a receiver, admission to the hospital.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, July 25.-The Board of

trade interviewed Hon. T. M. Daly yesterday in opposition to granting the patent of foreshore of Burrard Inlet the C. P. R. The bar association also brought up the matter of no supreme court judge coming regularly to trials: Arrangements that judges should come weekly from Victoria had not ness had been attended to decently the profession would not complain. Mr. Daly said he would recommend a resident The Board of Trade wanted rejudge. ciprocal trade with Australia. Mr. Daly replied that correspondence has already been opened.

The law to guarantee the bonds of the street railway company was thrown out by the council last night and a second to purchase it was introduced. The city has received an offer of 95 net for 4 per cent. bonds should the city buy the street railway.

The News-Advertiser recommends raising a judge from British Columbia the bench to the place of the late Justice Patterson and requiring the new ap. pointee to live on the mainland.

ancouver July 26.—Occupants of shacks on the foreshore will be required on Monday next. Chief Jussce Begbie made an order on May 30th Heet at the end of two calendar

Ida Phillips, colored, was found dead last night in a house of ill-fame. She had lived alone in the house and had been dead a week when found by a man col lecting rent. The bursting of a blood vessel is supposed to have been the cause On July 12th she applied for admission to the city hospital, but was refused. Another cut in C.P.R. rates took effect

on Sunday. The fare to Toronto is \$31.90; to Chicago, \$33.00; New York, \$14 60 The Law Society has purchased the

aw library of Mr. Walker, late of Victoria, for the court house here. Hon. T. M. Daly and party left this norning. The Constitutional League representation before him last evening. aid grievances on Mainland and Island

The printers' union agreed to the terms proposed by the manager of the News-Advertiser without any material deviation. The terms are \$22.50 per week for eight hours per day, night work. The men had demanded \$25. At the request of the printers the arrangement will run for one year, and is then subject to 30 days' notice by either side of any desire to terminate it. Although the result is a victory for the News-Advertiser, the men are to be complimented on accepting the terms offered without a prolonged strike. There are a good many people who think that men working for \$22.50 per week are better off, in the average,

New Westminster, July 27.-Policeman Robb, who was admitted to the asylum as insane a week ago last Saturday, this morning escaped. He was allowed to go into the grounds shortly after rising. When the breakfast sounded he was missing. Guards were sent out in all directions, and some of them found him hiding in Laidlaw's cannery at Sapperton. He returned quietly. J. M. Cubbins, who escaped from jail two weeks ago, was seen last night near

than the employers that pay them.

the city by two little girls whom he chased. He was very dirty, had no coat or boots, and looked as if starving.

T.J. Armstrong has received the appoint ment of sheriff of Westminster county, vice W. J. Armstrong, his father, re-The latter will act as deputy while his son is east. J. A. McMartin, of the custom office, has been appointed bailiff. The salmon catch dropped

night, the catches being only 40 to the oat. This is accounted for by the large number of boats fishing at the mouth of the river. The fish are not given a chance to come in.

REDUCED FARES.

Big Reductions by the E. & N. and C. P. N. Co. to Victoria and Return. The local transportation companies especially the E. & N. Railway Co. and

the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.have answered the request of the management of the Victoria exhibition for reduced fares to and from Victoria during exhibition week in a very liberal manner. The N. P. people have yet to be heard from, but it is safe to say that the rate from the Sound cities will be placed so low that a very large number of people will be induced to visit Vic-

toria during the exhibition. The C. P. N. Co. will carry visitors from Vancouver and New Westminster to Victoria and return, from the 4th to the 13th of August, for \$3.50. Each ticket will include a coupon for one admission to the exhibition, which will be good at the grounds if not detached from the return ticket. The general public will be carried from the same places and at the same fare from the 9th to the 13th, and will also be provided with coupons admitting them to the exhibition. Articles and live stock for exhibition will be carried from Vancouver and the Northwest and back again at one freight rate. These rates, it is exnected will meet the views of intending exhibitors and visitors on the main-As the weather will undoubtedly land. be fair and bright during the show, every possible inducement is thus offered to the people of New Westminster and the mainland generally to take a holiday from the seventh to the twelfth of August and spend it in Victoria. cepting probably a trip to the World's Fair, a holiday cannot be more pleasor profitably spent than in antly capital of British Columbia at this season of the year and on an occasion of this kind.

The E. & N. railroad will carry pas sengers to the exhibition from Nanaimo and return for \$2. This is a very low rate and will enable the people of the sister city to see the show at a very small expense.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Memorable Day Among the Dealers on Wall Street.

New York, July 26.—This has been the most eventful and exciting day for a long time past in Wall street and financial circles generally. Liquidations were on a more extensive scale than at any previous time since the present downward movement, and the result was a decline of simply appalling proportions. although by no means unexpected, was a shock and started an indiscriminate sellwere received from various quarters to sell, and many brokers who could not reach their customers in time threw overboard rather than take any further chances under the circumstances. The great break in prices, however, occurred after the announcement that H. I. Nicholas & Co. had failed was made at the stock exchange. This brought the critical situation of affairs right home to the brokers, and it was not long before the market drifted into a panicky condition. The excitement was not so great as in either the 1884 or 1873 panics, but the shrinkage in prices was very rapid and sales had to be made at practically any prices that happened to be bid. The failure of Nicholas & Co., followed up as it was by the suspension of John B. Damont, showed plainly that the banks were calling in loans, and this knowledge made the street nervous. The rate for money jumped up to 3-16 per diem. The sales for the day reached the large total of 464.081 shares. Dividend paying shares suffered alike, and the depression reached an acute stage The exceptional break in Evansville & Terre Haute from 127 to 70 was due to the fact that Nicholas was a director of the company and had borrowed considerable amounts of money on the stock. Among other big declines were Oregon Navigation, 110 to 44: Lake Shore 81 1-2 to 30; Lake Erie & Western preferred to 58; Western Union, 711-8 to 671-8; Northwest, 55-8 to 847-8; although final quotations showed a recovery of 1-2 to 2 per cent, from the lowest. The market left off feverish, and the feeling in street circles was unsettled. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 66; Central Pacific, 171-2; Wells Fargo, 135; Great Northern preferred, 104; Missouri Pacific, 1714; Northern Pacific, 73-4; Northern Pacific preferred, 19 1-8; Northwest 85 1-2; Oregon Improvement, 8; Oregon Short Line, 5; Pacific Mail, 8; Union Pacific, 16; Western Union, 673-8; bar silver, 70.

American Dispatches. San Francisco, July 26.—Second Mate Boulton and Quartermasters Emmerson and Daull, of the steamer Oceanic, which arrived from the Orient: were arrested this afternoon for smggling opium. Their plan was to bring a few packages assore every time they came and store them in a cigar shop. Then, after they had carried it all ashore they would meet, take it up to Chinatown

and divide the profits. Akron, O., July 27.-Joseph A. Davis, agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway, at Cuyahoga Falls, was arrested esterday morning, charged with the embezzlement of \$2811 from the company. He practically admitted his guilt and said that gambling led to his downfall. He has a wife and two children, and for twelve years has been a trusted employee of the railway.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 27.-The American Tube and Iron Company, located at Middletown, has gone into the hands of the receiver. The company has no mortgages, judgments or bonded indebtedness against it, but could not raise funds owing to stringency in the money market. It is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country.

He Will Arrive This Evening on the Steamer City of Kingston.

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP

The Party Will Remain in Victoria but a Few Hours, Returning to Tacoma To-Night-To be Received by Mayor Beaven and Prominent Citizens.

Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson and a party of nine ladies and gentlemen will arrive in the city this evening on the steamer City of Kingston and remain for two or three It was not known until last hours. evening that the party intended to visit Victoria, and consequently the citizens did not have an opportunity to arrange for a reception. U. S. Consul Myers and other citizens will, however, meet the vice-presidential party upon their arrival at the boat and escort them to Esquimalt, where they will be entertained on board the flagship by Admiral Stephenson and the officers, The launches from H. M. S. Royal Arthur will meet the party at Foster's landing and convey them to the ship. If there is time the party will also be driven around the city and to points of interest in the suburbs.

The vice-president and party have been making a tour of the Pacific coast. They came west by the southern route have visited all places of interest in Calafornia, Oregon and Washington. Everywhere they have met with a warm They arrived in Tacoma at reception. 12 o'clock last evening and at 8 o'clock this morning took the City of Kingston for Victoria. They will leave here probably about 10 o'clock to-night, arriving in Tacoma early in the morning. A stop of several hours will be made Tacoma, and the party will then go to Seattle, where a big reception will held to-morrow.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Matters of Interest Going Forward in the

Sporting World. THE GUN. YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

The Victoria Gun Club match yesterlay afternoon resulted as hereunder. Prizes in the first event were \$6, \$4, \$3 and \$2 in each class. In the case of ties

the prize money was divided. First class-W. H. Adams, 21: O. Weiler, 18; R. Jackson, 17; W. White, 17: E. Grigg, 15. Second class-J. W. Switzer, 20; J. W.

Henly, 19; W. Bickford, 17; F. G. Morris, 17; T. C. Smith, 14. Third class-E. J. Wall,, 16; C. Weiler, 13; A. Dollery, 11; C. McClusky, 10; H. A. Porter, 10; S. Whittaker, 9; A. Whittaker, 9.

SECOND EVENT. For Routledge Cup with \$10 added, open to all; twenty-five singles, rapid fir-

O. Weiler, 23; R. Jackson, 20; W Bickford, 20; A. Whittaker, 20; W. H. Adams, 19; J. W. Henly, 19; W. White. 18; E. Grigg, 16; J. W. Switzer, 15; E. Wall, 13; C. Weiler, 13; S. Whittaker, 11; A. Dollery, 7.

THE RIFLE.

ing movement through the list to der TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING. The twentieth annual meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association was opened at Goldstream this afternoon. The following came over from New Westminster last evening to take part:-Master Gunner Cornish, Messrs. Huston, Fletcher, Sharpe, Turnbull, Wilson, Fowley. Chamberlain, Corbett, Sioan and Carmen.

LAWN TENNIS. AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

Chicago, July 25.—The annual tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the championship of the United States in men's doubles, opened to-day on the grounds of the St. George Cricket club. Dr. James Dwight, of Boston, officiating as referee. The winners of the first prize in deather with the called upon to play to Dr. James Dwignt, of Joseph, as referee. The winners of the first prize in doubles will be called upon to play O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, jr., for the championship doubles of the United States. A tournament for a World's Fair championship in singles will also be held luring the present tournament.

THE RING

DEMPSEY AND SMITH. New York, July 25.—The famous middle-weights, Jack Dempsey and Billy Smith, will not come together in the arena of the Coney Island club-to-night for the championship of their class and a \$1000 purse. The event has been indefinitely postponed because the men have given no tangible proof that they are in proper condition. The next fight of the club will be between George Dixon and Eddie Pierce on the 7th of next month. of next month.

THE WHEEL. ONE DAY RECORD.

London, July 24.—The 24-hour bicycle ace between French and English record race between French and English record breakers was completed at Herne Hill today. F. W. Shorland won, covering 428 miles and 440 yards, thus beating the world's record of Jules Dubois, the French long distance wheelman. Bidlake was recond, covering 410 miles and 110 yards. Hammond covered 398 miles, Crocker 338, Lacitle 337, Sames 334, and Chereau 318.

YACHTING. THE SPEED OF YACHTS.

It has been frequently asserted that figures will not lie. It is, therefore, with some surprise and a good deal of humility that we read of the recent remarkable performance of the British racing yachts Britannia, Satanita and Valkyrie, all three of which sailed over a fifty-mile course in about three and a quarter hours. It may be possible, of course, that the timing to be possible, of course, that the time be possible, of course, that the timing in yacht racing among our transatlantic brethren is quite as untrustworthy as that in track athletics. Again, it may be possible that this race was not officially timed at all, and that the record of the yachts was like that of a certain steamboat, which makes 22 miles an hour when it is alone on the Sound on a dark night. But if those three yachts did sail fifty miles in the time mentioned, the Navahoe may as well turn back now, and Designer Stewart may as well knock the fin off the l'ilgrim and make a house-boat of her. We have never been able to turn out a yacht that could touch these flying Englishmen.

To be sure, yachting med on this side of To be sure, yachting med on this side of the Atlantic do remember that when the the Atlantic do remember that when the Volunteer re-entered Massachusetts bay after a long cruise, some three or four years ago, a newspaper despatch said that she came in under a double-reefed mainsail and was making seventeen knots an hour. Yet we cannot help feeling that this statement is discredited by "Johnny" Paine's recent smile. He and his esteemed father are confident that in the Jubilee they have a better yacht than the Volunteer; yet when a newspaper declared that the new yacht had made fifteen knots the young man smiled. It is hinted that he even laughed.

Of course, when the international recent laughed.

Of course, when the international races come round, the tug-boat captain whose vessel can do twelve knots an hour yet can barely keep up with the racers will tell us that they are making thirteen knots, just as he used to do in the days of the Puritan and the Mayflower. And in the same old way the Coast Survey chart and our watches will fall to discover the speed. In 1885 the Puritan made the run from eld

Buoy 10 to Sandy Hook Lightship, a distance of 8 3-4 hautical miles, with a good wind, in 58 minutes 32 seconds, the 'Genesta' being 1 minute 19 seconds slower. In the second race, with a splendid breeze, Genesta made the run of 20 miles to leeward in 2 hours and 14 seconds, the Puritan taking a trific more.

These, however, were supposed to be the slowest of the giants of 1885, 1886, and 1887. The races of the Mayflower and Galatea were valueless as tests of speed; therefore, let us turn to those of the Volunteer and Thistle. In their first race the

slowest. Of the gaints of 1885, 1886, and 1887. The races of the Mayflower and Galatea were valueless as tests of speed; therefore, let us turn to those of the Vointeer and Thistle. In their first race the English yacht made the run from the lightship to old Buoy 10 in 51 minutes 32 seconds on this leg of the race, that most favorable to speed. To cover 8 3-4 mfles in 51 1-2 minutes 's not making 13 knots an hour by a considerable margin. It is at a rate not quite up to 11 knots. In the race of 20 mfles to windward and return the Thistle made the run home in 1 hour 54 minutes and 12 seconds, which is at the rate of 10 1-2 knots an hour. The V-kunteer was 2 minutes 54 1-2 seconds sk. So much for our international races. The largest day's run ever made was by the schooner Dauniless in her great ocean race with the Coronert, when with half a gale over her quarter she reeled off 328 mfles in 24 hours. This is going at the rate of 13 2-3 knots an hour, and it is well known that a schooner with a strong quarter wind will outrus the feetert directors. rate of 13 2-3 knots an hour, and it is well known that a schooner with a strong quarter wind will outrun the fastest sloop. Looking over all these figures and comparing them with those of the recent British race we see that, in the classic language of the day, we are 'not in it,' for the three English yachts must have sailed at the rate of 15 3-8 knots an hour,

prised if the first day of next November finds the American cup safely reposing in the locker of the New York Yacht Club.—N. Y. Times.

THE TURE. AN EXHIBITION MILE. Portland, Maine, July 25.—The stallion Nelson, at the Maine mile track this morning, driven by Nelson, his owner, trotted an exhibition mile in 2:10 3-4, making the last quarter in 30 3-4, which is a 2:03 gait.

GAUDAUR AND HANLAN.

Orillia, July 24.—In the deciding race between Gaudaur and Hanlan, to-day, the former won in 19.53. The race attracted another large crowd, and betting during the day was mostly even, a little money changing hands at odds in favor of Gaudaur. Both men were in splendid condition. A stiff breeze prevailed and made the course rough all the time. At 5:45 Hanlan said he was satisfied with the water, and was quickly followed by Gaudaur. The start was made at 6:04. Hanlan shot to the front like a flash, and was soon leading by a full boat length. Both men were rowing about 34 strokes a GAUDAUR AND HANLAN. soon leading by a full boat length. Both men were rowing about 34 strokes a minute. Hanlan kept in front for the first haif mile, where Gaudaur reduced the lead to half a boat length, and soon spurted by his opponent. When the turn was reached, Gaudaur was leading by a boat length with Hanlan apparently out of it. Gaudaur increased the lead until within a quarter of a mile from the finish, when he stopped rowing and waved his hand in response to the cheers of his friends and backers along the shore. He then made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line an ensy winner by seven lengths in 19:53. Hanlan finished 12 seconds later.

Hanlan has notified the stakeholders not to turn over the stake money, claiming that the course was changed, equiling his defeat.

The Silly Girl.

