

"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 not 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 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 its calculations upon this, sets the current moving in the 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 manufactures, not because they prefer the work or the society and advantages of the city to that of the farm, but because the remuneration of the farm would not enable them to live, while that of the factory does.

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 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 been taken 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 repealed or at least that provision of the act which requires the government to purchase so much silver every month. If

the question is to be answered in the affirmative, then congress should substitute for the Sherman law an act which would really place silver on a par with gold, or, as the Denver convention put it, establish "an American system which includes the free coinage of gold and 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 bimetallicism 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 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 Review 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 incurring any 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 have justified the rowdy proceedings of 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 advised not to, and followed the advice; but in the meantime printed slips with 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 Review, 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. It 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. Montzambert of cases of smallpox at Grosse Isle. The steamer Montevideo 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 Montzambert's staff prevented an outbreak of the dis-

ease at different points in Canada." It is very reassuring indeed to be told that a blockade, can dispose of five war vessels, the Triumphant, Pluvier, Lion, Aspic, Viper and the ironclad Forfait, but a few months' cruising in the typhoon season will probably cost French armor.

A special cabinet meeting was summoned in Downing street yesterday afternoon, at which there was a full attendance. The demand of France was discussed 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 Fremantle, 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. Derville, 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 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 committal for surrender. I do not think that the vicarious 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 a great many acts, very few of which could be 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 and are designated "abductions"; many of them are highly immoral; many may be statutory offences in different countries.

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 offences against females, classified 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 "abduction" claim the surrender of so-called criminals at all? Clearly not, according to R. V. Windsor 11 Jur. N. S. 807. 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, both nations, the case is not within the meaning of the statute."

The chief justice's words are quite 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 Stowe, 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 affected by certain expressions in article I. of the convention of Washington of the 12th of July 1880, 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 to have been foreseen and guarded against by the imperial statute of 1870; where the list of crimes for which extradition is demanded from a British judge for any offence in the list, each denomination 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 suspended rears its ugly head, and the judicial decisions are pretexts to that date, and we are apparently left to argue on general principles or rather, are thrown back upon the principles denominated in R. v. Windsor, which seem really applicable, though the circumstances of that case are the inverse of the present.

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

Singapore and Hongkong will be the sufferers. Admiral Humann, in the event of a blockade, can dispose of five war vessels, the Triumphant, Pluvier, Lion, Aspic, Viper and the ironclad Forfait, but a few months' cruising in the typhoon season will probably cost French armor.

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THE REAMS CASE.
The Chief Justice's Judgment.—The Legal Points Reviewed.
The following is the judgment of the chief justice in the Reams case:
The prisoner has been committed for surrender by Mr. Justice Drake, acting as an extradition judge, on an application by the state of California for his surrender on a charge of abduction. A warrant addressed to the constables, etc., under the state has been produced, in which the Californian justice of the peace, reciting that "complaint upon oath has been made before me by W. A. Rucker stating that the crime of abduction, a felony, has been committed, and accusing A. H. 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."

There is no doubt that this is an offence against Canadian law, but it is now alleged to be no offence against Californian law, the only "abduction" punishable under their code being the abduction of a girl under 18 for the purpose of prostitution. That is, abduction of a girl from her father, which in 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 committal for surrender. I do not think that the vicarious 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.

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I have considered what would be the effect of it, and the above observations should sufficiently show the decision to which I 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 found, is no offence against the law of California. In other words that no other offence is in California recognized as abduction except that defined in section 267 of the code of 1880. But have I any admissible evidence? The code itself was handed to me, but properly I 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, 1880, and before June, 1893 (the date of the alleged offence). A good deal of legislation has taken place in California, England, and also in Canada, during the interval. I cannot therefore assume that Californian law to be as indicated. It is to be regretted that the point was not taken before the extradition judge. If it had, possibly the prisoner might never have been committed for surrender, as all events there would have been full notice and ample time for the production of evidence on the point, and above all a second argument after the first judge had been 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 California code, viz., his opponent. Each side alleges that the onus of proof is on his opponent. Now, prima facie, a man charged with a foreign warrant with abduction is to be surrendered. If a prisoner relies on this, that the abduction with which he is charged is not in fact a crime by the law of the demanding country, is no crime by the law of the country of refuge, as in R. v. 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 relies, e. g., the opinion of an expert.

I have no doubt that section 267 of 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 that the trial judge will give the prisoner the full benefit of the law and withdraw the charge from the jury, if the law be as represented by the prisoner.

In the present case I consider the Californian law I must consider the prisoner 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 this prisoner away, if it be the fact that there is no offence in the Californian 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 committed, and by the time he may not be tried on any other charge which 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 prosecution could satisfy themselves of the result; and if unfavorable to their view, 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 appeals of 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 in the 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 of 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 any amicable agreement. Benjamin Pickard, M.P., vice-president of the National Union, refused either to accept a reduction of wages of 25 per cent., 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.

Toronto, July 21.—The wheat crop of 1893 is estimated to be 20,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. It is estimated that the country upward of the wheat crop is 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. It is estimated that the country upward of the wheat crop is 200,000,000 bushels more than last year. It is estimated that the country upward of the wheat crop is 200,000,000 bushels more than last year.

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THE SAME TORY TRAP.



BUT THE SWINDLED taxpayer is not to be caught again.

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 a 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. A default on the part of some "wildcat" enterprise is sufficient to scare away many cautious lenders from bona fide objects.

RUSSIA INTERESTED.

Said that the Mascovites 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 involved 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 Bangkok 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 Bangkok spread among the population and caused much excitement. The dispatch adds that it is stated that a popular agitation in favor of France has started in the province of Battambang, 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. Afterward 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 single French steamer trades at Bangkok. The British and Chinese merchants at

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." No matter how long standing, itching, scaly, or how deep, all eruptions on the face, hands, and body, leaving the skin clear, white and healthy by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No other remedy possible. Sold by all druggists. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Solely by Dr. Williams, Wholesale Agents, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician bled and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him 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.
Hood's Pills cure habitual Constipation by restoring the natural action of the alimentary canal.

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STREET RAILWAYS.

Recent Arrangements Made by Eastern Citizens With Companies.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Vancouver News-Advertiser summarizes recent street railway bargains in Ontario and Quebec. The information will be of interest in Victoria as well as Vancouver, in the proposition that the city acquire the N. E. L. & T. Company's interests in probably not dead-end sleeping. The correspondent writes as follows: Ottawa, July 5.—In view of the interest attaching in Vancouver at present to street railway issues, it may not be out of place to summarize recent street railway bargains in Ontario and Quebec. The point is that the concessions made by the street railway companies show the great value of such public franchises. As a rule here, the form public opinion is taking is a demand that an extra tax to civic trustees, in special Ottawa and Hamilton this tax takes the shape of both a percentage of the street railway's gross receipts and a mileage payment. In Montreal only the percentage is paid by the company, and in Ottawa only the mileage. The following summary for 1892 may be interesting to Vancouver people in connection with their own street railway company:

Table with 3 columns: City, Population, Assmt. St. Ry. Tax. Rows include Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Ottawa.

A brief review of the negotiations and agreements in each case is as follows:

TORONTO.—Two years ago the charter of the Toronto horse street railway monopoly expiring, the city expropriated the concern. An arbitration awarded the company about a million and a half dollars; to be exact, \$1,453,788. On assuming the plant the city offered it for sale, accompanied by an exclusive franchise for the use of the streets for tramway purposes for thirty years. A syndicate composed partly of the leading shareholders of the old company, came along, which offered to reequip the city its million and a half, transform the system to electricity and pay the mileage tax. The city council also insisted on receiving a percentage of the gross receipts of the road. This was agreed to, and an agreement ratified whereby besides repaying the city the million and a half which the city had expended to expropriate the former company, the new company agreed to pay a tax of \$1,000 per mile of double track per year, and in addition a percentage of its gross receipts annually as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts up to, Per cent. Rows include \$1,000,000, \$1,500,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,500,000, and \$3,000,000.

The company at once started to convert the system from horse cars to electricity. This work was completed in last year, and the city has received the amount of percentage paid the city. Nevertheless, the company during the past year has paid into the Toronto city treasury \$57,432 in mileage tax, or \$1,900 per mile of 34 miles of double tracks, and \$65,217 in percentage, being 8 per cent. of the company's gross receipts of \$815,200.

City Treasurer Cody in his estimate, published a couple of weeks ago, for the present year, stated that the city revenue from the mileage and percentage would be \$200,000, judging from the past couple of months.

HAMILTON.—The Hamilton horse street railway monopoly concluded two years ago that electricity would pay. The city council, noting Toronto's negotiations, which were just being consummated, announced that it would offer an exclusive franchise charter to the highest bidder. The horse car company bit. After the usual fighting and delays which distinguish most municipal bargains and all municipal success-an agreement was reached whereby the street railway company should get 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:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts up to, Per cent. Rows include \$125,000, \$150,000, \$200,000, \$250,000, and \$300,000.

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

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

Boodle, as the Montreal papers said, was the bargain, and was consummated. And nobody contradicted it. The electric fever struck the Montreal horse car company last year. The Montreal horse car company struck the city council. Some members of the city council 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 better offers were made by other syndicates. That there was some hidden influence there can be no doubt. The old company won, agreeing to pay only:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts up to, Per cent. Rows include \$1,000,000, \$1,500,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,500,000, and \$3,000,000.

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

OTTAWA.—The capital of the Dominion has probably the worst electric railway bargain in Canada, and to avoid misconception it may be remarked that her circumstances do not indicate any necessary connection between these two facts. Ottawa has the worst electric railway bargain chiefly because she got the first. She was a pioneer, or a pioneeress, if you like. The percentage idea was not shining brightly when the Ottawa electric company came into force. Consequently Ottawa imposed only a mileage tax. It

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 year.

SUMMARY.

In these cities the conditions of street car service, while paying rather handsome civic revenue, are advantageous to the public otherwise. Ordinary single fares are 5 cents, or 24 tickets for a dollar. Workingmen's tickets are issued for 3 cents, good for 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. Trampers and the unemployed are exempt from the ordinary civic taxes on their real estate, and in most cases must maintain the roadway between and next their tracks. They generally must comply with civic regulations to the frequency and speed of the cars.

In this street railway development the companies have not been taken by the throat. Either their old charters expired or they desired changed conditions. The municipalities then merely said, "The new privileges which are asked seem to have a commercial value, judging by the applications we receive. We will put the matter up for competition. Let the highest bidder get them." And the commercial value has been illustrated by the fact that the old companies, or the leading spirits of the old companies, who knew most about the business, have been in every case the highest bidders.

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? 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 representatives, and many offices of a political and diplomatic character have been filled by them with credit to themselves and honor to the country that made them citizens. The negroes of this country have made great progress in all intellectual pursuits; they preach the Gospel of the blessed Christ in a purer way than any other class of people on the American 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, and 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 the "white man's" country.

Class legislation, mob violence, race discrimination, disfranchisement of citizenry, social castes, and other white American aristocratic absurdities will always keep the negro of America in the back-ground. 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 the forests, build commercial and manufacturing interests, organize territories, shape a government, civilize the tribes, set up an army and navy—then the world 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 the machine shops of America will take hold of the throttle and pull the "giant horse" across the continent of our fatherland. 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 in grandeur than 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 snarls 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 "Propagatory 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 willing to acknowledge that the men who use it thus are the pick and flower of the human race, you are in danger of "getting hurt." Yet the majority of the Anarchists are not bad fellows. If you deduct their love for all the dullest far niente, excuse the occasional wife-beating, and believe that it is really a shame that they were not consulted when the world was created, then you are likely to be thought a first-rate fellow and will escape with a little contribution towards the "fund for propagating anarchistic ideas."

WAS NORWAY SOLD?

Alleged That Denmark Sold Norway to Sweden for One Million Rigsdaler.

The immolation of a rupture between the Scandinavian twins, Norway and Sweden, has called forth many valuable articles by eminent men. The well-known historian, C. Th. Sorensen, has entered the arena against Professor E. 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. was bankrupt at the time, and at which he ceded Norway, demanded one million of rigsdaler (about \$30,000) for that country. No paragraph to that effect appeared in the ratified treaty, for the king was ashamed of selling his faithful Norwegians. That sum was paid, however, Norway was thus sold to Sweden for one million rigsdaler." The truth about that million is, according to Professor Holm, that that Frederick VI. had a secret paragraph of the treaty, got one million rigsdaler to help defray the expense of mobilizing an auxiliary corps for England and Sweden, to be used on the Rhine against Napoleon. Denmark was bankrupt at the time, and Carl Johan, the Swedish king, desired to have a bond on Denmark. This explanation corresponds with the one given officially at the time. Frederick VI. was, however, as we know now, an expert in manipulating legal documents. I am surprised that Prof. Holm, who otherwise has so sharp a view on Denmark's history, should have been misled by public documents of 1807-14. He has not discovered the secret paragraph. I am surprised that Prof. Holm, who otherwise has so sharp a view on Denmark's history, should have been misled by public documents of 1807-14. He has not discovered the secret paragraph. I am surprised that Prof. Holm, who otherwise has so sharp a view on Denmark's history, should have been misled by public documents of 1807-14. He has not discovered the secret paragraph.

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YARNS OF THE OSTRICH.

