The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 25.

HOME RULE.

Agrarianism in Ireland—Discussion on Control of the Irish Constabulary.

Mr. Balfour's Opinions—Powers of the Irish Parliament to be Restrained.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, addressed a series of questions to the Government, with the view of obtaining definite information as to whether the Foreign office had authorized Sir Gerald Portal to proclaim a British protectorate in Uganda.

Sir Edward Grey, under secretary to the Foreign office, persisted, in his reply to Mr. Labouchere, in referring him to the published instructions given to Sir Gerald Portal when he went on his mission.

In response to inquiries as to the relations between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance, Sir Edward Gray stated that no pledge unknown to parliament had been given to any power that was a member of the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Arnold-Foster, Liberal-Unionist, M. P. for West Belfast, made a motion to adjourn in order to obtain opportunity for a debate on the growth of crime in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, Ireland, and the alleged failure of the Irish executive to check the increase of outlawry. Mr. Arnold-Foster accused Chief Secretary Morley of being apathetic towards the increase of crime in Ireland, and pointed out that since Mr. Morley had taken office there had been seventeen cases of outrage by moonlighters in the County of Limerick as against only one during the preceding twelve months.

Chief Secretary Morley in reply, admitted the increase of crime in Limerick, but contested the accuracy of Mr. Arnold-Foster's figures. Since April, he said, there had not been a single moonlight outrage.

The division on Mr. Arnold Foster's motion to adjourn resulted in its defeat by a vote of 241 to 203.

The House then went into committee on the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone accepted the proposed amendment that the right to interfere in hostilities between foreign countries be excepted from the powers of the Irish Legislature.

Mr. George Wyndham, Conservative, for Dover, proposed to exclude from the control of the Irish authorities all the Irish police except the local forces under local officials.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke at length in support of Mr. Wyndham's amendment. Clause 3, he said, was supposed to provide that the Irish Legislature should not have power to make laws concerning the military or naval forces or the defence of the realm, unless some such check as that suggested by the member for Devon were adopted. However, half the provisions of the bill must remain as worthless as the paper it was printed on. What value could the members possibly attach to the clause enacting that the new Irish legislature should have nothing to do with the military forces if at the same time the Irish Government should be permitted to control an armed and drilled force of constabulary 12,000 strong, while in the clause in question lay the right of the Irish Legislature to increase the strength of the constabulary? Unless the amendments were adopted there would be nothing to prevent the Irish Government from forming an army of its own under the pretence of reorganizing or developing this constabulary. The Central Police force was undoubtedly well adapted to present needs; but under the new Irish Government it would probably be used as a means to a far different end. One might prophesy with reasonable certainty that it would be made an instrument to accomplish the oppression of Ulster. A few months' training, moreover, would turn the constabulary into a formidable military force, such as the Irish Government ought not control. To allow this was pure lunacy. By sanctioning a clause under which such things were possible, Parliament would virtually grant to Ireland the disposition of a semi-military organization, which, in the critical days of the Imperial Government, might push Great Britain to severe straits. (Prolonged Unionist cheers.) It was true the Prime Minister regarded it as little less than personal to show any mistrust of the Nationalists; but, even so, Parliament must look forward to the effects of this bill, not only upon the Nationalists this year and next, but also upon those who would lead the Irish in from ten to fifteen years. They ought not to shut their eyes to the possibilities of the future, nor create a danger which it might strain the resources of the Imperial Government to meet.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Mr. Balfour, reminded the members that the bill did not place the Irish police under the control of the authorities in Dublin. In fact, he said, it expressly stipulated that such should not be the case.

Mr. Balfour—Nothing in the bill prevents the formation of a new constabulary.

Mr. Morley—It would be in direct contravention of the bill if the Irish Legislature should make laws to organize a force on anything like a military footing. (Hear, hear.)

Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet) insisted that the safeguards provided by the bill against misuse of the constabulary were quite inadequate. There was not a line in the bill, he said, to prevent the centralization of the constabulary and its transformation into a military force, under the command of the Government in Dublin.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist for Bury, said that an armed force might exist in Ireland and yet not be the military force forbidden under the bill. If the Government were really as desirous as they professed to be to prevent the Irish Legislature from forming such a force, why would they not agree to the amendment

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied that no semi-military force under the name of police could be legally constituted in Ireland, under the Bill; nevertheless, if the prohibitions already proposed appeared to be insufficient, he was willing to insert in the Bill words to meet the case beyond all doubt. (Hear, hear).

After this delay Mr. Wyndham, in accordance with Mr. Balfour's advice, withdrew his amendment.

Somewhat later, Mr. Morley accepted for the Government an amendment exempting from the control of the Irish Government forts, magazines, arsenals, naval dockyards and other similar means for the defense of the realm.

LONDON, June 2.—In the debate in the House of Commons on an amendment offered by Mr. E. W. Byrne, Conservative M.P., for Southwest Essex, the Irish members showed for the first time that they thought the Government was conceding too much without consulting them. Mr. Byrne's amendment was intended to prevent the Irish Legislature from enacting laws in respect to the use of arms by armed associations for drilling purposes.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said that to permit such use would be tantamount to permitting the formation of armed forces which might be improperly employed.

Chief Secretary Morley said that the Government would accept an amendment debarring the Irish Legislature from permitting the use of arms for military purposes.

Thomas Sexton, Nationalist for North Kerry, spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment and expressed the opinion that, in regard to such an amendment, as also the amendment of the previous evening forbidding the organization of a national constabulary, under Irish authority, representative Irish opinion ought to be allowed so speak before the Government replied.

The Byrne amendment was rejected by a vote of 283 to 245.

Colonel Lockwood, Conservative for West Essex, moved that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing in the same, or purchasing arms and explosives.

The amendment was rejected, after a short debate, by a vote of 294 to 254.

William Broderick, Conservative for the Guildford division of Surrey, proposed that the Irish Legislature be prohibited from dealing with the powers and privileges of the armed forces stationed in Ireland.

His motion evoked a spirited protest from Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer.

The intention of the Opposition, Sir William said, apparently was to treat the future Legislature of Ireland as a monster of folly and crime. Such a presumption was without excuse and would be quite unworthy of Parliament. The Dublin Legislature would be no more likely to interfere with the army in the exercise of its duties than to promote the manufacture of dynamite. The amendment in question could not be contemplated in justice to the Irish people.

The amendment was defeated on division by 299 to 249.

Before the consideration of the Home Rule bill was begun to-day Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in reply to a question, said that after the importation of Canadian cattle was prohibited 5,119 head were killed, of this number but one was suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia.

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, June 1.—In the argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day, Sir Richard Webster analysed the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and compared it with the treaty between the United States and Russia in 1824. Sir Richard argued that the words in article 1, of the Russo-American treaty, "any part of the Pacific ocean," included Behring Sea, and he contended that Mr. Carter, of counsel for the United States, had been sadly mistaken in believing that Mr. Blaine had established that the Russian claim to exceptional jurisdiction over all of Behring Sea included within the 100 mile limits, had never been abandoned, but had been recognized by Great Britain.

Continuing his argument, Sir Richard asserted that Russia never exercised exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea outside of territorial limits, and never exercised exclusive control over fisheries in Behring Sea. He went on to argue that no seal hunting at Pribyloff Islands could confer exclusive rights on the high seas. Great Britain, he said, had never acknowledged that Russia possessed exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea, and Russia did not cede Behring Sea to the United States. If Russia had ceded Behring Sea, the cession would not bind other nations, nor justify the pretension of the United States to make Behring Sea a *mare clausum*.

FRISCO'S WORLD'S FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Only ex-Mayor Pond, who is president of the Chamber of Commerce, appeared at the Mayor's office, at 11 o'clock to-day, in response to a call sent out by Mayor Ellert for a meeting to discuss the proposition to hold a commercial world's fair in Golden Gate Park, in December next. Mr. Pond expressed grave doubts of the feasibility of the scheme. Mr. Watkins, of the Board of Trade, and President Barry Baldwin, of the Traffic Association, telephoned their inability to attend. Mr. Newman, of the Produce Exchange, who appeared later, said he thought the city should be thoroughly canvassed before anything were decided. Altogether the tone of the responses to the call was anything but encouraging, but the Mayor decided to give the project another trial. He accordingly set next Monday, at 3 p.m., as the time for conference with the same gentlemen upon the same subject.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 2.—(Special.)—To-day being the 27th anniversary of the Fenian invasion, the survivors of the Canadian volunteers who saw service at that time assembled to-day and marched in procession to Queen's Park and there, after services appropriate to the occasion had been held, they decorated with flowers the monument erected in memory of their comrades who fell twenty-seven years ago at Ridgeway.

There is a movement on foot to form an organization to be called the Ontario Mining Association. The object of the organization is to promote and develop the mining industries of the province.

George Cook, late sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery, who came to Canada with the English troops at the time of the Trent affair, died from injuries received from falling down stairs at his house.

CAPITAL NOTES

Official Manifestations of Sublime U. S. Cheek—Proposed Prosecution of Druggists.

Postal Rates With Newfoundland—International Fishery Inquiry—Destruction of Sockeyes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 1.—It is understood that the Inland Revenue Department has decided to invoke the law against certain druggists who have been selling tinctures deficient in alcoholic strength. The practice is a most reprehensible one, and is calculated to do great harm, as medicines calling for these tinctures may not be up to the quality and strength intended by the prescribing physician and contain less than the actual medical substances they ought to possess. An analysis of the samples obtained in different cities shows that dishonest druggists have not scrupled to defraud the public by palming off an inferior article as the genuine one.

On the first of next month the domestic postal rate of Canada will be applied to Newfoundland and vice versa. Under the new arrangements the postage on letters will be three cents instead of five. Newspapers will be transmitted free.

Commander Wakeham left for New York to-day to resume the international fishing inquiry.

The funeral of the two little Macdonald children, killed by a trolley on Tuesday, took place to-day. Hundreds of people attended.

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme court, is dangerously ill.

The Smithsonian Institute experts report that the small fish caught by the Indians along the Fraser river are young sock-eye. The Department will take steps to prevent the practice, which if continued will tend to the depletion of the salmon fishery.

Considerable indignation is felt here at the action of the Michigan Board of Health, in sending two agents to the Grosse Isle quarantine and sub stations and interfering with Canadian work. They have, moreover, had the impudence to demand from the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways salaries of $100 a month, which the companies hardly dare refuse.

OTTAWA, June 2.—There is bad news for the cattle exporters to-day. The High Commissioner cables that an animal ex-steamship Lake Winnipeg, was landed at Liverpool with symptoms of pulmonary trouble. The Imperial veterinary surgeons decided to make a microscopical examination of the lungs.

Nanaimo Infantry Co.: To be captain, Lieut. Emil A. Praeger, vice McGregor, resigned.

Alaska Boundary Commissioner King arrived here to-day. He returns to Alaska in August. During the next few weeks he will be engaged running the boundary to Passamaquody bay.

Another change has taken place in the Risley team. Bishop of Halifax has resigned on account of illness in his family. Dover, of Truro, takes his place.

Two new superintendents and two inspectors of the Mounted police are gazetted.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 1.—The Great Derby race at Epsom was won, as already announced, by McCalmont's bay colt, Isinglass. It was exactly 3:18 when the flag fell to a good start of the eleven horses. Lord William dashed to the front and set the pace, followed by Royal Harry, Raeburn, Williams and Irish Wake, running in a bunch close up, followed by Son-of-a-Gun, Peppercorn and Isinglass. Behind the last three named were Ravensbury, with Dame President last. Before reaching Sherwoods, Lord William drew clear off the bunch, which had been running him closely. Here the other horses also changed positions, Williams being first behind Lord William, followed by Quickly Wise, Peppercorn and Royal Harry, running nearly on equal terms, while behind them came Raeburn, Son-of-a-Gun and Dame President, with Isinglass, the favorite, and Ravensbury bringing up the rear. At the mile post Lord William was being ridden hard, but was still in front.

When this point was reached, however, Isinglass, who had been given his head, had come through the bunch and was running second, Williams third, Raeburn fourth, with Irish Wake, Royal Harry, Quickly Wise and Peppercorn in a bunch. Son-of-a-Gun had fallen back and was bringing up the rear. When the last hill-top was reached Lord William fell back beaten. In the meantime Williams had passed Isinglass, as had also Raeburn and Williams in front, Isinglass third, followed by Royal Harry, Irish Wake, Peppercorn and Son-of-a-Gun in a bunch; Quickly Wise and Lord William at the tail of the race. Half-way down the hill Raeburn headed Williams; immediately after Isinglass and Royal Harry passed Williams also.

As they came into the stretch, Isinglass, running on the inside, went to the front, closely followed by Raeburn, Royal Harry, Peppercorn and Ravensbury. When the distance post was reached Ravensbury had passed Royal Harry and Peppercorn and was running third. Coming on Ravensbury gradually overhauled and passed Raeburn, but he could not get near Isinglass, who was making a beautiful race, the others running in this order: Peppercorn, Quickly Wise, Royal Harry, Irish Wake, Son-of-a-Gun, Dame President and Williams. Lord William's saddle girths broke and Jockey Mullen was thrown. This, of course, put Lord William out of the running. Isinglass maintained the lead from Ravensbury and coming on won the race by a length and a half, two lengths between Ravensbury, second, and Raeburn, third.

PACIFIC COAST WORLD'S FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1. — The proposition to create a commercial world's fair for San Francisco by transferring the bulk of the choicest of the foreign and domestic exhibits at present on show at Chicago to San Francisco, to be located in the Golden Gate park, made at a meeting of Californians in Chicago last night was talked of in this city to-day. A number of influential men were spoken to on the subject, and while most of them were in favor of it, nearly all feared for its financial success. The consensus of opinion was that the plan was feasible and if a great showing could be made by the latter part of December San Francisco could have the fair. Mayor Ellert to-day wired a response to a dispatch from the State commission at Chicago urging prompt action. His reply was that he would call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and kindred organizations as soon as possible. Mayor Ellert, while not sanguine over the prospects of securing a World's fair for this city, says that if it is practicable he will do his utmost to effect the desired result.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 1. — (Special) — The wholesale firm of Regan, White & Co., is embarrassed, owing to the financial stringency, keen competition and bad debts. Their liabilities amount to $30,000, with assets about the same.

Alfred H. Wilson, doing business alone as Wilson & Frost, has assigned at the demand of Charpentier & Finn, contractors. The liabilities amount to $81,000; unsecured, $120,000. The assets consist mainly of real estate in various parts of the city.

Actions were entered to-day by the Provincial Government against the Allan steamship line and a number of wholesale merchants, for having made false returns to their collector.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The Professor Suspended From the Presbyterian Church for Heretical Teaching.

Will Continue His Connection With Union Seminary as if Nothing Had Happened.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Presbyterian general assembly, at 2:35 this afternoon, adopted the report of the committee suspending Dr. Briggs from the ministry of the Presbyterian church. The charges originally preferred against Dr. Briggs were:

(1) Teaching that reason is a fountain of divine authority which may savingly enlighten men, even such men as reject the Scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God, and reject also the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God as revealed therein.

(2) Teaching that the church is a fountain of divine authority, which, apart from the Holy Scriptures, may and does savingly enlighten men.

(3) Teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scriptures as it came from the authors.

(4) Teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch.

(5) Teaching that Isaiah is not the author of half of the book that bears his name.

(6) Teaching that sanctification is not complete at death, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the church, that the souls of believers are at death at once made perfect in holiness.

These charges were much modified before Dr. Briggs was placed on trial. While speaking in his defence before the General Assembly on Tuesday, the doctor said: "I now wish to bring forth my position. I shall adhere to the policy which I have thus far followed with regard to the errors in Holy Scripture. I refused to accept the dogma that original autographs are inerrant. I maintained that there are errors in the texts which we have, and that it is probable that the original texts, if we could discover them, would be much different from those we have in that regard. I refused to affirm that there were errors in the original autographs, because it is unscientific and unscholarly, and it is against the truth-loving spirit of Christianity to make affirmations of dogmas where we can have no certain evidence. I always refrained as far as possible from pointing to errors in the present text of Scripture, but every Biblical scholar admits them."

NEW YORK, June 2.—Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., returned from Washington to-night. When asked if he had heard of the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in his case, he replied:

"Yes, I heard of the sentence against me. I left Washington early in the afternoon, but deem it best not to talk on the matter at present."

"Do you still occupy the Edward Robinson chair of biblical theology in the seminary?" was asked.

"Most certainly I do. Is there anything in the terms of the endowment of that chair, or in the rules of the seminary, which requires that this professorship must be held by a minister of the Presbyterian church? Not at all."

"Has the decision of the General Assembly in suspending you from the ministry made any change in your relations with Union seminary?"

"None whatever," replied the doctor. "The General Assembly never contributed a dollar to Union seminary. It is supported almost wholly by New York merchants and others."

It was learned from others connected with Union seminary this evening that Prof. Briggs would go right on just as if nothing had happened, and he will be sustained in his action by the board of directors and the members of the faculty of the institute.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

DUBLIN, June 1.—Another agrarian crime was committed to-day in County Clare. A land agent named Maloney started out this morning to collect rents due from tenants in and about Tullah, nine and a half miles northeast of Ennis, the capital of County Clare. He was proceedingly quietly along the road when, as he passed some undergrowth by the road side, he was fired upon by several men concealed in the bushes. The aim of some of the would-be assassins was good, and Malony fell. Assistance was procured as soon as possible and the wounded man was taken to Tullah, where the physicians who attended him pronounced his injuries serious.

SLOUGH CREEK.

One Company Takes Out Four Hundred and Eighty Ounces in Six Weeks' Run.

Four Hydraulic Claims in Full Blast—Something About a Very Valuable Property.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

BARKERVILLE, May 24.—Having become tired of the monotony of "Poverty Gulch," Timon Creek, I, a few days ago, decided on a stroll of some dozen miles up the road to the residence of Mr. Charles Ramos, general superintendent of the Slough Creek Mining Co., as I wished to see and learn what had been done in the way of development by this company.