On the street her very walk, a some-

thing between a pitching gait and a mincing strut, marks her as deficient in sense; in the cars she is the observed of all observers, particularly if obliged to stand. There seems to be no centre of gravity in her make-up; she sways with every motion of the car, doubtless acting out a conception of a lily nodding on its fragile stem. Her mood before the public is generally of the vola tile, sunshiny order, but she has a re serve force for sentimental moments, and is equally aggravating and discreditable in either role. Her giggles, her glance, her loud-voiced remarks replete with emptiness of intellect, are simply maddening; she revels in driving rational women to the verge of frenzy, and then attributes their condition to realousy of her superior charms. No reproof can quiet her, no insult penetrate the shield armour of her vanity. In a ten minutes' ride you get acquainted with all her accomplishments, the Christian names of her numerous admirers, the many compliments paid her, the shortcomings of her feminine friends and their perfidious efforts to supplant her in Frank's growing affection or Charlie's passionate love. Every ring (and she generally wears a lot of them) represents a conquest, a trophy prudently kept after the giver had been discarded

in every woman's face. A Novel Plea for Divorce. The causes of conjugal infelicity are like the stars in number, but seldom

heart-broken, of course. There is only

ne more objectionable creature on the

face of the earth and that is the Jack of

nearts, who reads admiration of himself

as those enumerated by a witness in the divorce court the other day. Witness considered he was the injured party, as the petitioner was, he said, constantly objecting to the shape of his

have they been so curious in character

feet. (Laughter.) He further said that when he had his hair cut it was never done to suit the petitioner. (Laughter.) She also used to say his upper lip did not suit her. She was continually blaming him for

He was not so well up in theological subjects as his wife. And there was sometimes a divergence f. opinion, when they were talking about the sermon they had heard.

eaving out his h's in speaking.

One is not surprised after this to hear that one of the allegations against the respondent is that he had struck the petitioner with the Methodist Magazine.-Westminster Gazette.

The California Fair.

San Francisco, July 27.—The executive committee of the midwinter fair gives out the following information this morning. H. Wallerstein, who has large flour milling exhibits at Chicago, communicates relative to establishing his exhibit at the California fair. Several additional offers have been received to-day from gentlemen who believe they can be of assistance to the fair, and tender their services free of any cost except travelling expenses to work among the different Pacific coast states. A great many offers have been received from paint manufacturers offering to paint the buildings and also to cover the roofs with various materials. One firm to-day requested the privilege of covering the offices of the buildings at the fair for the cost of the material and labor. Applications from mercantile houses of all sorts are coming in every mail A local firm representing a large number of eastern manufacturers say they intend to get up a very elaborate exhibition of different proprietary articles, some of these exhibits are prominent features at the Columbian exhibition, and many of these will be brought to California intact.

The Chinese merchants of this city have subscribed \$5000 to the midwinter CANADIAN

Para

Wilfred Campbel lakes, has been giv tion in the militia John Wilson of found dead. His but there were no The C. P. R. tr week ending July the same week l \$417,000. At Clarence, Rus struck the house ing his two daugh

years. Mrs. Lan

but not seriously The Manitoba g a large quantity at the Winnipeg last week, which 000 bags and gis at the World's Fa Mrs. Boyd of Je off and the blade her skull. She is condition. Last was gored to deat The Liberals of demonstration on the speakers, in Laurier, will be W. Paterson, M. C. Beausoleil. M P. and Hon. F. A few months Company reduced

and heating from 1,000 feet. This crease in the use poses. The com ed to make a fur cents. Martin Fose, age coe, was struck near that town as Fose, who was qu Fort Dover for

same train was r took Fose at abo this time he was Bella Galoway, corrigible girl of sent to the indu lary. She secure elry, and was cau sell a diamond br small sum. Dete job with the skill A syndicate in for the extremely steam launch Cr by the Polson co Allan Gilmou by that gentlema Lorne and the P Saguenay fishing the best appointe The report of a

when his only c old, who was si hay, was struck his head cut off. are in a state of sorrow. A young man Owen Sound, cr at Niagara Falls ford Calverly's with a balancing walking out bold

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for six weeks a try this one. Further repor Montreal in rega by a hired thug engineer of the tunnel, in the eye sight. It is allege he would not ag the government fictitious amoun brought up in the

Ottawa. The Imperial anxious to disco one Vladimir S posed to be in in 1886 and th pletely lost sig reason unknown ious to find hir Russian ambass dressed a letter ter of foreign at to the Ottawa A fearful th storm occurred Liverpool, Quee damage to crop ing down fences

The Methodist aged. The hai bles and the wi the northwest. similar nature herst, N. S., where much dan ing crops. California settl ruined the cro farms, cutting roots in some ered the groun

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ed by the liqui eral's departme for the arrest. ager of the against him is turns to the r as to the amo eign agents in been connected years, his resig ed in the fall about the time to an action against him fo vestigation of tors showed Rokeby repre Ottawa, the foreign agents whereas the b 000. The w Clarke, of the has been unab general in has skipped th in the 'cycling seen on Thurs It is believed some friends slipped over t Rokeby had be ing to the tare ceedings; in fa fort was made known that cape. The l

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Rokeby. Paragraphs. Wilfred Campbell, the poet of the

lakes, has been given a permanent position in the militia department. John Wilson of Shelley, Man., was found dead. His body had been robbed but there were no signs of violence. The C. P. R. traffic returns for the

week ending July 21 were \$428,000; the same week last year they netted At Clarence, Russell county, lightning

struck the house of J. B. Landry, killing his two daughters, aged 16 and 18 fishing has failed." years. Mrs. Landry was also struck, but not seriously hurt. The Manitoba government has secured

her skull. She is now lying in a serious condition. Last summer her husband was gored to death by a bull. The Liberals of Montreal will hold a

demonstration on Aug. 14th. Among the speakers, in addition to Hon. Mr.

A few months ago the Toronto Gas Company reduced the price for cooking and heating from \$1 to 90 cents per 1,000 feet. This resulted in a large increase in the use of gas for such purposes. The company is now being urged to make a further reduction to 80

Martin Fose, aged 66, a cooper of Simcoe, was struck by an excursion train near that town and was slightly injured. Fose, who was quite deaf, was taken to Fort Dover for repairs. When the same train was returning it again overtook Fose at about the same spot, and

this time he was cut to pieces. Bella Galoway, a precocious and incorrigible girl of Toronto, aged 10, was sent to the industrial home for burglary. She secured \$200 worth of jewelry, and was caught through trying to sell a diamond broach for a ridiculously small sum. Detectives say she did the

job with the skill of a professional. A syndicate in Toronto has purchased for the extremely low price of \$5,000 the steam launch Cruiser, formerly owned by the Polson company and built for M. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, and loaned by that gentleman to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise for their Saguenay fishing tour. She is probably the best appointed yacht in Canada.

The report of a terrible accident comes from Maskinonge. A farmer named Bastian was mowing with a machine when his only child, about four years old, who was sitting concealed in the hay, was struck by the machine and had his head cut off. The father and mother are in a state of terrible excitement and

A young man named McDonnell, of Owen Sound, created quite a sensation at Niagara Falls by appearing on Clifford Calverly's wire across the gorge with a balancing pole in his hand and walking out boldly on the wire. He performed some tricks on the wire. McDonnell said he had been walking tight rop for six weeks and thought he would dies attribute try this one.

Further reports are floating about Montreal in regard to an attempt made by a hired thug to stab A. W. Palmer, engineer of the P. E. I. interprovincial tunnel, in the eyes, and thus destroy his sight. It is alleged this was done because he would not agree to assist in robbing the government of money by paying a fictitious amount. The matter will be brought up in the house of commons at

The Imperial government of Russia is anxious to discover the whereabouts of one Vladimir Sustchevsky, who is supposed to be in Canada. He left Russia in 1886 and the authorities have completely lost sight of him. For some reason unknown the government is anxious to find him, and Baron de Stael, Russian ambassador at London, has addressed a letter to Earl Rosebery, minister of foreign affairs, which has been sent to the Ottawa authorities.

A fearful thunder, rain and hail storm occurred lately in Nova Scotia at Liverpool, Queen's county. It did great damage to crops, uprooting trees, blowing down fences and smashing windows. The Methodist church was badly damaged. The hail was as large as marbles and the wind blew a hurricane from the northwest. A heavy storm of a similar nature was reported from Amherst, N. S., and surrounding villages, where much damage was done to growing crops. A violent hail storm in California settlement, Victoria county, ruined the crops on some seventeen farms, cutting the grass clear to the roots in some places. Hat's ones covered the ground to the depth of two

The sensation of the day at Winnipeg is the new turn taken by the liquidators of the Commercial bank, which suspended payment two weeks ago. Instructed by the liquidators, the attorney-general's department has issued a warrant for the arrest of R. T. Rokeby, ex-manager of the defunct bank. The charge against him is that of making false returns to the receiver-general at Ottawa as to the amount due the bank by foreign agents in 1891. Rokeby has not been connected with the bank, for two years, his resignation having been accepted in the fall of 1891. He returned about the time of the suspension owing to an action brought by the bank against him for moneys due. An investigation of the books by the liquidators showed that on June 30, 1891, Rokeby represented, in the returns to Ottawa, the balance due the bank by foreign agents as being about \$60,000, whereas the balance did not exceed \$10,-The warrant was given to Chief Clarke, of the provincial police, but he has been unable to locate his man, and the general impression is that Rokeby has skipped the country. He took part in the 'cycling tournament and was last seen on Thursday night at 9 o'clock. It is believed that he was warned by some friends on the inside and quietly slipped over the border. It was subsejuently stated on good authority that Rokeby had been allowed to escape owing to the tardiness of instituting pro-ceedings; in fact, not much of an erfort was made to arrest him until it was known that he had had time to esblamed for not giving information soon ed.

er than they did. All think it looks like a preconcerted arrangement to favor

The counties of Rimouski, Gaspe and Bonaventure are suffering terribly from drought. T. Au'Claire, a prominent citdrought. T. Au'Claire, a prominent citizen of Gaspe, says: "Grain and hay are dried up, and places which have hither to resisted the drought are devoured by grasshoppers. Never, I believe, has such desolation been seen in Canada. The farmer who was able to feed fifteen cattle and two horses last winter will not have enough harvest to feed one horse not have enough harvest to feed one horse next winter. There are people who have no other nourishment than the soup of herbs. To complete their misfortune fishing has failed."

A Lethbridge, N. W. T., dispatch says: About two weeks ago a shooting affray occurred at Great Falls, Montana, resulting in the burial of the victim, Cora The Manitoba government has seem a large quantity of prize wheat shown at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition at the Winnipeg will be put up in 20, nephew of Höbbins, a wealthy sheep nephew of Höbbins neph on bags and given away gratuitously at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Boyd of Jerseyville was watching her son use an axe when the head flew off and the blade became imbedded in her skull. She is now lying in a serious condition. Last summer her husband the hobbins, a wealfly sheep owner, in company with the deceased and her elder sister, were seated in a Great Falls & Canadian railway car preparing to elope, when the unde appeared and ordered his relative to vacate the car. Rooney refusing, Hobbins drew his revolver and fired before the occupants. volver and fired before the occupants could escape. The bullet missed its in-tended mark, but striking a panel ri-cocheted, hitting Cora at the base of the skull, the injuries proving fatal after she Baltimore, Md., July 25.—The various

the jail, and has been growing more been pledged to continue payment of to-day. The Shipping Gazette printed while a third theory is that the process

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great

Republic. Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.—The quadrennial national turnfest of the North American Turner Bund ended to-day.

Chicago, July 25.—The Columbian commercial travellers had a great parade to-day through the business district. Several thousand, representing every state in the union, as well as many foreign countries, turned out. The streets along the line of march were packed, and the "drummers" were received with great enthusiasm. They were no uniforms to attract attention, but depended upon meeting here last night passed resolu-

tions adopted in favor of free coinage of silver. The proceedings were orderly.

etc. The tug Fearless and another tug are on their way out from the city to assist the stranger.

Sacramento, July 25.-District Attorney Ryan says he will probably take an appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of Judges Prewett and Catlin lismissing the Jeffries bigamy case.

Rome, July 24.-An official announce ment to the effect that health reports

from all parts of Italy are eminently satisfactory was made to-day. London, July 24.-A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul, via Montevideo, says; "An important battle with insurgents at Jaguara resulted in the complete overthrow of the government troops. The commanding general of the government

troops, Zavares, was killed. Munich, July 24.—The condition of King Otto of Bavaria is daily becoming worse. The paralysis with which he is afflicted is increasing, and his maludies have become so serious that it is the general belief that his end is near. Rome July 24.—A committee has been

formed to make preliminary arrangements for an international exhibition in

Paris, July 24.—The deputies on Saturday voted estimates as modified slightly by the senate and the session closed. the speakers, in addition to Holl.

Laurier, will be Sir Richard Cartwright,
W. Paterson, M. P., J. I. Tarte, M. P.,
W. Paterson, M. P., J. D. Edgar, M.
C. Beausoleil, M. P., J. D. Edgar, M.
P., and Hon. F. G. Marchand.

A few months ago the Toronto Gas

Toronto Gas

Trived here."

A Windsor dispatch says: On January throughout the country will to-day elect delegates to a convention to be held next month at Indianapolis, at which a vigorous effort will be made to again put the concern on its feet. It is said that ages, resulted yesterday in a verdict for turn while immersed in liquids like sulthe asylum. For some reason not ex- the concern on its feet. It is said that ages, resulted yesterday in a verdict for ture while immersed in liquids like sulplained he has never been taken from over two-thirds of the membership has the paper, received another legal reverse phuret of carbon or in certain gases,

MAKING DIAMONDS.

A French Scientist Succeeds in Counterfeiting Nature. M. Henri Moissan, of the French Academy of Science, has just succeeded in solving a problem which has occupied the attention of scientific men for more than a century—he has succeeded in making a diamond. There is no doubt about it; his little diamonds cut rubies,

methylene, the specific gravity of which is one-tenth less than that of diamonds, and they turn into carbonic acid when burnt in pure oxygen—all conclusive tests. The discovery is of no use from a commercial point of view, because the diamonds obtained by M. Moissan are too small to be of value, and have cost far more than they could be sold for if they could be combined into one gem But the discovery is of very great importance from the scientific standpoint, showing, as it does, that it is possible to produce all the minerals of nature; the diamond was the most difficult, and

this has now been overcome. Everybody knows that diamonds are London, July 26.—Joseph H. Wilson, origin of the diamond is a disputed point,

ment, the use of which was originally confined to the priest, medicine man, or sorcerer, in whose hands it was a means of communication between savage man and the unseen spirits with which his universal doctrine of animism invested every object that came under his observation. Similar to this use of the pipe was its employment in the treatment of disease, which in savage philosophy is always thought to be the work of spirits. Tobacco was also regarded as an offering of peculiar acceptibility to they sink when plunged into iodide of the unknown powers in whose hands the Indian conceived his fate for good or ill to lie; hence it is observed to figure prominently in ceremonies as incense, and as material for sacrifice.—Popular Science Monthly.

MR. ASTOR IN LONDON.

How He Conducts His Newspaper and

Magazine. Boston Advertiser: Probably no American in private capacity has established himself in London in so short a time as W. W. Astor has done. How he acquired the Pall Mall Gazette, a strong only crystallized carbon. Carbon is Radical organ, and, practically in a day, found in three states—ordinary carbon turned it into an out and out Tory pa-(as in charcoal, coke, coal), graphite and per is past history. Suffice it to call to diamond. Chemists have done all they mind that he paid an enormous sum for could to effect the crystallization of or-dinary carbon, but without success. The to work to fashion it according to his own will. His first step was to appoint as editor a clever young member of parliament, named Harry Cust, fresh from Cambridge with strong party views and of considerable social standing as the possible heir of the Earl of Brownlow,

whose kinsman he is.

He then looked out for new premises and found some far removed from Fleet street, the Park Row of London. These he has fitted up with every modern im-

provement.

The discipline of the office could not be excelled in any government establishment, and in a marvelously short time the whole place has shaken down to strict business. This is due in a degree to Mr. Astor himself. He has apparently chosen his lieutenants, and then leaves them to do their work. This does not mean that he keeps aloof from the office. On the contrary, he is always there, and as a rule sees a proof of the first edition. Mr. Astor cannot be called popular with his staff, for his reserve, not to say grave demeanor, does not lend itself to any familiarities with his surroundings. On the other hand, however, there is a general feeling of loyalty and respect, as it is felt that he is, in the strictest sense of the word, a just man. All matters of account are gone over with him and it is said that he knows each day the exact financial condition of his journalistic

Of the Pall Mall Magazine Mr. Astor is practically the editor-in-chief, having as his co-editors Lord Frederick Hamilton, M. P., Sir Douglas Straight and Mr. T. Dove-Weighley, his trusted agent, who negotiated the purchase of the properties. Mr. Astor takes the liveliest interest in the selection of the copy for this magazine, and the question of illustrations is a distinct matter of moment to him. In addition to this he contributes himself

to the letter press. His personal literary staff is composed of Harry Cust, M. P.; T. Dove-Keightley, art editor of the magazine; Lord Frederick Hamilton, who has served an apprenticeship in the diplomatic service, having held appointments at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and lastly, Sir Douglas Straight, an ex-Old Bailey barrister, who was translated to an East Indian judge-

ship and has been pensioned some.