Some Queer Stories of the Foolish Feathered Biped.

The dance of the ostrich is one of those peculiar customs which certain fowls develop without any apparent incentive except it may be the law of heredity. It usually occurs at early morning, when the young, strong birds are let out of their enclosure, 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 and fantastic as they float about assisting their motions by their outspread wings. Their heads and necks are almost as a waltz would, and when a larger number of these strange birds go through their dancing antics it is almost impossible to believe that they have not been recently the accomplishment of a dancing master. Their waltz often ends in disaster, as they break each other's legs, which is certain death, or become dizzy and fall down in a demoralized heap. The kick of an ostrich has been known to destroy life.

In the opening chapter of Rider Haggard's "Jess" there is a highly dramatic account of a fight for life with an ostrich. This is said to be the same as the one in which the ostrich was victorious 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 feet, for it is only 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 history of ostrich feathers, 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, as written in the Detroit 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 cunning 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-necked crow, spies the unguarded nest. He knows he cannot break one of those mammoth eggs, and devises a shrewd plan to help him take the 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 as the one in which the ostrich was victorious 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 feet, for it is only 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.

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. The ostrich is a generous layer. Sixty eggs will be found in and around a single nest. One of these is equal to 24 hen's eggs. The Hottentots and Bushmen cook an ostrich egg by putting one end in a hot fire. Through an opening in the other end they stir the contents, 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 do anything, seeming apparently to have no sense of taste. A story is told of a young lady who was walking in a park with 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, 24 hen's eggs, The Hottentots and Bushmen cook an ostrich egg by putting one end in a hot fire. 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WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

Among the Peasantry of the Lake District of England.

PICTURES OF AN INTERESTING PEOPLE

They have Practically Stood Still For Centuries—Eagerly Tenacious of Their Tiny Possessions—Calm and Firm, and Simple in Their Lives.

Newick, England, July 10, 1893.—Just at this time I ever saw a peasant of the English lake district—that splendid portion of England strewn with mountains, scars, fells and hills and gemmed with countless lakes, cascades, and streams, and the most beautiful scenery in the north-west of England.

My friend had to do with the railway service; took me to the main station, where a stoker and driver for 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, they, stone-built Bowness looks out nearly 2000 years ago, the great wall of Roman Servius came to an end because of the unconquerable Gaelic horde of the wild, barbaric north.

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There were many windows, no two in range, all little and splayed inwardly, the sides of each of these apertures were white as snow; and the sash of each was half hidden by white muslin. Huge settles of oak with fleece or chintz-covered covers were ranged along the low white walls. In one corner, its face yellow with age, solemnly flicked an eight-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 seen entire tables in the peasant-homes of Brittany, with square, oval and circular depressions, in which the food of the children and hands was served perhaps a hundred years ago, when even pottery was a luxury, and only the peasant master and his wife and the elder sons and daughters knew the use of the rudest deft.

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, glowing blaze. A huge arch sustained the bowed cottage wall. This stone arch was really the base of the chimney. Its centre was the open fireplace hung about with chains, hooks and cranes, and at each side was a narrow splayed, and at each end a castle turret—tiny outlooks for this pleasant fortalice of a snugger; and the dark mouth of the chimney above must have been nearly six feet across. I have found some odd arrangements in the cottages of old clachans in the Hebrides, in the Scottish Highlands, and in the ancient half-deserted weavers' village of Gattoside, near Melrose, beside the Tweed. 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.

The chairs were huge and high and of oak. The bureau and dressers, quaintly decorated with shining pewter and strange old bits of china-ware, 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 strange old bits of china-ware, 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 strange old bits of china-ware, were high, narrow and sprawling-legged, and all of mahogany.

This picture of a single peasant home at ancient Bowness-on-Solway is one of even tone with thousands of others, from the Scottish border down through the mountain dales and passes, the Cumbrian grand lake district, across Cumberland and Westmoreland, past Morecambe Bay almost to the River Lune, in Lancashire. Its peasant owner was a "statesman." That one word is the key to his splendid self-possession, his simple, strong nature, and to the ample comfort and firmness of his environment. It is true of them all. These "statesmen" are peasants absolutely possessing the soil which they till. There is no kneecrunching and pulling, head-drooping, or knee-cringing, as there is 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 their 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 villain retinue were only bounden to their liege lords for military service in defense. When feudalism passed away the villain land owners remained free and possessors in fee of the little "estates"; hence "statesmen," the noblest peasantry of all Europe, and the noblest 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 Hills, has there been so little change as in this English Alpine region. But two faint arteries of travel thread through it. One is a railway from ancient Penrith to Workington on the Irish Sea. The 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 the Quaker lived and Hartley Coleridge and Wordsworth sleep side by side, on past Rydal Mount and quaint old Ambleside, with its cherished memories of Harriet Martineau, Christopher North and Dr. Arnold, to Windermere and the little Bowness of Westmoreland, where the 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 mountain-side 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 crouch together in some pocketed dell, huddle beneath the frowning height of a dreary scab, nestle along 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 tarn. Wherever found, many of their peculiarities are common to all. You will always find them beneath the shade of lofty sycamore trees; and when the leaves of these are gone there is always near the cottage the green of the fir tree to gladden the eyes in winter. I do not believe there is a peasant's home in the entire lake district where the wimp-

ling sound of near running water is not endlessly heard. The orchards are large and bountiful. The stout-walled gardens are splendidly kept, and the terms of the lease are always comfortable stone outbuildings for cattle; walled and covered sheep folds to withstand the most pitiless mountain tempests; invariably a tidy stone shed for the many lives of bees which distill from the mountain heath the sweetest "honey" in England; and in summer time every cottage wall is a mass of flaming roses. Everyone of these 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 antique "falling" boards are here; and I have as often found in these habitations the mether, the 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 steadfastly kept their own, usually furnish most interesting studies in their daily lives, customs and folk-lore; and yet these people are singularly lacking in any strongly-marked peculiarities aside from that of their unyielding tenacity to their own and actual ownership of the soil, their universal thrift and integrity, and their almost docility of calm and repose. They were never a boisterous, roystering folk, and to this day the distasteful and vulgar 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 town. Besides the counting for this is the unbroken custom of never "living off." People of the same blood and family name occupy entire districts, and are sufficient unto themselves. The occasions of a general 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, Fratching (quarrelsome) Ned; and still another, Byped (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 a matter of course. The names of children, docks or herds, in dignified though playful custom.

Some other distinctive ancient customs are still found in the remoter districts. The "watching" of the dead, almost identical in manner with the Irish custom, universal. Courting is facilitated by the household retiring, after putting out the lights and leaving the "font" or love-sick couple upon the "long-settle" of the "fire-room" where the countess of the modern delicacy stands against, but this manner of matings proves sturdy and true. Funerals furnish heroic feasts. At a fell of the mountain towns "hiring" still survives, when the maidens who wish to engage at services stand in groups at the market-place; but they will no longer hold in their hand the whip of straw, which was the olden badge of servitude. On Shrove Tuesday the boys still ferociously play "Beggan's Scotch," a game based on the forms of the old time borderers. "Shaking-bottle," containing a decoction of licorice and water, is common with all children on May Day. 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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 libel.

Home From Chicago. Jos. Hayward returned last evening from a trip through the Middle and Eastern states.

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.

HON. MR. DALY'S VISIT. Proposition to Settle the Railway Belt Dispute. Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, left for the Mainland yesterday morning.

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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10. Trotting and racing—2.35 class; two in three heats; purse \$100. 10. Victoria Cross Gentlemen riders; half mile dash; prize cup presented by H. M. Navy and Volunteers; cup valued at \$75. 11. Running—Horse 1.2 and under; gentlemen riders; prize, cup. 12. Show Race—Half mile; riders change at starting post, and last horse to win; time limit five minutes; prize cup, value \$50.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11. Trotting and racing—Horses that have never won purse money; 1.2 and under; half mile dash; prize cup presented by H. M. Navy and Volunteers; cup valued at \$75. 11. Running—Horse 1.2 and under; gentlemen riders; prize, cup. 12. Show Race—Half mile; riders change at starting post, and last horse to win; time limit five minutes; prize cup, value \$50.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12. Lacrosse—Victoria vs. Nanaimo. 10. Victoria Cross Gentlemen riders; half mile dash; prize cup presented by H. M. Navy and Volunteers; cup valued at \$75. 11. Running—Horse 1.2 and under; gentlemen riders; prize, cup. 12. Show Race—Half mile; riders change at starting post, and last horse to win; time limit five minutes; prize cup, value \$50.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, July 21.—Harry Lawson, charged with indecent behavior towards Alice Johnston, a child, was before Magistrate Plant yesterday. H. A. Simpson for the prosecution, F. McE. Young for the defence. The evidence showed that the man was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was about.

New Westminster, July 21.—Tomorrow will be a gala day and the Foresters in this city and extensive preparations are being made. Hundreds are expected from all parts of the province. There will be all sorts of sports and a lacrosse match in the afternoon and a band concert in the evening.

The new C. P. N. steamer Transfer arrived this morning and was inspected by many today. She will go into commission on Monday. Nothing further will be learned about the case of Todhunter's death at present, as May, which promised interesting disclosures, has been dropped.

Nothing has been heard of Cubbins, who escaped from jail. 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 the victors in the contest with the number of Swedes and Hungarians went to work last night at six cents a fish and the river is now alive with boats. There were many large catches last night. The big run is expected to arrive in the morning.

Foresters are arriving from all parts of the province to participate in the demonstration. Calbeck yesterday visited the escaped prisoner Cubbins' home in Langley. The man's whereabouts has never been seen there. His mother advanced the idea that her son had committed suicide in the bush, as he had no money or food when he escaped.

New Westminster, July 24.—The big salmon run set in last night, boats averaging 200. The river is alive with boats. On Saturday evening, after the Foresters' dance, a tramcar proceeding down Leopold Place, ran off the track, going at full speed. All the passengers were thrown together and one and many were badly shaken.

On Saturday evening, after the Foresters' dance, a tramcar proceeding down Leopold Place, ran off the track, going at full speed. All the passengers were thrown together and one and many were badly shaken. Mrs. Graham, of Nanaimo, who was sitting on the front of the car. She had her shoulders sprained and went into hysterics. The car wheels of the tramcar 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.

Several members of the rifle association leave for Victoria on Wednesday to compete in the British Columbia rifle league matches. Mrs. Thompson, Nanaimo, was thrown from a buggy on Saturday on the horse bolted and she picked up unconscious, but only sustained injuries about the head and face.

NEW WESTMINSTER. practically settled, the strikers having made a material compromise. Local interest in the fishermen's meeting to-night is very small. The fishermen to-day say they can show that the canners have used very unjust means to prejudice their case before the public.

Another loan and investment company has opened a branch in this city, and in future landowners will expect to find 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.

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 the order of the day.

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 drank 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 anxiously awaited.

The closing of the East Wellington mine is decided; the men at a meeting held on Thursday decided not to accept 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 going to lay another water main across the narrow by day labor. The Board of Trade is arranging to meet Hon. T. M. Daly about foreshore rights and some public works required 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 to come up without a tug for some years. The difficulty between the printers

THE FIRST POINER. Notes by Sandford Fleming, C.E., on Sir Alex. Mackenzie's Explorations. Dr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., L.L.D., C.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 what is now the western province of Canada and looked upon the waters of the Pacific Ocean. This traveller was the first civilized man who has traversed the continent of North America from the Atlantic ocean in any latitude. In a few months a century will have elapsed since the event took place.

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Brantford Ladies' College (Ontario) PRESBYTERIAN.

Commended by the General Assembly an institution unsurpassed for its religious influences, pleasant surroundings, home-like comforts and thorough culture. Large faculty trained by the ministers of the church. The faculty consists chiefly of specialists trained in continental colleges and conservatories or in our own universities. Students prepared for matriculation in arts and for higher degrees in music, stenography and typewriting have superior advantages at moderate cost. For new calendar, address Wm. Cochrane, D. D., Governor. Season opens Sept. 6, 1893.

ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharges caused by Abuse, Overwork, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. Write for Brochure to Mrs. MARYANN MACKENZIE.

A Cure is Guaranteed! To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or more cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection. Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL Family Chemist SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. apl-ly-wk

VIGOR OF MEN Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural method. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and testimonials sealed free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y. BIG TRADE MARK CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big 6. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and all the nervousness and debility which attend the debility of men and women. It cures in a few days with a few cents' worth of a doctor's medicine. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE ESSELBY'S LIVER LIZENDES. 25 CENTS A BOX. They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Bilelessness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from biliousness, or torpid liver.

KEEP YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England. LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, 1120 Agents for B. C.

PROF. TOTTENHAM. Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist. Rheumatism cured at once without pain for 25 cents. Address by letter or call at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street, City Agents: The Shotbolt, Druggist, John on St. J. A. Wood, Druggist, Douglas St.

Johnston's Fluid Beef is the product of Ox Beef of Prime Quality. It supplies the life principles of Beef in a form EASY OF DIGESTION. The Great Strength-Giver.

Francis-Siamer. departure of the F. Britain's Interest in Paris, July 25.—A. M. C. delibations, which related to the Siamese question rose a sentiment which was that in unanimous vote of the deputies the government should take such measures to restore and dignity of the Siamese minister, whose resignation was considered from Siamese ultimatum to be necessary.