While passing through the little town of Stanley, once one of the most important mining towns in the Cariboo district, but now very much resembling Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," I inquired how much farther I had to walk and as to the condition of the roads. I was told that the walking was "fair, considerin'," and the distance, three and a half or four miles, so I started off on wha. I thought was a nice hour's ramble. But I was doomed to disappointment. About the only complaint I have to make of the good people of Cariboo is the good natured way they suit distances to the wishes of the poor, unsuspecting pedestrian. I had not proceeded more than a mile when I came to Chisholm Creek. The stream had risen very high, overflowed its banks, cut half a dozen channels for itself across the road, and there was no bridge. Being a "tender-foot," I naturally looked about for some way of getting across dry shod, and on going up stream a short distance discovered an old sluice-box, which, no doubt, at some time had done good work, but had now gone into "incequous desuetude" (Times). This appeared to offer a way over the difficulty. When right in the middle of the stream, where the water was deepest, my bridge suddenly gave way, and I found myself "gently drifting with the tide," waist deep in ice cold water. I quickly scrambled out on the opposite shore, a wetter, but a wiser man, resolved never more to put my faith in old sluice-boxes—when improvised as bridges. After walking another two miles I reached Devil's Canyon, and here found that my discomfort was not yet ended. Snow still covered the road to a depth of nearly twelve inches, real, nice, soft, beautiful snow, which you sink through to hard pan at every step, and which continued so to almost the end of my walk—about a mile and a half. I arrived at my destination after travelling nearly a mile further than I had anticipated, over a terribly hard road, tired, wet and hungry, and inwardly blessing the "old-timers" of Stanley.

I found Mr. Ramos at home, who gave me such a pleasant welcome that I forgot my discomforts and was soon in dry clothing and doing ample justice to a good supper.

SLOUGH CREEK AND VICINITY.

After a good night's rest, I woke bright and early, feeling none the worse for the experience of the previous day, and after dressing, went out for a breath of fresh air and a look at the scenery. The situation is most charming. Not twenty feet from the house Devil's Canyon creek ripples by and joins Slough creek, some 300 feet further down. Island Mountain, from which flows Coulter creek, is directly in front; Burns mountain slopes up directly to the right, while on the left is the famous Dragon mountain, from whose slopes untold quantities of the precious metal have been taken, and where rich paying claims are still being worked. Within a short distance can be seen the evidences of old workings, all of which have yielded good pay.

After breakfast, in company with Mr. Ramos, I started down the road to visit the scene of the operations of the Slough Creek Mining Co. On the way we passed four hydraulic claims that are being worked by Chinamen. All of these claims have paid for years. The second one, only last year, cleaned up 300 ounces of gold, and one on Nelson creek, a little further on, washed up last year, 480 ounces, representing the work of four men for six weeks. This claim has been working for thirty years, and has always paid well. It was originally opened by white men, who, after going to considerable expense, and building a flume, sold out to a Chinese company for $300. The first day the Chinamen cleaned $500, thus paying for their claim and making big wages besides. The chagrin of the former owners may well be imagined. Another Chinese company put in a monitor during the winter and were doing good work as we passed along. A little further on brought us to Slough creek and the workings of the Slough Creek Mining Co. This company's claim covers the width of the valley lying between Island and Dragon mountains (about half a mile) and is three miles in length.

Mining on Slough creek and vicinity has heretofore been chiefly surface work, and the means used for extracting gold have all been of the most primitive nature, still it is impossible to tell the vast amount of the precious metal that has been taken out of this creek; and there is no reason to doubt that equal wealth may yet be found by those who have the pluck and energy to interest themselves in this work.

Having in view the foregoing facts (and after seeing the creek and the immensely rich country drained by it) no one can help but coincide with the belief that by sinking to the bedrock where it is deepest, there is every probability of finding gold in such paying quantities as to throw even the old gold days into the shade. Even to the most skeptical it would seem impossible to be otherwise. This is not the opinion of one man only, but is shared by most of the old miners; and the Gold Commissioner of Cariboo, who has spent almost a lifetime in the district, has expressed the belief that there is no place in Cariboo which can compare with the possibilities of the Slough Creek valley as a paying property.

In crossing the mouth of Nelson creek, Mr. Ramos pointed out to me the preliminary work of the company. This consisted of four shafts stretching in a direct line across the bed of the valley, which were bored by a Chapman hydraulic jetting machine, and were for the purpose of finding the deep ground. These were respectively 41, 43, 45 and 245 feet deep, and in each of them gold was found. The last of these is now covered by about a foot of water during the present high stage of the stream, and only the post that marks the spot is visible. Slough creek is a rather pretentious stream. Its present ambition seems to be to overflow and cover the greater part of the valley, and the company have had considerable trouble in confining it to its proper channel. After crossing over we came to the main shaft, which is covered by a neat little frame house, and close to it is another building, in which is stored the boring machine and other apparatus.

On all sides can be seen the marks of industry. Thousands of logging and heavier timber, used for tunneling, are lying about in unique piles, ready for the hands of the drifter. Going down stream four hundred feet, you arrive at the present working of the drain, where the tunnel is tapped by a shaft 35 feet deep. From this to the next shaft is 225 feet, and in this distance, I was informed by Mr. Ramos, there are 400 sets of timber. To the next shaft is 227 feet, and here, too, the timbers are thickly set. The ground here is of such a nature as to require the most skilful workmanship, and Mr. Ramos may be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Harry Wilcox, than whom there is no better miner and more skilful worker in the whole Cariboo district. From the fourth shaft there are about 300 feet of tunnel, which is well timbered up and covered, after which it runs in an open drain and empties into the creek some 10,000 feet further down.

It looks almost incredible that this amount of work could have been accomplished in the short period of four months, and during the close season and at an expense that is only nominal. It simply points to the fact that the most careful management, economy and skilful workmanship have been displayed, and the Slough Creek Mining Co. may rest satisfied that their interests will be well served by thu general superintendent, who has spent a lifetime in mining, both in Canada and the States, and if gold is to be found, he will surely bring it to the surface.

CAJ.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Missing Nellie Holgate Robbed, Kidnapped and Taken to Idaho.

Her Adventures With Her Strange Captors, Who Finally Desert Her.

SEATTLE, June 1.—On May 3, Miss Nellie Holgate, employed as clerk in a leading drygoods store, disappeared from Seattle. She had gone for a row on Lake Washington, and next morning an empty boat was found. Her hat and cloak were found in the water. It was supposed she had been drowned, and the lake was dragged and the search continued for weeks. The fact was developed that she had $5,000 insurance on her life and then the people began to suspect she was not dead. This suspicion was confirmed to-day by the reception of the following remarkable dispatch from Lead, South Dakota: Miss Nellie Holgate returned here yesterday. She related this remarkable tale: "I left the Hotel Vendome, Seattle, for a call on Mrs. Lutz, but at the last moment changed my mind and went alone for a row on the lake, intending to call on her on my return. I left from the foot of Madison street, with Madrona park as my destination. When near the Lewis cottage a man and woman called out to me and I rowed into the shore, thinking it was some one I knew who wished to ask me for some information. I came up near and the man grabbed my boat and pulled it out on the land, at the same time saying: 'I want the money and watch I know you have.' I had almost $100 which I had intended to bank that day, but neglected it, and seeing no way out I gave it to him, and also my watch, pleading with him at the same time not to do me harm. He appeared to know me and to fear that I recognized him and after speaking to his wife in a strange language, which I took to be Italian, he turned to me and said: 'I guess we will take you with us.'

"In spite of my remonstrances, they took my boat and rowed it to a place where they had a team in waiting, and, leaving my jacket in the boat, drove off, in the meantime threatening me with instant death if I in any way attracted attention. By leaving the vicious looking woman with me whenever the man went in search of food, stopping in isolated places during the night, and shunning all the cities of any size, they managed to keep me a captive until we reached a ranch near Pocatello, Idaho, where we stayed over night to escape a terrible storm which raged. I was placed in a room by myself and told not to move during the night, with the usual threats repeated. In the morning, on venturing out, I was told by the good people with whom I found myself that my companions had departed during the night. I told them my story as soon as possible, they drove to Pocatello and assisted me with means to pay my fare to Denver, from where I communicated with my folks with the result that I am here safe and sound." Miss Nellie is at present stopping at her parents' home on South Mill street.

HIS LAST BULL FIGHT.

MADRID, June 1.—Lagartijo, the king of bull-fighters and the idol of the Madrid populace, made his last public appearance to-day. The performance was for his benefit, and besides the fee of 50,000 france he received half the gate receipts, which were 150,000. The official prices for boxes were from 100 to 300 francs, although in most cases they were much higher, as the seats were sold and re-sold shortly before the performance at a fabulous advance. More than 14,000 persons were present. Lagartijo was greeted with demonstrations of mad enthusiasm, which were repeated at the death of each bull. All the bulls were from the herd of the Duke of Veragua, who breeds the fiercest fighters in Spain. After Lagartijo had killed six of them he retired, amid the wildest cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, hats and mantles. Lagartijo will pass the rest of his life on his estate at Cordova. Despite his expensive habits and his proverbial generosity, he is a millionaire. He made all his money in bull fighting.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Description of Scenes at the Opening as Witnessed by a Victorian.

Interesting Pen Sketches of Some of the Great People Present.

LONDON, MAY 10.—You will no doubt have a score of reports of the opening of the Imperial Institute in London, from different press organs. Take one from a Victorian who was an eye-witness of the show under very favorable circumstances.

What others saw in it matters not to your correspondent; to him, or to any unbiased witness it must have appeared a magnificent demonstration of the Empire's might, of the popularity of the reigning family, and of the real, hearty, intelligent interest which Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales take in those sons of England, for whom England is too small, and who, therefore, spend life and brain and muscle in building up new kingdoms for the grand old Mother Country who bore them. Some have asked what good will the Institute do? That is easily answered. It will be, as it were, a huge book, always open here in the very heart of the world of commerce, for the nations to refer to when they seek for information upon our colonies, their products, their wages, their opportunities for the young and energetic; a book with references and illustrations always at hand; references in the club rooms, where will be found men from every colony; illustrations in the provincial chambers in the form of ore and grain, lumber, fish, for I saw material of all sorts.

But no one felt inclined to ask carping questions to-day. The good which was begun in the year of jubilee was to be completed by those who not only began, but forwarded every step of it. Of course we had Queen's weather, Victoria weather in two senses, and even during the milkmen's hour (say 7 a.m.) carriages, cabs and vehicles of all sorts were rattling through the streets. London life was at high pressure here on the 10th, and even hansoms were at a premium, whilst tickets for the show could not be bought at $5 apiece. In all the residential quarter round the Institute, stands had been erected, bunting and flowers lent color to the scene, the streets were packed with a well dressed crowd as thickly as the Fraser is with fish when the great "run" takes place, and roar after roar of English cheering told how those men lie who say that our monarchy is unpopular.

We took our places shortly after 11, everything being so marvellously well ordered that places in that crowd of 20,000 seat-holders were as easy to find as in Christ church cathedral, B.C., and joined in the first round of applause, which was awarded to a thin faced, grey haired old gentleman, who wore his hair very long, and smiled very kindly as he bowed, bare-headed, to us all, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then there went by strange people, from all the corners of the earth; groups of quaintly and gorgeously attired Chinese; a gentleman, in what looked like a yellow dressing-gown of water-proofed wallpaper; a nodding Indian in a gigantic orange turban; some splendidly savage-looking Afghan chiefs, with their features and fiercely truculent moustaches and whiskers, and then a medley of ambassadors, abiaze with orders, Lord Coleridge, in scarlet robes, his huge bald head contrasting strangely with the pretty face of the wife beside him, and after these the scarlet livery of the Royal house began to show. A magnificently mounted aide-de-camp came galloping down the track, the Royal Marines came to the present, the incomparable Life Guards came riding down, some of them on horses far from "safe" for less perfect horsemen, and after them the man whose idea it was to build the great structure in front of us, for the closer binding together of the colonies and the honor of his Royal mother.

Great Scott! how the people cheered. There were only three other *great* cheers to-day—one for the Queen, of course, as she drove by, the simplest dressed lady in all that great crowd, and yet as those who have seen her all admit, needing nothing to mark her as head of the proudest and mightiest nation God ever made; one for the Princess May, Britain's future Queen, and one (not the least) for the New South Wales cavalry, a body of splendidly mounted men, in the most thoroughly soldierlike get-up ever devised, brown uniform, brown boots and belts, brown sombreros, drilled cow-boys to look at, dressed in the most convenient fighting kit imaginable.

Englishmen know what fighting men should look like, and the rounds of applause given to the New South Wales men, were the verdicts of competent critics. Could not we turn out a similar force, I wonder? I shall not carry you through the whole ceremony, or tell you how the Queen was conducted to her waiting room, or how she and the Princess May listened to an address by the President of the Institute, an Imperial march by Sir Arthur Sullivan, a "peal of fifty changes" rang from the Tower," the roar of a Royal salute fired by the Royal Artillery in the park, the National anthem sung by Albani, or prayers said by the Archbishop. I would rather interest your readers by telling them about their future queen, a tall graceful figure in a very simple gown of heliotrope, made without any flounces or furbelows (forgive me ladies), a young fresh English (thoroughly English) girl, with a right royal carriage of her head and a graceful bow, which would perhaps not have been so noticeable had her future mother-in-law been present. No lady yet has learned to bow to any English crowd as she bows, and I doubt if any will ever command their cheers as our Princess does.

I think an honest critic, not blinded by loyalty, would say that Princess May is not beautiful in spite of the papers, but she is distinctly pretty with fresh, fair prettiness peculiar to English country girls, and if the cheery manner of the whole royal party, from H. H. H. (whose beard is getting very gray) and his extremely smartly built sailor-like son, Prince George, to that terror of slack soldiers, the Duke of Cambridge, may be relied upon, the royal family is as pleased with the bride elect, as the English people are, and that is saying much.

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

RAILROAD SPEED.

Travel by rail is in these days becoming wonderfully rapid. Locomotives are constructed to travel at the rate of seventy, eighty and even one hundred miles an hour. Roads are being altered so that a speed can be made on them which, a few years ago, would be considered impossible. The ideal track must be as straight as an arrow and as level as a billiard table; the road-bed, too, must be as solid as a rock. The nearer a road is to this ideal, the more rapidly and the more safely can trains travel over it. It is found that if the road is kept clear by a good signal system and intelligent management, there is no danger in fast travelling. It is as safe to travel on a properly constructed road at the rate of eighty miles an hour as it is at the rate of forty miles an hour. The motion of cars moving on a solid track at a very high rate of speed, is said to be by no means unpleasant or alarming. In a train running over a section of the road from Chicago to Cleveland, at the rate of a mile in fifty-one seconds, a glass as full as it could hold of water was placed on the table of a car, yet not a single drop of it was spilled. It was, it is said, absolutely impossible to realize the speed of the train in any way, except to time it by the stone mile posts.

Flying trains are now on the road from New York to Chicago. The distance is 980 miles. The schedule time is twenty hours, or at the rate of forty-nine miles an hour, including stoppages. This means a speed for part of the journey of a good deal more than forty-nine miles an hour. The average running is, in point of fact, fifty-three miles in sixty minutes. This is very nearly a mile a minute. It is expected that before long the journey between New York and Chicago will be made in fifteen hours. Whether this is to be done on the New York Central or the Great Northern we do not know.

Some of the American roads are, we see, both in the improvement of the tracks and the construction of locomotives, preparing very materially to increase the speed of their passenger and express trains.

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The May number of the Canadian Magazine contains an article entitled "Education vs. Cram," by A. H. Morrison. The writer criticises the system of education that obtains in Ontario severely. It is, in his opinion, too mechanical. The children are not educated under it. They are crammed. He says:

In our Public schools, what are our special systems doing? They are turning out tens of thousands of animated square-finished pegs to fill round offices, or animated round-finished pegs to fill square ones. All, or most, of the same stereotyped pattern. All of the same material. All with the same fuddled mentalities—little wonder, considering the air they breathe and the stultifying process undergone—and all more or less useless.

This is not complimentary, but is it true? Do the pupils trained and crammed under the modern Ontario system turn out better men and women, more capable and better fitted to do the work which they find to do in the world, than were their fathers and grandfathers, who were educated under a very different system. Mr. Morrison is evidently of opinion that they do not. He believes that practical men have a very poor opinion of the product of the modern public school, and he is not backward in giving expression to his convictions. He adduces the following instance:

There is the head of a firm who desires a competent book-keeper. Will he engage one of the Public school certificated, or will he look for a practical and practised hand, who has learned his trade at the fountain head of all trade, hard-headed experience, not at the morbid desk of a $250 school marm or the pretentious blackboard of a beardless sciolist.

This want of practical ability Mr. Morrison attributes to the system under which the boys are taught. They are not trained to utilize the knowledge they are compelled to imbibe. Time is not given them to digest and assimilate what they learn. They must hurry on, cram their memory with more facts, so that when examination day comes they may be able to get the requisite number of marks.

A rigid system of marking, he says, as the result of daily class examination, is bad; nothing could be worse; for, of course, the reports with which the teachers in many centres are pestered and overwhelmed are founded upon these markings. Let us examine some of the direct results of this periodical, often hourly, marking of lessons.

The teacher's time is wasted. Valuable moments are filched from instruction to be frittered away in recording the standing of pupils, and this at the close of every lesson. A teacher's office is to teach, not to do second class official work. Let the public thoroughly understand this.