Mr. Astor, it must be understood, has not in any way joined the newspaper world, and evinces no desire to do so, not even in its innermost cacred circles made up of editors of great daily papers and the immortals who write the beloved strong leaders, of which Englishmen are so proud, and which they never by any chance read.

It remains to be proved as to the financial results of Mr. Astor's new departure, and, be it understood, he quite expects it to be a commercial success and treats it as a business venture, not as a

One of the interesting features in connection with Mr. Astor's descent on London is that, outside a little charmed circle, his name is absolutely unknown. In no other city in the world could he have taken the position he has in London and yet be unknown to the masses. Beyond a few curt paragraphs, the press have taken no notice of him, and this in the face of his having bought one of the oldest and best known of London papers and taking an active part in its manage

This is only another example of the magnificent indifference of London to everyone and everything. It is, however, only fair to Mr. Astor to say that not only does he not court notoriety, but he absolutely shuns it.

Reported Cure for Leprosy.

Can the dreaded disease of leprosy be cured? Hitherto it has been believed that once tainted a victim had to suffer until he died, but if we are to believe the 'Vratch," the leading Russian medical journal, a cure has at length been discovered. In its last issue this periodical states that the noted Russian physician, Dr. Tomazoli, will shortly give to the world the result of his labor for the last eight or ten years in the shape of a positive cure for leprosy, which has hitherto been incurable. It is well known that this disease has played a great role in increasing the death rate of Russia in the last ten years, although strenuous efforts have been made to subdue it. Hence, in referring to the discovery of Dr. Tomazoli, the Vratch calls it a "heavenly ray of light and hope." The new remedy has already been put to practical use. The principal ingredient is the whey obtained from sheep, which, as is well known, are impervious to the attacks of the dreaded disease. The preparation is injected into the muscles by means of a specially constructed needle. In the cases which have already been treated, of which there are seven recorded, it took from two to three weeks to remove all traces of the disease. Six injections were given to each patient. Among them the lisease was present in the primary, secondary and tertiary stages. Hitherto, the tertiary stage has been thought to be beyond even the slightest relief. Dr. Tomazoli claims, and the cases so far treated verify the claim, that after undergoing his treatment a recurrence of the disease is impossible, as all traces of it are entirely removed, a thing which has bitherto been thought to be an entire impossi-

-Ald. McKillican has bulletined the

VICTORIA EXHIBITION

The Annual Fair

...Of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the... NEW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, Driving Park, Victoria, on____

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,



August the 12th

The date has been placed earlier this year than formerly—during the beautiful August weather -and exhibitors and visitors may feel perfectly satisfied that there will be a very large display in every department, bright sunshine, an immense attendance, enjoyable sports, and in every way a

Horse Races, Gymkana, Lacrosse. Athletics, &c.

Secretary, Government St., Victoria.

First-class Band will provide music every day and evening.

There will be Sports of all kinds, particulars of which will be published later,—

Railway and Steamship lines will carry passengers and exhibits at reduced fares. All entries will finally close on Saturday evening, August 5th. Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., on application to W. H. BAINBRIDGE,

part of the prison where he could not Court. disturb the other inmates. No one has vest himself of what clothing he had of water to bear on him. According to the vice-president to Portland. the gaoler, Sparks, the stream was held only four feet away from the man, and was turned on his body in full force. His screams and cries were horrible to listen to, and he begged piteously to have the hose taken away. Sparks, who the time, on hearing the unusual cries, head. immediately rushed to the scene and ordered the water turned off. Smith was found to be in a terrible condition. The skin on many parts of his body

The Bolivian ruins of Tiahuanaco, which have been visited by Alfons Stubel and Max Uhle, belong to a race which peopled South America long before the Incas. The wonder is how these people worked the exceedingly hard stone without iron tools. Another astonishing feature of these ruins is the size of the granite blocks, some weighing nearly 300,000 pounds, which had to be transported over eighty miles and across Lake Titicaga.

had been literally torn off by the force

of the water. The provincial inspector

of prisons at Toronto has been telegraph-

ed for, and will make an investigation.

Salem, Ore., July 25.-Vice-President been able to go near him of late, and he Stevenson's train arrived here at 5:25 was in a filthy condition. Yesterday this morning. Notwithstanding the the turnkey, named Iler, conceived what early hour a large crowd was at the dehe imagined to be a brilliant idea, and decided to give him an involuntary bath. salute of 19 guns was fired. Governor He induced the unfortunate man to di- Pennoyer spoke a few words of welcome and the vice-president responded. on, and then brought a two-inch stream | Governor Pennoyer does not accompany

San Francisco, July 25.-John Oden, a native of Sweden, aged 27, met his death at the Union Iron Works this morning. He was engaged in riveting bolts on the battle ship Oregon when he lost his balance and fell from the stagwas in another part of the building at ing, a distance of 20 feet, striking on his

> San Francisco, July 25 .- Patrick Kee nan, jr., a boat builder, came home last night intoxicated, and without any provocation beat his aged father over the head with a marble slab, inflicting injuries which may cause the old man's death. San Francisco, July 25.-Harry F. Thorpe, who was arrested on suspicion \$25,000 damages.

violent. His food had to be passed assessments to preserve the organization parts of the articles published in the takes place deep down in the earth, where through an opening in the cell door, from annihilation. The courts will be Evening News and Post. These formed both temperature and pressure are enor-National Seamen's Union had recklessly disbursed the funds of the union and all investigation.

London, July 26.—The General Credit Company has suspended. The capital of the concern is £100,000.

Ancient Stenography. Most people probably believe that sten-

ography is a modern invention. But it is not. Some think that the Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Jews alike knew it, but it is uncertain. It is certain that the Romans used it extensively. The creator of Roman stenography was Cicero's freedman, Marcus Tullius Tyro. By means of his "notes" the speech of the younger Cato against Cataline was taken down on the fifth day of December, 63 of having been one of the masked men | B.C. Cicero's speech for Milo was prewho robbed John Gilson, treasurer of served by means of stenographic characthe Judson Iron Works, of \$15,000 on ters. Maecenas loved stenography, and the Berkeley train, but who was subse- caused Augustus to take a liking to it, quently released from custody, has and to establish a system of regular inbrought suit against the company for struction in 300 Roman schools. Under Diocletian the teachers of stenography San Francisco, July 25.-About 11 were paid out of the public treasury sevo'clock this morning the Point Reyes enty-five denarii per month for each pustation telephoned that a large ship, apparently in-bound, had been caught in ty, the popes, bishops, and the fathers herb of peculiar and mysterious sanctiacross Lake Titicaca.

Ald. McKillican has bulletined the spectral tity, and its used stenography. In Greece, also, sten of peculiar and mysterious across Lake Titicaca.

—Ald. McKillican has bulletined the stenography. In Greece, also, sten of peculiar and mysterious across Lake Titicaca.

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—Ald. McKillican has bulletined the spectral ty, and its use was deeply and intimate of ty, and its use wa

and as he was continually raving and asked to reinstate the order in accord- the basis of Wilson's action for dam- mous. Each theory is supported by rescreaming he was kept in an isolated ance with the decision of the Supreme ages against that paper, and Mr. Wil- liable evidence, and the discovery of the son also sued the Gazette for libel, plactruth is very important in the interests ing his damages at £1,000. The case of science. M. Moissan made his diawas tried at the Guildford assizes to- monds by the aid of high temperature day for the Shipping Gazette. The arti- and pressure. He made use of the cles which Mr. Wilson alleged were libel- electric arc, which he has manipulated lous charged that the executive of the in such a way as to obtain the enormous pressure of 4,000 degrees, and for high pressure he turned to account the naturhad then fomented a strike to head off | al property of certain substances to increase in volume as they solidify. If a liquid metal is thrown quickly into water its molecules dilate, and are subjected to a very great pressure. M. Moissan, therefore, obtained a mass of molten metal at a temperature of 4,000 degrees, in which carbon was dissolved like sugar in water, then he precipitated the mass in water and the carbon crystallized under the pressure. He was able to produce some graphite and some atoms of another form of carbon, which, when cleaned and placed under a microscope, proved to be diamonds, some resembling the blackish diamonds (carbonados) which have been dug up at the Cape, and others identical with the kind with which we are familiar.—Boston

> Ceremonial Use of Tobacco. Since the world-wide diffusion of the

tobacco habit, its earliest, and perhaps original use, has been in a great measure overlooked. With the aborigines of American smoking and its kindred practices were not mere sensual gratifications, but tobacco was regarded as an the pipe may be considered as an imple- other applicants.

ash, and was length. Both

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The stallion ek this morn-ner, trotted an aking the last

ILAN.

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Pair. 7.—The executive vinter fair gives nation this mornwho has large at Chicago, comstablishing his exair. Several adn received to-day heve they can be , and tender their st except travellnong the different great many offrom paint manuaint the buildings oofs with various to-day requested ing the offices of ir for the cost of Applications or. Applications of all sorts are A local firm rep-er of eastern mantend to get up a n of different pro of these exhibits of these will be intact.
ants of this city

to the midwinter

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Mr. Alexander Begg has received information of the death of Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, who was the first to discover the remnants of the Sir John Franklin expedition. Dr. Rae was Mrs. Begg's uncle.

An Attempt This Week. An effort will, it is believed, be made this week to raise the steamer San Pe-The engineers and wreckers in charge have their work very well advanced and are confident that success will crown their efforts. The work as planned has been carefully carried out.

Seized and Released. The steamer Umatilla was seized at Port Townsend early on Sunday morning for refusing to take the Chinawo who has caused so much trouble back from whence she came. The steamer was delayed several hours, after which the woman was taken on board, where she still is.

A Big Cargo. Nine carloads of freight were brought over from the mainland by the steamer R. P. Rithet, which arrived early this morning. There were five carloads of salmon, two of flour, and one each of whiskey and ingredients for making paint. The salmon will be shipped east over the N. P. R.

Breaking Camp. When No. 4 company, B. C. B. G. A., broke camp on Sunday a dummy sentinel left by one of the braves when he sneaked off to visit his fair one buried with full military honors. Maj. Peters visited the camp and awarded the honor for the best tent to Corporal McConnon and Gunners Quigley, Johnson, Booth and Smith.

To Repeal the By-Law. Ald. Munn will move at the next meet ing of the city council to repeal the Victeria, Saanich & New Westminster railway interest bonus by-law, 1889, which guarantees an annual bonus of \$20,000. exemption from taxation and also from water rates for a period of twentyfive years to the afore-mentioned company.

Sold by Auction. The sloops Rona and Nymphe were today sold by auction under instructions from the customs authorities, who seized them for infractions of the revenue John Williams bought the Rona for \$135, and the Nymphe was knocked down to T. Babbington for \$55. Mc-Quade & Son bought the patent logs for \$4 each. Joshua Davies was the auc-

Trial of the Ina. Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police and Deputy Attorney-General A. G. Smith left for Nanaimo this morning to be present at the trial of the steamer Ina, seized at Toba inlet last Saturday. She had 260 gallons of liquor aboard and her crew of three men were selling it to the Indians. The

deputy attorney-general will conduct the case for the crown. Painful Accident. Mrs. Earsman was hurt on the Sooke lake road yesterday afternoon. She was hand when the horse fell and Mr. and Mrs. Earsman were thrown over the front of the cart. Mrs. Earsman's face

was badly cut, but luckily she received

no serious injury. Mr. Earsman escap-

ed with a few scratches. They were

driving in a dog cart at the time and were going down one of the many steep hills on the road. One More Glimpse of Reams. Another story is in circulation about Reams, and the erring pastor was this time seen at Saanich. The truth of the story is vouched for by Saloonkeeper McKenzie of that place. Reams entered the saloon and acted in a queer fashion. He looked about in an anxious manner as if he were trying to find some one. He was asked where he had come from, but was non-committal, saying "a little way away." He left the sa-

loon after a few minutes, and that was the last seen of him. The description | Capt. Yendo, Dr. and Mrs. Mears and of this individual tallied exactly with that of Reams. Will go to Law. A San Francisco dispatch says: "The Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the United States government will go to law over Chummie, the little China woman who is an unwilling passenger on the Umatilla, as neither the Canadian nor American authorities will allow her to land. The steamship people contend that their liability ceased when the woman was taken from the steamer at Tacoma, while the American government

claims that all ocean steamers which

carry Chinese to the States must return them to the place of embarkation if they are refused a landing in the Poor Salmon Run. The steamer Cariboo and Fly return ed from the Skeena river last evening with a full load of freight, consisting of two thousand cases of sal from the Royal Canadian Packing Co.'s cannery and 37,000 feet of lumber from the same company's mill. The whole cargo will be dis-

charged at Seattle, the salmon going east over the Great Northern. The lumber is consigned to firms in the Sound cities. The salmon run on the Skeena is very poor, and it is probable that of no avail. several of the canneries will close for Great preparations were being made for R. Cunningham's marriage. An After Dark Affray.

Dan Templin, alias James Ferguson, was in the dock of the police court this morning. There was no charge against him, Mrs. J. B. Jackson, the prosecutrix, not appearing. She was to have charged Templin with attempting to stab her. Templin was liberat-

At midnight Provincial Police Officer McNeill was attracted by the screams of a woman wearing only a night dress who was running up Yates street. The woman was Mrs. V. B. Jackson, who keeps an electric appliance establishment on Yates street near Douglas street. She said that Templin was going to stab Templin lives in her house. Constable Smith was also on the scene, and

he and the other man who had attracted by the screams left the place They knew Templin to be inside house, and wanted to see if he would attack the woman. Policeman McNeill was in hiding. In a few moments Templin opened the door and made a spring for the woman, to fall into the arms of the policeman. Templin was surprised, uttered a volley of profanity, and was walked off to the police station.

George A. Huff, of Alberni, registered at the Oriental to-day. He made the trip as far as Nanaimo on horse back and came the rest of the way by steamer. The crops in Alberni district are very good and the weather has been fine. The sawmill erected by the paper mills company is cutting lumber for the paper mill which is now in course of construction.

Condemns the Department. Frank Atkinson, the engineer who was uspended from the fire department, has handed the chairman of the firewardens a letter containing numerous charges against Chief Deasy and the department in general. Atkinson has been suspend ed from the department more than once The firewardens will hold a meeting and give Atkinson a chance to prove the charges he makes in his letter.

LATE SEALING NEWS.

The Umbrina Loses Another Man Over board-List of Catches. The Empress of India brought little news from the sealers. The Umbrina is reported in a letter to R. P. Rithet & Co. with 1850 skins. The same vessel has lost another man. The Enterprise is reported with 1000. In a letter from the Agnes Macdonald, off Kotan Island, June 23rd, the following news is given: Spoke the Libbie with 1500: Arietas, 900: Casco, 1500: Viva, 1500: Carlotta G. Cox, 2000. Had a terrible gale on May 4, but sustained no damage. Spoke Louisa D next day with all her boats smashed and two men badly hurt. Spoke Umbrina June 18 with 1600 skins. She had lost another man since leaving. Yokohama. So far we are high line excepting the steamer Alexander which, with 16 boats, had 2700. All the British and Americans in Hakodate came to view the Agnes. They say she is the inest thing in the shape of a schooner that ever visited that port. We will be home late in September. The catches were not so large on the Japan coast this year as last."

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIA.

She Brings a Large Number of Oriental Passengers. The royal mail steamship Empress of India arrived off the outer wharf at 8:30 o'clock this morning, 11 days from Yokohama. The passage across the Pacific was a very pleasant one, indeed, and, as the passengers who came ashore here put it, it was with regret that they left the ship. The India brought a splendid freight, 195 steerage passengers

in all and the following in the cabin: Mrs. Annan, Misses Annan, Miss Andrews, Mr. Barclay, Miss Bing, Miss G. Begelow, Miss Birkenhead, Mr. Banatwalla, Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. W. Bowman, Mr. W. P. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Chevannes and child, Mr. Dowson, Mr. O. M. Dalton, Mr. R. Downie, Mr. W. Davis, Miss Forbes, Sir Gervas Glyn and valet, Mr. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, Miss Hurd, Dr. Heintze, Dr. Ward Hail, Mr. 111glis, Mr. Isgarisheff, Mr. A. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Kurizuka, Mrs. driving in from the lake with her hus- Miss Kruge, Dr. Kahn, Mr. Karanjia. Mr. Khurshed, Dr. and Mrs. Kimball and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Loewenstein, Mr. C. Lullobhoy, Misses Legarda, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Mi yabara, Mr. Mizontani, Mr. Marc, Mr. Marston, Mr. McCallum, Col., Mrs. and Master Marceau, Mr. C. S. Moore, R. N., Mr. Nagai, Mr. O'Brien, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Anna Parke, Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Putnam, Misses Putnam, Rev. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Dr. Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. Shone, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Shafter and maid, Mr. E. Stucken, Mr. C. Sheehy, Mr. F. W. Styan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomsett, Mrs. Twing, Dr. Tindall, Mrs Tuason, Miss Tuason, Mr. Tata and servant, Mr. Toohey, Capt. and Mrs. Tallman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, Mr. Versepay, Mr. and Mrs. Valdes, maid and child, Dr. Verbeck, Mr. S. Vivskananda, Maj.-Gen. C. Waddington, Dr. and Mrs. Wainwright and two children.