London, July 25.—(Zettete), a Liberal orator, publishes an article on the dispute under the cap. The paper arising from the it depreciates the b articles on the subject press. It urges in Lord Rosebery minister, whose I strengthened by a c party. Great Britain to forget that I have a case as g the English case is the correspondent that in minister, in repl the Government. St. J. A. Wood, Druggist, Douglas St.

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U.S. CUSTOMERS IMMENSE SCALE OF U.S. CUSTOMERS CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE Chinese of Every Charged on E

Washington, July 26.—cial Agent Tingle of the ment said to-day the good case against the customs service which had at Portland, Ore., that those charged in the case the action against by political motives, to go out them from office, are Republicans, and to in their places. Mr. Tingle says he has any anybody that he had to agreeable work of details in dishonest practice bound to do his duty a case to the end.

He says the collector have received about \$3 each Chinese he smuggled 1,700 Chinese in and the revenue derive (temporarily) office amounted in all to about \$100,000. He has admitted on fraud but the amazing thing smuggling operations of dials is that they not Chinese who were caught on the border, but Chinese who were entitled to as well.

Mr. Tingle says that the collector's office and signed with fictitious names, who voluntarily acknowledged before a public and a counterfeited. In a great many graphs were also attached.

Since the supervisor estimate 5,600 pounds of duty on which would amount to \$102,000. It is catch boats with the in a board. Several of the searched, but they had no contraband. The government working on this case, making cases against men by means of some who voluntarily acknowledged before a public and a counterfeited. In a great many graphs were also attached.

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(Ontario) Assembly as its religious... Fluid Beef... Prime Quality... Digestion...

GIGANTIC ROGUERY

Immense Scale of the Northwest U. S. Customs Frauds. CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IS SECURED

Chinese of Every Class Double Charged on Entering.

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

Washington, July 26.—Supervisor Special Agent Tingle of the treasury department said today the government has a good case against the ex-officials of the customs service who have been indicted at Portland, Ore., notwithstanding that those charged in the indictment declare the action against them inspired by political motives, the charges being to oust them from office because they are Republicans and to put Democrats in their places.

He says the collector at Portland must have received about \$50 a head for each Chinese he smuggled in. There were 1,700 Chinese in all brought in, and the revenue derived by these unscrupulous treasury officials must have amounted in all to about \$85,000. It is believed the majority of these Chinese were admitted on fraudulent affidavits, but the amazing thing about the whole smuggling operation of the customs officials is that they not only required the Chinese who were candidates for illegal entry to pay \$50, but Chinese who, under the law, were entitled to land had to pay as well.

Mr. Tingle says that in the affidavits where bogus affidavits were used, and signed with fictitious names, acknowledged before a mythical notary public and a counterfeit notary seal. In a great many cases photographs were also attached as a means of identification. The supervisor estimates that there were 8,500 pounds of opium smuggled into the United States, valued at \$102,000. It is very difficult to catch boats with the contraband stuff on board. Several times they were searched, but they had unloaded in the straits. The government has been working on this case diligently for months, and only succeeded at last in making cases against the 15 indicted men by means of some of the guilty ones, who volunteered to give evidence. When it was found by the others that these had turned against them, there seemed to be a general desire among the dishonest officials to become witnesses of the government in the case. This might grant them immunity from punishment. Several members of the gang almost fell over one another in their desire to become prosecuting witnesses.

FRANCO-SIAMESE DISPUTE.

Departure of the French Minister-Britain's Interest in the Quarrel. Paris, July 25.—A cabinet council was held today. M. Carnot presided over the deliberations, which were entirely devoted to the Siamese question. After the council rose a semi-official statement of the proceedings was issued. This statement was that in conformity with the unanimous vote of the senate and chamber of deputies the government had taken such measures to safeguard the interests and dignity of France as were considered from Siam's reply to the French ultimatum to have been rendered necessary.

London, July 25.—The Westminster Gazette, a Liberal organ, to-day publishes an article on the Franco-Siamese dispute under the caption "Jingo Phantoms." The paper admits that the situation arising from the dispute is serious, but it depreciates the bluster which marks the articles on the subject in sections of the press. It urges that confidence be placed in Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, whose hands, it says, may be strengthened by a certain amount of reserve. Great Britain, it adds, ought not to forget that France may possibly bring a case as good in French eyes as the English case is in our eyes.

The correspondent at Bangkok of the Times telegraphs that the Siamese foreign minister, in replying to the statement of M. Pavie, the French minister, that Siam is answer to French ultimatum was not satisfactory, expressed surprise and regret that the abdication of Siam of her sovereignty, not only by that part of her territory in dispute on the left bank of the Mekong river, but also ever Siam and Khong, which are indisputably Siamese by treaty, is considered fully in accordance with the requirements of France. The Siamese minister, therefore, urges strenuously that ever that France should exactly what she considers her right in Annam and Cambodia and the left of the Mekong river. The correspondent adds that the Siamese government has offered plots to take

BOURKE ACQUITTED

Captain of the Victoria Exonerated from Alibi. BY THE COURT MARTIAL AT VALETTA. The Evidence Showed That He Was Not Responsible.

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

Valletta, 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 court found that no responsibility attached to Captain Bourke for the disaster, and he was therefore acquitted of all blame.

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 Sul and captured by a Uruguayan gunboat after she had been cast away at Rio Grande do Sul. Their imprisonment 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 port.

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 Wylie levee to the penitentiary lessees. They say that the work is done by convicts their hands will have nothing whatever to do with this, 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 governing authorities against the employment of convict labor on the levees.

Denounced as Untrue.

Detroit, Mich., July 27.—General Alger, who shown a reported interview with the president of the United States, 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 it is in a poor 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 Meyer's Case.

Chicago, July 27.—One of the most important witnesses against Dr. Meyer will be Mrs. Charles Miller, who, accompanied by her husband, left 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 in Siam, she returned, and 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 saved.

Mollified With Whitecaps.

Nyaack, 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 Sloughborough. The bride, aged 85. 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 a housekeeper. The neighbors took offence at what they regarded as a scandalous affair, especially as it became known 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 Wamsmaker's and got married. No sooner had they returned, some and bolted themselves in their attachment 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 President Oakes to make retrenchment. On Wednesday thirty men were discharged from 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 time 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 barreled shotgun and fired among

"I AM NO COWARD"

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 Andrada, who, during the administration of the late General Manuel Gonzalez as governor of Guanajuato, was first official of the Pomaragora district in that state, was arrested a few days ago on the charge of committing a number of atrocities while serving in his official capacity. It was alleged that he shot a number of innocent persons without trial. Upon being arrested Col. Andrada 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 no coward. He was shot at daylight in the public square of the city, the execution being witnessed by hundreds of people.

PALLIATIVE NOT PANACEA.

Whitney Thinks Repeal of Sherman Law Would Be That. New York, July 27.—The World this morning publishes an interview from Beverly farm, Mass., with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney on the financial situation. Among other things he said: "I agree with Mr. Cleveland that simple repeal of the Sherman law, without amendment or substitute, is the only thing to be considered now, but I do not wish to be regarded as considering the repeal of the Sherman law a permanent cure for our 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 forced levied as they are the general mass of the people—the producing and industrial classes and the great body of mechanics, tradesmen and professional men—pay fifteen times as much tax in proportion to their means as the rich men."

FORMALLY PRESENTED.

The New Aerial Trunk-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 truck, of the type known as the "Columbia," was presented in the hall and was headed by the Silver Cornet band, followed by the president and ladies committee in carriages, the rest of which the men used when they took the steam engines elaborately. For some time 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 depot 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 standing committee the funds were raised. The ladies dispensed refreshments on the grounds, after which an enjoyable dance on the new platform brought the proceedings to a close. A 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 woman 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.

An Ontario Thunder Storm.

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Home Rule Bill.

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A Triple Murder.

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Where Schaffner's Money Went.

Chicago, July 27.—The Schaffner bank investigation to-day shows that upwards of \$150,000 of Schaffner money went into the Columbia theatre, Managers Hill and McConnell of course gave their notes for the money received, but the notes are not secured. They are nearly all past due; some of them have been due for over 16 months. Managers McConnell'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 McConnell and the premiums on which the bank had to pay, but the amount of these policies written for is much less than the sum loaned.

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Chicago, July 27.—The Schaffner bank investigation to-day shows that upwards of \$150,000 of Schaffner money went into the Columbia theatre, Managers Hill and McConnell of course gave their notes for the money received, but the notes are not secured. They are nearly all past due; some of them have been due for over 16 months. Managers McConnell'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 McConnell and the premiums on which the bank had to pay, but the amount of these policies written for is much less than the sum loaned.

FORMALLY PRESENTED.

The New Aerial Trunk-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 truck, of the type known as the "Columbia," was presented in the hall and was headed by the Silver Cornet band, followed by the president and ladies committee in carriages, the rest of which the men used when they took the steam engines elaborately. For some time 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 depot 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 standing committee the funds were raised. The ladies dispensed refreshments on the grounds, after which an enjoyable dance on the new platform brought the proceedings to a close. A 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 woman 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.

An Ontario Thunder Storm.

Corwall, Ont., July 27.—A heavy thunderstorm visited this vicinity on Tuesday, which did a lot of damage. A. McGillis, of the eighth concession of Corwall township, lost his barn, while a man named McDonald, of the sixth concession, had a half-dozen calves struck by lightning and killed. The house of a man named Lamont, who resides near Lunenburg, was struck and badly shattered, while Silas Shaver, living near Osabruk Centre, had his barn struck and destroyed, with all his hay crop and farm implements. No loss of life has yet been reported.

Home Rule Bill.

London, July 25.—The House of Commons sitting as a committee of the whole continued this evening the discussion of the financial proposals in the Home Rule bill. 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 scheme. Mr. Hon. Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not accept the amendment. Such a change would not accord with the revised and simplified plan. Mr. 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 mother meeting their fate at the hands of some fiend. It was about 2 a. m. when the South Side fire department was called out to extinguish a slight fire in the house of John Smouse, who lived on Oak alley on the side of the hill. The fire was small, and the men had no difficulty in extinguishing it. Some members of the department, on looking about the house, were horrified to see three bodies lying close to one another. They were those of Smouse's family, the

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. Huddart, the manager of the new Canadian-Australian line, will be in town shortly and will make final arrangements with the Dominion Express Co.

Canada Honored.

Ottawa, July 28.—Prof. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, received today a letter from Commissioner Larkie of the World's Fair notifying him that he had been appointed a judge of the mining exhibits at the Fair.

Bombarded for Four Hours.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 26.—The city of Managua was under bombardment by the revolutionists for four hours yesterday. Two of the steamers seized by the Leons when they started the revolt appeared off Managua at 4 o'clock Monday morning. They fired at once and continued to shell the city until 8 o'clock. Thirty shells in all were 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. One shell burst near the house occupied by Minister Baker and his daughters. 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 effective blockade of the Siamese coast by the French fleet will only begin on Saturday or Sunday. Until then all the powers will not have received notice of the intention to establish a blockade. The Chinese charge d'affaires had an 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 regarded it as unlikely that the black flags would join the Siamese in the event of hostilities with France, but he 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 Saturday. 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 on the French ships. The latter's gunboats crossed the bar, notwithstanding the explosion of a submarine torpedo directly ahead of the fleet. The Siamese gunboat 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, who said his government was astonished that France considered their reply to the French ultimatum as a refusal to comply with its terms. It was impossible, he said, to accept definitely any indefinite proposal. France had never defined her rights in Annam and Cambodia, but, the king, earnestly desiring peace and an early settlement of the whole case, had declared his readiness to alandon in Annam and Cambodia 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 hoisted on the islands of Piling and Samleu, 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 rejoices over the prospect that Great Britain, who so scornfully holds aloof from the dreadnaut, may become embroiled with France over the Siamese affair. Great Britain, says the Tageblatt, will be taught a lesson and need not expect to receive German support. Other newspapers express similar sentiments, although in milder terms.

Hong Kong, July 26.—Admiral Freeman has ordered the gunboat Plover to join the cruiser Pallas outside the bar at Menam.

Cheerbourg, July 26.—The French cruiser Eclairer has been ordered to Brest, to be fitted out with a new armament. She will thence proceed to Siam to join Admiral Humann's flotilla.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 28, 1893.

TREATMENT OF SETTLERS.

In the Columbian of Saturday the following paragraph appears:

Mr. W. J. Prond, 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 business 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 took place, and openly expressed his displeasure with the treatment. It is no wonder if 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 concerned no such intimation has yet 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. Macdonnell, president of the Sir John Macdonald club, which gives a slightly different reason from that set forth by the Empire's correspondent. Mr. Macdonnell 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. Macdonnell, "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 September 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 of 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 entertaining.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

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 a radical change can remove the evils to which it is subject. It must not be reformed indifferently but reformed altogether before it can be made satisfactory and fair." This is undoubtedly true, and the Spectator so far as we can see, is right beyond question when it

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 simple 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, 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 units. 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 will be executed in that way. It would be very much better, too, if the Davis 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 dissatisfaction has been manifested by the people of the district 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. Yesterday an appeal of Dr. Brett against a fine imposed upon him for not having a 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. Amongst many other appeals yet to be heard is one of L. C. Pomeroy against a fine for driving across a sidewalk on to his own property. The whole matter is 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 Tribune'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 Chicago ship railway company, notwithstanding 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 deal met 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 \$17,543 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 be 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 consisting in his having failed to satisfy a debt, as the court had ordered. Of course this is de facto imprisonment for debt, though that punishment is, by one of our pleasing legal fictions, omitted from our present code. Naturally this occurrence has attracted attention afresh to the actual

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 Rivier 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. Villages and pretty parishes are decorated with flags in his honor. The Liberal chieftain arrived Monday evening at St. Thomas de Montmagny. From St. 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, who asked:

"If you come into power are you going to carry out your programme as announced today?" Laurier replied, "I would be unworthy of the confidence of my countrymen if I did not."