The writer of the article is not impressed with the results of the system of education in operation in Ontario. He evidently does not believe that it deserves the praise so lavishly bestowed upon it. The following description of the work done in the schools of that province is in singular contrast to the commendation of the Ontario school system which is so frequently seen:

According to the present system of tuition, there is too much pencil work on slate or paper as mere examination, too little teaching. It is extremely doubtful whether in some centres, more especially in the upper forms, there is any teaching at all in the true sense of the word. Lessons are assigned in the school room. They are prepared at home. Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock midnight sees the pupils at their tasks; the strong, the weak, the callous, the nervous, now with a headache, now with disgust in their hearts, now in tears—children who should be in the sunshine by day, and in their beds by nine o'clock at latest. The next morning finds them at their desks in the school room Examination begins. Scribble, scribble, scribble!! Slates or paper; nothing oral, nothing of interest, nothing by way of supplement from the overseeing, enlightened mind. There is no time. The examined scribbles for bare life, "Facts, facts, facts sirs," are wanted. No matter what the handwriting is like, no matter what the spelling is like, no matter what the style of composition is like. Facts, facts, are the all in all, the "open sesame" to the outer and healthful sunlight of knowledge and culture.

As a natural consequence, the spelling, the writing and the composition are in many cases execrable. The examination over, the marking begins; that over, another slate and paper recitation is in order. So on through the weary hours. And the teacher, instead of being a mentally expanding agent, illustrative, explanatory, critical, is a mere pedagogic recording machine, inscribing hourly on his registering tablets the number of marks obtained by his class of puppets in the automatic dance of intellectual death.

This is indeed a dismal picture. If it is not true to the life, it is surprising that the article which contains it should be found in the place of honor in a magazine published in Toronto, and one which has its way to make in the Province of Ontario. If Mr. Morrison's description of the work done in the Ontario schools is not a gross misrepresentation, the Ontario system is one rather to be avoided than imitated. What the writer says about the evil effects of cram is only too true. We are glad to see that the attention of educationists in all parts of the world is being directed to the uselessness and the hurtfulness of undue haste and unwholesome competition in the work of education. Thoughtful people now see that healthy growth is gradual and that the minds of children cannot be forced with impunity. It is necessary for those who are interested in the education of children, to look beneath the surface and not to think too much of the present. If they do this at all intelligently, they will see that much which is now believed to be progress is not progress at all, and that a fearfully high price must be paid for results that are obtained too soon.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The question of the observance of the Sabbath or the Lord's Day or Sunday, is one upon which there is, in these days, a great diversity of opinion, even among religious people. There are some who hold that the day should be observed with extreme rigidity, that no manner of work that can be avoided should be done in it, and that it is sinful to indulge in any kind of amusement on that day. The Sabbath, they hold, from the first hour to the last, should be devoted to religion in some form. There are others who believe that though public and private worship should not be neglected on that day, Christians are not required to observe the Lord's Day with either Jewish or puritanical strictness. They consider it improper to attend theatres or to play cards on that day, but they see no harm in a little quiet and innocent recreation, such, for instance, as taking a walk, visiting a museum or an art gallery, or listening to a band, always providing that these mild diversions do not interfere with attendance at church or the performance of some other religious duty. Then again there are believers in the Christian religion who endeavor to live according to its precepts who hold that the Sabbath is not in any form a Christian institution, and who believe that what is right and lawful to do on any other day can be done on Sunday. Many of these believe that Sunday should be a day of rest, but their belief is based rather on physiological and social grounds than on religious principle. They think that the health, bodily and mental, of mankind requires that one day in seven should be set apart for rest and meditation and recreation.

A cutting from an English newspaper containing a synopsis of the report of a joint committee of the two Houses of Convocation of Canterbury, on the Sunday opening of museums and Sunday recreations, sent us by a friend, has directed our attention to this subject. The committee is not so strict as might be expected. Its secretary, it seems, wrote to the clergymen of several large provincial towns as well as the metropolis, to learn the effect of the Sunday opening of museums, public libraries, etc. The conclusions drawn from the information thus received are stated as follows:

Speaking generally, the clerical correspondents of the committee find no objection to the practice. The Vicar of Greenwich declares that the presence of a band in the park on Sunday afternoon has proved to be a material counter attraction to the public house, and while the publicans at first exhibited the bills announcing the band, within ten days they all took them down.

The following extract from the paper before us shows the attitude which the committee considered the clergy ought to take with respect to the recreations that have been specified above:

The pages of this report contain sufficient evidence as to the thousands of men and women in England, belonging not to one class but to many, who were now using every Sunday such libraries, picture galleries, etc., as were open to them. While, in the opinion of the committee, it was not the duty of the Church to endeavor to interpose a barrier against such extension of the Sunday use of libraries, picture galleries, and museums as was compatible with the spirit of the Fourth Commandment, and with the due safe-guarding for the English people of the sacred privilege of Sunday worship and Sunday rest, it did not appear to the committee to devolve upon the clergy in any special sense to plead for the Sunday opening of institutions for which no general demand was locally apparent. The jealous regard for the sanctity of the Lord's Day was to be thankfully encouraged, and where a thoughtful desire for the Sunday use of libraries, galleries, or museums found expression, the utmost care ought in their opinion to be taken from the outset, that provision should be made for such a distribution of the small amount of necessary labor as to inflict the minimum of Sunday deprivation upon custodians, librarians, or police. Further it was the duty of the Church to remind the people of England that the foremost privilege of the Lord's Day was the privilege and responsibility of worship. That must be safeguarded at whatever cost.

The conclusion to which the joint committee of the two houses of Convocation came is expressed in the following sentences:

The committee did not recommend any change in the existing laws respecting Sunday observance (apart from the question of the liquor traffic, which did not come within the scope of this inquiry), and desired the adoption of every possible safeguard against the unfairness or misuse in the case of the libraries, museums, or art galleries now open on Sundays under the sanction of the law as it stood. Subject to those conditions, the committee was of opinion that the cause of the religion of Christ had nothing to fear from the reasonable and careful extension of the principle of Sunday opening described in the report.

Resolutions were passed by the Convention in accordance with the conclusions of the Committee. Many will, no doubt, condemn the Convocation as unsound, inconsistent and worldly, &c., &c., but there are few well-informed people who will undertake to say that the members of the Convocation of Canterbury are incapable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject of Sunday observance. In this matter, it is, in our opinion, not wise or charitable hastily to judge one's fellow Christians.

BRIGGS CONDEMNED.

It is not at all surprising that the majority of the General Assembly saw it to be their duty to condemn Dr. Briggs. Any one who has read the Westminster Confession of Faith at all carefully, must have come to the conclusion that the teachings of Dr. Briggs are not in agreement with the doctrines set forth in that standard. And it must be remembered that the Assembly had to consider whether or not Dr. Briggs' utterances were in conformity with the standards of the Presbyterian Church.

It is possible that the Doctor had brought himself to believe that what he taught, with regard to the inerrancy of the Scriptures and other matters, is in accord with the standards which he had subscribed and to which he had pledged himself to conform, but we believe that ninety-nine men out of one hundred of average intelligence would find that they were in direct opposition.

It is always suspicious and most unsatisfactory when a man is forced to have recourse to subtle arguments and refinements of interpretation to reconcile what, to men of ordinary understanding, appears to be irreconcilable. When a clergyman finds that his convictions do not plainly accord with the doctrines which he is bound to teach, the simple, and, it seems to us, the only honest course for him to pursue, is to sever himself from the body with whose creed he does not cordially and unreservedly agree. Reservation, mental and open, and special pleading are not popular in transacting business which is altogether secular, but we cannot see how they can be tolerated with respect to things sacred. There is nothing disgraceful in a man's changing his mind on matters of religion. What appears to a man to be the undoubted truth when he is twenty-four may be regarded by him very differently when he is thirty-four. Though there may be nothing wrong in the change, there is in the case of a teacher of religion something dishonorable in concealing the change, or in denying that it has been made. Dr. Briggs, it seems to us, would occupy to-day a higher place in the esteem of men of all denominations if he had stated frankly that he did not look on the Scriptures in the same light as the great majority of Presbyterians do, and as they believe the Standards of the Presbyterian Church require a teacher of the Presbyterian religion to do, and that he, for peace sake and to prevent scandal, would sever his connection with the Church. But Dr. Briggs did not do this. He does not, even now, after it has been decided by the highest court in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, that his teachings and the doctrines he holds are not in accordance with the Standards of that church, propose to resign his position as professor in a Presbyterian seminary, one of the duties of whose teachers is to prepare Presbyterian young men for the ministry.

THE GERMAN CONTEST.

The German elections take place on the 15th of the present month. The election campaign in Germany is consequently now at its height. The people are making a liberal use of their privileges. Electioneering is going on there at a great rate. The number of candidates in the field surprises the oldest campaigners. The reason of this is that there is a large number of political factions in Germany. Each faction is doing what it can to be represented in the next Reichstag. This accounts for the unusual number of candidates for legislative honors. This plethora of candidates makes it difficult to forecast the result of the election. The contest appears, so far, uncertain. At present it seems to be any one's game. There are some who say that the indications are favorable to the Emperor's party, and there are others who quite as confidently declare that he is certain to be beaten. All observers agree in saying that the prospects of the Social Democrats are bright. They are making a strong fight, and are sure to have a considerably increased representation in the next House.

What makes the situation more difficult to understand than it would be with us, is the fact that the winning candidate must poll a clear majority of the votes cast. Where three or more candidates are running, it is something unusual for one to poll more votes than all the others combined.

If the election on the 15th does not decide which of the candidates in a given district is returned, a second election must be held. The two candidates who have received the most votes must contest the district a second time, and it will not be until these second elections are over that the true result of the contest will be known. It is quite possible that it cannot be decided whether the Opposition or the Government is victorious until after the Reichstag meets. The different parties may be returned in such proportions that it will depend upon the combinations made after the election, whether the Emperor's policy will be sustained or not.

It does not appear that the Emperor is a politician in the ordinary sense of the term. He has not learned how to manage men. He is a very unskilful tactician, or, rather, it would be more correct to say that he is not a tactician at all. He does not know how to conciliate opponents, and he is too proud and too self-willed to make many attempts to win over waverers to his side. And it does not appear that Caprivi is more skilful in gaining support than his master. He is an honest, plain-spoken man who will not try to wheedle a member over to his side who is deaf to reason. The chances are that the schemers and the intriguers will be too many for the Emperor and his Chancellor.

ABOUT VACCINATION.

The subject of vaccination was brought up two or three weeks ago in the British House of Commons. Mr. Hopwood condemned compulsory vaccination and moved a resolution to the effect that the law compelling the vaccination of infants and young persons was unjustifiable, and ought to be repealed. Mr. A. O'Connor seconded the resolution, and Sir W. Foster, on the Government side, defended the law and opposed its repeal. We do not see that anything new was said by any of the speakers. The anti-vaccinationists, however, made a better show as to numbers than one would expect. Mr. Hopwood's resolution was lost on a division of 136 to 70.

About the same time the subject of vaccination was considered by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and this is the resolution that was passed by that distinguished body of professional men:

"We, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, desire to put on record at the present time our opinion of the value of vaccination as a protection against smallpox.

"We consider the evidence in favor of its life-saving power to be overwhelming, and we believe, from evidence equally strong, that the dangers incidental to the operation, when properly performed, are infinitesimal. Experience has satisfied us that, even when vaccination fails to afford complete exemption from smallpox, it so modifies the severity of the disease as not only to greatly reduce its mortality, but to lessen the frequency of blindness, disfigurement, and other grave injuries. We should, therefore, regard as a national calamity any alteration in the law which now makes vaccination compulsory.

"We are, moreover, firmly convinced that revaccination is an additional safeguard, and should be universally practised.

"We would add that we believe that the instructions of the Local Government Board for public vaccinators are well designed to secure the greatest efficiency in vaccination, and to avoid the liability to risks from the operation."

When eminent and experienced physicians express such convictions as these, very little attention should be paid to the hasty conclusions of unprofessional men, who have had neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain the information necessary to enable them to act as guides to others in a matter of such importance.

The London Times has an article on the subject in which it states some facts that should be generally known. It says that before vaccination was introduced, the mortality in London from smallpox was three thousand in a million yearly. The rate is now one hundred and seventy-eight in a million. According to this, vaccination saves more than fourteen thousand lives a year in London alone.

Compulsory vaccination has in England and Wales been followed by beneficial effects. Before vaccination was made compulsory, the deaths from smallpox were 305 in the million. After the compulsory law was enacted, although it was not efficiently enforced, the deaths fell to 223 in the million. They have since fallen to 114 per million. These results could not have been accidental and they cannot be reasonably attributed to any other cause.

As most people are so situated that they cannot enquire into this matter, if they would, it is, we think, safe for them to place reliance on the conclusions arrived at by men who have had both the time and the opportunity to make the necessary enquiries, and whose business it is to find out the truth regarding vaccination. The medical men say that vaccination is efficacious, and it is safe to conclude if they do not know whether there is virtue in it or not, no one else does.

LONDON, June 3.—Frank Ives, the American billiard champion, now playing a match with John Roberts, the English champion, said to-day: "Roberts will begin to-night 1,516 points behind me; he has 2,516 points to make while I am making 1,000 points; he can't do it. Roberts is a great player, however. His style is altogether different from mine, as I go for nothing but caroms, while he goes for winning and losing hazards. I played my last carom too hard last night, so as to give him an opening to-day. I do not see how playing to a finish to-night will result in a draw, as has been suggested."

"But did not Roberts wish to give you the game?"

"Yes; but why should he? I don't want anybody to give me anything. I can beat him, and I prefer to play for it. There is some talk about Roberts wishing to play another match, but I am undecided as to what I shall do in the matter.

"To-day I play a private game with the Maharajah of Kupurthal, at the Savoy Hotel. He is a good player, although an Indian. On Tuesday I shall go to Paris. The agents of all the Paris billiard academies have been here trying to engage me. "Shall I return to England to play?" Probably. The British public has treated me well and I intend to play again somewhere in the country, although I don't know when or where.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Still Leads in the Race for the Pennant—A Grand Display of Lacrosse.

Victories on the Cricket Field—Canoeists' Programme for Next Saturday.

There can be no two opinions as to yesterday's great lacrosse match played on the Caledonia grounds in the presence of the largest audience that has yet been brought together there on any but a holiday. All promises were redeemed, and the thousands who gathered in the expectation of seeing the best exhibition of scientific lacrosse yet presented on a British Columbia field went home satisfied.

On neither side was any disposition to slug manifested; the game was fast for the greater part of the day, and when the battle of strength, speed and science was over, it was matter for pleasant reflection that not once had the referee been obliged to caution any player, much less lay him off, for roughness or fouling.

Victoria won the match, but, as predicted, the boys in blue and white had anything but a walk-over. They took the field if anything in better form individually than their opponents, but the latter were held well in hand by Smith, their field captain, and put up an exceedingly creditable game, showing considerable knowledge of team work and checking close and strong. It was not a game in which it was safe to give any odds—there was little betting at any time—and the result justified the popular feeling. The home team won by one goal, and it scored in the time extension, each club having taken three games at the expiration of the two hours.

To enter into particulars, Cheyne, for the visitors, did as good, honest, reliable work, as any the afternoon witnessed. His efforts were seconded by Quigley, who checked well and threw carefully, and by K. Campbell, who did the scoring for Vancouver. A recently promoted junior, Campbell especially deserves mention; even when hardest pressed he never once rattled, overthrew or threw short—in fact he played with head, stick, arms and legs, all at one and the same time.

For Victoria, the Cullin brothers added lustre to the family name, Charlie again and again relieving the flags when they were most fiercely beset, checking scientifically and throwing strong and sure. Frank made himself useful in the field, holding Morency well, and doing quick and accurate work. Morton was in good form and did his full share of the work; he always appeared to be just where he was most needed at the proper time, and when he went in the scrimmage the ball was pretty sure to come out with him. But throughout the game he showed one fault, and it a dangerous one—his throwing was considerably off. Ketchum, Belfrey and George Tite worked conscientiously in the home field, and if their playing had a fault it was due to over zeal. Blight played his old reliable game in centre; Macnaughton, Frost and Eckardt looking after the attack, and doing good head work as well as stick work. Macnaughton showed the effects of too rapid training, but played a hard, intelligent game; Eckardt let few balls go by him, and used judgment in all his throwing, and Frost placed his shots well, though, unfortunately, his throws lacked steam. As to Dan Tudhope, who was laid off in the third game, very little need be said. He missed numerous good chances, and when he was finally laid off in consequence of a sprained shoulder, the result of a body check into the fence, he was not badly missed.

The pleasure of those attending yesterday's match was heightened by the excellent car service to and from the grounds, and by the supplementary attraction of "C" Battery band. Only one thing is now wanting—a canvas roof for the grand stand. The accident insurance man proved his enterprise by taking risks on the life and limbs of each player, at the moderate sum of 50 cents for the day, and, on the whole, the national game was presented with all modern conveniences up to date.

The greys were first on the field, closely followed by the boys in blue and white, both being heartily cheered. A few minutes were allowed for warming up, and at 3:09 the teams lined in the following positions:

Victoria.		*Vancouver.*
McLeod	Goal	Myers
Ketchum	Point	Suckling
Belfrey	Cover Point	Cheyne
Cullin, C. L.	Defence Field	Spain
Morton		Quann
Tite		Morency
Blight	Centre	Hawman
Cullin, F.	Home Field	Ralph
Tudhope		McGregor
Macnaughton		Campbell
Frost	Outside Home	Quigley
Eckardt	Inside Home	Smith

W. G. McKenzie..Field Captain....J. A. Smith
A. E. Wade.....Umpire.....Dr. Gordon
Referee—Mr. J. C. Whyte.

The first game was short and sweet, and simply saw the play well started when it was over. The Victorias had the bright sun against them, the Vancouvers playing up-field. From the face off the ball went to the Vancouver flags with a rush, only to be returned by Cheyne. Then Charlie Cullin took it out of a lively scrimmage near the grand stand and passed with a long low throw to Frank. The latter threw to Frost, and while Eckardt engaged his check Frost made a quick overhand shot——and the first game was won, for Victoria.