> Maj.-Gen. Waddington, retired, is re turning to England from Yokohama where he accompanied his daughter to be married. He will be the guest of Bishop Perrin for a few days. Col. Marceau is a wealthy San Franciscan, who with his wife and son have been out to China and Japan on a pleasure trip. J. M. Tato, of Bombay, with his servant, is at the Driard. John Reid and J. W. Smith of New Zealand left the ship here and are guests at the Hotel Victoria.

Among those at the Hotel Dallas are the following:—Miss Potter and Miss Shafter, California; Miss Matsuda, Japan; Hugh Barclay, England; Mrs. E.C. Annan and the Misses Annan, New York; Lt.-Colone; Showe, India; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Little, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tullman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hurd, Miss Hurd and Mrs. A. T. Irving, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. London; Miss Bigelow, Batavia, New York; Wm. Man, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. Mansford, Detroit, Mich. Among those at the Hotel Dallas are the

Don't Lose the Baby. Every mother knows how critical ime the second summer is, and how many little ones die during that period from summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera morbus; and how anxiously she watches day by day lest the dread disease that comes so suddenly, or is frequently so quickly fatal, as these bowel complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be There is, however, one remedy which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to the printed directions, and this is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is so safe and sure that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness often save a life. You can get new big bottle for 25 cents.

Goats and Climate. The part taken by the goat in reducng fertile regions to the condition of rainless deserts is now well recognized and attention has lately been drawn to similar part played by the camel in Egypt. Is it possible that Pera was anciently more fertile than at present, and that the change has been brought about through the agency of the llama or vieuna?

E. J. Palmer returned to Chemainus this

SUNDAY CLOSING HERE

How it Was Proposed to Amend the Barber Shop By-Law.

THE MEASURE LAUGHED OUT OF COURT The Council Refuses to Drive the Steam

Wood Sawing Operators Off the Street

-Railway Magnate De Cosmos Writes

a Letter.

The mayor and Ald. Miller, Munn Henderson, Bragg, Styles and McKillican were at last night's meeting of the council. The Sunday closing by-law was killed by ridicule and also the proposition to carry Sunday closing into effect. A long letter from railway magnate De Cosmos was read. It is below. These matters, with a large grist of routine business, were disposed of.

The rates and taxes by-law, 1893, was reconsidered, adopted and finally passed. The finance committee presented a report recommending the payment of accounts amounting to \$2835.33. It took the usual course. Another report from the finance committee recommended the payment of \$424 for water works extension. It took the usual course. Another report for \$159.50 out of the sur-

face drainage fund took the same course. City Engineer Wilmot reported that after a survey he had found that the Rock Bay bridge encroached about eight feet upon the property of Mr. Bechtel On motion of Ald. Munn, seconded by Ald. McKillican, the mayor will meet Mr. Bechtel and arrange a settlement up on the most satisfactory basis possible Chief Deasy presented a report stating that he had suspended Engineer Atkinson for bringing disrepute upon the de partment, quarrelling with the men, spreading false reports about the men and breach of the rules, and asking that he be dismissed. The matter went to

the fire wardens to investigate. B. W. Pearse presented a protest against the wandering steam wood sawing outfit, he holding that it was a menace to the public safety. The mayor quoted a passage of the by-law and Ald McKillican, seconded by Ald. Miller, moved that the matter go to the chief of police with instructions to abate. Ald. Munn was opposed to driving the wood sawyer off the street. All the things which scared horses could not be taken off the streets. Ald. Henderson agreed with Ald. Munn. He believed it would be unjust to drive the man out of a legitimate business. He suggested keeping the man off the principal streets after a certain hour in the forence

The mayor said there was a by-law and t had to be carried out. Ald. Bragg did not believe the strict letter of the by-law should be carried out. To do so and prevent all kinds of sawing in front of houses, would be an in justice. The motion to abate the ruisance was lost, and the letter was tabled for future consideration.

The mayor remarked that anyhow it was only necessary for Mr. Pearse to notify the police. "Any citizen," said he, "can enforce a by-law."

There was a majority and minority report from the electric light committee on the matter of "spreading the light" in Victoria West, Ald, Munn and Ald, Me-Killican signing the former, and Ald. Miller the latter. The former represented that for an outlay of \$1800 for extension the lights could be had, for a piece per month. The minority report showed that for \$12 a piece the ramway company would furnish the light and the city would practically not have to make any outlay. moved, seconded by Ald. Munn that the reports be tabled for a week to give the aldermen a chance to examine the propositions.

There was also submitted a series of intricate calculations showing the cost of the department down to each light per night. Ald. Miller asserted during a' little rally with Ald. McKillican that while the lights were nominally of 2000 candle power they were really of only 1200 candle power.

John Peterson, for 25 months past aretaker of the Old Folks' Home, tendered his resignation. Ald. Munn said he had always done his work well, and the resignation was accepted with regret. The following letter from Amor De Cosmos was read: Victoria, B. C., July 24, 1893.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated July 21. 1893, with enclosure, informing me that it is the intention of the council to take steps to repeal "The Victoria, Saansch & New Westminster railway interest bonus by-law, 1889," in accordance with a copy of a resolution of the 19th instant, in-

In reply I beg leave to say that the V. S. & N. W. railway company has done all that possibly could be done in the face of the hostile attitude and action of the two last councils, and other parties, to carry to completion the provisions of the statutes under which it was chartered, and, therefore, on behalf of the company, I beg leave to deny that the council has any lawful right, by statute or otherwise, to pass a resolution purporting to repeal "The V. S. & N. W. Railway bonus interest by-iaw, 1889, and further, that the company will held the corporation of Victoria responsible for any loss that may be imposed on it

asequence of such repeal. I beg leave, further, to state that there is only one bonus in the by-law referred to, and that is the money bonus, for the alleged water bonus is no more than a repetition of common right enjoyed in common with other citizens by paying for water; and that the exemption from taxation could not exist, as no tax existed under any statute that could be imposed on the property named in the by-law.

Without at this time dealing further with the proposed resolution of the 19th instant, I beg leave to notify the corporation of the city of Victoria that "The Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Company" have already given notice of intention to apply to the Parliament of Canada for a renewal of its charter, including all its powers, privileges and properties of any kind whatsoever, as the following notice shows:

(From Colonist, July 23, 1893.) NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which "The Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway company," incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works, and for other purposes. By order of the provisional directors.

AMOR DE COSMOS, President V., S. & N. W. R. Co Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893.

The apparently hostile intentions of the council to the company, as evinced in your letter and inclosure, seem to me to be an amazing mistake. N. W. railway company is the first and last company to propound a scheme that by the united operation of railway and ferry, the city of Victoria can be brought within two hours and thirty-seven prinutes (including a stop-over of 50 min-utes) travel to New Westminster city, 66 miles distant, and with such dispatch carry passengers, mails, express and fast freight. In addition it proposes to carry loaded cars on another steamer, with the greatest certainty and despatch necessary between Victoria and the Mainland, and thus practically unite Victoria with the nearest Mainland cities. This the com pany are willing to obligate themselves to accomplish regularly within eighteen months from the present. I leg leave, therefore, to submit this proposal to the council for their consideration, believing it would be heartily welcomed by the city generally; and if carried out would do more to maintain the prestige of Victoria than any other railway project that has been broached to the publi

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, A. DE COSMOS, President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co. W. J. Dowler, C. M. C.,

Victoria, B. C. Ald. Bragg said he did not believe Mr. De Cosmos had treated the council's committee properly. He had disappointed the committee in the matter of a neeting and afterward they had heard nothing from him.

Ald. Munn said there was no intention to repeal the by-law by a resolution but it would be repealed by another hy-law. Ald. Henderson and Miller said it hould be repealed, the former fearing combination of the companies, in which case an effort would be made to collect two bonuses.

The letter was received and ordered

A double-rivetted, steel, brass, iron opper fire engine proposition exhausting the category of adjectives was tabled. The proposition contained the novel offer f taking 5 per cent. 20 year debentures payment.

A number of applications for the position of caretaker of the Ross Bay cemetery were received and it was proposed to refer them to the cemetery commit-Ald. Bragg protested against leaving the matter to the committee, The mayor believed the salary was too It was \$75 a month and the man

nad house rent free also. He believed oo, as many citizens, that many of the salaries were too high. Ald. McKillican and Henderson said the caretaker had to dig graves and keep up the records and the former believed the salary was only reasonable. Ald. Styles said he believed that the

city should pay its servants as well as anybody, no more and no less. It was decided that the names of all the applicants for the police court clerkbe read to the aldermen and that ship at a future date the aldermen meet and select a man.

Ald. McKillican's by-law for the ber ter observance of the Sabbath was then taken up. It was brought forward at the instance of a majority of the barbers and covers their trade only. Ald. Munn said to be consistent he would have to move that the street cars, milk waggons, carriages, peanuts stands and all manner of labor be stopped on Sunday. The Sunday newspaper might be included as well. Ald. Miller said Ald. Munn fectly consistent. Any barber close if he saw fit. To carry the matter still further, still consistently, he believed the Sunday collection which paid

the minister's stipend would have to Ald. Bragg said that the matter could be carried to a ridiculous extreme but still there were certain good features about it. It stopped the practice of delivering clothing on Sundays. That was good, but at the same time the church element was to be thanked for the pros-

perity of the Chinaman. Ald. Henderson denied the right to dictate what day a man should work as ong as he paid his way. The thing was wrong on every side. It was unjust to the travelling public. It was a step toward Puritanical days. Ministers themselves had to hire buggies and carriages to get to their churches. Ald. Styles did not take the extreme

view but still believed that the barbers or anyone else could close up if they The rules of the house would not permit Ald. McKillican to again talk and e with Ald. Munn alone voted to go in-

o committee on the measure. The kill-

The council adjourned at 10.40 o'clock.

ng of the by-law was quite artistic.

Folk Lore of the Kootenay Indians. Among the Kootenay Indians of southeastern British Columbia there exist some strange ideas of mythology. The'r folk lore is extremely picturesque, and bears strong resemblance to that of the earlier European and Asiatic races. The moon is regarded by them as a man, and the sun (nata-nik) as a woman. There was no sun in the beginning (according to the Kootenay Indian mythology), but after the Indians had vainly endeavored to discover it, the coyote was successful n making it rise above the mountains. Another version makes the chicken-hawk cause the sun to rise, and the coyote. getting angry, shoots an arrow which misses the sun, and causes the prairie to take fire. The man in the moon is an Indian, who chopped wood every day, including Sunday, whereupon the moon came down and seized him, and he has been up there ever since. In the same manner the stars are supposed to be Indians, who have "got up into the sky" from time to time; thunder is caused by a great bird, and the lightning by the arrows which it shoots. Their version of the flood is a very quaint piece or rolk lore, and apparently entirely original with them. In a report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the Northwestern Tribes of Canada, Mr. A. F. Chamberlain describes this legend very interestingly, and in his pamphlet, which covers almost every trait and characteristic of the Kootenays, as well as statistics of the development of their language and customs, he relates

Drifted From Her Moorings." Captain H. R. Foote's little steamer Spinster broke from her moorings during last night's gale and drifted on the rocks near Hospital Point. She was half covered with water to-day but will probaby be floated at high tide.

lore, physical characteristics, etc.

London.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

American Schooner Arrives The American schooner Mary Brown, of Mashooa, Alaska, dropped anchor in the harbor late this afternoon. She is direct from Japan, but as she had seen no schooners since the early part of May she has no late news. Her catch was 976 skins.

Ald. McTavish Heard From. It is understood a telegram was this afternoon received from Ald. G. A. McTavish, for whom some anxiety has been felt during the past two weeks. Many of the alderman's intimate friends were not surprised when he did write, as they say he would probably never think of doing so.

Nakusp and Slocan Road. P. McGillivray, the contractor for the Nakusp & Slocan road, will have several hundred men at work in a few days. The 24 miles of road forming the section between Nakusp and Slocan lake must be finished and ready for traffic by the end of this year, and the whole line to the point near the forks of Car-penter creek finished by the middle of next season.

Trougle for Ye Hornet. It is understood that Capt. Jaegers of the steamer R. P. Rithet will institute a suit for damages for libel against Ye Hornet, a weekly paper published on the mainland. Capt. Jaegers claimed that he saw a comet. Ye Hornet insinuated that Capt. Jaegers could not be relied upon after midnight. The captain has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors.

A House Robbed. Warburton Pike's unoccupied hous

on Saturna Island was broken into by thieves on Sunday night and his fine collection of cariboo and mountain sheep heads, a banjo belonging to J. P. Bodine and a variety of articles were stoleh. The robbers had plenty of time to do their work. The articles stolen were carried away in a boat and cannot be traced. Many small robberies and thefts are re ported by residents of Saturna Island.

Quarrelled Over a Cow. William M. Preece charged M. Emerson in the police court with assault Preece alleged that Emerson seized him by the left arm and clenched his right fist, threatening to strike. This happened in Spring Ridge. A horse of Emerson's that ran away and knocked the company first started their works in down a cow belonging to Preece was the cause of the trouble. Emerson de nied the assault. He was ordered to pay costs and the case was settled. Preece had brought with him a copy of Tiffany on criminal law, but as the magistrate did not ask him for any "pointers" he wrapped up his book again without making any reference to

The Late Dr. Rae. Alexander (Crofter) Begg, referring to the death of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Dr. Rae, on the 22nd inst., says he became intimately acquainted with the doctor last winter at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, at which popular rendezvous of British colonists Dr. Rae was a frequent visitor. He was to be found daily in the spacious library, comfortably seated in an easy chair before a bright fire reading the periodiand magazines. He was absent from his accustomed place, howevery a amount of security this sum should be few weeks before Christmas from an at- taken into consideration. If no fur tack of influenza, but seemed well again before the end of January. Mr. Begg visited Dr. Rae at his residence, 4 Adlison Gardens, Kensington, S. W., in November last, and was shown several relics of Sir John Franklin which he had received from the "Eskimo." Rae Mr. Begg found to be a highly accomplished lady. She claimed to closely related to the late David Thompson, formerly astronomer to the Northwest Fur Co., after whom the Thompson river was named, and who built the old fort at Kamloops. Miss Thompson (Mrs. Rae's sister) was the only nember of the doctor's family at the time of Mr. Begg's visit. Dr. Rae, on returning from one of his Arctic explorations, visited Victoria in 1864. He spoke very favorably of his recollections f British Columbia during that visit. It is a singular coincidence that while staved for one week. the wife of Alexander Begg, now living in Victoria, claims to be the niece of Rae, that the wife of Dr. Rae should claim such close relationship to the celebrated astronomer of the Northwest Company, one of the earliest and most talented of the pioneers and exolorers of British Columbia. It should be explained here, to avoid confusion of

the one Alexander Begg from the other. ADAMS VS. McBEATH.

persons, that Alexander (Crofter) Begg

not the husband of the Mrs. Begg

who is niece of the late Dr. Rae. There

are two Alexanders now resident in Vic-

toria having similar surnames; there-

fore "Crofter" Begg has adopted the

word "Crofter," not from egotism or

vain glory, because he is the originator

of the Crofter scheme of colonization.

but that the postoffice officials and others

may more readily be able to distinguish

Judgment of Mr, Justice Drake on Application re Taxation of Costs. Application to review the taxation of costs, the taxing officer having disallowed the travelling expenses and subsistence of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is enquire into and prosecute his claims species. against the defendant and has since the conclusion of the action returned home again. No case was produced to me wherein a plaintiff was held entitled to expenses of travelling in order to prosecute his claim before a foreign court. If he was so entitled every plaintiff would be entitled to claim similar expenses whenever he resided at a distance from the place of trial. I think the taxing officer was correct in his ruling on this point. On the question of subsistence some authorities were cited, but they on re-examination do not support the contention here set up. When it is shown to be absolutely necessary to de- against him at Washington, D. C., but tain a witness in the country for the pur- who has thus far escaped indictment at pose of giving evidence, subsistence has the hands of the grand jury. Just what the strange history of their sociology, folk in some cases been allowed, but if his presence was required to watch the proeedings then subsistence is not allowed, monograph is published at the offices of Bahia, 1 A & E, 15. The plaintiff may ever, they are here to engage the influ the association at Burlington House, have been a necessary witness, and as such he is entitled to his expenses, which inent attorneys to help vindicate them in have been allowed, but he is not entitled to subsistence money under any rule that I am aware of. The application must be refused with

costs. Ben Young, the Astoria salmon king is

John Stevenson the Victim of Boating Accident at the Gorge.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS

HE DIES VERY SUDDENLY TO-DAY

Party of Eight Men in Endeavoring to Safe a Companion Upset a Boat_ Two of Them Picked Up Unconscious by Passing Boats.