"You are my man," said the old Conservative, for whom Laurier proposed to carry out his programme as announced today. 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. McCarthy 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 in this way do the Liberal party some harm. Their vindictiveness is quite easily understood when Mr. Tarte's service in laying bare the McGreevey scandal is remembered. More than that, there is a very strong probability that he will be the author of further exposures which will do the governing party a 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 Anglesa, Cologne, 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, E. 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 trouble, which is undoubtedly brought about. The opinion was given that the failure of western banks will not affect Canada in any way.

Origin of Druggists' Colored Goggles.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "There has always 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. D. Brant yesterday. "While many theories have been advanced, I think it is most likely an evolution of the old earth-quake that the herb collectors used in vogue. In olden times the doctors compounded their own medicines, getting crude materials from a dealer in herbs and such things. The pharmacy of that time consisted of a small room with a number of earthen jars decorated with scenes relating to different events in the experience of a doctor, and in these the various herbs were kept. They were dingy-looking places, and no one but doctors frequented them. About 200 years ago, when the physicians found the need 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 confine 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 a panic. Business of all kinds was paralyzed."

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 nourishment. This conclusion, which some hail 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. Eighteen hundred years ago the Christians were considered infidels 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 predicted to be infidels, and do not see why one should be left in Heaven. They willingly say that "Neither God nor master." Despite all that, the people of Paris are the most religious of all peoples; their religion is a mixture of the old and the new. It is this horrible affair that has made the Parisians so unpopular. Every year at the beginning of foggy and melancholy November, well chosen for funeral anniversary, a crowd goes to the cemetery, 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 there the offering of pansies and chrysanthemums, the latest flowers of autumn.

Philosophers and lettered persons are lost in conjecture while trying to guess how religious 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 opinions 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 Pare-Lachaise before the mound of the Communists. More than 15 years ago predicted the rise of grimaces 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 religion, the religion of the City of Paris is the recollection of those who have her; a proscribed worship, confined to the cemeteries, as that of the Christians was to the Catacombs. When the body of Calus Graculus had been thrown into the Seine, his widow was forbidden to wear mourning. It was not until that, Etienne Marcel and Coligny and Danton had their statues. The apostle of clemency, Camille Desmoulin, has not yet his; the Nemesis of history is somewhat slow in coming, but if you want to know how a religion begins, it is not the philosophers you must interrogate. Look among the lower social strata and you will read there the two words engraved on the great bell of Notre Dame; defunctos ploro (I bewail the dead).

The worship of the dead is the religion of families, and that worship has no need of priests. Very often self-interest has been the reason for the worship of the dead. Each has come from his home to bring a funeral wreath, and before the tomb of their old parents they meet and stretch out a hand to each other. It is the only religion which is accessible to children. The dead do not believe in eternal life, or 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 this as well as he. The child, however, that the child's mother says to him, "Don't you 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 thou art naughty, he says, 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, if you do not believe in eternal life, why do you give the child a false idea? You do not know whether it is false or true; yet, if it were taught but a mythological expression, it is the only language intelligible to a child, in whom the imagination is always awake. It is the simplest and the 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 ancient past. The eldest of our race, the Aryans, offered libations to ancestors on the table-dans of High Asia, and the Rig-Veda has preserved the echo of the hymns they sang at funerals. The silence of the Jewish books, however, is sad as a negation; it is a black ball in which, as an exaggerated state of things, and as a 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 better seen when the oil in it is removed with ether, to which it imparts distinct fluorescence, and when the black dye 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 details as to the closing of the bulkheads 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, that 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 they weaken 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 once. 25c. Don't wait till you're down sick. If your tongue is coated get a box of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c. a box at drug stores. Are you subject to sick headaches? So were others, before they used Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you. 25c. In leaving the cemeteries on the day

devoted to the dead, everyone brings 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.

INCREASED GAMBLING.

France Abandoning Thrift for the Hazard of Speculation.

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 Gazette.

But where the betting is concerned there is always a way of outflanking the law, and the number of persons belonging to the petite bourgeoisie and the working class who spend all the time they can steal from their regular employment, at the house of the sporting cafe and the maitrotte increases rather than diminishes. The cafeier 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 meshes 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 in tuxaux—modern French for "tips"—brought him to the brink of ruin. Like a 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. It 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 it down; but experience has proved that when people have fallen into bad habits they are not to be brought back to the straight path of austere virtue by legislation. The truth is that the same class of people who formerly were contented with a mixture of frugality and themselves all luxuries and putting by every spare franc in order to secure for themselves 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 qualities for the many purposes to which it is put that it would seem idle to seek a substitute. Nevertheless there are many persons who, while they find that leather serves as an effective protective covering for the foot, find also that it is often obstinate in adapting itself to the requirements of individual feet or to the more or less physical abnormalities of them, so many are subject. In such cases, if comfort is to be expected, only the most supple and yielding quality should be 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 material called "flexus fibra." It appears to be a fax-derived material, suitably prepared and oiled, so that to all appearance it is leather. It is particularly supple and flexible, and takes polish equally well with the best kinds of calf. We have recently had occasion to wear a boot of this "ramp" or cut-front section, consisting entirely of flexus fibra, and have purposely submitted it to somewhat 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 feet. Tests with a view to prove its damp-resisting power were made by placing 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 airtight. This having been ascertained, a little water was placed 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 a 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 better seen when the oil in it is removed with ether, to which it imparts distinct fluorescence, and when the black dye is washed out (being at the same time changed to red) by hydrochloric acid.—The Lancet.

A few minutes before ten o'clock this morning, says the Fair Mail Gazette, the most splendidly appointed and splendidly hosed coaches that has been seen in London this year drove up to the door of the Metropole. The horses were four beautifully-matched bright bays, with two grand creatures at the pole. The coachman and guard were as perfect in their way as the wheels. They were dressed in blue coats that fitted without a wrinkle, and white breeches that did not crease even at the back. Their knees were covered with round and smooth and sleek and de-shaved, and their complexions were exquisitely pink and white. Their silk hats, shone like Arthur Roberts' best. The harness and the bright brays and the servant behind the Democrat triumphant, and at 10 o'clock he and Mrs. Gathesfe, with a party of friends were to start on a holiday jaunt, taking in some of the most beautiful scenery in England on their way to their 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 thrush from the dew-wet thorn
Can match the voice I love.
And love, with trust that will not fail
Through time or change of place,
Beneath the blue-veined hills that veil
My Irish sweetheart's eyes.
To mate her lips no rose is found,
Her neck is white as foam,
Her laughter has the joyous sound
Of mountain brook o'er stones.
Though bent beneath her airy tread,
Each daisy from the grass
Will quickly lift its tender head
Direct to see her pass.
And naught she knows of guile or wrong
More than the daisy's faith and trust,
Her love for me is true.
And brightly gleams a frame—
To breathe my native air.
To see green Ulster's hills, and claim
My Irish sweetheart's eyes.
—M. Roche in Donahoe's Magazine.

THE POOR IN LONDON.

A Good Place for a Man of Small Means.

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 dining-rooms, in which a constant variety of well-cooked meats and vegetables may be obtained for sums which 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, for the poor man who, in the 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 tea or a dozen dishes every time he sits at table. He is not obliged to give up his share of the millionaire, 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 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 invited—an invitation which he very rightly does not scruple to avail himself whenever 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 paradise.

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 parental, and his cheapest, and perhaps the 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 even poor?—what a happy ground-ground to have a poor man in the London streets. They are always with him, and, though he may not put his hands into concrete form, he still is thankful that they are. They are all in all to him; they are much more to him than the money they represent. And there is a 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 drawing-rooms. Society is a good part of the world to the poor man, too; only his drawing-room 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, his drawing-room serves quite as well.—All the Year Round.

Carnegie's Gorgeous Turn-Out.

A few minutes before ten o'clock this morning, says the Fair Mail Gazette, the most splendidly appointed and splendidly hosed coaches that has been seen in London this year drove up to the door of the Metropole. The horses were four beautifully-matched bright bays, with two grand creatures at the pole. The coachman and guard were as perfect in their way as the wheels. They were dressed in blue coats that fitted without a wrinkle, and white breeches that did not crease even at the back. Their knees were covered with round and smooth and sleek and de-shaved, and their complexions were exquisitely pink and white. Their silk hats, shone like Arthur Roberts' best. The harness and the bright brays and the servant behind the Democrat triumphant, and at 10 o'clock he and Mrs. Gathesfe, with a party of friends were to start on a holiday jaunt, taking in some of the most beautiful scenery in England on their way to their Scottish castle. It was certainly a very elegant looking turnout; "an uncommon nice little lot," the cabmen of the rank admitted.

WEEKLY TRAIN.

Boston, July 27.—The Providence, one system of the Union Pacific and the Stars and Stripes, which were put in the world with a view to a fund for memorial to the late President.

OTTAWA, J.

School case appointed bench. Justice when he was put in the world with a view to a fund for memorial to the late President.

ACROSS THE

Finish of the Between

ARRIVAL OF TWO

One Will Never Still

Duke and Duchess

outing Gift—Blonde Stair—Cholera Prevalence—France.

Queenstown, Ju

tance ocean race—Queenstown is pro five vessels that are all British.

Finmore, Captain

City of Athens, C den, Captain Law rett; Lord Temple The Pinmore arri and the City of rved government arrive, having be 27th on Ono Isla group. All the v tion of the Athi ng day. Each h his share of the \$1000 and the s The Pinmore vol of Athens, which day, saved her c contestants which having seen in Lord Templemore since she left San

Declined

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ACROSS TWO OCEANS

Finish of the Remarkable Race Between Sailing Ships.

ARRIVAL OF TWO MORE COMPETITORS

One Will Never Reach Port, Another Still at Sea.

Duke and Duchess of York Refuse an Inviting Gift—Report That France Will Blockade Siamese Ports Prematurely—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 are all British. They were the bark Pimmore, Captain Maxwell, and the slips City of Athens, Captain Morrison; Bowden, Captain Law; Loches, Captain Marrett; Lord Templemore, Captain Walker. The Pimmore arrived here on July 17th; the City of Athens and Loches arrived yesterday. The Bowden will never arrive, having been wrecked on Apr. 27th on Omo Island, one of the Friendly Islands. All the vessels, with the exception 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 Pimmore 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 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."

Cholera in France. Paris, July 25.—A hospital received here states that the cholera has broken out in St. Louis, Southern France. The disease is believed to have been imported 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.

All Were Drowned. London, July 25.—An address will shortly be issued by the grand lodge to the Good Templars of the world, setting aside a special day for memorial services for the Victoria lodge of the order, every member of which was slain in the sinking of the war ship Victoria. It is an interesting fact that an entire lodge of the same order was lost in the terrible disaster that overtook the Eurydice in 1878. Then as now not a single member was saved. The Good Templars of the world will also be asked to contribute to a fund for the erection of a memorial to the lodge.

War Declared. The efforts to effect a settlement in the tailor's 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 communication 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 weekly 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 Colony system of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, at midnight, at one minute past midnight, was wrecked at Dodgeville, a suburb of Attleboro, 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 Attleboro at midnight and swifter of 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 News. Ottawa, July 25.—The Manitoba school case cannot be tried until a new judge is appointed on the Supreme Court bench. Justice Sedgewick cannot sit on it as it was before him in a variety of ways when he was deputy minister of justice. There are other five cases which were passed over at last term, and which cannot be heard until the new appointment is made, for the same reason. It is generally understood that Judge King of New Brunswick will get the place.

Canadian Cattle Sales. London, July 25.—At Deptford today 800 Canadian animals were cleared. Trade was steady and the best beasts made 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 500; 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, opened today. The first Methodist church and five halls have been secured as headquarters for the organization. Today being devoted to the reception of the guests and assignment to quarters. A delegation of over 1000 from New York City arrived this morning and were cordially welcomed. Among the prominent arrivals reporting at headquarters were: Col. A. A. Stevenson and William Rutherford, Montreal; W. D. McIntosh and Hugh Miller, Toronto; Thomas Waddell, Pittston, Pa.; Capt. J. B. Whyte, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James Mearns, San Francisco; John Young, New York; Samuel Laurin, Auburn, N. Y.; Thomas Falconer, Grand Neb.; R. B. Scott, Louis, Mo.; Simon Clark, Duluth, Minn.; Walter Scott, New York, and Dr. James Mills, Jamesville, 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 contentious. 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 and is becoming more and more acute."

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 on Wednesday. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the Latin and Comte down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be under the protection of the Dutch consul. Paris, July 24.—La Liberté says that the French gubnats probably will go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts, and then return to the 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 Battambang 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 when hostilities begin. The extreme Conservative and Radical papers alone abstain from discussing the situation. They are holding back so as to denounce the government in case the Siamese venture prove a fiasco.