Game No. 2 saw the war again carried promptly into Vancouver territory, Cheyne and Myers being obliged to defend their goal from sharp attack three times in the first half minute. Then "little barefoot," as the grand stand facetiously christened Morton, got to work, and the rubber was played between the side fence and the Vancouver flags for three or four minutes, the Victoria home working loosely but energetically. At one time well earned success seemed certain. Cullin returned the ball up field and Tudhope, getting possession, passed to Eckardt, who tobied to Tite. The latter had a splendid opportunity, and shot true and swift—but Myers was there. Then came a series of face-offs, from the last of which Frank Cullin got the ball, but slipped and fell, bringing Quann with him. Charlie Cullin had the slippery sphere in his stick for one brief second, but dropped it in throwing, and before he could recover himself Dave Smith had gained possession and tossed to Campbell, the latter scoring.

The third game opened with the Victoria flags in danger, the taste of victory apparently having fired the blood of the boys in grey. Then came a series of scrimmages which took the ball almost the length of the field, and finally made it the object of a race between Tudhope and his check, the former showing up poorly. Quann shortly afterwards got possession, and essayed a long drop—a foolish but lucky play, for it gave the third goal to the visitors.

The fourth game opened with Tudhope retired, disabled, and Hawman off to even sides. Vancouver's defence field were working well, their checks not covering them properly, but soon Morton got the ball. Then Macnaughton's turn came. He passed to Eckardt, and Ross, wisely refraining from trying the shot himself, tipped to Frost, who put the ball through, winning the fourth game for Victoria in the same time that the third had been lost to Vancouver.

The fifth game did not see the ball touch the ground at all. "Pete" Blight took it in the face off and played to Macnaughton. The latter tipped to Frost and Frost scored. Time half a minute.

Ten and a half minutes was the time consumed by the sixth game, which was faster than any of its predecessors and decidedly more interesting. All departments were working well and attacks at both ends of the field were only repulsed with extra smart play. The ball getting dangerously close to the home flags, McLeod ran out to retire it and Campbell, seeing his opportunity, made a short run and a direct shot which was a winner.

Then came the tug of war. With three games to each side and thirteen minutes to play all hands were on their mettle. Vancouver assumed the offensive from the call of "play," and until the expiration of the time limit Victoria was strictly on defence. When the extra half hour was entered upon the order was changed, Morton and Blight working the rubber up to Eckardt, from whom it passed to Frost and then to Macnaughton. The latter made the shot and the umpire's hand went up. So did hats, handkerchiefs and parasols—for Victoria had won.

SUMMARY.

Game.	*Won By.*	*Scored By.*	*Time*
1	Victoria	Frost	2 min.
2	Vancouver	Campbell	22½ "
3	Vancouver	Quann	10 "
4	Victoria	Frost	10 "
5	Victoria	Frost	½ "
6	Vancouver	Campbell	10½ "
7	Victoria	Macnaughton	2 "

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

	Played.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*P. Cent.*
Victoria	2	2	0	100
Westminster	2	1	1	50
Vancouver	2	0	2	..

THE CONQUERING CAPITALS.

OTTAWA, June 3.—(Special)—The championship lacrosse match to-day was won by the Capitals by seven goals to the Shamrocks' one.

CRICKET.

ALBION C. C. V. CORRIG COLLEGE.

This match was played yesterday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the College by seven wickets and 60 runs. The Albions went in first and put together 45; Green played good cricket for fourteen and Hewetson knocked up ten in fine style. Goward and Wilson bowled splendidly for the College, the former taking six wickets for 27 runs and the latter four for 14. The first wicket of the College fell for one run, but Field and Cartwright treated all the bowlers alike and took the score to 94. Field only gave one chance in his capital 46, and was unfortunate in being run out. Cartwright's 53 was without a chance and was made by really first class cricket. On Monday the College will meet a team of C Battery at the barracks, and on Wednesday they play Rev. J. B. Hewetson's eleven at Beacon Hill.

Albion C. C.

Rev. J. B. Hewetson, b Wilson	10
C. Schwengers, b Goward	5
J. Martin, b Wilson	0
H. Martin, b Goward	2
F. Henry, c Wilson, b Goward	2
C. Green, not out	11
F. Thomas, b Goward	0
E. Bayher, b Wilson	4
T. Griffiths, b Goward	6
J. Barsman, b Goward	0
F. Walker, b Wilson	1
Extras	3
Total	45

The College.

F. Prevost, b Schwengers	1
C. Cartwright, not out	53
A. Field, run out	46
H. Scholefield, b Green	0
R. Wilson, not out	2
A. Goward, A. Kitto, G. Wilson, P. Higgins, J. Rithet, E Erb — to bat	
Extras	4
Total	106

VICTORIA C C V. UNITED BANKS.

The fourth schedule match of the Victoria Cricket Club was played yesterday on the Beacon Hill grounds against the United Banks' team, and resulted in keeping up the Victoria's series of unbroken "wons" so far this season. The crease was in fairly good shape but a trifle lumpy, and though the ground was good, the long grass was against a big score. The United Banks went first to bat and made 46 before their wickets fell, Patterson and Applegath being the only ones to get double figures. Irving and Barff were first put in for the Victorias, the latter being unfortunately run out with only five to the good. Foulkes, who followed, was clean bowled, with one run, and then A. G. Smith went in, making a stand for 24, which with the byes already in, won the game, eight wickets to spare. Following is the score:

United Banks.

Patterson, b Barff	10
Goward, b Barff	2
Holt, b Barff	0
Pegram, b Morley	1
Applegath, b Morley	11
Holmes, c Foulkes, b Swinerton	3
Goffin, c Wootton, b Morley	0
Mytton, b Swinerton	2
Ward, c Morley, b Swinerton	8
Byes	6
Total	46

Victoria Cricket Club.

Irving, b Applegath	10
Barff, run out	5
Foulkes, b Goward	1
Smith, c Applegath, b Goward	24
Morley, b Patterson	2
Luxton, b Patterson	2
Swinerton, b Goward	1
Wootton, not out	1
Potts, b Goward	0
Byes	11
Total	57

AT WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 3.—(Special)—Westminster and Hastings cricket clubs played a draw game here to-day. Westminster scored 186 for eight wickets, E. O. Malins having 43, Clinton 31, and A. Malins 47, and then closed the innings. Hastings had scored 78 for seven wickets at the call of time.

At Langley, Vancouver won from Langley by 48 to 38.

BASEBALL.

READY TO MEET ALL COMERS.

The baseball team of the Victoria Athletic Club wish it announced that they are ready to meet any local nine, the James Bays preferred. A match between these two teams would draw a large crowd, as good ball playing would be assured. The V. A. C.'s are considering now whether they will go to Vancouver for Dominion Day or to Port Townsend for the Fourth of July.

THE WHEEL.

CLUB RUNS FOR JUNE.

The Wanderers' Club run card for the current month contains the following engagements: June 6, 13, 20 and 27, short races at Beacon Hill; June 10, run to Cordova Bay; June 17, run to C Battery; June 24, run to Burnside road.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

H. M. S. Garnet Leaves to Join the Sealing Patrol in Behring Sea.

A Popular Officer Transferred—Warspite Riflemen Win—The New Local Range.

The Garnet left port about 8 o'clock last evening on her way to Behring Sea to take part in the fisheries protection patrol. Her Northern headquarters will be at Unalaska. This will be the Garnet's first trip to Behring Sea, and on that account the opportunity of going there would be specially welcome were it not for the fact that the vessel will soon be bound for home, and the long sea voyages will come very close together. The stay up North will be a short one, however, as the Garnet will be relieved by the Champion after the latter has been in dock for the slight repairs required, and will probably be back here by the middle of July. The Champion is expected to go into dock on Monday.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry D. G. Foord has been transfered from the Garnet to the Champion, the change taking effect yesterday, when, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, his brother officers of the Garnet manned the captain's galley and rowed Lieutenant Foord across to the Champion, the feature of the trip being the beautiful course steered by the paymaster. The compliment paid by the officers is one usually offered to captains, and was a tribute to the popularity of Lieutenant Foord on the Garnet.

WARSPITE OFFICERS' SHOOTING.

News has recently come from the Warspite of a rifle match between the officers of that ship and the Valparaiso Sporting Club, five on each side, at Queen's ranges, seven rounds. The officers won by 22 points, their average being 74, and the individual scores these: Lieut. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, 79; Dr. R. H. Brewn, 76; Lieut. A. P. Ethelstone, 76; Mr. T. Owens, 73; Mr. A. B. Hughes, 66; total, 370.

NEW DOCK SUGGESTED.

On the subject of the recent occupation of the Esquimalt dock by the Romulus to the exclusion of H.M.S. Champion, the Naval and Military Record says:

"The obvious moral to be drawn from this incident is that the Admiralty should take steps to construct a naval dock at Esquimalt, as, indeed, in other parts of the world where the accommodation for ships of war is inadequate."

THE PROVINCIAL MEETING.

Prospects indicate an unusually large attendance at the prize meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association to be held at Goldstream on July 27, 28, 29. Never before have there been so many persons in Victoria taking part in rifle practice as at present; the Westminster men are turning out unusually strong; and so are those at Nanaimo, who were quite unrepresented last year but are likely to have fifteen or twenty men entered on this occasion. Vancouver also is expected to take part, and the Royal Navy, away from port last year on account of the threatened smallpox epidemic, will be on hand this year as usual. The many team matches included in the programme will make the meeting more than usually interesting.

THE NEW RANGE.

The announcement that a range is to be provided for the Victoria riflemen without delay, was very welcome news. The Minister of Militia was quick to grasp the absurdity of allowing the local force to continue with practically no means of instruction in rifle shooting, when the whole tendency of modern military science is to perfect the arms and to so dispose of the troops that the weapons may be most effectively used. It is understood that the new range will be very easily accessible, and that a marker will be provided at the government expense every day during the shooting season. Some anxiety is felt as to the laying out of the range, which it is hoped will be on the modern plan, with but one firing point for all ranges, the targets being placed in echelon so as to afford the most convenient line of fire. The new range near Toronto is said to be a model of convenience in this respect, while on the other hand the new range at Montreal is a dismal failure, having been laid out by men having no expert knowledge of the requirements.

VANCOUVER'S WISHES.

A deputation of influential citizens waited upon the Minister of Militia at Vancouver to request that a local military force, other than the proposed battery of garrison artillery, be established there, and also that when C Battery is removed from Victoria it should be stationed at Vancouver. Hon. Mr. Patterson did not give any encouragement, nor could he very well, in the face of General Herbert's strong protest against the authorization of any force except garrison artillery. As to C Battery the Minister said nothing definite had been decided upon. It goes without saying, however, that so long as the Battery remains in British Columbia it will be stationed at Victoria, as one main reason for its maintenance is to provide an artillery school, which would be out of place in a city where there is no artillery force. At Westminster the Minister expressed the hope that he would be able to lay the corner stone of a new drill hall there next year. As he spoke in Victoria also of being here again in a twelvemonth, it is evident that his intention is to repeat the visit.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

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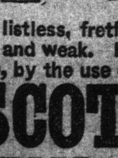

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CABLE LETTER.

Slow Progress With Home Rule Bill —Irish Members Irritated—More Amendments.

Germany's Army Bill—Lily Langtry's Luck—Infanta Eulalia's American Visit.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Gladstone has disappointed the friends of the Government and has encouraged its enemies this week by his failure to apply heroic measures for the advancement of the Home Rule bill in committee. Clause 3, which has been under discussion, contains twenty-three lines and ten sub-divisions concerning the subjects on which the Dublin Legislature shall be powerless to make laws. In the last week just seven lines and three of the sub-divisions have been approved. This is as bad as the delay in the approving of clause 1, and has aroused varied feelings of dissatisfaction among the most loyal Gladstonians. The Liberals are irritated and chagrined because their prophecies of summary action by the Government have proved false so far, and the Irish have been exasperated to the verge of revolt by the taunts of the Unionists, which they have borne in silence in the hope of facilitating the progress of the bill. If the promised relief does not come soon the Irish members may be expected to jump into the fray and avenge all the gibes and insults thrown at them by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the last week.

A SEVERE STRAIN.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite for North Kerry, has served notice on the ministers that in case decisive action against obstructionists be further delayed, neither Justin McCarthy nor he can be responsible for the silence of the Nationalists when goaded by this species of opposition. The increasing bitterness of the Unionists, he says, had put such a severe strain upon the discipline of the Irish parties that unless the Government would come to the rescue with repressive measures, the Irish leaders would be powerless to prevent their men from exercising their full parliamentary privileges of debate. Such a lifting of the floodgates would mean the doubling of the present resources of obstruction and the postponement of final action on the bill until August. The Liberal members of the House of Commons, appalled by the prospect, are urging the Ministry to avert the threatening calamity by carrying out the programme formulated by Mr. Gladstone during the Whitsuntide recess. The utter desperateness of the situation is revealed by the fact that even the Unionists have begun to weary of proposing and dividing on amendments which never had the slightest chance of being accepted.

AMENDMENTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

Last evening a Unionist conference at Devonshire house disclosed a wide difference as to the expediency of indulging without stint in the amendment mania. Lord Randolph Churchill protested against the Tory talking contests of recent sittings, and advocated the limitation of the debate to motions authorized by the Conservative and Liberal Unionist leaders. The complaints of Unionist members who were kept waiting in the House for hours to participate in hopeless and purposeless divisions, he said, ought to be considered for the sake of party discipline if for nothing else. Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour agreed in principle with Lord Randolph, although contending that exceptional privileges ought to be granted the free lances of the Opposition. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, however, favored war to the knife all along the line. He insisted upon the policy of unceasing opposition and obstruction and pleaded so earnestly for his views that eventually they were approved by the conference. A series of new amendments was prepared. Lord Randolph and Mr. Balfour still disapproved of this course, but the Liberal-Unionists, notably Sir Henry James, are heartily in accord with Mr. Chamberlain.

RELIGION OF THE IRISH LEGISLATURE.

A minor issue of Home Rule, now much discussed in the lobbies, is the official religion of the Irish legislature. Will the chaplains of both houses be Catholics, if not, what will become of the scruples of the Ulster Protestants? These questions, although of trivial importance, are exciting much irritation, especially among the representatives of the Orange constituencies. As a large majority of the members of the Irish legislature will be Catholics, it is unlikely that any other than Catholic chaplains will be appointed, although the suggestion of a compromise has been made to the effect that the Upper House shall have a Protestant and the Lower House a Catholic to read prayers.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The leading party feature of German politics during the week has been the declaration of the Agrarian and anti-Semitic factions in favor of the Army bill, on condition that the chancellor modifies his commercial policy. The Agrarian leaders propose to extort guarantees of protection before voting for the bill. The Agrarian league is developing surprising activity on the stump. The party will contest most of the districts in Silesia, and will have a large number of candidates throughout Prussia. It was announced that a Socialist meeting was to be held at Metz, and among the the speakers who were to address the meeting was Herr Liebknecht. The authorities prohibited the meeting, but the Socialists determined to assemble at a place other than the one advertised. They proceeded to a "brassie" in the suburbs and attempted to hold the meeting there, but the police interfered and drove them out of the place. Herr Liebknecht left Metz yesterday without making his proposed speech. He went to Sarrebruck. The Catholics throughout Alsace-Lorraine are hostile to the military bill and will contest every district in the provinces. Their list of candidates shows that priests will stand for election in Metz, Strasburg and several other places.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

The international billiard match between Frank Ives and John Roberts ended this evening. Comparatively little interest was felt in the game, as it was a foregone conclusion that Ives would run out. In the opening runs Ives had a slight advantage. Then he ran 80; Roberts followed with 30 and 193. After having made another short run of 46, Ives got the balls jammed and ran 852. This carried his score up to 5,997. Roberts made 20 points in four runs, and when Ives ran out Roberts' final score was 3,831. After the match the referee said in an interview: "Comment on such a match is superfluous. The match was a curious and interesting experiment; but it hardly is likely to be repeated. The players were cramped by the circumstances of larger balls and smaller pockets, and neither was able to display his abilities to advantage. Roberts adjusted himself more readily to the change than did Ives, who probably would have done better had he ignored the pockets altogether. But for what was little more than an accident, Roberts would almost certainly have won."

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PRESS.

Special arrangements are being made in Austria for the reception of Emperor William and the King of Saxony, when they will be entertained by Emperor Franz Joseph at the September manœuvres. A unique feature of the arrangements will be special quarters for the newspapers correspondents. These quarters will be appointed under the supervision of the war office officials. This distinction accorded to the press has staggered the German officials, who rarely omit an opportunity to affect publicly their utter indifference to the newspapers and their correspondents.

THE INFANTA IN THE U. S.

The Spanish newspapers comment enthusiastically upon the reception of the Infanta Eulalia in the United States, and compliment Mr. Snowden, the retiring U. S. Minister, for the tact he displayed in securing Spain's acceptance of the invitation to send one of her royal house to the Fair, and in removing the obstacles at one time in the way of the Infanta's proceeding from Havana to New York.

THE OWNER OF ISINGLASS FORTUNATE.

Harry McCallmont, owner of Isinglass, the winner of the Derby, came into possession of a fortune of £4,000,000 on the day of the race. The money was bequeathed him by his uncle, who stipulated that he should not come into it until his thirty-fourth birthday. Mr. McCallmont bought the Duke of Rutland's Chevelly estate for £350,000, and will rebuild the manor house at a cost of £200,000.

Mrs Langtry's luck at the track has made her hardly less conspicuous in it than is Mr. McCalmont. She won £35,000 on the Derby and $50,000 on the Oaks.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

During the performance of "The Chimes of Normandy" at the Alfieri theatre, in Leghorn, this evening, a fourteen-year old boy fell from the second gallery to the floor of a stall. His head was crushed, and he died a few minutes after the fall. The accident caused a panic. The audience crowded to the doors in haste, and refused to listen to the assurances of the actors on the stage that there was no danger. Before the house was cleared many persons had been knocked down and trampled. Several are suffering from broken limbs, and dozens who were severely bruised are under medical treatment.

Baron Sauerman Jeltsch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Prussia at the Court of Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, has been appointed German ambassador at Washington.