John Steventon, an employee of Canada Paint Company, who resided at 4 John street with his wife and son, died about 5 o'clock this morning from the effects of an accident at the Gorge last evening. Steventon was out boating with a par-

ty of seven men, one of whom in stand-

ing up lost his balance and fell over the side of the boat. His companions while attempting to save him upset the boat and the whole party was thrown into the water. Most of the men got on the upturned boat, but two of them, one supposed to be Steventon, did not reach it The pleasure boats in the vicinity the time went to the rescue and the men were picked up. Steventon and his com panion who did not get on the upturned boat were unconscious when they were taken out of the water, in fact they were saved just in time. The party were taken to the camp just opposite Curtiss' point, where the two unconscious men were resuscitated. Steventon, however, did not recover as soon as hi companion. He was made comfortable in one of the tents while a messenger was sent for a hack to take him to the When the hack arrived it was city. found that Steventon was in a v weak condition and had to be carried the hack. He was driven to his home 40 John street and it was thought h had recovered. He lay on the lounge drank a cup of tea and appeared perfect ly comfortable. His wife, who was sit ting up with him, went to sleep for When she awoke very few minutes. her husband was on the floor face downwards, dead. Dr. Crompton was sent for but when he arrived Steventon was

beyond all earthly care. John Steventon was a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 46. He lived in Toronto many years, being in the employ of the Canada Paint Company in that city. He came to Victoria when this city.

Coroner Hasell will hold an inquest at the Rock Bay Hotel at 4 o'clock to-mor-

DAVIES VS. McMILLAN.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Drake on Application for Stay of Execution The defendant intends to appeal the privy council from the judgment the Supreme Court of Canada and asks that execution be staved meanwhile Th amount of judgment is stated to be \$12, 000, including interest and costs. There is a sum of \$7,000 in court paid by th defendant under an order obtained the plaintiff, being the proceeds of goods which are now decided by the Supreme Court of Canada "to have belonged to the plaintiff and to have been improper ly sold by the defendant," and the de fendant asks that in considering the ther proceedings were being taken plaintiff would be entitled to have this sum paid out to him in part satisfac

tion of his judgment. I therefore think if this court has an thority to deal with the question, that Mrs. the defendant should pay the plaintiff the costs incurred in the Supreme Court of Canada upon an undertaking by the plaintiff's solicitor to refund the same case the defendant is successful in his appeal, and that the defendant do furnish security satisfactory to the registrar of this court, which, with the sum now in court, will make up the amount of the judgment. The security required for the appeal to the privy council will have to be lodged there. The defend ant is to furnish security within one week and thereupon execution will stayed. Execution in the meantime is

Electricity on English Farms. It is well known that electricity is being used as a motive power on many farms. Mr. G. E. Bonney, the wellknown electrician, in connection with its employment even more directly in aid of agriculture as a growth stimulator, tells us that a current of electricity passing throught the soil breaks up the salts into their constituent elements, and in that way nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda and phosphate of lime may be brought into forms easily available as plant food He is also of opinion that changes which go on naturally but slowly in the soil may be hastened by electricity. The ac tion of nature may be supplemented and plants surrounded by conditions suitable to promote growth, so that they must grow faster than when the have to hunt and wait for food.-Surveyor.

M. Constantine continues to break his ecord as a fisherman. A day or so ago he established a record by entching a 48pound salmon. Now he has captured a 52 pounder. One gentleman bought the entire fish and will send it east to some resident in England, and came here to friends. The fish was a giant of its

A Brace of Worthies.

San Francisco, July 25 .- A morning paper says one of the United States customs officials arrested at the north on indictments presented by the United States grand jury, for smuggling opium into this country, arrived at San Francisco last Friday and is now at the Grand Hotel. He is James Lotan, excollector of customs at Portland, Ore. With him came James Wasson, ex-collector of customs at Port Townsend, who was removed several months ago after charges had been preferred the business of these two worthies in this city may be is one of those things nobody can find out. Probably, how ence of powerful men and talent of emthe eyes of the people of thirty districts.

James Gibbs Shaw, port warden of Montreal, has resigned, as he intends leaving for England. It is understood that he will be succeeded by Capt. Reid, at present deputy port warden.

ouraging Progress Bei Kootenays.

ASLO DECLARED A PO

reat Jubilation by the Fort Steele Notes_Mi gs-Plain Tales F

(From our own Corr it Lake City, July ier continues warm an ence the prospec ly to their work in the Owing to keen compe provisions and other wer than might be exp es are sold in the st ke prices, this being te from the northeast chasing on the spot ight from Revelstoke Andy Parkes, the Bend prospector, will I for Healey Creek. Great indignation has arly 400 pounds of p ikely to go hard with Bogleville, at the foot

ompletely deserted, mo n account of its greate he mines. The work of clearing the timber on the townsi completed, and a magnif lake may be ogtained part of the flat. H. Lindenborn has l

opper ore which assay Ore containing nickel on the east range a fer assay has yet been m pipe test shows the Tom Downes reports the Silver Cup improve s said that some sp rought down assayed

A. H. Harrison, loc urned from Revelstoke J. Kinman killed a ing near his lumber car erts' pre-emption. It J. O. Piper attacked with a broad-axe yes doing well.

Two more pre-empt staked in the valley a land enough for mor rich and comparatively necessary, most of the tered alder brush. good creek water, and stratum of clean gr perfect. J. Stauber, whose

valley six miles from excellent new potatoe May, decidedly early and altitude.

Active development the Canal Flat claim Several good strikes ie section around U Work is being do Haughton on their Mo Ten claims have be

n the neighborhood The E.K.E. Co. h heir pipes and are vashing. R. Dare intends s igh grade ore to Mo

robably. The California, Ge showing good ore nguine. Joseph Burgois is ent work done on t good showing.

Forty head of settl o are quarantined a oms regulations. The weekly mail eat convenience long the route, and The Fort Steele early completed. It nience to the partie The weather here ery fine and exceedi imbia and Kicking

romises well and a ors have gone in to Brown and Hamm ing mining propertie people. They have he "Last Chance"

anland

est the ore.

sing and will continu

A new strike has

Horse Creek by Bar

A man was run ov by a C.P.R. train at day morning; the na s unknown, and he en a tramp beatin Inspector of Fisher hat the new selm empleted and read ext season. It is not will come out to he two sites on Ha nment will adopt alled for a few wee Constable Sutherla aptured the Indian ed arrest recently untains. He wa sted on the west si Lillooet. He had taken alive," Const Lake, took the priso on Wednesday to sta E. E. Bligh, an o who for some time Hotel, has determine visit to his home in ne has not seen since his country. Mr. I by all old-timers, a whether by old or no espected for his ste Several of the old terior have sold out time to time, and go tive places, with the ig the balance of t ing been gone 30 or

eel at home, and

eturn. James Kin

uple of this kind.

EFFECTS

of Boating

NLY TO-DAY

ndeavoring to pset a Boat_ p Unconscious

ployee of Ca vife and son, orning from at the Gorge

ng with a par-hom in standfell over the set the boat rown into the got on the upiem, one sin not reach it vicinity at e and the mer and his com the upturned ien they were fact they were re party wer opposite Cur-

unconsciou Steventon, how soon as his comfortable a messenge ke him to the rrived it was be carried to to his home at as thought he on the lounge peared perfect. to sleep for a en she awoke oor face downpton was sent

native of York He lived in ing in the em-Company in Victoria wher their works in d an inquest at o'clock to-mor

MILLAN.

Drake on Apto appeal to he judgment of anada and asks meanwhile. The ated to be \$12. nd costs. There ourt paid by th obtained by eeds of goods by the Supreme ve belonged to been improperonsidering sum should be If no fur-

ng taken ed to have this n part satisfacis court has auquestion, that ay the plaintiff dertaking by the und the same in necessful in his fendant do fur-

with the sum up the amount security required rivy council will rity within ecution will the meantime lish Farms. at electricity

power on many nney, the wellnnection with its directly in aid of stimulator, tells lectricity passing nts, and in that nitrate of soda may be brough ole as plant food owly in the soil ectricity. The acsupplemented and ditions suitable that they must the have to hunt

mon. nues to break his A day or so ago by catching a 48 ne has captured a leman bought the nd it east to some as a giant of its

rveyor.

orthies. 25.-A morning United States cusat the north on by the United smuggling opium ved at San Franis now at James Lotan, exes Wasson, ex-col-Port Townsend, several months. d been preferred ington, D. C., but aped indictment at d jury. Just what two worthies in ne of those things Probably, how-

p vindicate them in of thirty districts. ed, as he intends It is understood eded by Capt. Reid,

engage the influ-

and talent of em-

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

uncouraging Progress Being Made in the Kootenays.

KASLO DECLARED A PORT OF ENTRY

Great Jubilation by the Inhabitants— Fort Steele Notes—Mission City Jottings-Plain Tales From the Hills,

(From our own Correspondent.) rout Lake City, July 22.—The wea continues warm and dry, and in sequence the prospectors stick steadto their work in the mountains. Owing to keen competition the prices provisions and other commodities are er than might be expected. All staare sold in the stores at an adce of two cents a pound on Revele prices, this being the pack-train from the northeast arm. Thus, by hasing on the spot the cost ght from Revelstoke to Thompson's

nd prospector, will leave on Monday Healey Creek. Great indignation has been arouse the theft from Campbell & Co. arly 400 pounds of provisions. It is ikely to go hard with the thieves when

nding is saved by the consumer.

Bogleville, at the foot of the lake, is pletely deserted, most of its inhabints having moved to Trout Lake City account of its greater convenience to

impleted, and a magnificent view of the lake may be ogtained from almost any part of the flat. H. Lindenborn has located a vein of

copper ore which assays 80 per cent. Ore containing nickel was discovered on the east range a few days ago. No assay has yet been made, but a blowtest shows the ore to be fairly

Tom Downes reports that the ore the Silver Cup improves with depth. It said that some specimens recently ight down assayed 23 per cent. of

H. Harrison, local assayer, re ned from Revelstoke yesterday. Kinman killed a bear this mornnear his lumber camp on S. A. Robpre-emption. It is reported that O. Piper attacked a large black bear | right handy to the claim. ith a broad-axe yesterday. Both are

Two more pre-emptions have been ssary, most of the timber being scatad alder brush. There is plenty of od creek water, and the soil, overlying hard at work in the Duncan country. stratum of clean gravel, the drainage

Stauber, whose ranch lies up the ey six miles from town, had some ellent new potatoes on the first of

(Golden Era.)

Active development is taking place on Canal Flat claim. everal good strikes are being made in section around Canal Flat. Work is being done by Hogg at

aughton on their Moyea claim Ten claims have been recently staked the neighborhood of the Sullivan

The E.K.E. Co. have got water in eir pipes and are about to commence R. Dare intends shipping 15 tons of

gh grade ore to Montana, Great Falls The California, Geo. Doherty's claim

showing good ore and George is very Joseph Burgois is having the assessent work done on the Dandy. It makes

good showing. Forty head of settlers' cattle from Idare quarantined at the line under cusms regulations.

The weekly mail to Fort Steele is a at convenience to residents there, ong the route, and here. The Fort Steele irrigation ditch is arly completed. It will be a great con

ence to the parties living here. The weather here recently has been fine and exceedingly hot. The Cobia and Kicking Horse rivers are ng and will continue to rise.

A new strike has been made at Wild rse Creek by Banks and Young. It nises well and a number of prospec s have gone in to prospect in the same

Brown and Hammant are here examing mining properties for some English pole. They have been recently out at "Last Chance" and will thoroughly

(Inland Sentinel.) A man was run over and cut to pieces a C.P.R. train at Keefers on Wednesmorning; the name of the deceased unknown, and he is supposed to have en a tramp beating his way.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab states nat the new salmon hatchery will be apleted and ready for service early t season. It is likely that Mr. Wilwill come out to determine which of two sites on Harrison lake the Govent will adopt. Tenders will be place.

alled for a few weeks hence. onstable Sutherland, of Lytton, has ured the Indian horse thief who dearrest recently and escaped to the He was overtaken and ar sted on the west side of the Fraser near He had sworn "never to be Constable Gillie, of Nicola took the prisoner to Nicola Lake Vednesday to stand his trial there.

E. Bligh, an old resident since '58 for some time kept the Ashcroft el, has determined upon making a o his home in Pennsylvania which as not seen since his first arrival in ountry. Mr. Bligh is well known old-timers, and wherever known, er by old or new settlers, is highly ected for his sterling good qualities. Several of the old settlers of the inhave sold out their ranches from time, and gone back to their na ces, with the intention of spendbalance of their lives. But haven gone 30 or 40 years things are and different that they do not home, and no wonder that they

Md., but came back again last Tuesday evening, having visited his friends and seen the wonders of the World's Fair. He is looking in better health than when he left, but is content to become again a citizen of B.C., where nearly 40 years of will give possession in October. his life have been spent.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.) Kaslo is a port of entry, beginning on

July 20. Twenty-five prospectors left for the hills Monday.

The State of Idaho and Nelson steampoats are to race Saturday for \$500. T. C. Penny started his mill at Watson to work sawing out lumber this week. Chief Customs Officer Clute says Kas-

has. It is reported that work has been resumed on the No. 1 and Highland at Ainsworth. Mike Mahoney's strike in the White-

water basin assayed 54 ounces silver and \$60 in gold. We hope to have by the coming fall a fully equipped hospital established here anding is saved by the consumer.

Andy Parkes, the well-known Big that will compare favorably with any in

the province. Superintendent Fletcher, and about 20 men under Mr. Maxwell; foreman, commenced work on the telegraph line Wednesday morning.

The height of Kootenay lake at Kaslo

feet above the sea level. Some very fine specimens of gray copper came in Thursday from Duncan

The work of clearing and burning off river, also some good free milling silver ores from Carpenter creek. News of the sale of a half interest in the Washington mine is to hand. It was sold in Spokane by Ralph Clarke and T. E. Jefferson to J. L. Montgomery of New

York for \$85,000 cash. The Porcupine, owned by Shields and Matthewson, has been bonded to Messrs. Winstead, Magraw, Murphy and Smith. They have also located the south extension of this lead, calling it the Hazel. The purchasers are all pleased with their property and are going to run a tunnel

The Acme on Whitewater creek has been located by Pete DeChan, A. W. Palmer and W. D. Carson. 'The formation is granite, with a true tissure vein of coarse, heavy, free milling gold; it assays \$40 in gold and 13 silver to the ton. There is about 200 or 300 inches of water

Assays on Duncan river dry ore same ples show very fine component parts. They are:-Silica, 62.4-10; lead, 1.2-10; aked in the valley and there is still nd enough for more. The soil is and comparatively little clearing is and comparatively little clearing is solver. 4-10 per cent cach. With such ore and plenty of water and timber we may expect to see the stamp mills

The Porcupine, owned by Shields and Matthewson, has been bonded to Messrs. Winstead, Magraw, Murphy and Smith. They have also located the south exteny, decidedly early for this latitude sion of this lead, calling it the Hazel, The purchasers are all pleased with their property and are going to run a tunnel on the Hazel this summer to work the main lead. The bonds were for \$5000, and the assays of ore show 100 ounces to

The Gem City mine, owned by J. W. Harding and R. H. Kemp, was sold this the consideration of \$40,000. This splendid property is situated about 18 miles west of Kaslo on Lake creek. The ledge s from one to three feet wide and assays 100 ounces per ton. Mr. Benson proposes to develop the claim and proceed to ship ore as soon as the price of silver advances to a respectable figure.

Mineral springs are very common around Kaslo, but heretofore they have not been found of good quality, within four miles of town. Now, however, a walk of about 1100 yards, or under a mile, or even a short, quick pull across the bay, will bring you to as fine a mineral spring or springs as you would want to drink from. They are cituated across Kaslo Bay from town, about 300 yards from the sampler works, and bubble and sparkle up right on the lake The main one is about six feet shore.

from the lake, and is good drinking. On Monday afternoon the steamer State of Idaho arrived in Nelson and was made discharge all her freight as per the port of entry regulations. After supper when everything was discharged Inspector Clute came to the captain of the boat and told him Kaslo had been appointed a port of entry and for the future the boat could proceed direct to Kaslo from Bonner's Ferry. To say that the officers and crew of the State of Idaho were delighted would be to put it, mildly, and the captain immediately dispatched a message to Kaslo, which

was as follows: Sam Green, Kaslo, B. C.,-Kaslo a port of entry. Will arrive at S a.m. with customs officer on board.