A despatch from Rome says that Italy has great Britain to protect Italian subjects in Siam, and the Siamese minister in this city has not yet received his passports from the French government. Immediately after Pavie's departure from Bangkok, however, he will go to Lisbon or Madrid, as he is accredited to Spain and Portugal as well as to France. The minister still hopes for a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

The Siamese secretary of the legation said last evening that no further news had been received at the legation, yesterday, from Bangkok. Upon receiving Pavie's embark he decided to accept the terms of the ultimatum. This supposition, however, was merely personal, and did not rest on any definite information. Le Temps says that the beginning of the blockade will be deferred until Thursday or Friday to enable France to take the steps prescribed by international law. Besides the blockade, military operations will be opened shortly. The details of the preparations are still undetermined. They will be settled at a cabinet council within a day or two. Steps will be taken at Indo-China towards serious action after the arrival of the second portion of this battalion sailed from Marseilles yesterday. The native militia will be reorganized, and together 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 Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador to London, by which India should occupy the Siam states, between Burma and the northwest frontier. The Marquis was to have all 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. There is in this country at present, leaving the office in his son's charge, the vice-consul, 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-Siamese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the house of commons today. 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 month ago, as British interests in Siam are so important. The French a hundred to one. This afternoon a council of ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the house of commons. The only subject discussed was the situation in Bangkok.

CLAMORING FOR CASH

Frantic Depositors Threaten to Swamp the Tacoma Banks.

PANIC RULES THE MULTITUDE

Traders' and National May Stand if the Stampeded Stops.

Vice-President Stevenson's Triumphal Progress—Oregon Will Help California's Winter Fair—Railway Disaster in Ohio—Great Optium Seizure at 'Frisco.

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 paid 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 will open their doors at once, as they are in good condition to do business but not to stand a stampeded.

The Financial Cyclone. Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—The Bank of Commerce and Trust Co. surrounded the Indiana National Bank has issued notice of suspension.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.—The Wisconsin Fire and Insurance Bank is closed. Louisville, Ky., July 25.—The Merchants' National Bank suspended this morning. Louisville, Ky.—(1:30 p. m.)—The Fourth National bank has closed its doors.

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 hold a public reception at the Portland Hotel, leaving for the Sound at midnight. They will probably remain at Tacoma and Seattle for a few hours.

Oregon Will Help. San Francisco, July 25.—A letter has been received from Wm. A. Murray and W. C. Quinby, Portland, saying that they had been assured by the chamber of commerce, board of immigration, mayor of Portland, managers of the Portland industrial associations and bankers that a strong effort will be made to have Oregon well represented at the California midwinter fair. It is proposed by them to bring their Chicago exhibits direct from Chicago to San Francisco, and to exhibit them at the industrial exhibition.

The Rails Spread. Cuyahoga Falls, O., July 25.—A section of the B. & C. express, westbound, was wrecked on the east of Munroe Falls about 4:30 this morning. Spreading of the rails caused the wreck at a point where there is a short curve in the track. Five coaches loaded with people, most of whom were on their way to Chicago, were thrown down a ten-foot embankment. Nobody was killed outright, but 30 were injured, five seriously. All the maimed were taken to Akron by special train and the injured on the hospital. A dozen doctors from Akron were on the train.

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 trunk, which was simply marked "San Francisco, via Tacoma." Railroad tags on the trunk 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. 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 for the season today, 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 saved 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 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 and his associates it took the same ground now held down by Gov. Altgeld, that the anarchists did not have a fair trial and that the court was prejudiced against them, and that it has never failed to protect against the unfairness with which the prosecution was conducted. The paper goes on to say that it is too late unfortunately to pardon those who were executed—not because their crime was proved, but to satisfy the fears of the American well-to-do middle classes. One day the story of the Chicago riots who were without exaggeration and something like justice will be done to men who, whatever their faults, were certainly judicially murdered.

BEHRING SEAPATROL

Commander Ludlow Reports Progress to Headquarters.

FLEET TOO SMALL FOR THE PURPOSE

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 25.—Commander Nicol Ludlow, writing on June 27th from Onnaska, reports the operations of the Behring Sea patrol to date. He reports having seen the majority of the sealing vessels reported to him as having cleared from Victoria, and other points for sealing. The usual note of warning to keep out of the sealing grounds was issued to all these vessels. From traders on the Aleutian islands and along 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 craft engaged in this work during the present year. Skippers, however, say they have taken nearly 60,000 of these in Japanese 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 these skins were taken in Japanese 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 these skins were taken in Japanese 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.

Where is the Philadelphia? Washington, July 26.—The U. S. S. Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific station, arrived at Rio de Janeiro from New York on the 9th inst., since which date nothing has been heard from her. The only word expected was that she had returned to the Pacific in the absence of instructions to do so. It is not considered likely she would delay her cruise to the Pacific, where she is greatly needed, even in consequence of trouble in Brazil. The Philadelphia is bound for Samoa, and Secretary Gresham desires to have her there as soon as possible. Her sailing orders permit her to stop at Rio for coal, and she is expected to arrive in five days. The impression at the department is that she sailed from Rio about the 25th inst., and is now nearing Valparaiso, Chili, which is her next stop. Her speed is about 2,750 miles, and can be covered by the Philadelphia easily in 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 department has been informed by cable that the U. S. S. Monocacy arrived at Chinkiang, China, yesterday, and that the Marion had left Chemulpo.

Reduced to Penury. New York, July 26.—An uncommon case came up in the criminal court of this city today. It was that of Lloyd Aspinwall, whose inability to maintain \$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 a student at one of the law schools of New York and in his spare time he had been engaged in the sale of a dozen fashionable clubs, is fond of good dinners, yachting and driving, and has a decided weakness for comic opera. He is said to have been informed by cable that the denial of some of these luxuries for a time may possibly enable him to stave off the criminal proceedings.

Frisco's Future Fair. San Francisco, July 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 British exhibitors had expressed their willingness to send exhibits to San Francisco.

Commercial Travellers' Day. Chicago, July 26.—Today is commercial travellers' day at the World's Fair, and Jackson Park "probably" contains more of that class than ever before gathered in one place. They arrived by loads and boats, by car-loads, train-loads and head-loads. The celebration was begun with a meeting in Festival Hall at 11 o'clock, when the delegates of the city and the free traders were welcomed in a characteristic speech by Mayor Harrison. John C. Fenimore of Ohio then addressed the meeting "knights of the grip" and the World's Committee of Commerce, and W. E. Mitchell of Iowa followed with some reminiscences of previous gatherings of the fraternity. After listening to several informal addresses the

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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 the Plaisance and the destruction of \$4,500 worth of fireworks to-night.

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The Weekly Times

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 the greater because they feel that the selection of both the site and the plan was not dictated by any eager desire to serve the public interest. It might have been supposed that when the people were given the opportunity of electing their school trustees they would secure the services of men ready to sink all private considerations in regard to the public welfare. That this result has not been quite reached is obvious from the facts 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 a school building they will, we feel certain, be most cheerfully awarded the proverbial 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 appoint or elect all county officials paid by them except county judges.
9.—Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life.
10.—Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world.
11.—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 monopolies.
12.—Prohibition of the bonusing of railways by government grants as contrary to public interest.
13.—Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
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 Patrons 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. The paper says:

Laborers were employed by the contractor at twelve and a half cents an hour, and relet to the government at 35 cents. Single teams, hired at \$2 a day and double teams at \$4 a day were leased to the public at \$2.50 and \$3 respectively. The contractor, in a word, had a splendid job. All he had to do was to employ the labor and enjoy the profits. But the men also did well. They were supplied in unnecessary numbers, and 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 nothing. The drivers of the teams were also rigid in their ideas of right and wrong. They carried material backward and forward, preferring this unnecessary labor to the disgrace of remaining idle. A few days ago the investigation into the affair was reopened with a view to receiving a report upon the amount of material supplied and the amount used. The first point dealt

with was lumber. Mr. Pariseau, a civil engineer, testified with respect to this branch of the enquiry that 1,540,856 feet of square timber had been delivered, but that 949,602 feet could not be found. Of pine deals 1,154,895 feet are represented as having been delivered; but 5,292 only had been used, and there were 540,644 on hand. This leaves 608,750 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. This material was quarried in Terrebonne, twenty miles distant. It might have been brought in by rail, but teams were employed to haul it, thus making the cost of transportation higher than it otherwise would have been. There were, according to the calculation of one of the commissioners, 2,568 square feet of stone cut. A man can cut ten square feet a day. Thus the work could have been done in 256 days, or 2,560 hours. But for stonecutters 48,865 hours were charged, and the sum of \$19,000 was paid for work estimated to be worth \$900.

As the Mail remarks, the other side, has 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 Conservative 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 perform 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 come 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 today. 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 Schet. There are two Indian witnesses. The Ina is a large craft for the business and is worth \$15,000. 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 she was using her tongue in court he could well be excused. The magistrate, who is an adept at peacemaking of this kind, succeeded in arranging matters satisfactorily.

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 to 1,900 members, to celebrate the Odd Fellows' day. There was 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 Rover on the rocks at the entrance to Vancouver, and the painter is deserving of praise for the neat way in which he has accomplished his task. The Silver Comet Band are soliciting subscriptions to enable them to purchase a few more instruments. Considering the valuable services they continually render on different occasions, the band should meet with success. Many would be glad to see the Amateur Dramatic Company give their aid, as on a former occasion, when they met with such signal success.

POWDERLY'S SUCCESSOR.

Seranton, Pa., July 27.—T. V. Powderly returned home to-day from a western trip, and being asked regarding a statement which he contemplated resigning his position as general master workman of the Knights of Labor, he said:—There is nothing in it, I have not thought of resigning. As to Mr. McGuire being my successor, the laws of our order provide that in case of my death or resignation the person next in position shall be master workman.

The jewelers of the city have agreed to close at 7 o'clock every evening except on Saturdays. The movement will be inaugurated this evening and will last during the summer months.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, July 25.—Harry Nicholson, carpenter, Cause Pass, was called to give evidence in the Stereoscopic Light case yesterday in the district court. He was drunk and gave impudent replies, for which he was promptly committed for contempt. In the afternoon a policeman was taking him home when they met T. C. Atkinson, police magistrate. Nicholson at once began to abuse the magistrate. Mr. Atkinson at once ordered his arrest, which was accomplished with difficulty. This morning he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for resisting the police.

The Morton case was called in the police case this morning. A large crowd was present. W. Davis, of Vancouver, 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 law association to take action in the meantime. If they do not the case will proceed as called.

REDUCED FARES.

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 Victoria 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 export will be carried from Vancouver and the Northwest back again at one freight rate. These rates, it is expected, will meet the views of intending exhibitors and visitors on the mainland. As the weather will undoubtedly 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. Excursions previously arranged for the World's Fair, a holiday cannot be more pleasantly or profitably spent than in the capital of British Columbia at this season of the year and on an occasion of this kind.

The E. & N. railroad will carry passengers 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.

A 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. The intelligence that the Erie road had been placed in the hands of a receiver, although by no means unexpected, was a shock and started an indiscriminate selling movement through the list. Orders were received from various quarters to sell, and many brokers who could not reach their customers in time threw their boards rather than take any further chances under the circumstances. The great break in prices, however, occurred after the announcement that H. J. 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 panic condition. The excitement was not so great as in either the 1854 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. Davenport, showed the plain fact that the banks were calling in loans, and this knowledge made the street nervous. The rate for money jumped up to 3-16 per cent. The sales for the day reached the large total of 464,081 shares. Dividend payables were \$1,400,000, and the depression reached acute stages. 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 the big declines were Oregon Navigation, 110 to 44; Lake Shore, 51 1/2 to 30; Lake Erie & Western preferred, 10 1/2 to 8; Western Union, 71 1/8 to 67 1/8; Northwest, 5 5/8 to 5 1/8; although final quotations showed a recovery of 1-2 to 1-4 per cent. The lowest was the market left off feverish, and the feeling in street circles was unsettled. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 66; Central Pacific, 17 1/2; Wells Fargo, 135; Great Northern preferred, 104; Missouri Pacific, 14; Northern Pacific, 34; Northern Pacific preferred, 19 1/8; Northwest 5 1/2; Oregon Improvement, 8; Oregon Short Line, 5; Pacific Mail, 8; Union Pacific, 16; Western Union, 67 3/8; silver, 70.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, July 28.—Second Mate Boulton and Quartermasters Emmons and Daull, of the steamer Oceanic, which arrived from the Orient, were arrested this afternoon for smuggling opium. Their plan was to bring a few packages ashore every time they came to anchor and store them in a time shop. They, 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 railroad at Cuyahoga Falls, was arrested yesterday 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 company. 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, and could not raise funds, owing to stringency in the money market. It is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

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 Bevan 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 hours. It was not known until last 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 and have visited all places of interest in California, Oregon and Washington. Everywhere they have met with a warm reception. They arrived in Tacoma at 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 at Tacoma, and the party will then go to Seattle, where a big reception will be held to-morrow.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH. The Victoria Gun Club match yesterday afternoon resulted as hereunder. Prizes in the first event were \$6, \$4, \$3 and \$2 in each class. In the case of the prize money was divided as follows: First class—W. H. Adams, 21; O. Weller, 18; R. Jackson, 17; W. White, 17; E. Grigg, 15. Second class—J. W. Switzer, 20; J. W. Hehly, 19; W. Bickford, 17; F. G. Morris, 17; T. C. Smith, 14. Third class—E. J. Wall, 16; C. W. Adair, 13; A. Dolly, 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 firing. O. Weller, 23; R. Jackson, 20; W. Bickford, 20; A. Whittaker, 20; W. H. Adams, 19; J. W. Hehly, 19; W. White, 18; E. Grigg, 16; J. W. Switzer, 15; E. J. Wall, 13; C. Weller, 13; S. Whittaker, 11; A. Dolly, 7.