The Queen has offered to Sir Arthur Sullivan the office of Court Master of Music with charge of the Royal Library of Music.

A suspicious looking object, supposed to be an infernal machine, was found in the corridor of the Exchequer court, Dublin, this morning. The police are investigating.

Right In It.

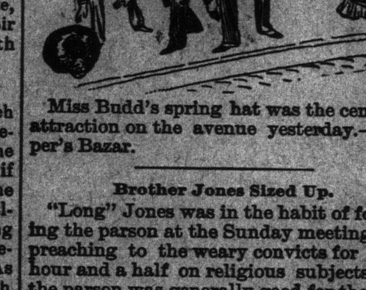
"I must confess, Pat, that your action in the engagement yesterday surprised me."

"An what's the rayson o' that, captain, dear?"

"Reason enough, Pat. Didn't you promise me you'd be in the thickest of the fight, and didn't I catch you actually running away, you rascal?"

"Runnin away, is it? 'Dade, captain, but ye desave yersilf. It was in rememembrance of my promise, sor, that Oi was runnin around troyin to foind out jist there the foight was the thickest, so Oi was."—Army Memoirs.

Fashion Note.



Miss Budd's spring hat was the center of attraction on the avenue yesterday.—Harper's Bazar.

Brother Jones Sized Up.

"Long" Jones was in the habit of following the parson at the Sunday meetings and preaching to the weary convicts for a full hour and a half on religious subjects. As the parson was generally good for the same length of time the treat to the prisoners was very great. One day a temperance advocate named Campbell of Bloomington visited the prison, and after the parson had spoken made a "talk" which was so eloquent that it fixed the attention of the convicts. After the regular service there is always a meeting, where those who wish to stay tell their religious experiences.

On the platform this day were, besides other officials, the preacher, Campbell and the two Joneses. One after another the convicts arose and said a little piece, and then stood up an old darky. He had been there for many years, but had never spoken before. Surprised at this, the presiding pastor gave him the floor.

"Massa chairman," said the old man, "this yeah niggah's much edified wid de sarmon of Brudder Campbell. He's a mos' eloquential man, am Brudder Campbell, an he gits right down into dis yeah niggah's heart. Now, dar's one preacher done preach a fust rate sarmon, ain't no doubt 'bout dat, but 'tain't a sarmon for us. He preaches for an hour or mo', an he's a real good man, dis yeah nigger doan' doubt for a moment, but den he doan' reach way down in our hearts like Brudder Campbell.

"Now, dar's Brudder Jones; he's a real good man fur sartin, ain't no shadder o' doubt 'bout dat. He talks to dese boys on de Sabbath day fur an hour an mo'. Yes, Massa Chairman, dis yeah niggah hear Brudder Jones talk, an he talks an talks, an it 'pears to dis chile dat Brudder Jones jes' talks ter hear hisself talk."—Chicago Mail.

A Wonderful Discovery.

"Oh, look! Just look!" she cried wildly as she came to a sudden halt.

Her exclamation arrested the attention of two men and a messenger boy, who stopped to see what was the matter.

"Oh, look! Just see!" she went on, with increased excitement.

And a dude and an express driver and a few prominent citizens added themselves to the throng.

"Look there, Minnie!" she cried again, grasping her companion's arm and pointing to a window.

"There's the very same shade of green surah for 42 cents!"

And then the crowd gave a sigh of relief and moved disgustedly on.—Brooklyn Life.

The much-delayed wall papers have at last arrived at Weiler Bros'. Some elegant patterns at low prices.

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Father, Mother and Daughter Discovered Weltering in Their Blood.

Lacolle, Quebec, the Scene of the Tragedy—Robbery the Supposed Cause.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

LACOLLE, Que., June 3.—The most fearful tragedy in the annals of Missisquoi county occurred seven miles from this point last night or early this morning. Henri Eddy, his wife. Mrs. Eddy, and their daughter, Emma, aged 20, were found murdered in their farm house at Beach Ridge, three miles from Clarenceville. After the murder had been committed, the assassins set fire to the dwelling, and the neighbors, who were attracted to the spot by the flames, found the three bodies, which were at once removed. As yet there is no clue to the murderers. There is little doubt that the primary intention of the unknown murderers was robbery, and this led to the sequel, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole district. In support of the robbery theory it is stated that when the bodies were removed, around Mrs. Eddy's hand was found a rubber band, which the neighbors say was similar to the one she carried on her purse. The position of the band indicated that it had been slipped off from the purse, probably in response to the robber's demand for money.

Excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Beach Ridge, and people are flocking to the scene of the murder. Coroner Mitchell, of Bedford, is holding an investigation this afternoon. Eddy, the murdered man, was 80, and his wife, formerly Miss Bush, was about 62. They were among the oldest families living in that part of the country. They were from United Empire loyalist stock, Mr. Eddy, the grandfather, having settled there in the early part of the century. He was a well-to-do farmer, independent, and possessed of considerable money. He was highly respected and one of the fathers of the Methodist church in Clarenceville. Miss Eddy was well educated and held in the highest esteem. A man is held in connection with the murder, but his name has not yet been reported.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MONTREAL, June 3.—At an early hour this morning three American crooks crossed over from Vermont to the hamlet of Beach Ridge, in Missisquoi county in this province, and entered the farmhouse of Mr. Eddy, a wealthy farmer, and a leading man in the locality. They first demanded and obtained all the money and valuables he possessed and then shot and killed him, cut the throats of his wife and daughter and then set fire to the house. The flames were seen by the neighbors, who at once rushed to the spot and were horrified at the sight of the three dead bodies in a room on the lower flat of the house. The assassins had fled after completing their horrible work, and the traces they left showed that they went directly south to the border line, three miles distant. Detectives have left Montreal for the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by Mr. H. O. Eddy, a son of the murdered man, a prominent manufacturers' agent here. Miss Emma Eddy, the murdered daughter, was a beautiful young lady of twenty years, and was soon to have been married to a well known Montreal journalist.

TALE OF THE SEA.

SEATTLE, June 2.—For nearly two hours Deputy Collector McKenzie, acting in the capacity of a shipping commissioner, sat in his office and listened to some horrible tales of the sea, as related by the captain and crew of the bark McNeil, which arrived from Salinas Cruz last Sunday night. The men charged Captain Swan with all sorts of ill treatment. Captain Swan, on the other hand, said that the men were mutinous, refused to work and drank lots of bad whiskey.

Seaman William Fields stated that Capt. Swan was drunk the greater part of the voyage. While intoxicated, Fields said that "Swan would become madly insane." Armed with a dangerous looking knife ten inches in length and a revolver, he would make "Rome howl" about the bark. He threatened to shoot the men, but instead, the bullets from the revolver pierced the sails. He challenged the crew to fight duels with him and indulged in other barbarities. Fields claimed that at Port Angeles the crew demanded that the police flag be raised. Captain Swan refused to give his consent. A blue shirt was then hoisted, but was hauled down by the mate under instructions from the captain. The crew refused to work unless they were permitted to go ashore to see a United States commissioner. The other members of the crew who testified corroborated Field's story.

Captain Swan's statement didn't coincide with that of the crew. He stated that some of the men were drunk during the voyage and that they refused to work. He believed they were dangerous men and was afraid of them. He introduced a paper signed by James W. Jefferies, United States consular agent at Tehuantepec, Mexico. The latter stated that on March 14, he was called aboard the bark to make an investigation. He did so with the result that he ordered the crew to go to work. The agent stated that he found Watch Seaman Fay in a drunken condition; further that when Captain Swan ordered Seaman Fields to go on watch the latter used abusive language and refused to obey the command.

MEXICAN HAPPENINGS.

GUADALAJARA, June 3.—It has just become public that a duel was fought in this city last Saturday between two Americans, C. W. Carter and H. T. Templeton. The difficulty arose over a business transaction and resulted in Templeton being dangerously wounded.

CHIHUAHUA, June 3.—The state authorities here have received information that Nazario Valdex, who is wanted by United States authorities for several serious crimes committed in that country, has taken refuge in Mexico, and is believed to be in Ciudad Juarez. The rangers of that city have been ordered to make a thorough search for the fugitive and kill him on sight.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—The swindling and robbing operations of Mayano and Alonzo, the Spanish firm engaged in extensive commission house business here, proves to have been much greater than at first reported. In addition to having received $15,000 worth of cotton from the Mexican National railroad by pretending to be the agents for the consignees, and presenting forged acceptances to that effect, the two members of the firm have just been charged with having received and disposed of $1,300 worth of coffee in the same manner. A large portion of the cotton has been discovered in a cotton factory near here and seized by the courts. It is estimated that the firm has obtained $100,000 by its bold swindling schemes during the past few months.

JEYPORE'S MAHARAJAH.

CHICAGO, June 2.—It is now positively known that the Maharajah of Jeypore is coming to the World's Fair. His Majesty cabled the fact of his intention to Deputy Commissioner V. W. Lake, and directed Mr. Lake to meet him in Carlsbad, Germany, to accompany him to Chicago. Mr. Lake at once left for New York, whence he will sail for Europe on the Campania, and expects to get back to Chicago before the end of the present month. The Sultan is famous for his great wealth, and is said to possess the finest collection of diamonds, rubies and pearls in the world. He will bring a retinue of ten servants and two English physicians, whom he carries with him to look after his health.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

PICTOU, N.S., June 3.—Captain David S. Creerar, retired shipowner and a wealthy and well-known man, is dead, aged 63.

HARTFORD, June 3.—Sanford Becker, only child of W. J. Becker, photographer, was run over by a wagon to-day, and killed.

BELLEVILLE, June 3.—Alexander Harris, aged 36, a grocer, was found dead in bed this morning. The supposed cause was quinsey.

TORONTO, June 3.—Ex-Ald. McDonald failed to secure his release from jail, where he was sent for three months for contempt of court, in not obeying the order of a judgment summons. By an appeal to the Crown, his case will be carried to the Supreme court.

MONTREAL, June 3.—Bishop Bond, although there is some improvement in his condition, is not yet out of danger. The lung symptoms are still present, and he has passed a restless night.

TORONTO, June 3.—The Earl and Countess of Derby will visit Toronto on Wednesday, and bid farewell to their friends. They will attend a reception at Government House.

MONTREAL, June 3.—A bad break has occurred in the Cornwall canal. While the tug Hall was on her way down she ran into the gates of Lock 19, breaking three of the gates. Two gates were completely carried away and the third badly bent. It is expected navigation will be suspended.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The Anglican Church Synod met to day and passed resolutions endorsing the Winnipeg church consolidation scheme, and empowering the bishops to appoint three clerical and three lay delegates to attend the coming conference on the subject to be held in Toronto in September.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The steamship Oregon's 600 steerage passengers are still at Grosse Isle. There are no new cases of diphtheria, but the immigrants cannot be released yet. Provisions have been sent down to them.

TORONTO, June 3.—A telegram from Denver, Col., announces the death of James Travers, a well-known compositor of this city, who went West recently in search of health.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, June 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says that Emperor William has accepted an invitation to attend the wedding of the Duke of York.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says that a sergeant and a few men at Fort Isabel, near Puenta La Reina, in the province of Navarra, tried to raise a revolt but met with no support, and were compelled to flee. They are being pursued by troops. The populace takes little interest in the affair.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Prince Bargram and Prince Mustapha, members of leading families in Daghestan, on their way to Moscow quarrelled and fought a deadly duel in the province of Poltava, in which both were killed.

BUDA-PESTH, June 3.—Railway strikers at Mohacs, Hungary, placed a dynamite bomb in a railway car yesterday and the bomb exploded, killing one person and dangerously injuring two others.

DUBLIN, June 3.—A suspicious-looking object, supposed to be an infernal machine, was found in the corridor of the Exchequer court last evening. The police are investigating it.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Austrian Minister of Marine has submitted to the delegations his annual report reviewing the position of the Austrian and other navies. He says petroleum is being generally abandoned as fuel for war ships owing to a risk of fire. He holds that the experiments of submarine boats have been discouraging. He notes the introduction of nickel in the armor plates and declares the use of smokeless powder has been so successful that it will soon extend from smaller guns to general artillery.

PARIS, June 3.—A submarine vessel, named the Gustave Zede, has been launched at Toulon. Its movements resembled those of swimming, while it was easily submerged when required and naval experts declared it a complete success.

LONDON, June 3.—Lord Dunraven's cutter yacht Valkyrie to-day easily defeated the yachts Britannia, Caluna and Saturna in a race from the Southend to Harwich. The Valkyrie is the yacht that is going to America to compete for the Americans cup. The Valkyrie finished 42 minutes and 53 seconds after 4 o'clock; the Saturna, 10 minutes 5 seconds later; the Britannia, 2 minutes 26 seconds behind the Saturna; the Calluna, 4 minutes 45 seconds after the Britannia; and the Iverna, 17 minutes 5 seconds after the Calluna. At the Nore the Calluna was held an hour behind the Valkyrie.

U. S. Naval Changes.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Admiral Gherardi's flag was hauled down on the cruiser Philadelphia on Wednesday, and on Thursday the affairs of the navy yard were turned over to the Admiral. Commodore Erben's pennant was run up to the peak of the Chicago and he assumed command of the European squadron. The change of administration caused much excitement at the yard, where a complete reorganization is expected. The ships of the white squadron are soon to leave their anchorage in the North river. The Philadelphia has been ordered to San Francisco, the Yorktown to the Pacific and the San Francisco is to be Rear Admiral Benham's flagship in the North Atlantic squadron.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Farmers of Canada to Be Heard by Ministers on Tariff Matters.

Lord Aberdeen Will Not Leave Till End of August—Public Works.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 3.—An arrangement has been made by which Hon. Messrs. Bowel and Foster, will hold a conference of the executive committee to hear the representations of the farmers on the tariff.

The Government has decided to construct dams at the head and foot of Shirks island, by which the Moulinette and Mille Roches rapids will be drowned out.

A special cable says Lord Aberdeen will not sail for Canada till the end of August.

LORD ABERDEEN.

LONDON, June 3.—Lord Aberdeen says he intends to abstain from party politics while here, and will take no part in the Home Rule debates. Comment, however, is being evoked by the fact that Lady Aberdeen has just accepted the presidency of the Women's Liberal Federation in succession to Mrs. Gladstone. To-night's St. James' Gazette publishes a letter signed "On-Looker," urging the Countess to adopt an attitude of neutrality, as her continued participation in party politics will most assuredly disturb the unanimity of feeling with which all classes in Canada wish that both she and Lord Aberdeen should be received.

ABERDEEN'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, June 2.—The Earl of Aberdeen stated to-day that he would probably start for Canada in August next, to assume the duties of Governor-General, but that much would depend upon such arrangements as Earl of Derby should see fit to make.

"MY FRIEND, THE TRAMP."

The Glasgow News is publishing a series of signed articles on Social questions. Among the contributors is the Rev. Mr. Somerville, who is well-known in this country. He is giving a series of "Social Photographs." We present our readers with a recent sketch of

"MY FRIEND, THE TRAMP."

He was only a tramp, and yet proved my friend in time of need. He gave me efficient aid in one of the most intense efforts of a life somewhat varied. I have now seen and heard from him regularly for nearly a quarter of a century. Nay, I must confess that his demise or disappearance would be a serious subtraction from the interest of my life, and yet he is only a tramp, beyond redemption, I fear, as I have found sometimes to my cost.

OUR INTRODUCTION CAME ABOUT IN THIS WAY.

The son of a widowed neighbor, a most accomplished and promising boy, suddenly disappeared from her home. He had been gone for a fortnight, and she was brought nigh unto death because he came not. The police were consulted in vain. There was no criminal charge against him, and the finding of a lost boy was beyond their sphere. Urged by compassion, I entered upon the search. I went to all the places in the city and the neighboring towns where it might be expected that a lost boy would be heard of—shipping offices, railway stations, lodging houses—without success. At length one day I found in a shelter a scrap of his handwriting. He had been there, and he was gone. I made for the nearest seaport. I entered the lodging houses, harangued the inmates, and assured them that he was wanted only for his good, and promised a reward to anyone who could give me information about him. On my entering the ticket office for the last train to the city, the tramp introduced himself. "How much to tell you where that kid is?" "Half-a-crown to tell me where he is, and half-a-soverign to get him." The next day, through the tramp's assistance, I had him beside his distracted mother. The reward was paid, and something more. Half a year afterwards tramp put himself in evidence for a modest reminder of the occasion—cheerfully accorded. Again and again did he come—not too often, but judiciously. Having established an interest in his movements, he wrote to me between the periodical visitations. It was wonderful the journeys he reported. No gentleman of fortune travelling for pleasure could possibly have seen more of the country. Tramp had been born before the days of school board inspection and attendance. He had learned to write by copying signboards, and in his long journeys he reported himself in a strange mixture of printed capitals and small letters—"BLaiRGoWrIE I am HERE SHavinG Hee LanDMEN." Tramp carries a razor and a pair of scissors, and can carry his way as a peripatetic barber. Sometimes the communication was—"FoR-FaR I a AM HeRe TAkinG KATTEL" Sometimes also, "PooR-HousE AbErDEEn I am HERE." When he turned in after these summer peregrinations at the beginning of winter, I was glad to see him, and gladly surrendered the usual benevolence.

HE HAD A COUGH THAT GAINED SYMPATHY,

and a line from a subscriber to one of the infirmaries. In the winter he found his way to the usual house—the workhouse. There he sheltered during the severe winter months. When spring began he came out, and, without much trouble, secured a line for one of the convalescent homes. In every one of these he has been a frequent visitor—and always welcome. He is a handy man. He can paint the doors, whitewash the walls, serve meals, and nurse those who require nursing. Give him shelter and food and he will make himself useful. Another peculiar feature of my tramp is this. He is always clean however old his clothes, they are always well mended—and he is truthful! These latter traits made me hope for better things. He only required a chance and he would settle down to regular work. This I would give him. I took a shop, bought materials and equipped him as a barber. Business came rolling in. He seemed on the way to a fortune. But, alas! prosperity overcame him. Sober in adversity, he took to the cups, and for a week the shop was not opened, and he was *non est*. I blamed myself for putting him in a position for which he was not able. For two years he kept out of my way. The election times came round and I came upon him as a canvasser for one of our political candidates. Through his success in this sphere he was installed as janitor of one of the political association rooms. For a few months

NO MAN COULD HAVE DONE BETTER.