F. G. SHAW, master. It was late when the message arrived and not a great many were aware of it that night. When the State of Idaho arrived before 8 a.m. next morning prople wondered what was up, and then the news spread like wildfire, the enthusiasm running high. The papers conferring the port of entry on Kaslo arrived Wednesday afternoon and a temporary castoms office opened in the wharf warehouse. Mr. McIntosh, it is expected, will be the local customs officer at this

(Kaslo Claim)

Jim Kane sold a half interest in claim near here for \$7500. The Lucky Jim mine is looking up well They are working a double shift now. The tunnel on the Cumberland is now in about 140 feet. This claim lies below the Idaho, and shows 18 inches of clean shipping ore.

The Grady group has now six feet of solid ore in sight. . The "wners are running a lower tunnel to get under the large chute of ore.

Work on the waggon road from Watson started again on Tuesday. About 45 men are employed. The read is completed to Bear Lake.

On the Wild Horse, five miles from Fort Steele, 25 men are employed under the management of A. W. McVittie. A test gave 55 cents to the cubic yard. The recent strike of four feet of clean ore in the Slocan Star, in addition to the four feet previously had, makes the

really wonderful showing of eight feet of solid ore. The Pioneer, on Wild Horse creek, rn. James Kinouff is the latest ex- is owned by Robert Dore, Wells and e of this kind. He bade good-bye to Taylor. It is a good proposition, the opponents.

B.C. last fall, and left for Baltimore, ore assaying \$200. A shipment will be made in about two weeks.

Some Chinamen recently sold a claim to a company for \$10,000 and the purchasers expect to get \$50,000 for it from

Application has been made by Congressman Wilson for the establishment The machinery for the smelter arrived of an American consular agency here. Papers in regard to the same have been forwarded to Secretary of State Gresham for his consideration.

Charles Hardy came down Sunday the tunnel of the Grand Republic. The tunnel is now in 37 feet, and indications favor a rich strike in the near future. The property is owned by D. Giles, C. Hardie, D. Knight and A. W. Wright. Steele, above where it empties into the lo now has every accommodation Nelson up. This is coarse gold, worth \$19 an ounce. The gold seems to lie at the

bed of the river. The channel was once

turned, but high water took out the The Eastern Kootenay Exploration Company, an English syndicate, has its hydraulic plant completed. This claim, which is one and one-half miles long, was purchased from David Griffith for \$150,000. An electric light plant has een constructed and the company intend to operate the works both day and

night. The height of Kootenay lake at as determined by water boiling point with attraction for temperature is 1394 about 30 feet. The mine improves with about 30 feet. There are three feet of every shot. There are three feet of Two tunnels are now being run in on clean ore in the face of each tunnel, which averages higher than any heretofore shipped. About ten men are employed taking out ore and three carloads will be shipped as soon as possible.

W. H. Chambers, H. L. Sawyer, C. Sawyer, A. Lapoint, H. Ross, Morris, T. Crosthwaite, E. M. Walter, J. K. Fraser and E. Baum have returned from the St. Mary's country, bringing with them specimens of galena and copper mineral, assaying from 30 to 175 ounces in silver, \$5.80 in gold, 50 per cent. lead and 28 per cent. copper.

Mission City News. The shipment of sample wood is being prepared by Duncan McRae and will forwarded in a few days.

A man was held up by a pistol last Saturday on the bridge across the Fraser river in broad daylight at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fishermen on the Fraser river are having excellent luck, and are coming in daily with their boats loaded to the water line with salmon.

The shingle bee was a most remarkable success. Over 30 strong and willing workmen turned out to cover the building of Wood, Travis & Co. last Saturday. The day was bright and the weather desirable. No impediment to retard the progress of the work was experienced, and although the immense structure was not completed that day the work done was satisfactory to all .

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Geo. H. Bissonette, of Sharbot Lake, has assigned with habilities of \$22,000. CPR Cor has notified three hun-Harding and R. H. Kemp, was sold this were no longer wanted, a policy of economy week to C. E. Benson of Spokane for and retreehment being given as the cause. The proposed new scheme for increasing the city revenue in Montrea by a large augmentation of personal taxes will, it is now understood, be dropped, owing to the strong opposition to it.

Owing to the action of the United States Government in cancelling pensions to persons living in Canada, about 40 persons in Hamilton have been deprived of their income from this source. A. K. Blackadar, actuary of the insurance branch of the finance department, Ottawa, is among the successful honor candidates

at the second year's examinaion of the Brit-ish institution of actuaries. At a meeting of the opponents to Sunday ears in Toronto G. W. Lake made a serious accusation against the street railway to the effect that an alderman had been approached by street railway bribers with an offer of \$1000 for his vote and influence. R Casimir Dickson formerly secretary to the Victoria club, Toronto, has taken action against that institution to recover \$10,000 in penalties which he alleges the club has incurred through not posting up on its premises certain information relative to itself

s required by law. It is rumored in political circles that Sir Hector Langevin will shortly take an active part again in political life, and a movement is on foot to have him assume the leadership of the French section of the party. He will be tendered a banquet in Montreal early in autumn.

The barque Norma arrived at Quebec the other day from Rio Janeiro, having lost the captain, his son and the steward on the route by yellow fever. Two others of the crew were taken with the disease but recovered. The vessel was completely disinfected before leaving quarantine.

The lighthouse keeper at Big Duck Island lately found part of a cabin ashore at Walkhouse, on the south side of Manitoulin Island, 14 miles northeast from Duck Island. There was one body on the top of the cabin, and two others were found near by, and also a part of a pilot house was discovered.

Supt. Gray, of the Dominion Burgiary Guarantee company, has offered a trophy worth \$200 for annual competition amongst tug-of-war teams selected from various lo-cal police forces in Canada He has sen-circulars to that effect to the various chiefs and has received replies which assure him of the success of the project

Supt. Gray, of the Dominion Burglary

of the success of the project

Three years ago, during a heavy storm at
Halifax, half of the bridge across the Narrows, connecting Dartmouth with Halifax,
was carried away. On Sunday night a train
passed over the bridge and nothing out of
the ordinary was noticeable, but about
three hours later, the rebuilt section and
some more with it suddenly, fell to pieces,
although there was no severe wind. Numbers of people are out of work in Namoers of people are out of work in Toronto. Recently a large deputation waited on the aldermen and asked for work in order to get food for their families. They stated in some instances that their landlords were on the point of turning them out of their boyess because the world.

of their houses because they could not pay tent. The aldermen will try to push the city work, so that these men can get em-The Globe says the case intended to de-The Globe says the case intended to decide the extent of the power of the province to prohibit the liquor traffic, has been prepared by the attorney-general of Ontario. It has also been approved by counsel in temperance interest and been forwarded to Ottawa for the consideration of Sir John Phompson on his return from Paris. If Sir John Phompson consents the case will be

John Thompson consents, the case will be laid directly before the Supreme Court and argument will take place in September. The Toronto Evening News has published in article which indicates that the medical ollege connected with Toronto University college connected with Toronto University is in bad shape financially. During the past year a deficit of \$2784 has been shown in the working expenses of the college and twelve of the professors who were to have received \$750 each had been forced to put up with but \$500. A special meeting of the University Senate has been called to consider the matter; the meeting will be asked to authorize a draft on the surplus of \$7000 now to the medical faculty's credit, in order to meet the deficit. It is asserted that \$110,000 of the University's endowment has been diverted from the channels for which 'it was originally intended in order to assist in founding the medical department. Previously to 1837 the present University Medical College was a separate institution, known as Toronto School of Medicine. The union at the time had many opponents. GIBRALTAR.

of the Mediterranean. The first sight of Gibraltar is, I think, disappointing. It means so much, and so many lives have been given for it, and so many great ships have been sunk by its batteries, and such great-powers have warred for twelve hundred years for its few miles of stone, that its lack outline against the sky, with nothing to measure it but the fading stars, is dwarfed and spoiled. It is only after the sun begins with some fine samples of ore taken from | to turn the lights out, and you are able to compare it with the great ships at its base, and you see the battlements and the mouths of eannon, and the clouds resting on its top, that you understand it; and then when the outline of the On Bow River, 20 miles south of Fort | crouching lion that has faced all Europe for a hundred years comes into relief, Kootenay, there is considerable good you remember it is as they say, the lock placer ground that has not been taken to the Mediterranean, of which England to the Mediterranean, of which England holds the key. And even while you feel this, and are greedily following the course of each rampart and terrace with eves that are tired of blank stretches of water, some one points to a low line of mountains lying like blue clouds before the red sky of the sunrise, dim, forbidding, and mysterious-and you know that it is Africa.

Spain, lying to the right, all green and amethyst, and flippant and gay with white houses and red roofs, and Gibraltar's grim show of battlements and war, become somehow of little moment. You feel that you have known them always, and that they are as you fancied they would be. But this other land across the water looks as inscrutable, as dark, and as silent as the Sphinx that typifies it, and you feel that its Pilllar of Hercules still marks the entrance to the "unknown world."

Nine out of every ten who visit Gibraltar for the first time expect to find an island. It ought to be, and it would be but for a strip of level turf half a mile wide and half a mile long, which joins it to the sunny green hills of Spain. But for this bit of land, which they call "the Neutral Ground," Gibraltar would be an island, for it has the Mediterranean to the east, a bay, and beyond the hills of Spain to the west, and Africa dimly showing fourteen miles across the sea to

the south. Gibraltar has been besieged thirteen times; by Moors and by Spaniards, and again by Moors and again by Spaniards against Spaniards. It was during one of these wars between two factions in Spain in 1704; that the English, who were helping one of the factions, took the Rock, and were so well pleased with it that they settled there, and have remained there ever since. If possession is nine points of the law, there never was a place in the history of the world held with nine as obvious points. There were three more sieges after the English took Gibraltar, one of them, the last, continuing for four years. The English were fighting Americans at the time, and rowing in the Nile, and so did not do much to help General George Eliott, who was Governor of the Rock at that time. It would appear to be, as well as one can judge from this distance, a case of neglect on the part of the Mother Country for her little colony and her 6000 men, very much like her forgetfulness of Gordon, only Elliot succeeded where Gordon the home government for risking what would have been a more serious loss than the loss of Galais, had Elliot surrendered, and "Gib" gone back to its rightful owners, that is, the owners who have the one point. The history of this siege is one of the most interesting of war stories; it is interesting whether you ever expect to visit Gibraltar or not; it is doubly interesting when you walk the pretty streets of the Rock to-day, with its floating population of 20,000, and try to imagine the place held by 6000 halfstarved, sick, and wounded soldiers, living at times on herbs and grass and handfuls of rice, and yet carrying on an apparently forlorn fight for four years against the entire army and navy of

Spain, and, at the last, against the arms of France as well. Of the Gibraltar militant, the fortress and key to the Mediterranean, he can see but the little that lies open to him and to everyone along the ramparts. Of the real defensive works of the place he s not allowed to have even a guess. The ramparts stretch all along the western side of the rock, presenting to the bay high shelving wall which twists and changes its front at every 100 yards, and n such an unfriendly way that whoever tried to scale its slippery surface at one point would have a hundred yards of ramparts on either side of him, from which two points gunners and infantry could observe his efforts with comfort and safety to themselves; and from which, when tired of watching him slip and scramble, they could and undoubtedly would blow him into bits. But they would probably save him the trouble of coming so far by doing that before he left his vessel in the bay. The northern face of the Rock-that end which faces Spain, and which makes the head of the crouching lion-shows two long rows of eeth cut in its surface by convicts of through these dungeons and look down Spanish town at the end of its half-mile over the butts of great guns. And you will marvel not so much at the engineering skill of whoever it was planned this defence as at the weariness and the toil of the criminals who gave up the greater part of their lives to hewing and blasting sages, through which your footsteps echo

like the report of cancon. Lower down, on the outside of this mass of rock; are more ramparts, built there by man, and from which infantry could sweep the front of the enemy were they to approach from the only point from which a land attack is possible The other side of the Rock, that which faces the Mediterranean, is unprotected, except by the big guns on the very summit, for no man could scale it, and no ball yet made could shatter its front. To further protect the north from a land attack, there is at the base of the Rock and below the ramparts a great moat. bridged by an apparently solid bridge of nasonry. This roadway, which leads to the north gate of the fortress—the one which is closed at six each night-is undermined, and at a word could be blown into pebbles, turning the moat into a great lake of water and virtually changing the Rock of Gibraltar in an island. never crossed this roadway without wondering whether the sentry underneath might not be lighting his pipe near the nowder magazine, and I generally reached the end of it at a gallop. There

is still another protection to the North Front. It is only the protection a watch The Famous Rock That Gives Control dog gives at night; but a watch dog is most important. He gives you time to sound your burglar-alarm and get your pistol from under your pillow. A line of sentries paces the Neutral Ground and has paced it for nearly two hundred years. Their sentry boxes dot the halfn.ile of turf, and their red coats move backward and forward night and day, and anyone who leaves the straight and narrow road crossing the Neutral Ground, and who come within fifty yards of them, passes a dead-line and is shot. Facing them, a half-mile off, are the smoking cigarettes. And so the two great powers watch each other unceasingly across the half-mile of turf, and the treaty of Utrecht covers the say, "So far shall you go, and no farther; tire coast line from Cape Ray up this belongs to me." There is nothing western side of the island, round more significant than these rows of sentries; you see it whenever you cross the Neutral Ground for a ride in Spain.

> are burnished and oily. Taken alone, he is a little atom, a molecule; but he is odging on his back, and his arms ready to his hand. He is one of a great system that obtains from India to Nova Scotia, and from Bermuda to Africa and Australia; and he shows that he knows this in the way he holds up his chin and kicks out his legs as he tramps back and forward guarding the big rock at his back. And facing him, half a mile away, you see a Spanish soldier with the tails of his long coat wrapped warmly around his legs, and with his gun leaning against another rock while he rolls a cigarette; and then, with his hands in his pockets, he gazes through the smoke at the sky and wonders when he will be paid his peseta a day for fighting and bleeding for his country. This helps you to understand how six thousand halfstarved Englishmen held Gibraltar for

First you see the English sentry, rather

four years against the army of Spain. This is about all you can see of Gibraltar as a fortress. You hear, of course, of much more, and you can guess at a great deal. Up above, where the Signal Station is, and where no one, not even officers in uniform not engaged on the works, is allowed to go, are the real fortifications. What looks like a rock is a monster gun painted gray, or a tree hides the mouth of another. And in this forbidden territory are great cannon which can be worked from the lowest ramparts. These are all the present triumphs of Gibraltar. Before they came, the clouds which shut out the sight of the Rock as well as the rest of the world from its summit rendered the great pieces of artillery there as useless in bad weather as they are harmless in times of peace. The very elements threatened to war against England and a shower of rain or a veering wind might have altered the fortunes of a battle. But a clever man named Watkins has invented a position-finder, by means of which those on the lowest ramparts, well out of free of duty, to the great injury of the the clouds, can aim the great guns on island revenues, and the demoralization the summit at a vessel unseen by the of legitimate trade. At first their trade gunners lost in the mist above, and by was altogether done in French ships. failed (if you can associate that word with that name), and so no one blamed with the so that it will strike an erican ships and sell to all comers. mile above them so that it will strike an erican ships and sell to all comers. object many miles off at sea. It will be case in point is the article of lobsfer a very strange sensation to the captain cans on which there is a duty of 40 per of such a vessel-to find her bombarded by shells or balls that belch forth from a

drifting cloud. No stranger has really any idea of the real strength of this fortress, or in what part of it its real strength lies. Not one out of ten of its officers knows this Gibraltar is a grand and grim either. practical joke; it is an armed foe like the army in Macbeth, who came in the semblance of a wood, or like the wooden horse of Troy that held the pick of the enemy's fighting men. What looks like a solid face of rock is a hanging curtain that masks a battery; and the blue waters of the bay are treacherous with torpedoes; and every little smiling village of Spain has been marked down for destruction, and has had its measurements taken as accurately as though the English batteries had been playing on it already for many years. The Rock is undermined and tunnelled throughout, and food and provisions are stored away in it to last a siege of seven years. Telephones and telegraphs, signal stations for flagging, search-lights, and other such de vilish inventions, have been planted on every point, and only the Governor himself knows what other modern improvements have been introduced into the bowels of this mountain or distributed behind smiling landscapes on its surface. Gibraltar will never be attacked, for the reason that the American people are the only people clever enough to invent a way of taking it, and they are far too clever to attempt an impossible thing .-

Richard Harding Davis in "Harper's." Caught "You must write me every day while you are gone, Mary," said Mrs. de Trolley of Brooklyn, and Mary, like a dutiful daughter, said, "Yes, mamma." But long ago. You are allowed to walk Mary had no notion of wasting her time in Chicago writing letters; so she times. Even this isn't so very bad upon the Neutral Ground and the little wrote a dozen before starting. She when one considers that a juicy orange mailed the first letter at Albany, and allays thirst as well as water, and quansupposed as she dropped it in the box tities of fruit, you know, are recomme that she was forwarding merely a report of progress, comfort and content- ple course of baths. First a foot bath, What she really did send was ment. a letter dated at Chicago, in which she an all-over bath, all as hot as one can had written: "Dear Mamma-After out these great galleries and gloomy pas spending five days viewing the sights of the exposition I can truthfully say,"

etc. "'Truthfully say' is good," remarked Mrs. de Trolley, "but then I'll not scold Mary, for I did the same thing twenty years ago when I was travelling abroad. Come to think of it I did worse, for I copied my letters out of the guide book, and was caught at it, too." "How was that?" asked Mr. de Trol-

"Why, papa thought the letters good that he got the editor of our local paper to print three or four of them, and they fell under the eye of a man who had read them before, word for word."-N. Y. Times.