THE RIFLE.

The twentieth annual meeting of the B. C. Rifle Association was opened at Esquimalt 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, Sloan and Carmen.

LAWN TENNIS.

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 doubles will be called upon to play G. 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 during the present tournament.

THE RING.

DEMISEY AND SMITH. New York, July 25.—The famous middleweights, Jack Demisey and Billy Smith, will not come together, as was expected, on the 28th night for the championship of their class and a \$1000 purse. The great 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.

THE WHEEL.

London, July 24.—The 24-hour bicycle race between French and English record breakers was completed at Herne Hill to-day. E. W. Shorland won, covering 428 miles and 44 1/2 yards, thus beating the world's record of Jules Dubois, the French long distance wheelman. Dubois's record, covering 410 miles and 10 1/2 yards, Hammond covered 388 miles, Crocker 338, Laidie 337, James 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 yacht Britannia, Satalanta 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 in yacht racing among our transatlantic brethren is quite as untrustworthy as that in track athletics. Again, it may be possible that the record of the yachts was not that of a certain steambot, which makes 20 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 Navaho may as well run back now, and Designer Stewart may as well knock the in of the Pilegra and make a home-boat of her. We have never seen the report of a yacht that could touch these flying Englishmen. To be sure, yachting men on this side of 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 feel that in the jubilee they have written yachting men on this side of the Atlantic are so much to be trusted. It is, however, true that the new yacht had made fifteen knots the evening before. Of course, when the international races come round, the toughest captain whose vessel can do twelve knots an hour yet tell us that they are making thirteen knots, just as he used to do in the days of the Puritan and the Coast Survey. And in the same old way the Coast Survey chart and our watches will fail to discover the speed in 1887 the Puritan made the run from Es-

CANADIAN.

The News of Esquimalt. Wilfred Campbell lakes, has been given in the militia. John Wilson of found dead. His but there were no. The C. P. R. tr week ending July \$417,000. At Clarence, Ru struck the above. His two daughters. Mrs. Lau but not seriously. The Manitoba qu a large quantity at the Winnipeg last week, which 000 bags and giv at the World's Fa Mrs. Boyd of Je her son use an ax off and the blade her skull. She is condition. Last was gored to death. The Liberals of demonstration of the speakers, in 4 Laurier, will be S. W. Paterson, M. C. Beausoleil, M. P., and Hon. F. G. A few months a Company reduced and heating from 1,000 feet to a crease in the use poses. The comp ed to make a fur cents. Maria Foss, ag walking out struck near that town an Fose, who was qu Fort Dover for same train was re. Foss and her son this time he was. Bella Galoway, corrigible girl of sent to the indu lary. She secur and water, and increased the lead until within a quart of a mile from the finish, when he stopped rowing and was rescued in respect to the cheers of his friends and backers along the shore. He then made a magnificent start and crossed the line an hour and seven lengths in 19:33. Hanlan finished 12 seconds later.

HANLAN NOTIFIED. Hanlan has notified the stakeholders not to turn over the stake money, claiming that the course was changed, causing his defeat. THE SILENT GIRL. On the street her very walk, a something 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 on the nerves of her friends, and on the public in general of the volatile, sunshiny order, but she has a reserve force for sentimental moments, and is equally aggressive and indiscreet when her mood changes. Her glances, 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 jealousy. She is a most annoying character, can't get her, no insult penetrates the shield armor 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 friends and 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 proudly kept and never again to be discarded.—Heart-broken, of course. There is only one more objectionable creature on the face of the earth and that is the Jack of hearts, who reads admiration of himself in every woman's face.

A Novel Plea for Divorce.

The causes of conjugal infelicity are like the stars in number, but seldom have they been so curious in character 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 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 leaving out his hair in speaking. He was not so well up in theological subjects as his wife. And there was sometimes a divergence of opinion when they were talking about the sermon they had heard.

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 floor 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 traveling expenses to work among the different Pacific coast states. A great many offers have been received from 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 exhibition. The general interest in the fair has been seen on Thursday. It is believed that some friends of the fair have slipped. Yesterday stated that Rokeby had been to the tarred ceilings; in fact, some friends were known that had slipped. The blame for not

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Wilfred Campbell, the post 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 \$417,000.

At Clarence, Russell county, lightning struck the house of J. B. Landry, killing his two daughters, aged 16 and 18 years. Mrs. Landry was also struck, but not seriously hurt.

The Manitoba government has secured a large quantity of prize wheat shown at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition last week, which will be put up in 20,000 bags and given away gratuitously at the World's Fair.

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 was killed by a bull.

The Liberals of Montreal will hold a demonstration on Aug. 14th. Among the speakers, in addition to Hon. Mr. Laurier, will be Sir Richard Cartwright, W. Paterson, M. P., J. L. Garon, M. P., C. Beausseli, M. P., J. D. Edgar, M. P., and Hon. P. G. Marchand.

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 cents.

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 Golway, a precocious and incorrigible girl of Toronto, aged 10, was sent to the industrial home for burglars. She secured \$200 worth of jewelry, and was caught through a diamond bracelet 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 moving with a machine when his only child, about four years old, who was sitting concealed in the machine, was struck by the engine and had his head cut off. The father and mother are in a state of terrible excitement and sorrow.

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 ropes for six weeks and thought he would try this one.

Further reports are being received from 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 that he was badly injured, but 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 Ottawa.

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 1880 and the authorities have completely lost sight of him. For some reason unknown to the government he 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 the windows of the Methodist church, which 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 in the 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 down to the ground in some places. The depths covered the ground to the height of one foot.

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. Rokey, 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. Rokey 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 Jan. 30, 1891, Rokey 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 \$10,000. The warrant was issued to Chief Clarke, of the provincial police, but he has been unable to locate his man, and the general impression is that Rokey 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 subsequently stated on good authority that he had been allowed to escape owing to the tardiness of instituting proceedings; in fact, not much of an effort was made to arrest him until it was known that he had had time to escape. The bank liquidators are also blamed for not giving information sooner

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.—The quadrennial national turfset of the North American Turf Club ended to-day. This morning's programme comprised competitive swimming, athletic games by the local turners and club exercises by the ladies' classes. The award of prizes will be made this evening, and a concert and pyrotechnic display will then close the festival.

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 wore no uniforms to attract attention, but depended upon their marching ability and actual everyday appearance to win the plaudits of the spectators. The Chicago Hussars led the column as a special escort. Tonight the "drummers" will be received as the guests of the Trocadero.

Great Falls, Mont., July 25.—A mass meeting here last night passed resolutions adopted in favor of free coinage of silver. The proceedings were orderly.

Baltimore, Md., July 25.—The various branches of the Order of the Iron Hall 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 over two-thirds of the membership has been pledged to continue payment of

A Windsor dispatch says: On January 12th last Thomas P. Smith, an insane colored man of this city, was placed in Sandwick jail, pending his removal to the asylum. For some reason not explained he has never been taken from the jail, and has been growing more

violent. His food had to be passed through an opening in the cell door, and as he was continually raving and screaming he was kept in an isolated part of the prison where he could not disturb the other inmates. No one has been able to go near him of late, and he was in a filthy condition. Yesterday the turnkey, named Iler, conceived what he imagined to be a brilliant idea, and decided to give him an involuntary bath. He induced the unfortunate man to divest himself of what clothing he had on, and then brought a two-inch stream of water to bear on him. According to 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 was in another part of the building at the time, on hearing the unusual cries, 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 had been literally torn off by the force of the water. The provincial inspector of prisons at Toronto has been telegraphed for, and will make an investigation.

Puzzles Modern Engineers. The Bolivian ruins of Tihaucano, which have been visited by Alfonso Stuebel and Max Ude, 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 Titicaca.

—Thus, Wilson is in jail charged with the theft of a wood saw which he pawned

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, they sink when plunged into iodine of 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 only crystallized carbon. Carbon is found in three states—ordinary carbon (as in charcoal, coke, coal), graphite and diamond. Chemists have done all they could to effect the crystallization of ordinary carbon, but without success. The origin of the diamond is a disputed point, some believing that the crystallization takes place in a very high temperature, others being of the opinion that the carbon crystallizes at a very low temperature while immersed in liquids like sulphure of carbon or in certain gases, while a third theory is that the process

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Paris, July 24.—The deputies on Saturday voted estimates as modified slightly by the senate and the session closed.

London, July 26.—Joseph H. Wilson, M. P. for Middlesex, and secretary of the National Seamen's Union, whose libel suit against the London Evening News and Post for 27,000 pounds damages, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the paper, received another legal reverse to-day. The Shipping Gazette printed

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GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Rome, July 24.—An official announcement 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, Zavaras, 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 malaises 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 Turin in 1896.

Paris, July 24.—The deputies on Saturday voted estimates as modified slightly by the senate and the session closed.

London, July 26.—Joseph H. Wilson, M. P. for Middlesex, and secretary of the National Seamen's Union, whose libel suit against the London Evening News and Post for 27,000 pounds damages, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the paper, received another legal reverse to-day. The Shipping Gazette printed

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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, they sink when plunged into iodine of 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 only crystallized carbon. Carbon is found in three states—ordinary carbon (as in charcoal, coke, coal), graphite and diamond. Chemists have done all they could to effect the crystallization of ordinary carbon, but without success. The origin of the diamond is a disputed point, some believing that the crystallization takes place in a very high temperature, others being of the opinion that the carbon crystallizes at a very low temperature while immersed in liquids like sulphure of carbon or in certain gases, while a third theory is that the process

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

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

Death of Dr. Rae. Mr. Alexander Beggs has received information of the death of Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer. He was the first to discover the remains of the Sir John Franklin expedition. Dr. Rae was Mrs. Beggs's uncle.

An Attempt This Week. An effort will, it is believed, be made this week to raise the steamer San Pedro. 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 Umattila was seized at Port Townsend early on Sunday morning for refusing to take the Chinaman 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. Richet, which arrived early this morning. There were five carloads of salmon, two of flour, and each of whiskey and ingredients for making paint. The salmon will be shipped east over the N. P. B.

Breaking Camp. When No. 4 company, B. C. G. A., broke camp on Sunday a dummy sentinel left by one of the bravest when he sneaked off to visit his fair one was buried with full military honors. Maj. Peters visited the camp and awarded the honor for the best tent to Corporal McCann and Gunnery Quigley, Johnson, Booth and Smith.

To Repeal the By-Law. Ald. Munn will move at the next meeting of the city council to repeal the Victoria, 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 twenty years to the afore-mentioned company.

Sold by Auction. The sloops Roma and Nympha were today sold by auction under instructions from the customs authorities, who seized them for infractions of the revenue by-law. John Williams bought the Roma for \$135, and the Nympha was knocked down to T. Babington for \$55. Mr. Quade & Son bought the patent logs for \$4 each. Joshua Davies was the auctioneer.

Trial of the Ina. Superintendent Hütsey, 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 seven 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 driving in from the lake with her husband 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 escaped 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 saloon after a few minutes, and that was the last seen of him. The description 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 Chumnie, the little China woman who is an unwelcome passenger on the Umattila, 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 United States."

Poor Salmon Run. The steamer Cariboo and Fly returned from the Skeena river last evening with a full load of freight, consisting of two thousand cases of salmon 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 discharged 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 several of the canneries will close for the season. 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 liberated.

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 her. Templin lives in her house. Constable Smith was also on the scene, and

he and the other man who had been attracted by the screams left the place. They knew Templin to be insane, he hounded and wanted to see if he would attack the woman. Police Officer 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 vainly uttering a volley of profanity, and was walked off to the police station.

From Alberni. George A. Huff, of Alberni, registered at the Oriental yesterday. He made the trip as far as Nahaimo 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 mill company is cutting lumber for the paper mill which is now in course of construction.