He was obliging and reliable. He had an intelligent interest in all the movements of the party with which he had associated himself. Amid the excitement of their varied meetings, soirees and lectures he seemed perfectly happy. But the constraint of regular work became irksome. Thoughts of the country and heathery moors and the songs of birds came upon him. All at once he was taken with one of his complaints, real or fancied, and left for a convalescent home. Since then he has continued his frequent journeys, with periodical visits to the poorhouses and the homes. Our frequent conversations have elicited interesting in regard to this mode of life. "How did you fall into this mode of tramping?" "I was a collier, and took bronchitis and had to give up work. I had a brother near Newcastle. I started from Niddrie with fifteenpence to go there and try to find him. I found him, and stayed with him a while and then came back by the road through Haltwhistle to Hawick." "What is the longest period you have been without food?" "Nearly two days, on my first journey, when the fifteen-pence was done, and I was ower blate to seek help. A gentleman spoke to me, and travelled with me into Berwick, asking me questions, and gave me a shilling." "Was that your best piece of luck?" "Ay, that, or the half-guinea you gave me for finding the boy." "Have you often had to lie out at night?" "No, not often. If I come to a collier's row I can shave for as much as gets me lodgings, and if to a big farm bothy I play draughts with the men. I'm guid at this, and they are glad to see me. I've had shelter whiles in a stackyard, but no often, for the dogs are uncanny. I sleepit ance in a wee wooden hut along wi' a cow, a calf, an' a goat. An' another time in a cart in a shed, but I got an awfu' fright." "How was that?" "Ye see, there was a hole above it for going into the loft, and doon frae that there jumped during the nicht a big cat, right on the top o' me when sleepin'. It was an awfu' scare." "And how do you get away up to Perthshire and Forfarshire in the summer time?"

"I USED TO TRAMP IT.

It's awfu' bonny up there in the simmer, an' I play draughts wi' the farmer lads in the lang simmer evenings, but I gang easier noo." "How?" "I gang to ane o' the stations where they're sending up cattle, an' I help the lads, and just go into the trucks wi' them. All the topsmen know me, and I can get a job from them any time, either in picking out their cattle in the market or the fields, and in caring for them when travelling?" "Why don't you get a regular job and stick to it?" "So I would, but the bronchitis aye comes back." The clothing of my friend the tramp is always clean and well cared for. Where does he get it? His information is that he has a number of *friends* in Glasgow and Edinburgh who reserve portions of their own for him. Notwithstanding his habitual complaint he wears well, and keeps his youthful appearance. His is the case of derangement through loss of work at a critical period of life. He was forced to be a temporary tramp, and found it on the whole so successful that he has never betaken himself to reguler work for any considerable period since. He has gained information in regard to the country, and its inhabitants, and their pursuits, but applied this to no useful purpose. His is a case that illustrates the ease—the too great ease—with which people of his habit can find admission to convalescent homes, hospitals, and poorhouses. My friend

THE TRAMP IS A CLEVER, PAWKY CHIEL,

and can work the trade beautifully, so far as benevolent gentlemen, home matrons, and workhouse governors are concerned; but still even to him there should be greater difficulties in finding entrance so frequently to such shelters.

T. SOMERVILLE.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

No sooner was the steamship Danube released from quarantine at Portland, on Thursday morning last, than she was libelled by Pilot McVicar for a sum of $81 66, the amount claimed for half pilotage, which, it seems, is lawful in case services are declined. Capt. Myers, the Danube's commander, however, maintains that the pilot schooner was at least three miles away from the ship when McVicar spoke her, and that the libel has been brought simply to test the legality of the commissioners' decision that unless a pilot is within a mile of the vessel he speaks she need not accept his services, nor can she be held accountable for declining them. Two more writs have also been served on Captain Myers, the complainants in each case being Portland Chinamen. The charges laid are that several Chinese merchants have been unlawfully detained on board the vessel. In the meanwhile, Capt. E. W. Spencer has gone the Danube's bonds for $350 in the pilotage case. One of the Chinese cases will be heard to-morrow afternoon. So far 65 of the 503 Chinese passengers have been allowed to enter Uncle Sam's domain.

THE WORLOCK AWAY.

The new sealing schooner Worlock, in command of Captain Ridderbyetter, and carrying a crew of sixteen, all told, including four Japanese sailors, leaves on her first sealing expedition on Monday evening, being provisioned for a six months' cruise. She will go first to Nanaimo for coal, proceeding thence to the sealing grounds. After coaling again at Sitka, later on in the season, the Worlock will visit the Russian Coast when seals are out of reach on this side. Everything on board the vessel is made as comfortable as possible for her crew, who seem confident they will yet get their share of the seals.

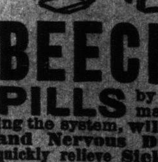
AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

The difficulty between the ship Tacora and the C.P.R. Company over the refusal of the former to proceed with the undertaking made to transport several hundred Chinese from Vancouver to United States waters has been amicably adjusted. The Tacora has now been chartered to load for Callao.

THE TOPEKA ARRIVES.

The steamship Topeka, from Alaska, arrived at Seattle on Friday, being three days overdue on account of the large quantity of freight taken on the last trip. In the cargo on her home trip were eighteen packages of furs. The steamer leaves Seattle at nine o'clock this morning for Alaska.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



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If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
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JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
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WHISKY.

Please see you get it with
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To create an interest in the breeding of high class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased off me.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Thursday, June 1st, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton St., near Chestnut, San Francisco. R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean, 603 Merchant St., cor. Montgomery, San Francisco.

College catalogue may be had on application at the office of this paper. my12-wky

NOTICE.

I intend to apply at the next sitting of the License Board, to be held at Duncan's, for a renewal of my license for the Maple Bay Hotel, Maple Bay, Cowichan, B.C.
WALTER MORLEY.
Maple Bay, May 19th, 1893. my26d&w

FOR SALE—One improved farm of 300 acres 60 acres under cultivation; good dwelling house, barns and stables; place all under fence; three-quarter mile lake frontage; one-and-a-half miles from wharf; one mile from school, post-office and church; with or without stock. For price and further particulars apply to T. W. Mouat, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island.
m14-1m-w

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se18-1y-w

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

THE FATE OF THE BY-LAWS.

We cannot say that we are surprised at the fate of the city by-laws. The Sewer by-law, we were sure, would be rejected, and we are very far from lamenting its defeat. There were not so many and such serious objections to the Electric Lighting and the Park by-laws, as there were to the sewer loan law, but we do not think that consequences seriously injurious to the city will follow their rejection. That the loan for the erection of school buildings was sanctioned by the ratepayers must be gratifying to all who wish well to the city. The administration of the money will be in the hands of the school trustees, prudent and experienced men, who will see that the citizens get the worth of their money. There can be no doubt that it will be judiciously expended, and that its expenditure will be of the greatest benefit to the citizens.

We do not think that the City Council has cause to congratulate itself on the result of yesterday's election. It shows very clearly that the ratepayers have but little confidence in its business ability as a body.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Nicaragua is not likely soon to die out. It, if the reports of the newspapers are to be believed, has already made considerable headway. The President, Dr. Sacaza, appears to be very unpopular. He was not regularly elected President. There is a provision of the constitution of Nicaragua which allows the ministry of the day, in the case of a President's dying before his term has expired, to choose from among themselves by lot his successor for the remainder of the term. When President Carazo died in August, 1887, Dr. Sacaza was chosen in this way to take his place. It appears that he liked the position so well that he was determined to do all in his power to get himself elected after his *ad interim* term had expired. In order to make himself famous among men of influence, he is said to have resorted to measures that were not exactly honest. "Favorites were given contracts right and left, relations were awarded contracts for furnishing wood for the national railroad, sufficient to last for twenty-five years, and the construction of railroads commenced, merely to give employment to partisans. When the treasury became depleted, friends and relatives were intrusted with the negotiation of loans, the largest part of which went into their own pockets."

This sort of thing produced the usual effect. The Government made many enemies among the best men of the country, and honest journalists undertook to expose the practises of the President. The Government was impatient of opposition and resorted to measures which had only the effect of increasing their unpopularity. The President sent into exile, men of standing and influence, one of them being an ex-President and another the editor of the best daily newspaper in the republic. As time went on, the discontent became more general and more intense, until some of the boldest spirits of the Opposition took up arms against the Government. They chose Santiago Morales as a temporary President. He has the character of being an honest man, but parsimonious and not exactly a dude in his personal habits. One of the conditions exacted of him before he was placed at the head of the revolutionists was that he would wear at least two clean shirts a week, and it is said he has, so far, kept his promise.

There has been some actual fighting between the Government forces and the insurgents, and, upon the whole, it would appear that the revolutionists have had the best of it. It is certain that they are still in the field, and one of the latest telegrams says that the war between the Government and the revolutionists is likely to become more bitter, as the latter are powerful and aggressive. If the President is as unpopular as he is described to be, and as he, if all stories are true, deserves to be, it is more than probable that he will not be able to hold his position very long. It does not appear that either party has interfered with the Canal Company's works in any way; but American newspapers are now saying that the Nicaragua Canal must be under the protection of the United States. It certainly, if it is built, must not be left at the mercy of the Government and people of Nicaragua.

THE NEW MISSION.

Some time ago we informed our readers that a Mr. Alexander Russel Webb, an American gentleman in India, had embraced Islamism, and that he proposed to return to the United States to preach the religion of Mohammed. Well, Mr. Webb has carried out his intention. He is now in his native country, and has commenced the work of his mission. Mr. A. R. Webb is wise in his generation. He knows that periodical literature is, in these days, one of the most effective means of spreading new ideas and of teaching the people. He has, therefore, started a weekly paper which he has called "The Moslem World." It is a handsome journal of sixteen pages well printed. The paper is excellent and the matter printed on it is very readable. It is quite evident that when Mr. Webb became a Mohammedan he did not lose either his good taste or his good manners. He, in the salutatory article, thus announces his object in establishing "The Moslem World." He says:

Briefly stated, the purpose of "The Moslem World" is to spread among the independent thinkers of America a knowledge of the character and teachings of Mohammed, and to correct those errors into which the masses have fallen, through the false history and misconceptions published by prejudiced and ignorant followers of other systems who have written about Islam and its inspired founder.

If Mr. Webb does this and does it honestly and well, no one can find fault with him. Every intelligent man, and every man who wants to become intelligent, would like to find out the true nature, not only of the Mohammedan religion, but of every other religion. There is no study more interesting than the religious beliefs of mankind, and it seems to us that there are few things more rare or harder to find, than a true and unbiassed account of any religion. The reason of this is not far to seek. Descriptions of creeds and dissertations on the facts and truths on which they are based, are written, either by the professors of any given creed or by its enemies. The professor does not write from the impartial enquirer's standpoint for his convictions and preferences, it may be unconsciously, color his description; and the enemy of a religion too often considers it his duty to distort it and misrepresent it in a thousand ways. So that, if Mr. Webb dissects Mohammedanism and shows the civilized world what it really is and what it has done, he will, we think, do what has never yet been done by any writer, Christian or Mohammedan.

But we rather think that to give the world a correct idea, or what he believes to be a correct idea, of the religion of Mohammed, is not all that Mr. Webb and his fellow missionaries propose to do. They, no doubt, hope and expect to gain converts to Islamism. In this we feel satisfied he will be disappointed. He will not, we think, find in Christian congregations the material out of which Mohammedans can be made. And the time is exceedingly unfavorable for the most gifted missionaries to gain converts to a new religion among those who have successfully resisted the influences of Christianity. Men who find the truths of Christianity unbelievable, will hardly accept the doctrines of Mohammedanism. But Mr. Webb's mission will be regarded by many as a singular and not uninteresting phenomenon, and some will observe it for a time with amused attention. But these will soon get tired of watching it, and although not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, we venture to predict that the Mohammedan mission to the United States will soon die of sheer inanition.

THE POLICY OF THE LIBERALS.

The Liberals of the Dominion appear to be very badly off for a distinctive policy. They have found to their cost that their idea of reciprocity with the United States does not correspond with that of the people of Canada. They are beginning to find that the Government are quite as much in favor of any measure of reciprocity that is practicable as they are. Leading men among them are quite ready to sacrifice any number of Dominion industries in order to obtain reciprocity, but the sacrifice, unpatriotic as it is, will not satisfy the politicians of the United States. The Americans want, not only a free market for the manufactures of their country in Canada, but they want the manufactures of all other countries, Great Britain included, kept out by prohibitory duties. This was Mr. Blaine's proposal, and we have no reason to believe that the Americans have changed their attitude with respect to reciprocity with Canada since the conference between him and the Canadian Ministers. It is important that this should be borne in mind, for the attempt is frequently made to mislead the people of this country with regard to what was done at that conference. Here is an extract from Mr. Blaine's report:

The Canadian commissioners inquired if the Government of the United States would expect to have preferential treatment extended to the list of manufactured goods of the United States on their introduction into Canada by virtue of a reciprocity treaty, or whether it would regard the Canadian Government as at liberty to extend the same favors to the manufactured goods of other countries.

The reply given then was that it was the desire of the Government of the United States to make a reciprocity convention which would be exclusive in its application to the United States and Canada, and that other countries, which are not parties to it, should not enjoy gratuitously the favors which the two neighboring countries might reciprocally concede to each other.

This makes the American position very clear indeed. The reciprocity convention was to be exclusive in its application to the United States and Canada. It was to be simply a commercial alliance between the United States and Canada against all the world, Great Britain included.

Mr. L. H. Davies, in Boston a few days ago, defined the Liberal party's position as to reciprocity in the following terms:

We are willing to accept the offer that Mr. Blaine made to President Harrison. This proposition was submitted to the Canadian delegates, and was presented to the Senate by the President. The offer embraced reciprocity in all natural products, and such a fair list of manufactured goods as may be agreed upon after consultation between representatives of both countries.

Let the reader compare Mr. Davies' version of the proposition submitted to the Canadian delegates, with Mr. Blaine's own statement of that proposition, and he will see that the memory of the leading Liberal was very considerably at fault. It will be observed, too, that Mr. Davies represents the Liberals as willing to accept a reciprocity, one of the conditions of which, was discrimination against Great Britain, for Mr. Blaine clearly stated that the reciprocity convention would be exclusive in its application to the United States and Canada, and it was on this account that Mr. Blaine's proposition was not entertained by the Canadian delegates.

We are satisfied that Mr. Davies had completely forgotten the precise terms of the proposition which he said the Liberals are willing to accept, for they say now that they do not want a reciprocity treaty which requires Canadians to discriminate against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. This was the rock upon which they made shipwreck at the general election, and it was because it was fully understood that this was an ingredient of unrestricted reciprocity, that the Liberals were so badly beaten at the subsequent bye-elections.

Such an arrangement as Mr. Davies describes—"reciprocity in all natural products and such a fair list of manufactured goods as may be agreed upon after consultation between the representatives of both countries," would have been unhesitatingly agreed to by the Canadian delegates. Such a reciprocity would, we are quite certain, be accepted by the Conservative Government and the Conservative party to-morrow, if it could be obtained. Reciprocity which will be just to Canadian industries and which will not involve discrimination against Great Britain, may be set down as one of the planks of the Conservative platform—and so may tariff reform. The Liberals know that. They know, too, that the revision of the tariff must be made with a due regard to the maintenance of the revenue of the Dominion. It is this last consideration that bothers the Liberals. If they could play ducks and drakes with the old duties without being obliged to put on new ones they would be happy. But the necessity of raising a revenue sufficient for the purposes of government both vexes and bewilders them.

A NEW RANGE IN SIGHT.

The Minister of Militia Taking Prompt Action on Behalf of the Riflemen.

Inspection of the City Companies—Address of Congratulation and Encouragement.

The three Victoria companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery, paraded last evening for inspection by the Minister of Militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson. The parade was only decided upon in the morning, and in consequence of the short notice, there was not a large turnout. Lieut.-Colonel Prior, M.P., was in command, and the other officers present were Captain Irving, adjutant; Lieut. Ross Monro, commanding No. 4 Company; Capt. Quinlan and Lieut. Williams, No. 3 Company; and Capt. Smallfield, Nr. 4 Company. Staff Sergt. McConnan acted as Battalion Sergeant-Major. The battalion was drawn up in line in the lower hall of the market building, and when Hon. Mr. Patterson arrived, at nine o'clock, presented arms. The Minister was conducted though the lines and closely examined the accoutrements and clothing. A short exhibition of drill was given, Col. Prior directing several battalion movements, including the formation of column and quarter-column, and the march past, which were creditably done. Capt. Irving put the battalion through the manual exercise. Hon. Mr. Patterson then made a brief address, congratulating the corps upon the leading position it occupied, since, by a recent general order their authorized strength had been increased to the largest in the Dominion. He hoped, when he came back next year, to find the companies up to their full authorized strength. He wished to compliment those present on their fine, soldier-like appearance, and the proficiency they had shown in their drill, and from what he had seen, he had no doubt the battalion could be brought up to the position is might well occupy—the best in order of merit, as well as the strongest numerically in the Dominion.

There were a considerable number of citizens in the hall and galleries, including Mayor Beaven, and they liberally applauded the Minister's words of praise and encouragement to the volunteers. After the address, the parade was dismissed without further ceremony.