Down in Texas. A Texas preacher said the other Sunday that a newspaper that told the truth and the whole truth could not be a pocuniary success. Whereupon the paper in his town remarked that a preacher who on Sunday told the truth and the

whole truth about the members of his

church would find it convenient to leave

Probably neither paper nor preacher told the exact truth.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES The Disputes Arising From the French

Shore Question. There is a new and acute trouble on the French shore of Newfoundland, growing out of the smuggling operations, for such they really are, of the French occupants and traders. Some of these goods were seized the other day by the customs authorities, and their release was demanded by the French admiral without success. The incident has brought matters to a severe strain, and causes an angry renewal of the discussion over all that is involved in French white adobe sentry-boxes of Spain, and another row of sentries, wearing long of our people realize what is the extent blue coats and queer little shakos, and and significance of the French shore question in all its bearings. In the first place the French right secured by western side of the island, round northern part and down to Cape John on the east side or between third and one-half of the entire circumference of Newfoundland. And this is short and very young, but very clean and described to be "the fairest portion of rigid, and scowling fiercely over the chin- the island." Throughout this vast region strap of his big white helmet. His the people of France have the right, un shoulder-straps shine with pipe-clay and | der the treaty referred to, to catch fish his boots with blacking, and his arms and dry them on the shores. The treaty of Utrecht limited them, however, not to erect any buildings on the shore save complete in himself, with his food and stages made of boards and huts necessary for fishing and drying. But these provisions were in a large measure extended by the declaration of George HI., added to the treaty of Versailles, in which a pledge was given that British subjects should "not interrupt by their competition the fishery of the French during their temporary occupation of the shore," that "the fixed settlement of the British on this shore should be removed," and that the "French fishermen shall not be incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels." On the basis of this extraordinary trea-

ty and declaration France has for some time put forward claims to the exclusive right of fishing on this shore, and to prevent the British inhabitants of the island from any occupation of the land within half a mile from the tidewater within the French occupancy. The legislature of Newfoundland denies these claims, but the British government, while diplomatically neither conceding nor denying them, has, in fact given them practical effect. This is notably true of the lobster fishery, which was started by the Newfoundlanders about 1880, and has developed to a trade of half a million annually. In 1887 a French war vessel visited Port Saunders and destroyed a number of fishing traps and buoys. The British naval commanders on the station permitted these claims, prohibited the Newfoundlanders from lobster fishing on the French shore, and in 1883 a British man-of-war compelled a Newfoundland firm, Murphy & Andrews, to remove

their lobster factory and a French one was erected on its site. This was exasperating enough in all conscience, but the situation becomes the more so now that the French claim the right of free importation of their goods, and are openly selling supplies, imported cent, to Newfoundlanders, while the French fishermen who compete with them claim the right to import their cans free of duty in the same ship and at the

same port. There is no wonder that the island people protest fiercely, though they are apparently powerless to relieve themselves from such hard conditions. The situation tends to become more and more serious, and with such complications existing it would seem best for Canada to have nothing to do with receiving Newfoundland into the Dominion, until the French shore difficulty is settled. It is needless to say that the only way out of it seems to be buy out the French claims, which, as they are based upon the blun dering of British treaty makers, should be done by the British government .- St.

John, N. B., Telegraph.

To Reduce Plumpness. New York Weekly: A Philadelphia lady, whose figure was becoming alarmingly fat last summer, set forth on her European tour with the firm inten tion of making a pilgrimage to Carlsbad to be treated for corpulency. While en route, however, she stopped at Berlin, where she incidentally consulted a physician, who recommended her staying right there, saying she could accomplish the desired result under his advice better than at Carlsbad. When she returned in October with a trim and dainty figure and minus a disfiguring double chin her acquaintances raised their lorgnettes and their eyebrows, and to her friends she whispered the secret. It is very simple, though not exactly easy. There is no dieting; one may eat anything one chooses, and the more fruit the better. Liquids, however, are forbidden; none at all at meals, and only when demanded by excessive thirst at other ed. Then, too, one must follow a simnext day an arm bath, and the third day stand them, and to be continued as long as necessary. One should always lie down for half an hour after taking a bath, or, better still, take them before going to bed at night.

A Glorious Quartette. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such a remarkable team of governors as Waite of Colorado, Pennoyer of Oregon, Lewelling of Kansas, Tillman of South Carolina and Altgeld of Illinois. Waite wants blood up to the horses' bridles or free coinage of silver; Pennoyer snaps his fingers at federal authority and "sasses" the president; Lewelling disbands the state militia because it is Republican and reorganizes with Populists; Tillman forces his state into the whiskey selling usiness and Altgeld pardons the anar-

chists.-St. Paul Pioneer-Press. A German writer says:-"Already I see the downfall of our nation forshadowed in the applause accorded by the public to the women of Ibsen, Sudermann, Zola, and other so-called 'realists.' fown before daybreak Monday morning It is an unmistakable mene-tekel, and woe be to us if such 'realistic' characters become real in the life of our people."

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

Holding an Inquest. An inquest is being held at the Rock Bay hotel this afternoon by Coroner Hasell to inquire into the cause of the death of Samuel Steventon. It had not been concluded at 4 o'clock.

Stole the Liquor. Henry Hensen, employed as bootblack at the Driard Hotel, was arrested this morning charged with stealing \$50 worth of liquor, the greater quantity of which was found in his room. He will be tried at the police court on Friday morning.

Prominent Visitor.

Among the prominent speakers who will be present at the Young Men's Christian Association convention which will be held here next month is Prof. W. H. Williams of the University of Wisconsin. He is a prominent educator and

Visited the Law Courts. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Mr. Justice Brooks, of Sherbrooke, Q., visited the law courts to-day while the Divisional Court was hearing the motion in Cabriel vs. Mesner. The chief justice invited the distinguished visitors to a seat on the beach.

Convicted on Two Charges. The three men arrested on the steamer Ina with a lot of whiskey in their possession have been convicted at Nanaimo on two charges. Other charges may be laid against them. The question of the confiscation of the steamer will be argued on Monday.

McDonald Got Away.

Martin McDonald, a prisoner at the provincial jail, escaped from the chain gang, which was doing work at the Government House yesterday afternoon. The country was scoured for him last night and to-day, but without success. Mc Donald has only four months more to serve. He was sentenced for the theft of a gold watch from Joseph Levy.

Sir Alexander's Portrait. President Jameson is preparing an interesting programme for the regular meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society, which will be held to-morrow even-The Centenary committee will bring up the question of having a portrain of Sir Alex. Mackenzie placed in one of the public buildings of the city. The committee are endeavoring to arrange with M. Quentin for the portrait.

Strike Partly Ended. their men this morning, the latter agreeabout 10 per cent. on present rates. It is agreed to maintain the new rate for to enter the arrangement and will employ non-union men.

What Does it Mean?

The Vancouver News-Advertiser recently presented its readers with the folng interesting piece of news, where by they were no doubt much edited and enlightened:

"Vienna, July 22 .- Ferdinand, Frei neerplexy yesterday died to-day. herr, Von entered the army in 1841 and was appoin the Gem in the Crown" and "Holy bers oft he Union and all others interested In the Police Court yesterdayt wo va- be postponed."

Off for Merced. Sheriff Warfield left for his home, Merced, California, last night, disappointed. He was to have gone on Sunday evening but heard a rumor that Rev. Reams had been seen at Stanich and delayed to follow it up. A hotelk eper was found who gave Reams a meal on Sunday af-There was no doubt about the man's identity, in fact Reams admit ted that he was the fugicive. search will be kept up carefully. Sheriff Warfield has worked hard to secure the offender, and is in no way to blame for not getting him.

He Prefers Counter Charger. Engineer Atkinson of the fire department, who is under suspension, has preferred counter charges against Chief Deasy, and has filed them with the fire wardens. Both will be considered at the same time by the fire wardens, who hope to reach the matter shortly. The charges made by the engineer against the chief are:-"Allowing members of the department to act in an immoral manner, to the disgrace of the city and also of the fire department of said city; not reporting the immoral conduct of some of the department, after his attention was called to it; ordering certain men kept out of the fire hall because they were improper characters, and yet putting the same men on duty forty-eight hours afterwards; giving orders to suppress certain things, and being the first to violate them."

Leaves This Evening.

Every stateroom has been engaged for the trip to Alaska, on which the steamer Islander will start this evening. She will wisit all the points of interest on the British Columbia and Alaska coast. The passengers booked are:-Miss Lawson, Al. W. Lawson, Miss Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Tullman, J. Richards, Miss Horton, Miss Robinson, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Le favreur, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Jno. Irving and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Watress. Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. V. Crandell and son, Mrs. McAdam and sister, A. S. Robertson, Sir Gervas Glyn and valet, Dr. Heintze, Dr. Kohn, Mr. Sheehey, Capt. Marston, J. Earnshaw and wife, Mr. and the Misses Annan, Hon. Justice Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. and Miss Aspland, Mrs and Miss Gallet- last night.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL ly, Miss Dupont, the Misses English, M. and W. D. English, A. W. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Huddart and a party of 20 Boston tourists.

> A MODEL INSTITUTION. What is Being Done at the Works of the

O'Kell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. A Times man spent an hour this morn ing at the factory of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. on Work street, Rock Bay, and an hour well spent it was. The season is at its height and the fac-tory is working at its fullest capacity. The reporter was shown about the place by Managing Director W. Morris and President Noah Shakespeare. The plant has been materially increased and is now very well equipped for the work. A 25horse power boiler, additional storage room, and a new building for cooking are among the improvements. There are at present nine men and between 60 and 70 girls employed in the works, and the different departments present a busy, aspect. The cleanliness of the entire place and the great care observed in cooking the fruit and putting it up are the features which strike everyone who enters the place. Mr. Cliffe is in charge of the fruit boiling, which is done by steam in great copper kettles. The boiling fruit is skimmed until every particle of dirt and dross is removed. The finest granulated sugar is used in preserving the fruits. The company is as a matter of fact putting up jams, jellies and preserves that will stand comparison with any on the continent. They are putting their fruit up in an attractive form too, using convenient sizes of buckets, cans and bottles and very handsome labels. The factory can handle 5000 pounds of fruit a day, but its total pack will be governed by the supply of fruit. There are many orders ahead at present and the managers will have no trouble in placing their entire pack. The company gets business by putting a first-class article on the market at a low price. Their strawberries, apricots and cherries are particularly good. Five tons of strawberries were put up in a week. The most of the fruit is purchased in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, where since a market was assured for fruit tree planting has made rapid strides. The works 'at Rock Bay are a model and are credit-

WORK AT THE PEDRO.

The Pumps Have Been Kept Going AM

able to Victoria.

Day Long. The work of pumping out the San Pedro with the hope of raising her has been in progress all day, but up to 3:30 the position of the wreck had not A Times man was around changed. the wreck this morning at 11 o'clock in The tailors' strike is over, as far as McIntosh's launch, the Victoria. Spratt's Gregg & Sons and J. C. Leask & Co. Ark, Lorne, Alert, Sadie and Mystery are concerned. They compromised with were supplying steam for the pumps, which were going at their fullest caing to a reduction of what will total pacity Great streams of water pumped from the hold poured over the side. It was impossible to learn at that hour one year. George R. Jackson refused what volume of water was being thrown from the pumps or what had been gained The cofferdam or covering over the stern was reported to be as tight as a bottle. It was an interesting sight to watch the work. None besides eming results. ployees and those directing the work on deck watching every move that was heing made. It was a trifle rough for small boats, and the interested spectator not lucky enough to get aboard a large vessel had to watch from the Dallas road.

Some result is expected by high water at 6 o'clock this evening.

GOT WHAT THEY WANTED.

The Petition From North Ward Ratepayers to the School Trustees.

The trustees at last evening's meeting decided to erect the north ward school building in accordance with plan No. .1 and to heat it by a steam system. This is what 70 ratepayers in north ward petitioned for. The petition follows:-July 26, 1893

To the Board of School Trustees of Vic-To the Board of School Trustees of Victoria, B. C.
Gentlemen:—We the undersigned rate-payers of the North Ward earnestly request that hot air of any kind will not be the system of heating in the Work Estate new Ward School, the Smead-Dowd closet system in particular, but that a firstelass system of steam or hot water, combined with a proper system of ventuation will with a proper system of ventilation, will be preferred.

With a proper to be preferred.

We also desire that No. 11, the first in order of merit of the school plans will be built on the Work Estate. The reasons assigned: 1st. That the north ward is the largest and most progressive ward, and requires the largest school accommodation. 2nd. That the north ward polled the largest vote for the money by-jaw for educational purposes, being 300 per cent. more than the south ward. 3rd. That the north ward was the first to agitate the question of new ward schools, and should have a preference. 4th. That it has been, the unanimous desire of the parents in the north ward to have the whole area of the basement of the school building (boiler-room excepted) for a playground during bad weather, which area is not in Plan No. 8.

5th. That the influence of a cheerful school house for pupils and teachers has become an established fact the world over. 6th. That No. 8, being a melancholy design, might have a tendency to give the studious occupants the blues. 7th. That No. 8 was not the decision of the paid expert to be placed on the second in order of merit. 8th. Finally, that No. 8 in our judgment does not fill the requirements of a proper school house for Victoria in hardly any particular, either internally or externally. That the north ward site, which is the handsomer site, is the only one which would do justice to No. 11 plan. If No. 11 plan were put on south ward site the whole ground would be so occupied there would be no room for additions to the school in the future.

An acceptance of the above suggestions is what the undersigned ratepayers desire, and by your honorable body agreeing to the same all necessity for the proposed indignation meeting will be obviated. ires the largest 2nd. That the north ward polled the largest

Taunton, Mass., July 27.-Lizzie Borlen is in Taunton jail, where she came and voluntarily surrendered herself to Sheriff Wright this noon:

-A brush fire occurred at Spring Ridge

DRPRICE'S Geam Baking

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

MACHINERY STARTED.

Thunder Hill Concentrator Working Satisfactorily.

THE IMMENSE EXTENT OF THE MINE

Acknowledged to be One of the Best Mining Properties on the Continent if Not in the World-The Result of a Single Blast.

D. R. Ker returned last evening from a visit to Chicago, Winnipeg, and points in Kootenay. The World's Fair he considers one of the grandest things conceived. No one could have any idea of its grandeur without visiting it. He grounds. It was 10 o'clock that night when the celebration ended, but the crowd had not all reached the city at 4 o'clock the next morning. Extra trains. street cars and steamers were put on, the crowd.

On his way home Mr. Ker stopped at

the Thunder Hill mine to see the concentrating plant started. It had been running for about a fortnight while day. The machinery worked splendid-ly, the ore being turned out well, and coming to the door and he would grab proving to be good concentrating ore. them. He drew back. The Chinamen ager Brady. Everybody in connection with the mine is thoroughly satisfied with the work being done. At present | Carter. 50 tons of ore is passed through the ready the plant will be run both night and day. The concentrator reduces the \$15 a ton ore to ore valued at \$400 or | ter another evidence of their guilt \$500 a ton. It will be seen by this and the statement that they were scavwhat a large amount will be saved in shipping.

Mr. Ker got a good idea of the enormous extent of the mine during his visit. As the result of a single blast 70 feet of solid quartz, all carrying mineral was exposed. The mine is very conveniently situated. There is an immense mountain of ore through which the company are tunneling. The ore after being blasted is placed on tram cars, which run from the bottom of the mountain to the concentrator, which is at the river's side. A large bin receives the ore and it passes through the different machines.

That containing gold comes out as fine as dust, the other concentrates being much coarser. Favorable contracts have been entered into with railroad and steamship companies to carry the ore to the smelters at Tacoma, San Francisco or Swansea. The first shipment will be made in about 30 days. As soon as the other mines are opened up the Golden smelter will be started. There is some work going on in the district, but most of the mine owners are waiting to see if the Thunder Hill machinery is successful. Prospectors are also await-

While in the eastern cities, principalwere allowed on board of the Pedro. The ly Chicago, Mr. Ker spoke to many Crease, Walkem and Drake, J. J., grant- judges from Victoria are not only irregmining men about the Thunder mine, and they all admitted that it was undoubtedly the best mining property in the world. Each blast shows more and more gold in the ore.