Condemns the Department. Frank Atkinson, the engineer who was suspended 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 suspended 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 Umbria Loses Another Man Overboard—List of Catches. The Umbria in Alaska brought little news from the seals. The Umbria is reported in a letter to R. P. Richet & Co. with 1850 skins. The same vessel had 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 Libby with 1500; Arietas, 900; Casco, 1500; Viva, 1500; Carlotta, 900; 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 Umbria June 18 with 1900 skins. She has 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 finest 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 steamer Empress of India arrived off the outer wharf at 3:30 o'clock this morning, 11 days from Yokohama. The passage across the Pacific was a very pleasant one, indeed, and the passengers who called 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 Barclay, G. Beglow, Miss Birchhead, Mr. Banatwalla, Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. A. J. Brown, Mr. W. Bowman, Mr. W. P. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Chevanne and child, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. W. Dain, Mr. B. Downie, Mr. W. Davis, Miss Forbes, Sir Gervais Glyn and valet, Mr. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, Miss Hurd, Dr. Heintze, Dr. Ward Hall, Mr. J. G. Isgarshiff, Mr. A. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Karamia, Mr. Karamia, Miss Krueger, Dr. Kahn, Mr. Karanjia, Mr. Khurshed, Dr. and Mrs. Kimball and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Loewenstein, Mr. C. Lulloboy, Misses Legard, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Misonant, Mr. Mave, Mr. Marston, Mr. McCallum, Col. Moore, R. and Master Marceat, 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. Thomson, Mrs. Twine, Dr. Tindall, Mrs. Tusson, Miss Tusson, Mr. Tata and servant, Mr. Toohy, Capt. and Mrs. Versey, Mr. and Mrs. Valdes, maid and child, Dr. Zerbeck, Mr. S. Zerkanda, Maj-Gen. C. Waddington, Dr. and Mrs. Wainwright and two children, Capt. Yendo, Dr. and Mrs. Mears and child.

Mr. Gen. Waddington, retired, is returning 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. Marceat 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 Grand, 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 Sharfer, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, England; Mrs. E. C. Annan and Miss Annan, New York; Lt.-Colonel Shove, India; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Little, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hurd, Miss Hurd and Mrs. A. T. Irvine, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, London; Miss Rigelow, Russia; New York; Wm. Han, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. Mansford, Detroit, Mich.

Don't Lose the Baby. Every mother knows how critical a time 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 head 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 of no avail. There is, however, one remedy which in forty years of use 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 will often save a life. You can get the new big bottle for 25 cents.

Goals and Climate. The part taken by the goat in ruminating fertile regions to the condition of rainless deserts is now well recognized, and attention has lately been drawn to a 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 vicuña?

E. J. Palmer returned to Chemainus this morning.

NO 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 Saws Operators Off the Street—Railway Magnate De Cosmos Writes a Letter.

The mayor and Ald. Miller, Munn, Henderson, Bragg, Styles and McKillop 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, in which he said that he had no objection to the by-law, with a large strip of route 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. The usual course was followed. Another report for \$150.50 out of the surface drainage fund took the same course. City Engineer Wilnot 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. McKillop, the mayor will meet Mr. Bechtel and arrange a settlement upon the most satisfactory basis possible.

There was a majority and minority report on the matter of "spreading the light" in Victoria West, Ald. Munn and Ald. McKillop signing the former, and Ald. Miller the latter. The former represented that for an outlay of \$1800 for extension lights could be had for \$8 a piece per month. The minority report showed that for \$12 a piece the tramway company would furnish the lights and there would be practically no have to make any outlay. Ald. Munn 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. McKillop that while the city was nominally of 2000 people there were really only of only 1200 candle power. John Peterson, for 25 months past caretaker of the Old Folks' Home, tendered his resignation. Ald. Munn said he had always been a member of the board 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, Saanich & New Westminster railway interest bonus by-law, 1889," in accordance with a copy of a resolution of the 19th instant, enclosed.

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 interest by-law, 1889," and further to deny that the incorporation of Victoria responsible for any loss that may be imposed on it in consequence 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 you 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 work, franchises 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. President V. S. & N. W. R. Co. Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893.

Drifted From Her Moorings. Captain H. R. Foot's little steamer Spinner 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 probably be floated at high tide.

The apparently hostile intentions of the council to the company, as evinced in your letter and enclosure, seem to me to be an amazing mistake. The V. S. & N. W. railway company is the first aid 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 minutes (including a stop-over of 30 minutes) travel to New Westminster city, 66 miles distant, and with such dispatch could 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 company are willing to obligate themselves to accomplish regularly within eighteen months from the present. I beg leave, therefore, to submit this proposal to the council for their consideration, believing it would be bestly considered 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 public. I beg leave to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. DE COSMOS, President V. S. & N. W. R. 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 meeting 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 by-law. Ald. Henderson and Miller said it should be repealed, the former fearing a combination of the council which case an effort would be made to collect two bonuses.

The letter was received and ordered filed. A double-riveted steel, brass, iron, copper fire engine proposition existing in the category of adjectives was tabled. The proposition contained the novel offer of taking 5 per cent. 20 year debentures in payment of applications for the position of caretaker of the Ross Bay cemetery were received and it was proposed to refer them to the cemetery committee. Ald. Bragg protested against leaving the matter to that committee.

The mayor believed the salary was too big. It was \$75 a month and the man had house rent free also. He believed too, as many citizens, that many of the Ald. McKillop and Ald. McKillop can and Henderson said the council should 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 not ask him for anything, no more and no less. It was decided that the names of all the applicants for the police court clerkship be read to the aldermen and that they should vote the aldermen meet and select a man. Ald. McKillop's by-law for the better observance of the Sabbath was then taken up. It was brought forward at the instance of a majority of the baronetical Institute, London, at which Ald. Munn said to be consistent he carried a motion to move that the street cars, milk wagons, 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's motion was perfectly consistent. Any barber could close if he saw fit. To carry the matter further, still consistently, he believed the Sunday collection which had to do with the minister's stipend would have to stop. Ald. Bragg said that the matter could be carried to a ridiculous extreme but he should pay it if he could. She claimed to be living clothing on Sundays. That was good, but at the same time the church element was to be thanked for the prosperity of the Chinaman.

Ald. Henderson denied the right to discuss what day a man should work as long as he paid his way. The thing was wrong on every side. It was unjust to the travelling public. It was a step toward the fanatic days. Ministers themselves had to be able to distinguish between the Kootenay Indian mythology, but after the Indians had vainly endeavored to discover it, the corote was successful in making it rise above the mountains. Another version makes the chicken-hawk cause the sun to set 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. This version of the flood is a very quaint piece of folklore, and apparently entirely original with them. In a report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the Northwest Tribes of Canada, Mr. A. F. Chamberlain describes the 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 the strange history of their society, folk lore, physical characteristics, etc. The monograph is published at the offices of the association at Burlington House, London.

Quarrelled Over a Cow. William M. Preece charged Mr. 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 down a cow belonging to Preece was the cause of the trouble. Emerson denied the assault. He was ordered to pay costs and the case was settled.

Preece had brought with him a copy of Tiffany's criminal law, but as the magistrate did not ask him for any "pointers" he wrapped up his book again without making any reference to it. The Late Dr. Rae. Alexander (Crofter) Beggs, 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 periodicals and magazines. He was absent from his accustomed place, however, a few weeks before Christmas from an attack of influenza, but seemed well again before the end of January. Mr. Beggs visited Dr. Rae at his residence, 4 Addison Gardens, Kensington, S. W., in November last, and was shown several relics of Sir John Franklin which he had received from the "Esquimo." Mrs. Rae, Mr. Beggs found to be a highly accomplished lady. She claimed to be closely related to the late David Thompson, formerly astronomer to the North-west Fur Co., after whom the Thompson river was named, and who built the first fort at Kamloops. Miss Thompson (Mrs. Rae's sister) was the only other member of the doctor's family at the time of Mr. Beggs's visit. Dr. Rae, on returning from one of his Arctic explorations, visited Victoria in 1894. He spoke very favorably of his recollections of British Columbia during that visit. It is a singular coincidence that while the wife of Alexander Beggs, now living in Victoria, claims to be the niece of Dr. Rae, that the wife of Dr. Rae should claim such close relationship to the celebrated astronomer of the North-west Company, one of the earliest and most talented of the pioneers and explorers of British Columbia. It should be explained here, to avoid confusion of persons, that Alexander (Crofter) Beggs is not the husband of the Mrs. Beggs who is niece of the late Dr. Rae. There are two Alexanders now resident in Victoria having similar surnames, therefore "Crofter" Beggs 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 the one Alexander Beggs from the other.

ADAMS VS. McBEATH. Judgment of Mr. Justice Drake on Application for 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 a resident in England, and came here to enquire into and prosecute his claims 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 detain a witness in the country for the purpose of giving evidence, subsistence in some cases being allowed, but if his presence was required to watch the proceedings, such subsistence is not allowed. Bablis, 1 A & E, 15. The plaintiff may have been a necessary witness, and as such he is entitled to his expenses, which 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 in the city.

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 970 skins.

Ald. McTavish Heard From. It is understood a telegram was this afternoon received from Ald. G. J. 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 not write, as they say he would probably never think of doing so.

Nakusp and Slokan Road. P. McKillop, the contractor for the Nakusp & Slokan road, will have several hundred men at work in a few days. The 24 miles of road forming the section between Nakusp and Slokan 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 Carpenter creek finished by the middle of next season.

Trouble for Ye Hornet. It is understood that Capt. Jaegers of the steamer R. P. Richet 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 instigated that Capt. Jaegers could not be relied upon after midnight. The captain had placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors.

A House Robbed. Warburton Pike's unoccupied house on Saturday night and broken into by thieves on Sunday night and his fine collection of caribou and moose antlers, heads, a banjo belonging to J. P. Bodine and a variety of articles were stolen. 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 reported by residents of Saturna Island.

Quarrelled Over a Cow. William M. Preece charged Mr. 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 down a cow belonging to Preece was the cause of the trouble. Emerson denied the assault. He was ordered to pay costs and the case was settled.

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DIED FROM THE EFFECTS

John Stevenson the Victim of Boating Accident at the Gorge.

HE DIES VERY SUDDENLY. TO-DAY

Party of Eight Men in Endeavoring to Save a Man who had upset a Boat. Two of Them Picked Up Inconsciously by Passing Boats.

John Stevenson, an employe of the 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.

Stevenson was out boating with a party of seven men, one of whom had upset a boat and lost his balance and fell overboard. 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 Stevenson, did not reach the pleasure boats in the vicinity at the time went to the rescue and the men were picked up. Stevenson and his companion 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 "Curtis' point," where the two unconscious men were resuscitated. Stevenson, however, did not recover as soon as his companion. He was made comfortable in one of the tents while a messenger was sent for a hack to take him to the city. Stevenson had been "arrived" in the fact that Stevenson was in a very weak condition and had to be carried to the hack. He was driven to his home at 40 John street and it was thought he had recovered. He lay on the lounge, drank a cup of tea and appeared perfectly comfortable. His wife, who was sitting up with him, went to sleep for a very few minutes. When she awoke her husband was on the floor face downward, and dead. Dr. Crompton was sent for but when he arrived Stevenson was beyond all earthly care.

John Stevenson was a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 46. He lived in Toronto until he came to Victoria in the employ of the Canada Paint Company in that city. He came to Victoria when the company first started their works in this city. Coroner Hasell will hold an inquest at the Rock Bay Hotel at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

DAVIES VS. McMILLAN. The defendant intends to appeal to the privy council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada and asks that execution be stayed meanwhile. The amount of judgment is stated to be \$12,000, including interest and costs. There is a sum of \$7,000 in court paid by the defendant under an order obtained by 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 improperly sold by the defendant. The defendant asks that in considering the amount of security this sum should be taken into consideration. If no further proceedings were being taken the plaintiff would be entitled to have this sum paid out to him in part satisfaction of his judgment.

I therefore think if this court has authority to deal with the question, that the defendant should pay the plaintiff the costs incurred in the Supreme Court of Canada upon the appeal, and the plaintiff's solicitor to refund the same in 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, make up the amount of the judgment. The security required for the appeal to the privy council will have to be lodged there. The defendant is to furnish security within one week and thereafter execution is to be stayed. Execution in the meantime is stayed for one week.

Electricity on English Farms. It is well known that electricity is being used as a motive power on many farms. Mr. G. E. Bonney, a well-known electrician, in connection with his employment even more directly in aid of agriculture as a growth stimulator, tells of that a current of electricity passing through 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 changing the soil on naturally poor soils by the use of the soil may be hastened by electricity. The action of nature may be supplemented and plants surrounded by conditions suitable to promote growth, so that they may grow faster than when they have to hunt and wait for food.—Surveyor.

A Big Salmon. M. Constantine continues to break his record as a fisherman. A day or so ago he established a record by catching a 48-pound salmon. (Now he has captured a 52 pounder. One gentleman bought the entire fish and will send it east to some friends. The fish was a giant of its species.

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, collector of customs at Portland, Ore. With him came James Watson, collector of customs at Port Townsend, who was removed several months ago after charges had been preferred against him at Washington, D. C., but who has thus far escaped indictment at the hands of the grand jury. Just what the nature of these two worthies in this city may be is one of those things nobody can find out. Probably, however, they are here to engage the influence of powerful men and talent of eminent attorneys to help vindicate them in the 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.