The deputation from the Provincial Rifle Association waited on Hon. Mr. Patterson yesterday morning, stating to him the fact that there is now no authorized range at Victoria, and asking that a suitable one be provided as soon as possible; also that the Association be reconped for the expenditure to date upon the Provincial range at Goldstream. The deputation consisted of Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, president; and Lt.-Col. Prior, M. P.; Capt. Smallfield, Capt. Quinlan and Lieut. Williams, members of the council, and they were kindly accompanied by Thos. Earle, M.P. The Minister promised consideration of the requests, expressing regret that the rifle shooting accommodation was so inadequate at present, and his sense of the importance of having a change for the better as soon as possible.

Though affairs are not yet in such shape that the Minister could make a definite promise or announcement, it is said that as a result of inquiries made by Hon. Mr. Patterson, during the past few days, arrangements for the acquirement of a range suitable for all the requirements of the local volunteers and C Battery or their successors have been well advanced, and it is not unlikely that the range will be in working order soon after the beginning of next shooting season.

The matter of arming the B. C. G. A. with Martini rifles, formally urged upon the department some months ago has, it is understood, been favorably considered by the Minister, who recognizes that closely associated as they are with the Imperial forces, the militia in this Province especially should be armed with the Martini, and it is not improbable that that rifle will be issued here before long.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A report is current, on what appears to be reliable authority, that an important change is about to be made in the Puget Sound steamer service now operated by the Northern Pacific railway company, the proposition being that the service shall be run by one man, Capt. D. B. Jackson, independently, so as to be equally available by the three railway companies now competing for the Sound traffic—the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Great Northern. Without some arrangement such as this, the roads last named would probably have had to put on steamers at a loss to carry their freight, and the division of the business would have meant a loss on the Northern Pacific steamers also. Hence the agreement, which is said to be virtually completed, that Capt. Jackson should take over the whole business. The change of ownership is not likely to have any effect upon the daily service to Victoria by the City of Kingston, which will be continued as at present.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 2.

THE CITY.

THE trial of the case of King v. Paulsen *et al* is fixed for June 13.

M. LUMBY, of Vernon, has been made one of the License Commissioners of that city.

YESTERDAY'S Gazette notes the appointment of Dr. I. W. Powell, J.P., as one of the License Commissioners of Victoria City.

A. J. PALMER, of Salmon Arm; E. D. Reynolds, of Fairview; and George Attwood, of Fairview, have been created Justices of the Peace.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LIMITED, is the new firm named under which the business of Nicholles & Renouf will in future be carried on.

W. P. WILLIAMSON, M.D. C.M., of the town of Quesnelle, has been named by the Government as resident physician for the lower part of Cariboo.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co. has been called for the 17th inst., at the company's offices, 28 Fort street.

WILLIAM S. MAHER has been appointed a commissioner for the Sumas dyking district, to act in conjunction with J. L. Atkinson, D. McGillivray and A. Ackerman.

JUDGING from the large number of writs issued during the present week in the Victoria district of the Supreme court, the legal grist mill is active, There were five issued yesterday.

THE Kanaka Bar Gold Dredging Co., of Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The promoters are R. A. Anderson, W. H. Goodwin and Charles S. Bailey.

THE Gazette issued yesterday contains particulars of a redistribution of the boundaries of Lillooet and Revelstoke mining divisions and the creation of the new division of Lardeau.

THE Templars' excursion to Nanaimo yesterday in connection with the convention there, was well patronized. The party arrived back by special train at about 10:30 last evening, well satisfied with the trip.

CONTRACTOR PHILLIPS yesterday commenced work on the excavations for the new Provincial Government buildings over James Bay. A gang of twenty-five or thirty men is employed, and no time will be lost.

THE collections during May for Inland Revenue Division No. 37, Victoria, are: Spirits, $3,864.14; malt, $2,661 00; tobacco, $5,759 00; cigars, $1,264.05; and petroleum inspection, $96 50. Total, $13,644 69.

SEVERAL of the ornamental trees on the Government grounds, across James Bay, are showing signs of the severity of the weather last winter. Two or three are undoubtedly dead; others were evidently nipped, but may recover.

AT yesterday's meeting of the W.C.T.U. a delegate was appointed to attend the Dominion convention soon to be held at Winnipeg. The ladies of the Union invite all ladies interested in temperance work to attend the Thursday afternoon meetings.

A MOST unfortunate accident occurred yesterday morning at the Central school when a young lad named Colbert, son of Mr. Colbert, of Colbert & Warner, had his arm broken. The boy was playing ball and fell to the ground, a companion tumbling over him. The fracture is a bad one, the bone being shattered.

DR. MCGREGOR, the city librarian, reports the issue of 1663 books in all during May—846 of these to ladies, and 817 to gentlemen, this being the first occasion in the history of the free library when the ladies were the most numerous borrowers. The highest daily issue was 154, the average 70, and 25 new cards were taken out.

THE Kamloops assizes have been adjourned from the 5th to the 9th owing to Mr. Justice Walkem, who will preside, being detained in Kootenay. Mr. Arthur G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, will take the upper country circuit as Crown prosecutor, and Mr. Gordon Hunter, Crown prosecutor, will appear at the New Westminster assizes.

AT a meeting of the officials of the Centennial Methodist church on Wednesday evening, the ladies of the congregation being also present in force, a handsomely engrossed address was presented to the retiring pastor, Rev. J. H. White, the church steward, Mr. Bone, reading the expression of esteem on behalf of himself and his associate workers.

A GOOD attendance and first-class entertainment made the second day of the bazaar of the Young Ladies' Institute, in their hall on View street, a decided success yesterday. The tea served in the refreshment annex was deservedly well patronized. In the evening the military drill given by the class of young ladies was repeated, the exercises proving even more popular than on the first evening. An interesting recitation by Miss Collins and a charming vocal solo by Miss Dolan were part of last evening's programme, and a choice musical selection was given by the Bantley family. The bazaar will be continued to-day, and admission will be free, both afternoon and evening. The military drill will be repeated this evening; the raffles will be drawn, and for a wind-up the goods remaining unsold in the stalls will be auctioned.

New Vancouver Coal Co.

Foreign shipments of coal for the month of May, 1893:

	Tons.
1—Steamer Polar Bear, Alaska	33
2—Steamer Haytian Republic Portland	87
2—Steamer Montserrat, San Francisco	1,492
3—Ship Wachusett, San Pedro	2,467
4—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend	18
5—Steamer Grandholm, San Francisco	1,629
5—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend	50
6—Steamer Bawnmore, San Francisco	3,003
6—Steamer Mogul, Port Townsend	47
10—Steamer Tyee, Port Townsend	70
11—Steamer Willamette, San Francisco	2,776
11—Bark Oregon, San Francisco	2,323
12—Steamer Mogul, Port Townsend	44
12—Bark Wilna, San Pedro	2,431
12—Ship Geo. Skolfield, San Francisco	2,025
15—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend	67
16—Bark Gen'l Fairchild, Wilmington	2,400
18—Steamer Sea Lion, Port Townsend	64
18—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend	50
18—Steamer Tyee, Port Townsend	97
18—Steamer Montserrat, San Francisco	1,452
19—Steamer Grandholm, San Francisco	1,637
20—Steamer Holyoke, Port Townsend	67
22—Steamer Pioneer, Port Townsend	42
22—Ship Louis Walsh, Wilmington	2,325
24—Steamer Mogul, Port Townsend	47
23—Steamer Tacoma, Port Townsend	24
23—Ship Eclipse, San Francisco	2,517
25—Steamer Angelus, Port Townsend	67
27—Steamer Bawnmore, San Francisco	3,017
29—Bark Rufus E. Wood, Wilmington	2,376
30—Steamer Sea Lion, Port Townsend	64
31—Ship India, Los Angeles	2,068
Total	36,866

The shipments for the month of April amounted to 30,096 tons, an increase of 6,770 tons.

THE TACOMA IN PORT.

Passenger Traffic Increasing on the Northern Pacific Steamers—Sealskins From the Arctic.

Wreck of the Russian Corvette Nitiaz—Japanese Officers Give Sealers a Fair Report.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, which left Hongkong May 6, Kobe May 13 and Yokohama May 17, arrived safely at the outer wharf yesterday at 7 a. m. with all well on board and reporting an uncommonly smooth and pleasant trip. As passengers she brought, in the saloon, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. McCandliss and two children, Rev. B. H. Balderston, Mrs. and Miss Schnell, Rev. and Mrs. L. Leitch and child, and Mr. P. A. Kallenborn—the popularity of the line with the travelling public is growing. In the steerage there were 98 Japanese, all save two for Victoria, and 143 Chinese, of whom 43 are left at this port. The steamer had a full cargo, of which this season's tea formed a considerable part, and which also included 11 casks of sealskins, 352 skins, from the schooner Aristis for the owners here. Mails were brought for Victoria, Washington, Oregon, Montana and North Dakota only.

The majority of the cabin passengers are travelling in search of health. Rev. Mr. McCandliss, who with his wife and family will spend several months in the United States, has for some time been a resident of Hainan, China, where he filled the responsible position of medical superintendent of the hospital and at the same time engaged in missionary labors among the native inhabitants. Rev. Mr. Balderston is in charge of the Methodist church at Penang, Straits Settlement, and is now travelling to his boyhood home, on Prince Edward Island, where he will enjoy a long-promised holiday. Another prominent Methodist is Rev. Mr. Leitch, of Shanghai, who, with Mrs. Leitch, will spend a few weeks in Washington, and then continue their trip to Virginia. Mrs. Schnell is the wife of Col. Schnell, of the Chinese army, now acting as instructor in tactics at one of the leading universities. With her daughter Mrs. Schnell will visit the United States, and then go to Germany. Mr. Kallenborn is the well-known Tacoma brewer; he has spent the past three months in Japan, having been a passenger from this port with Capt. J. G. Cox on a recent trip of the Victoria.

Of course the Japanese papers announce the usual number of disasters to craft of all sizes and every character along the imperfectly charted Asiatic coast. The Mino Maru went ashore about 30 miles from Hokodate, on May 15, between Cape Yesan and Cape Blunt, at the eastern entrance to the Straits of Tsugaru, in the locality where the Omi Maru came to grief only a short time ago. The Mino's passengers and cargo were reported saved on May 16, on which date the Banjo Kan left Hakodate to assist the distressed ship, though with very little hope of rescuing her.

About the same date telegraphic word reached Tokyo that the Russian corvette Nitiaz had gone ashore on the Korean coast near Gensan, and that there was no hope of floating her. The accident was attended with the loss of nine lives. A Japanese man-of-war was at once dispatched to the scene, but her report, wired back to Tokyo, was the reverse of encouraging. The bottom of the corvette was found so badly damaged that it was only a few hours before she disappeared.

Of more interest locally is the meagre news of Victoria's sealers in Japan waters—or rather on the outskirts of those waters. When the Tacoma left Yokohama, the schooners Anaconda, Aristis and Emerald's was at that port, the Arctic being at Hakodate, and all the rest of the fleet are sealing. The Arctic was forced back by sickness, having only eleven skins aboard, and three of her men were candidates for hospital treatment. The Hawaiian steamer Alexander at the same time had 1,000 skins and, and another sealer (probably the Henry Dennis) was reported with 1,500 odd.

The special committee appointed at the instance of Mr. Kaino Kozo for investigating means to regulate the movements of foreign sealing vessels in Japanese waters, presented their report, with a draft set of rules, at a meeting of the Marine Product Investigation committee on May 16. The report was considered at length and then tabled until a special meeting on the 16th.

Editorially, the Japanese Mail published the following only a fortnight ago:

"The visit of foreign sealing schooners to Japanese seas has, of late, attracted much attention in this country. A general belief prevails that they carry on their operations within the territorial waters of Japan, and vernacular journals constantly call upon the naval authorities to keep off the poachers. H.I.J.M.'s ship the Katsuragi Kan, which was despatched to make investigations into the movements of the sealers, recently returned to Shinagawa, and her captain presented to the Government a report which is published in the Nichi Nichi Shimbun. According to this document, the captain of the man-of-war thinks that the stories generally circulated about the depredations of foreign sealers are greatly exaggerated. Summarizing what he has been able to gather from charts employed by the schooners, from conversations of their former crews, and from other sources of information, he concludes that the foreign sealers congregate about the middle of March, at a locality distant 150 or 200 nautical miles, approximately, from Kinkasan. In May they begin to move northward along the route of the seals returning to cooler regions. This operation takes the schooners as far to the north as Chishima, whence they turn off in the direction of the Behring Sea, not coming, as a rule, within the territorial waters of Japan in pursuit of seals. The captain of the Katsuragi Kan brings, however, to the notice of his superiors the fact that the crews of these foreign vessels being a rough and unscrupulous set of men, there is danger of their causing much annoyance to the simple inhabitants along the Coast, for although the schooners rarely catch seals within Japanese territorial seas, they not infrequently enter obscure harbors to obtain drinking water and other supplies."

The general news brought by the Tacoma may be summarized in a few short sentences: The news that the Geary law had been sustained created no excitement in China, and was a subject of discussion only among the merchants who read English newspapers and engage in the shipment of Chinamen to America; the laying of a submarine telegraphic cable from Nagasaki to the Goto Islands has been commenced; and Frank Nevilla, U.S. deputy marshal at Nagasaki, has been placed under arrest for complicity in the smuggling of Japanese girls under age to the United States, their destination being Chicago houses of prostitution.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Henry Clews' New York Circular—The Present Condition of Money and Stocks.

Business on the Exchanges—Operators Boldly Working for a Decline in Securities.

Henry Clews' circular dated New York, May 27, says: "So far as respects the local machinery of finance, there has been some improvement of conditions during the week. The further large recovery of the surplus reserves shown in the bank statement of the 20th instant has had a decidedly assuring effect. It meant that, from now until the usual fall demand for currency for moving the crops, the reserves are likely to stand in an unusually strong position, and that when that demand comes, the banks are likely to be well situated for meeting it. The general inference from this is that a reasonable probability is established for the money market maintaining a fairly easy condition henceforth and for the remainder of the year.

"This naturally has an assuring effect, for it favors the probability of holders of sound securities being able to satisfy all their borrowing wants, on good terms, for several months to come. The removal of doubt upon this point is an important gain; but it is not a cure all. There are certain doubtful factors affecting the market; such as the caution and disability of operators after the late severe shock, the tactics of the pessimist traders, the outcome in London of the great Australian failures, the partial depression of business at home, and the weak spots among a class of interior concerns.

"Factors like these must have their influence upon the Stock Market, and may be expected to check a speedy recovery of prices. It would be an exaggeration of their importance to conclude that they legitimately forbid any advance beyond the present level of values. It is to be considered that prices now range but little above the panic level; that the railroads are making good earnings and are likely to continue to do so for some months ahead; that the competing supply of new investments coming upon the market is far below the average and is likely to remain so for some time; that, in periods of low quotations like the present, investors are apt to exchange bonds and other investments for railroad stocks which are relatively cheaper; and that when the London market has recovered from its Australian shock, the demand there for Americans is likely to revive. These facts constitute an element of resiliency which is likely not only to hold transient downward reactions in check, but also to exert a steady lifting force upon prices; and that tendency has been manifest in the improved tone of the market during the last half of this week, both abroad and at home.

"The world's crop prospects have lately shown an improvement highly encouraging. In April a general failure of winter wheat seemed almost inevitable, with the result of a serious deficiency in the supply of that staple. Now, in England and most of the Continental countries, the probabilities favor about an average crop and even Russia affords promise of a leap from a famine yield to a good average output. In this country, wheat shows a recovery from the conditions upon which a crop of 440,000,000 bushels has been predicted, while spring wheat and corn planting are promising favorably. This change may not favor the interests of the speculative holders who are now carrying a large surplus from our last year's wheat crop; but that is a small offset against the universal benefits arising from cheap food the world over.

"The most depressing circumstance with which this centre has at present to contend is found in the state of trade in the interior. This condition seems to have originated almost entirely in the late monetary scare and the attendant collapse of the "industrials." It had been preceded by a sound, conservative and fairly active and profitable condition of trade. The scare suggested by the large gold exports, the drain upon the Treasury gold reserve, and the sharp precautions of our local banks, together caused the Eastern and interior banks to contract their accommodation to customers, and suddenly the financial sky became lowering and black from Maine to California. In this way credit has become suddenly paralyzed in every section; the weak spots in trade, in financing and in banking have been roughly probed, and a large amount of failures have been precipitated. It is safe to say, however, of these suspensions that, in a large majority of the cases, they have not arisen from real insolvency, but from a sudden and more or less indiscriminate withdrawal of the usual credit facilities.

"Considering the severity and the universality of this contraction of credit, the wonder is that its effects in the way of suspensions have not been much more numerous. This evidence of the soundness of the general commercial situation should pass for something with those whose incontinent timidity in lending has done so much towards producing this condition of things. There is evidence enough to show that those fears have exceeded any real occasion; and the true course, at the present stage, for the New York banks to their solvent merchant customers is to make their present large surplus more freely available. The only possible result of a different policy must be to further aggravate a situation already made needlessly severe. The present discrimination against the mercantile community at our large centres may, unless speedily moderated, needlessly bring many more to the verge of suspension. The situation is one that calls for a broad and intelligent comprehension of the real condition of business and for a judgment that understands how to protect the lender by protecting the borrower. A little more of that policy would soon produce a great change in the tone and condition of business throughout the country at large. For the present, we deem it safe to buy moderately of good stocks on the downward turns."