A SUDDEN CALL.

W. S. Melien of the Northern Pacific Dies After a Few Hours' Illness.

W. S. Mellen, general manager of the Northern Pacific railway, died at the Driard Hotel at 12:30 this morning. His death was very sudden, and is attributed to neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Mellen arrived on the City of Kingston yesterday evening, accompanied by M. Bacon, his private secretary, J. W. Kendrick, chief engineer of the line, and F. B. Howell, Courtland Howell and E. S. Alexander of Tacoma, warm personal friends of his. Mr. Mellen had been suffering from a bad attack of indigestion and the trip was planned with a hope of improving his health. He seemed all right until after dinner, when he complained of indigestion. He seemed to grow quite ill and went upstairs to bed. Dr. Fraser was sent for and pronounced his sufferings the result of neuralgia of the heart. The sick man improved for a time, but at midnight collapsed and at 12:30 was dead. His friends were with him constantly, and were horror stricken when he passed away. It was hard to realize, for only a few hours before he was laughing and chatting with them. Mrs. Mellen and her three children were not not home in St. Paul, but were visiting her relations in West Superior, where a telegram bearing the news was sent. Messages were also sent to the officials of the Northern Pacific and to the close friends of the deceased. The body was embalmed this morning

and this afternoon was removed to the Masonic Temple. There it will remain until this evening, when it will be taken to the City of Kingston. Messrs. Kendrick and Bacon will accompany it back to St. Paul, where probably it will be interred.

Although only 47, Mr. Mellen was one of the best known railway men in the United States. He entered the railway service 28 years ago as night operator for the C. & N. W. railway, and rose in the service of that company to the position of general agent. He then accepted the position of general freight and passenger agent with the Winona, Green Bay and St. Peter railway. He re-entered the service of the C. & N. W. railway as assistant general freight agent, and left them again to become general superintendent of the A.T. & S.F. railway. He went back to the C. & N. W. railway in a similar position, that of assistant general superintendent, which he exchanged later for that of general freight agent with the same company, and finally left their service to become general manager of the Wisconsin Central, and finally became general manager of the Northern Pacific

Fraser Salmon at Chicago,

July 1st. 1889.

Parties who have been to the World's Fair at Chicago, and know what they are talking about, say the Fraser River salmon exhibit is a disgrace to the industry, and in comparison with similar exhibits from other countries cannot fail to leave an unfavorable impression of the Fraser fisheries on visitors. The fish exhibited are a hooked-nose, slabsided spring salmon, weighing 25 or 30

inds, and a sockeye with a hooked nose and red belly, evidenly taken from the spawning grounds—about as poorooking fish as are to be found among the culls at the end of the season. On the other hand, visitors say the Queen Charlotte, Atlantic and Norway salmon exhibits are really excellent, and alongside of these the Fraser river fish make a very discreditable showing. So disgusted are some of the canners with the exhibit, that the talk of getting up a collection of Fraser salmon and sending them to Chicago at their own expense. With the finest salmon in the world, it is really a pity that the river is not faithfully represented.-Columbian.

ARRESTED THE SCAVENGERS.

Weiler Bros'., for Burglars. The town hall clock had struck "the hour when churchyards yawn and graves was there on the evening of the 4th of give up their dead." All was as silent July, when 302,000 people entered the and still as the tomb. The streets were utterly forsaken. Officer Carter paced his beat on Fort street. He had rounded his beat several times and all was right, but on this round as he walked up Fort street he saw a moving light but they could not commence to handle Weiler Bros. He watched and waited. through the window of the store The light again moved. First he saw the figure of a man and then another figure loomed up. A minute or two and the figures became more distinct. They were Chinese, and beyond doubt burglars. things were put in order, but did not. The heart of Officer Carter beat with joy commence running regularly until Mon- as he stealthily advanced to the door of The work of development is still going advanced. They were close to the vigion under the superintendence of Man- lant officer; another moment they fell into the arms of the law. "Come along with me," said officer

The Chinese said they were no robconcentrator daily, and it is expected bers. They had a right to be where they that this will be increased to 75 tons. were. They were employed as scaven-When Supt. Hansen has a night gang gers, and they showed a bunch of keys as a proof of their assertions.

The keys appeared to be to officer Carengers was regarded as a "blind." The celestials were marched off to the police station, where Officer Carter wanted to enter a charge against them. The caretaker suggested that enquiries be made. Officer Carter started out to the residence of Mr. Weiler and aroused him from sweet slumber. Mr. Weiler said that the Chinese were there by authority and the officer's heart fell. After liberated and found their horse and dump is as great as that of the island. cart standing in the store where they

LAW INTELLIGENCE. A preliminary examination for candidates seeking to be enrolled as stu-

dents-at-law was held to-day by J. S. Yates. be delivered.

by both parties as a basis of settle- minister of justice, Mr. Ouimet. ment. The Full Court, consisting of Mr. Hamersley-The visits of the

The chief justice and Walkem and

Drake, J. J., sat as a Divisional Court to hear a motion by the attorney general, counsel for the plaintiff in Gabriel vs. Mesher. A special jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him while employed by the defendant. Feb. 21st the Divisional Court ordered a new trial on the ground of misdirec tion, and further ordered that the costs of the action abide the event of the second trial, but that the costs of the motion then before the court be taxed, the payment of the latter costs to be a condition precedent to a new trial. They amount to \$475. It was contended by the attorney-general that ime was to follow the usual practice, and that certainly was not to compel a successful plaintiff to pay costs before he would be allowed a new trial, espe- assured that their remonstrances will be cially as the findings of the jury had been reversed through no fault of the plaintiff. And even if the court had made such an order it was in his power to vary it if by adhering to it the ends of justice would be defeated. The court held that it had no power to vary the order. The attorney-general and McPhillips for the appellant Gabriel;

Bodwell for the respondent.

United Caledonians. Chicago, July 26.-The annual convenion of the North American United Caldonian Association was called to order this morning in the auditorium of the First Methodist church. The local Scottish organizations are holding a week of festivity in honor of the national gathering and during the past few days have entertained those of the delegates who arrived in advance with an extensive programme of receptions, balls and excursions. The business of the convention is of a routine character, and as soon as it is disposed of the delegates will devote themselves to the World's Fair and the two days' tournament of Scottish sports which has been arranged for Friday and Saturday.

Burning of a Foundry. Montreal, July 27.—McDougal's foundry on Canal bank was burned early. this morning. The fire originated in the storeroom which contained a large quanof inflammable material. tity flames spread so rapidly that within ten minutes the roof fell in. The firemen saved only the pattern room, while the storeroom and foundry proper were destroyed. About 130 men are temporarily out of work.

The Slang of Modern Oxford.

The Slang of Modern Oxford.

The London Daily News, reviewing the recently published "Common Room Carols" which represent the modern poetry of Oxford University, unsparingly condemns the slang which seems to be the only thing worthy of note in these verses: "The new spirit in 'Common Room Carols' expresses itself in slang. Marmalade from a distant period, was indeed called 'Squish,' by some undergraduates, but to publish a poem, a kind of ode to 'Squish,' has been left to this generation and to 'Common Room Carols.' A singular and not very seemly piece of local slang declares itself in a carol called a "Toger breakfast.' Why this peculiar idiotic cant ever arose in Oxford, how the imbecility lasted through ten or twenty generations of 'men,' is a great mystery. Our author parodies Mr. Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads, substituting Oxford terminology for that of the gifted author. Mr. Kipling's poems did not err on the side of refinement, for that is not the quality most prized in barracks. But Oxford, in spite of her modern hideousness and her new buildings, might be content without a ditty on 'Proggins.'

WANTED, A JUDGE.

A Real Grievance of the Mainland-Legal Business Neglected.

The deputation of the bar of Vancouver which waited on Hon. T. M. Daly was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. E. Corbould, M. P. L. G. McPhilips, Q. C., Chas. Wilson, Campbell, Russell, Davis, Cowan, Blake, Boultbee, Williams, Godfrey, Hamilton, Hamersley, Hughes, Spencer and others. The question to be discussed with the minister was the failure of the Supreme court judges to attend to their duties at Vancouver, and it would seem that the lawyers made out a strong The World's report says: Mr. Chas. Wilson was the first speak-

er and pointedly stated the position in which the bar was placed here, the manner in which the judges treated them. and the irregularity of the sittings of the court. Some 13 cases were set down for trial this week, but no judge would be here to try them. The bar had not set any cases down for trial the first week in July, so that it might be devoted to divisional court work, having a judge free to hear the cases later in the month. The Victoria lawvers, however, had not done so. They had set an unusually large number for trial during July. On that account divisional court work was thrown later in the month, with the result that a judge could not come over this week, and in consequence there would be no trials from July 1st to Oct. 17th, as the long vacation is coming on. It was not only the profession that is incommoded, but general business was interrupted. In an swer to a question by the minister if the department of justice was aware of the existing condition as represented by Mr. Wilson, that gentleman stated that the bar association had sent a dispatch the minister of justice. He said would not do that a judge should come on Tuesday alone. If he came on Thurs-

lay and stayed till Friday it might do. Mr. Daly-What you want practically is a resident judge in this city. Mr. Wilson answered that if the work were decently done there would be no complaint from the profession. Either appoint a resident justice or give an-

other one to the district. Mr. Corbould-To put the case plainlv. Mr. Daly, there are four judges in Victoria, whilst the work in this district is delegated to one. In other words ing to work that morning, found there are four judges on the island to shop shut and the machines gone. The three hours' detention the Chinese were fact, the business of the mainland now day, but the place was still closed. Mr. Boultbee-There were more writs

> alone last month than from the Victoria woman sent her little boy to hunt up office. Hon. Mr. Daly-The matter had been mentioned by the Board of Trade, which answer that Charles Bunster would see looked upon the question from a busi- her the next day at 1 o'clock in the afterness point of view. He could now un- noon, he had met with a business diffi-

The last appeal before the Full Court derstand how the profession was affect- culty. That was the story the little felwas disposed of to-day and the court ed, and he would like to remedy the low came home with. One o'clock the was adjourned until the judgments will present difficulty. He could conceive next afternoon came and the forewoman how, in a new province, there would was at the place of meeting, but the Mr. Helmcken for the defendant aparise considerable litigation. It was senior partner of the firm was not there. pellant Seeley vs. Morse moved to through Mr. Corbould that he had been vary the decree so as to make it conform able to secure the weekly visit of a to the terms expressed in a certain dec- judge from Victoria. He would write were two well dressed young men closely laration of trust which had been accepted on the subject at once to the acting resembling the Bunsters, but they were

ular, but each came only weeks. A case stated before one had to be left over until he came again. This was an extremely unsatisfactory condition of affairs to the profession, besides being expensive to their clients. Hon. Mr. Daly-It is quite evident heavy damages for injuries received that two judges are necessary on the When a new appointment is mainland.

made it will be on the understanding that he will reside on the mainland, either in New Westminster or Vancouver, possibly the latter. Nothing but a resident judge of the supreme court will answer. Mr. McPhillips, Q. C.-I may state that sometimes the judges will not come till Thursday, whilst witnesses are summoned for Tuesday. Then the cases cannot be heard, and the judges return ourt's intention as expressed at the to Victoria and report that there is little for them to do here.

The deputation withdrew, thanking the minister for his courtesy and feeling productive of good results.

WILL TRY BOTH.

One School Will be Heated by Smead-Dowd and the Other by Steam. A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening;

present: Trustee Hayward in the chair, Yates, Lovell and Marchant. A letter was read from S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, stating that the board's communication had been re ferred to the Attorney-General and he, the superintendent, was instructed to inform the board that all teachers, whether specialists or not, must be selected from those duly qualified, or in other words must be holders of certificates from this

province. Trustee Yates moved that the letter be filed and the superintendent be asked for the Attorney-General's opinion in writing. The mover thought the board had not been treated with decorum. They wanted the Attorney-General's coinion direct, not the Attorney-General's opinion as understood by the superintendent.

The motion was adopted. A number of applications for Lositions on the teaching staff and clerk of works | fore the regular time of closing, but were received and laid on the table. W. R. Wilson wrote acknowledging the receipt of a letter notifying bin of the acceptance of his plans for one of the new school buildings. Received and

laid on the table. The Smead-Dowd Company wrote at some length defending their system of \$250,000. table

A petition from the ratepayers of north ward protesting against the plans for the new school building for that ward, was received and filed. At the request of the board Architect

Soule gave his opinion as to the bestsystem of heating the schools. He bad not seen the Smead-Dowd system. but he had read books on it and also the report of the commission which sat at Winnipeg. That commission favored the system if a few changes were made. It was a question to him whether the sir was burned or made too dry by the system. The ventilation by the system was perfect. He would recommend that let water be used for heating, there being two furnaces, one to be used in crilinary weather and both in severe weather. A system of ventilation like the Smead-Dowd could be used in connection with sons why he favored hot water for heating. He particularly favored hot water for heating and the Smead-Dewd system

W. R. Wilson said be had not much more to say than what he had stated in his report. He favored the Smead-Dowd system, especially in large schools. The system, he was of opinion, was the very best for the new schools. Nost to the Smead-Dowd system he preferred hot air. After an informal discussion Trustee Marchant moved, seconded by Trustee Yates, that building No. 8 be heated by the Smead-Dowd system and building No. 11 by a system of steam heating. On motion of Trustee Marchant it was de-cided to erect building No. 11 in the north ward and building No. 8 m the south ward.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

BUNSTER MOURNED FOR. The Shirt Firm of that Name Gone and

Patrons Lament. Two months ago two young men came to Victoria and opened a shirt factory under the name of Bunster Bros. on Johnson street. They employed agents to canvass the city and the surrounding towns for orders. In a short time they secured upwards of 500 orders.

Then they engaged ten girls to work for them and began to put out orders at lightning speed. It was whispered around that the shirt factory was a success and more orders came in. Meanwhile the persons who 'ordered shirts were requested to make a deposit. Thèse deposits were asked as an evidence of good faith, and the majority of persons who gave orders made the deposits. All went well till Saturday week last, when the female employees, comone on the mainland. As a matter of employees returned the following Mongirls, to each of whom a fortnight's wages were due, sought issued out of the Vancouver registry Bunster Bros., but in vain. The foreone of the proprietors. He succeeded in his mission and returned with the Two hours previously the steamer City of Puebla left the outer wharf and on it

booked steerage. Since the departure of the Puebla, the proprietors of the shirt factory have not en seen in Victoria and their em ees are anxious about them; as there is over \$100 coming to them. are also other anxious persons, several of whom made deposits on prospective shirts and have seen neither shirts nor deposits since. To others the shirts were delivered but returned, being misfits. Neither true fits nor misfits have come back. In the possession of a merchant tailor is an order signed by Bunster Bros. for \$43, the value of a suit of clothes. The merchant tailor said that he gave up the suit of clothes because he was foolish. They made two shirts for the tailor and collected the money. Neither Chas. Orville, the name given by the person who ordered and took away the clothes, nor the Bunsters who guaranteed the payment of the account, have since called to see the tailor, and he has unwillingly entered that sum on the wrong side of profit and loss account in the ledger. The hotelkeeper with whom the firm stayed succeeded in getting a promissory note for the board, all he could get. A person in Nanaimo, where the firm did business, is also anxious. Her anxiety was at one time to take a very forcible form but the firm left the Queen's domains too quickly. sewing machine company who rented the machines to the firm got one month's, rent of one machine. They have lost the rent of four other machines and a considerable quantity of needles and a good supply of machine oil. All these persons would be very happy

to see the firm again, but the firm is invisible.

A Spokane Suspension.

Spokane, July 26.-The First National Bank suspended payment this after noon. The doors were closed at 2 o'clock and a notice posted announcing that 'owing to the continued withdrawals by depositors and the inability to realize on securities, this bank has temporarily suspended payment." The Spokane Savings bank, which is connected with the First National, was closed at the same time. In a few minutes it was generally known throughout the city, but was received quietly. An hour remained bethere is no effect perceptible in apy of the other banks. There were no runs cr threats of runs made. President Glover stated that while the bank has temporarily suspended payment, all the depositors will be paid in full. On December, 1892, its paid-up capital was James N. Glover is presiheating and ventilating. Laid on the dent. H. W. Fairweather vice-president and H. L. Cutter cashier. The Spokane Savings bank was organized in 1892 and has a capital stock of \$100,000. H. L. Cutter is president, James Monaghan vice-president and J. L. Prickett cashier.

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



VOL. 9-No. 2. WHOLE NUMBER.

Savings Bank Alarm at Re

WITHDRAWALS CA

Meeting of Pres the Si

Opinions Differ on vative Brokers -The Univers Ideas on the

Bank Failures i

ew York, July tion of the savings have an unfavora share market at have already decli Chicago gas opene

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of the bank pro mendation. Henry Clev savings bank their 60 days' argument. so strong as savings banks in securities. drain that this tion of the the investing stock right ar

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