Encouraging Progress Believed to be made in the work of clearing the timber on the Kootenay. A magnificent and a magnificent lake may be obtained as part of the flat. H. Lindenberg has 10 copper ore with assays showing 10 per cent. on the east range a nickel assay has yet been made. A test shows the ore rich. J. O. Downes reports the Silver Cup improve is said that some appeared brought down assayed silver. A. H. Harrison, located from Revelstoke. J. Kinman killed a lug near his lumber camp. It is a pre-emption. It is J. O. Eber's. A broad-axe is doing well. Two more pre-empted staked in the valley are land enough for more. Several good strikes the section around Cam. Work is being done. Haughton on his dog. Ten claims have been in a neighborhood group. The E.K.E. Co. has their pipes and are at washing. R. Dare intends to high grade ore to Montreal. The California. Geo. S. showing good ore. Joseph Burgess is in ment work done on the good showing. Forty head of cattle are quarantined at some regulations. The weekly mail to great convenience along the route, and the Fort Steele. Inspector of Fishes that the new fishing completed and ready next season. It is not yet come out to the two sites on Haughton was adopted called for a few weeks. Constable Sutherland captured the Indian thief arrested recently mountains. He was arrested on the west side of Allogot. He had taken alive. Constable Lake, on Wednesday, to the prison. E. E. Bligh, an attorney who for some time Hotel, has determined to visit to his home in Victoria. He has not seen since the hands of the grand jury. Mr. Bligh is a member of the party who by all old-timers, and whether by one or two respected for his services. Several of the other superior have sold out time to time, and go to the balance of the new and different feel at home, and return. James Kinmanple of this kind.

UPPER COUNTRY

Encouraging Progress Believed to be made in the work of clearing the timber on the Kootenay.

KASLO DECLARED A PORT

Great Jubilation by the Port Steele Notes—Mill Stags—Plain Tales Etc.

From our own Correspondent Lake City, July 25.—The summer warm and clear, the prospect is to their work in the. Owing to keen competition of provisions and other lower than might be expected are sold in the street at prices, this being the rate from the northeast. Freight from Revelstoke Landing is saved by the Andy Parkes, the V. Bend prospector, will be for Healey Creek.

Great jubilation has been by the theft from Camp nearly 400 pounds of probably to go hard with the found. Roghville, at the foot completely deserted, mountains having moved to on account of its greater the mines.

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EFFECTS

of Boating... ONLY TO-DAY

UPPER COUNTRY NEWS.

Encouraging Progress Being Made in the Kootenays.

KASLO DECLARED A PORT OF ENTRY

Great Jubilation by the Inhabitants—Fort Steele Notes—Mission City Joins—Plain Tales From the Hills, Etc.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Fort Lake City, July 22.—The weather continues warm and dry, and in consequence the prospectors stick steadily to their work in the mountains.

Twenty-five prospectors left for the hills Monday.

The State of Idaho and Nelson steamboats 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 Kaslo now has every accommodation Nelson 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 \$80 in gold.

We hope to have by the coming fall a fully equipped hospital established here. It 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 as determined by water boiling point with attraction for temperature is 1504 feet above the sea level.

Some very fine specimens of gray copper came in Thursday from Duncan 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 Matthews, 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 Acome on Whitewater creek has been located by Pete DeChan, A. W. Palmer and W. D. Carson.

The Gem City mine, owned by J. W. Harding and H. H. Kemp, was sold this week to C. E. Benson of Spokane for the consideration of \$40,000.

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Mineral springs are very common around Kaslo, but heretofore they have not been found of good quality.

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.

The weather here recently has been very fine and exceedingly hot. The Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers are rising and will continue to rise.

A new strike has been made at Wild Horse Creek by Banks and Young. It promises well and a number of prospectors have gone in to prospect in the same section.

Brown and Hamant are here examining mining properties for some English people. They have been recently out at the "Last Chance" and will thoroughly test the ore.

A man was run over and cut to pieces by a C.P.R. train at Keefers on Wednesday morning; the name of the deceased is unknown, and he is supposed to have been a tramp beating his way.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab states that the new salmon hatchery will be completed and ready for service early next season. It is likely that Mr. Wilton will come out to determine which of the two sites on Harrison lake the Government will adopt.

Constable Sutherland, of Lytton, has captured the Indian horse thief who died in arrest recently and escaped to the mountains. He was overtaken and arrested on the west side of the Fraser near Labou.

He had sworn "never to be taken alive." Constable Gillis, of Nicola Lake, took the prisoner Nicola Lake on Wednesday to stand his trial there.

E. E. Blich, an old resident since '58 for some time kept the Ashcroft Hotel, has determined upon making a bid to his home in Pennsylvania which he has not seen since his first arrival in the country. Mr. Blich is well known by all old-timers, and wherever known, whether by old or new settlers, is highly respected for his sterling good qualities.

Several of the old settlers of the interior have sold out their ranches from time to time, and gone back to their native homes, with the intention of spending the balance of their lives. But having been gone 30 or 40 years thence are so new and different that they do not feel at home, and no wonder that they come back. James Kinoff is the latest example of this kind. He had good-bye to

B.C. last fall, and left for Baltimore, 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 his life have been spent.

(Kaslo-Steele Examiner.)

The machinery for the smelter arrived Friday.

Kaslo is a port of entry, beginning on July 20.

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E. E. Blich, an old resident since '58 for some time kept the Ashcroft Hotel, has determined upon making a bid to his home in Pennsylvania which he has not seen since his first arrival in the country. Mr. Blich is well known by all old-timers, and wherever known, whether by old or new settlers, is highly respected for his sterling good qualities.

Several of the old settlers of the interior have sold out their ranches from time to time, and gone back to their native homes, with the intention of spending the balance of their lives. But having been gone 30 or 40 years thence are so new and different that they do not feel at home, and no wonder that they come back. James Kinoff is the latest example of this kind. He had good-bye to

ore assaying \$200. A shipment will be made in about two weeks.

Some Chinamen recently sold a claim to a company for \$30,000 and the purchasers expect to get \$50,000 for it from the English syndicate. The Chinamen will give possession in October.

Application has been made by Congressman Wilson for the establishment of an American consulate agency here. Papers in regard to the same have been forwarded to Secretary of State Fresham for his consideration.

Charles Hardy came down Sunday with some fine samples of ore taken from 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.

On Bow River, 20 miles south of Port Steele, where it supplies into the Kootenay, there is considerable good placer ground that has not been taken up. This is coarse gold, worth \$19 an ounce. The gold seems to lie at the bed of a river. The channel was once turned, but high water took out the dam.

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 Danie Schlich for \$150,000.

An electric light plant has been constructed and the company intended to operate the works both day and night.

Two tunnels are now being run in on the Idaho, each tunnel being about 30 feet. The mine improves with every shot. There are three feet of clean ore in the face of each tunnel, which averages higher than any heretofore shipped. About ten men are employed taking out the ore. Three carloads will be shipped as soon as possible.

W. H. Chambers, H. L. Sawyer, C. A. Sawyer, A. Lapoint, H. Ross, W. 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, \$5.50 in gold, 50 per cent lead and 28 per cent copper.

Mission City News.

The shipment of sample coal is being prepared by Duncan McKee and will be 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 catching daily with their boats loaded to the water line with salmon.

The shingle bed 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 concerned.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Geo. H. Bissonette, of Shabro Lake, has assigned to the Dominion Burying Company the right to bury the dead in the C.P.R. Co. has notified three hundred of its employees that their services were no longer required, and that they were to be discharged as of the 1st of August.

The proposed new scheme for increasing the city of Toronto, by the addition of an area of 1000 acres, has been rejected by the council.

Owing to the action of the United States Government in cancelling pensions to persons living in Canada, or who are in Hamilton have been deprived of their income from this source.

A. K. Binkader, actuary of the insurance branch of the finance department, Ottawa, is among the successful honor men of the second year of the training of the British institution of actuaries.

At a meeting of the opponents to Sunday cars in Toronto, Mr. G. G. G. made a serious accusation against the street railway to the effect that it was using the money received by street railway bribes with an offer of \$1000 for his vote and influence.

It is rumored in political circles that Sir Hector Langevin is a large corporation which is active again in political life, and a movement is on foot to have him assume the leadership of the Conservative party.

He will be tendered a banquet in Montreal early in autumn.

The baroque at Quebec or Quebec the other day from Rio Janeiro, having lost the captain, his son and the steward on the route by yellow fever, and the crew were taken with the disease but recovered. The vessel was consequently discharged before leaving quarantine.

The light-house keeper at Big Duck Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been removed to the north side of Manitowish Island, 14 miles northeast from Duck Island. There were two others found near by, and also a part of a pilot house was discovered.

Supt. Gray, of the Dominion Burying Company, has selected from various local police forces, a number of men, and has received replies which assure him of the success of his plan.

Three years ago, during a heavy storm at Halifax, half of the bridge across the Narrows, connecting the city with the mainland, 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.

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is still another protection to the North Front. It is only the protection a watch dog gives at night; but a watch dog is most important. He gives you time to wound 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 half-mile 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 comes within fifty yards of them, passes a dead-line and is shot. Facing them, a half-mile off, are the white adobe sentry-boxes of Spain, and another row of sentries, wearing long blue coats and queer little shakos, and smoking cigarettes. And so the two great powers watch each other uneasily across the half-mile of turf, and say, "So far shall you go, and no farther; this belongs to me." There is nothing more significant than these rows of sentries; you see it whenever you cross the Neutral Ground for a mile in Spain, and you see the English sentries, rather short and very young, but very clean and rigid, and scowling fiercely over the chin-strap of his big white helmet. His shoulder-straps shine with pipe-clay and his boots with bluing, and his arms are polished and oily. Taken alone, he is a little atom, a molecule; but he is complete in himself, with his food and lodging 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 feet. 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 half-starved Englishmen held Gibraltar for four years against the army of Spain.

Spain 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 duty, 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 cannons 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 device by which the guns can be worked from the summit at a vessel unseen by the gunners lost in the mist above, and by electricity fire a shot for a mile or more above the sea. It will be a very strange sensation to the captain of a vessel to find her bombarded by shells or balls that belch forth from a drifting cloud.

The Gibraltar has really any idea of the real strength of this fortress, or in what part of its real strength lies. Not one out of ten of its officers knows this either. Gibraltar is a grand and grim practical joke; it is an armed force 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 the battery; and the blue-washed batteries had been playing on it at intervals for many years. The Rock is undetermined and tunnelled throughout, and food and provisions are stored away in it to last a siege of seven years. Telephone and telegraph, signal stations for flagging, search-lights, and other such devices, have been introduced into the bowels of this mountain or distributed behind smiling landscapes on its surface. 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, is Richard Harding Davis in "Harper's."

"You must write me every day while you are gone, Mary," said Mrs. de Trolley, and Mary, a dutiful daughter, said, "Yes, mamma." But Mary had no notion of wasting her time in Chicago writing letters; so she wrote a dozen before starting. She supposed as she dropped it in the box that she was forwarding merely a report of progress, comfort and contentment. What she really did send was a letter dated at Chicago, in which she had written: "Dear Mamma—After spending five days viewing the sights of the exposition I can truthfully say," etc.

"Trulyfully 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 gunny bag I carried with me."

"How was that?" asked Mr. de Trolley.

"Why, papa thought the letters so good that he got the editor of our paper to print thirty or four of them; the president; Lewelling disbands the state militia because it is Republican and reorganizes with Populists; Tillman forces his state into the whiskey selling business and attacks the party of the anarchists.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The Woman of "Realism."

A German writer says:—"Already I see the downfall of our nation foreboding in the sky. I have seen the public to the women of Ibsen, Sudermann, Zola, and other so-called 'realists.' It is an unmistakable memento, and 'wo be to us if such 'realistic' characters become real in the life of our people."

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 rights in Newfoundland. Few of our people realize what is the extent and significance of the French shore question in all its bearings. In the first place the French right secured by the treaty of Utrecht covers the entire coast line from Cape Ray on the western side of the island, round its northern part and down to Cape St. John on the east side—or between one-third and one-half of the entire circumference of Newfoundland. And this is described to be "the fairest portion of the island." Throughout this vast region the people of France have the right, under the treaty referred to, to catch fish and dry them on the shores. The treaty of Utrecht limited them, however, not to erect any buildings on the shore save 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 III., 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 incommode in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing reserves."

On the basis of this extraordinary treaty 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 assisting, 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 commander, on the station, permitted these claims, prohibited the Newfoundlanders from lobster fishing on the French shore, and in 1888 a British man-of-war compelled a Newfoundland fisherman, Murphy & Andrews, to remove their boats as they were fishing in a bay where a French one was erected on its site.

This was expediting enough in all conscience, but the situation becomes more so now that the French claim the right of fishing in British and American ships and sell to all comers. A case in point is the article of lobster cans on which there is a duty of 40 per 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 blundering French treaty makers, should be done by the British government.—St. John, N. B., Telegraph.

To Reduce Plumage.

New York Weekly: A Philadelphia lady, whose figure was becoming unamiable, presented to the fourth of her European tour with the firm intention of making a pilgrimage to Carlsbad to be treated for corpulence. While en route, however, she stopped at Berlin, where she 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 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 times. Even this isn't so very hard when one considers that a juicy orange always thirsts as well as water, and quantities of fruit, you know, are recommended. Then, too, one must follow a simple course of baths. First a foot bath, next day an arm bath, and the third day an all-over bath, all as hot as one can 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' bridle or free coinage of silver; Pennoyer snaps his fingers at federal authority and "susses" the president; Lewelling disbands the state militia because it is Republican and reorganizes with Populists; Tillman forces his state into the whiskey selling business and attacks the party of the anarchists.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

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Down to Texas.

A Texas preacher said the other Sunday that a newspaper that told the truth and the whole truth could not be a pecuniary success. Whereupon the paper in his town remarked that that preacher was a liar, and that he was the whole truth about the members of his church would find it convenient to leave town before daybreak Monday morning. Probably neither paper nor preacher told the exact truth.