NEW YORK, June 2.—Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union first, 106½ bid; Union sinking funds, 102¾ bid; Centrals, 105⅝ bid; money on call, 2 to 3 per cent. Foreign Exchange posted rates, sterling 487 for sixty days 420 on demand. The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by marked depression and lower prices from London at the opening. The strained condition of banking and commercial credits at the West End, the further exports of gold added to the boldness of those operating for a decline. Wherever it was supposed that long stock could be reached, an attack was made, and not without result. Among the heaviest losses were 3¾ in Louisville and Nashville, and 2 in Rock Island and Lackawanna. The remainder of the list yielded ½ to 1½ per cent. After delivery hour Louisville and Nashville recovered 1⅜ and other stocks ½ to 1 per cent. The rally was due chiefly to purchases to cover short contracts. The sales reached 271,326 shards. The market closed steady in tone. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific 75⅝, Central Pacific 24½, Commercial Cable 27, D. L. & W. 138, D. & R. C. 13, Erie, 17; Wells Fargo, 140; Great Northern pfd., 113½; Missouri Pacific, 35½; Northern Pacific, 13¾; Northern Pacific pfd., 34; Northwest, 106¾; Oregon Vaigation Co., 60; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 18⅝; Texas Pacific, 7½; Union Pacific, 27½; W. U. Telegraph, 81⅝. Bar silver, 82⅝.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour, quiet; barley, steady. Wheat opened steady at ⅜c to ½c advance on foreign buying and local covering, but declined 1c to 1⅛c on weaker cables, increased receipts and small clearances, a weaker west and a failure at Chicago. Closing prices: June, 73⅞c; July, 75⅝c; Sept., 78⅜c; Dec., 82⅜c. Hops, dull, firm and unchanged.

LONDON, June 2.—Markets dull and unchanged. Coffee, dull and steady. Sugar, firmer but dull; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugals, 96° test, 4⅛c.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Cattle slow, 10c. @ 15c. lower. Hogs active, and 10c. higher. Sheep active and steady at 10c. higher. Lambs, $5 25 @ $7.

WELCOMED TO ST. LUKE'S.

St. Luke's church and school were decorated yesterday to receive the Bishop and Miss Perrin. There were several clergymen with the rector to receive the Bishop. Divine service was conducted by the Archdeacon, assisted by Rev. Canon Paddon, Rev. F. E. Wilson and Rev. T. G. Lipscomb. Afterwards the Bishop received the following address, which was read by Mr. J. W. Tolmie:

To the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Columbia:

We, the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Luke's and St. Michael's (Cedar Hill Parish), on behalf of the congregations, desire to welcome Your Lordship to the diocese, where, we hope, you may be long spared to administer the sacred functions pertaining to the holy office of Bishop.

In common with the congregations of the diocese, we feel deeply grateful to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in giving us a diocesan so eminently adapted for the Colonial Episcopate and evidently fitted to take up the mantle laid down by your wearied and justly esteemed predecessor.

Your Lordship can rely on our faithfulness and respect, which may recall the happy association of St. Luke's beyond the sea, but we shall always endeavor to maintain the bond which must ever unite children of the church with their Right Reverend Father in God.

(Signed) M. C. BROWNE, M.A., Rector.
SIMON F. TOLMIE,
A. T. GAY-ELL,
H. A. KING,
LOFTUS BROWNE,
Churchwardens of Cedar Hill Parish.

His Lordship replied in pleasing terms, and expressed much satisfaction at making the acquaintance of the Cedar Hill congregations. He hoped to be often with them, and expressed a deep interest in their welfare. Afterwards the following address was read by the president of the Girls' Society, Miss Alice King;

To Miss Perrin:

DEAR MADAM:—We, the girls of St. Luke's, take the earliest opportunity of giving you a hearty welcome to this new country, and hope the new friends you will make may in some degree compensate for those whom you left in the land of your birth.

We were pleased when told months ago the new Bishop would be accompanied by a sister devoted to church work, and then resolved to ask you, on your first visit to Cedar Hill, to become our patroness, and permit us to call our young society "Miss Perrin's Guild."

We shall always try to promote the objects in view, and meet your expectations; and truly do we wish the ladies of this diocese may not be less in your esteem and affection than those you parted for a cause which has ever taken England's best daughters to the mission field.

Signed on behalf of the society.

ALICE KING, President.
ADELAIDE POLLOCK, Vice-President.
DAISY MERINE, Treasurer.
EMILY BROWNE, Secretary.

The Bishop replied for Miss Perrin, who did not think the present name should be altered, and said the girls of St. Luke's might count on Miss Perrin's sympathy and support in the usual way. Introductions and refreshments terminated a happy afternoon.

PACIFIC MAIL REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The report of the operations of the Pacific Steamship company for the year ending April 30, 1893, shows the total earnings to have been $4,118,473.98, and the total expenses $4,175,241.61, leaving a net loss of $56,740.68. In a letter accompanying the report President Gould says that the unfavorable showing is due in the first place to the quarantine at Panama during the cholera scare last autumn, and since the termination on February 1 last of the contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama railroad companies, the company has been shut off almost entirely from any participation on the business between New York and American ports on the Pacific. This, of course, has reduced the earnings heavily, while the reduction in expenses will only begin to show from the present time, as the operations of the company's fleet could not be reduced immediately. Gould, in closing, reiterates his determination of resigning the presidency owing to the demands on his time from other corporations. The board of directors will meet on Friday and organize, by the election of C. P. Huntington as president, in place of George J. Gould.

DIVISIONAL Court sits on Monday, June 12, to hear an appeal in the case of Clarke v. Eholt.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Good Templars' Picnic at Nanaimo—Horse Commits Suicide at Kaslo.

Thompson River at Its Highest Point—News From the Interior.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 1.—Rev. J. F. Betts was presented with a handsome clock by the members of his congregation on Tuesday evening, during a farewell at-home to Mr. and Mrs. Betts.

During May 1411 names were placed on the voters' list. The Court of Revision will be held in August.

The Boston Realty Co. has purchased the McCormick block, next to the Cosmopolitan, the price paid being $19,500.

A large number of people took in the Templar's excursion to Nanaimo to-day.

Two vagrants, Grant and Lake, were fined $50 or two months, twenty-four hours being allowed them to get the money. C. Cheeler, and D. Pollett were fined $8 each for fighting.

The bark Blairhoyle was towed out to sea last night.

The Atlantic express left at 10:45 a.m. to-day, as per the new schedule.

R. E. Palmer, C.E., and G. D. Corrigan, C.E., have entered into partnership

Captain Tower, of Victoria, is in the city.

A C.P.R. weekly refrigerator car service was commenced to-day.

R. L. Causton, manager of the B. C. Cattle company, left for the interior yesterday.

R. G. Tatlow is at the Van Winkle mine to be present at the wash-up.

H. A. Lavell, barrister, has started in business for himself.

Mrs. W. F. Topping and family came from Victoria yesterday to permanently reside here.

VANCOUVER, June 2.—The store of C. E. Tisdale, gunsmith, Cordova street, was burglarized on Thursday morning. The thieves smashed the windows in the back door, crawled through the "burglar-proof" bars, and after picking out two expensive rifles, a shotgun and a combined shotgun or rifle, a number of Colt's revolvers, and a score or so of pocket knives, made their escape.

R. E. Leonard and Miss Elizabeth Watson were married in St. Paul's church yesterday. The service was choral. Rev. E. P. Flewelling performed the ceremony.

At a meeting of the Council of South Vancouver a letter was received from the Government saying that, according to promise, it would grant an additional $3,000 for the improvement of roads through lot 301. T. M. Thomas' contracts for cutting hills at the North Arm and New Westminster roads and ditching and draining on the North Arm road, $2,895, was accepted. Mr. Thomas' contract for graveling Centre road, $189 per cubic yard, was also accepted. The telephone company refused to move their poles on Westminster road, which the South Vancouver Council claim were wrongfully in place there.

The Kanaka Bar Gold Dredging Co. are to commence operations soon at Kanaka bar near the C.P.R. cantilever bridge. Their plan is to seek the gold at the bottom of the Fraser river in the vicinity by means of a patient centrifugal pump. The company are confident of big returns. Among the trustees are Messrs. R. A. Anderson, W. H. Goodwin and C. S. Bailey. The venture is occasioning considerable talk and interest in this city.

Miss Swan is severing her connection with the hospital, after four years of faithful and efficient service.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters have protested against Contractor McGillivray's alleged keeping of his men at work ten hours a day, contrary to agreement.

George Butler, C Foley, J. Brown and Aaron Uptaker, were naturalized by Judge Bole yesterday. His Honor said, in reference to wholesale naturalization, that personally he had no desire to have the country flooded with foreigners of an objectionable class, dut he had to carry out the law. The only remedy was to have the law changed.

Miss Jean Macfie, formerly assistant superintendent in the Grace Hospital, Detroit, took charge of the Vancouver Hospital yesterday.

The committee are hard at work raising funds for the Dominion Day celebration and are meeting with good success. The committee is an active one and will be sure to have triumphant success.

Fifty-four candidates are writing on the examinations for entrance to the high school, Mr. W. Burns, inspector, being presiding manager.

The Ven. Archdeacon MacKay, who has officiated at Christ Church during the last three weeks, has returned to Prince Albert.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 1.—J. E. Wize shipped 100,000 bricks to Vancouver to be used in the erection of the new court house.

The chain gang are employed at present in cutting down the dead broom on the vacant lots, which threatened serious damage to neighboring property should the dry bush be set on fire.

Wm. Brymner, the well-known Canadian artist, arrived from Montreal to-day and will be the guest of his brother, G. D. Brymner, for a short time. Mr. Brymner's visit to the Pacific coast is for the purpose of painting some of the noted scenery of the province.

Frank Stirsky has patented a burglar alarm clock, which is said to be a remarkably ingenious invention. The patent was issued on the 4th of May, and Stirsky is already negotiating for the sale of his very useful device.

There was nothing new in the diphtheria situation to-day. It appears that two new cases were reported in the West End yesterday, but they are not serious. It was rumored that the contagion was brought to Burnaby from Moodyville, but Constable Calby, who was in the city to-day, flatly denies this.

Last night there was constituted a branch of the order of Pythian Sisters. The organizer was Mrs. C. Robertson, Deputy Supreme Chief, of Tacoma. Twenty-five ladies were enrolled as members, all of whom were present. The name of the lodge is "Calonthy No 1," and the following officers were elected and installed; P. C., Mrs. Blakeley; M. E., C., Mrs. Cooksley; E. S., Mrs. T. Ackerman; J., Mrs. Harling; M. L., Mrs. Stacey; M. of R. and S., Mrs. A. E. Campbell; M. of S., Mrs. Leberry.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 2.—Rev. E. B. Chestnut has arrived from St. Catherines, Ont., to assume the pastorate of Knox church, Sapperton.

A correspondent writing from Chilliwack says la grippe is prevalent in that village and vicinity, several of the cases being serious. Among the worst sufferers are A. M. Nelson, Isaac Kipp and J. Reece.

The fish dealers are shipping East all the salmon they can get hold of. The run has been steadily improving for some days.

There was nothing new in the diphtheria situation to-day, and, so far as is known, there are no new cases. A child named Canton died yesterday. The family lately came to this city from Port Moody.

The board of school trustees have decided to allow the west side school to remain closed another week.

The current in the river is so strong at present that two tugs are required to tow a heavy boom of logs from the mouth of the river to the city.

Claude E. Holt, of the Land Registry office, who has been absent on sick leave for several months, will leave Collingwood for Westminster on Wednesday next. Mr. Holt has lately joined the army of benedicts and will bring his bride home to British Columbia.

Rev. E. Robson and Mrs. Robson were presented with a farewell address last night by the congregation of the Central Methodist church. Accompanying the address was a handsome picture of the late Premier, Hon. John Robson. The presentation deeply moved Rev. Mr. Robson, wno returned thanks for Mrs. Robson and himself in feeling language. Rev. Mr. Robson carries with him to Victoria the best wishes of his many friends in the Royal City.

Hon. J. C. Patterson visited the city today and was met by Mayor Curtis, G. E. Corbould, M.P., and others. After lunch a hasty glance was taken of the city, including the drill shed, and the result of the hon. gentleman's visit will be that the Royal City will soon have a drill building which will meet all requirements. Before leaving Hon. Mr. Patterson said: "Next year, I hope to return to Westminster and then lay the corner-stone of a handsome new drill shed."

A public meeting was held to-night to discuss the advisability of raising $12,000 to improve and enlarge the market buildings. A by-law will probably be submitted to the people, but there is a diversity of opinion on the scheme.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 1.—The following have been elected officers of Centennial lodge, I.O.O.F.: N.G., J. Lowry; V.G., Otto Wolf; Rec. Sec., G. Cavalsky; Cor. Sec., E. Pannell; Treas., J. N. Brittancourt. The lodge will hold an open meeting on June 17.

Bishop Perrin will be tendered a reception in St. Paul's Institute, Monday evening, June 19, by the congregation of St. Paul's church.

The foreign coal shipments for May of the N. V. C. Co. amount to 36,866 tons; Wellington, 13,946; and East Wellington, 2,582 tons.

The Royal Templars of the Province held their annual picnic here to-day. Several hundred visitors were present from Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. In the afternoon addresses were given by J. C. Brown, M.P.P.; Rev. Mr. Lorimer, Rev. D. A. McRae. An enjoyable day was spent in the park. Occasional rain showers somewhat marred the day's enjoyment. The Mainland visitors returned on the steamer City of Nanaimo at 8 p.m.; the Victoria contingent left on a special train at 9 p.m.

The following have been elected officers of Black Diamond lodge, I.O.O.F.: Nicholas Milburn, N.G; — Dennis, V.G.; W. H. Morton, secretary, and J. Crossan, treasurer.

REVELSTOKE.

REVELSTOKE, May 31.—The change of time on the C. P. R. will bring the trains in here during the night and morning. No. 2 from Vancouver, is timed for 4:20, and No. 1, for 21:30. The Lytton has usually left here at 3 a.m., and as yet no notice has been given of a change in time. This will compel passengers who are going down the Columbia to remain in town for almost twenty-four hours after their arrival. Should a change be made and the boats leave on the arrival of the train from the West, the hotels here will be deprived of the most lucrative part of the business.

The Columbia arrived up on Monday instead of the Lytton. The change was made on account of the trip of President Van Horne to the mining country down the river. Instead of the Columbia leaving at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, she waited till 10 a.m. for the arrival of No. 2, which had the President's party on board.

W. E. Losee and J. M. Douglas, both of Victoria, arrived up last week, and after remaining about town for three or four days left for the Big Bend with three pack horses heavily laden. These gentlemen were very reticent as to their outfit; they were in search of something which, if obtained, will add materially to their wealth. They expect to be away over a month.

The dining car which has run in here every day leaves to-night for the West, owing to the change in time table.

ASHCROFT.

ASHCROFT, June 1.—The Fraser river, at Quesnelle, rose nine inches since yesterday. The Thompson also rose. The weather is showery north, but clear here. At Soda Creek the Fraser has been rising for the last few days, but is not yet as high as two weeks ago. The Thompson river is rising, and is now at the highest point this year.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

Captain Davies is down from the Bonanza ranch on the Kootenay. He reports that the water is up to last year's high-water mark, and fearing his pastures may overflow he has decided to move his cattle to the hills.

On Sunday last a horse belonging to George Hughes was taken very sick with the cholic. The men in charge of the stables applied the usual remedies, but the horse did not seem to get any better, and after suffering for a time he deliberately walked out into the bay and committed suicide by drowning.

As a runaway horse came dashing along Front street on Friday afternoon, M. Fitzwilliams noticed a little child in the street just in front of the house, and without a moment's delay sprang in front of the horse, seized and rescued the child, but was himself struck by a single-tree that was attached to the harness, the blow breaking his right arm just above the elbow.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, June 2.—Mr. James Dalby, wife and family, are at the Quamichan hotel.

J. Welch shot another panther last week at Cowichan lake, and several bear have fallen to the rifles of the hunters around the lake.

A. Sadler, C. H. Dickie, and J. B. McDonald travelled to Victoria on Tuesday's train.

E. W. Shaw and J. O'Reilly went down to Victoria by Tuesday's train.

D. McIntyre, Major Mutter, Miss Shaw (England), E. W. Shaw, B. W. Pearse, C. H. Chambers, and — Stewart arrived from Victoria on Wednesday last, and Mr. Pierce and party left the same day for Cowichan lake, by the stage, on a fishing excursion.

Charley Wilson, an Indian of Kuper Island, was charged at the Court house yesterday (Thursday), before H. O. Wellburn and F. H. Maitland-Dougall, J.'s P., with stealing blankets in April last from an old Kuper Island Indian named John Esteemet. He was convicted and sent up to Nanaimo gaol for six months with hard labor.

F. H. Price came up from Victoria, Mrs. McIntyre, J. Twilton, G. B. Ordano, and B. Dobson went down to Victoria on this morning's train.

CLOVERDALE.

CLOVERDALE, May 30.—Most of the excitement caused by the muddled state of the municipality books has died away and everything is going on as usual, all seemingly well pleased with the result of the audit by Mr. J. Peirson.

There has been plenty of rain this week. A splendid social and concert was given in the Methodist church here last night. The profits, about $50, are for the organ fund. The Methodist minister here, Rev. Mr. Hicks, made his good-bye address at the social, as he left to assume his duties at Maple Ridge. He was much esteemed by almost everyone in Surrey, and it is with deep regret that they see him go. Rev. Mr. Bowell, late of Chilliwack, succeeds him here.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

Fresh mining locations are being constantly recorded and those already obtained are being energetically developed with satisfactory results. The Spokane and Great Northern Milling Co. have made a rich strike on the Elk Horn, one of the famous Providence group. The new strike shows remarkably fine, ranging 1,184, 1,147, 261, 90, 137 and 74 ounces of silver and averaging $10 per ton of gold. The Bonanza ore body is fully four feet wide. Several thousand dollars worth of ore are in sight. In the twelve-foot Discovery shaft six men can take out $500 worth of ore per day, and production can be increased as room is made for the engagement of more labor. This and other claims of the company now in course of development will pay their own expenses for present working, thus proving the value of their other numerous and promising properties. As the S. & G. N. M. Co. is only one of many operating in this hardly known region with most satisfactory results, the wealth of this section must be almost fabulous, and an era of prosperity is dawning that will outshine the Cariboo excitement as the sun outshines the moon.

TELEPHONE POLES APPROVED.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Beaven in the chair, and Ald. Styles, Bragg, Belyea, McTavish, Henderson, McKillican, Munn and Baker also present.

ALD. BELYEA moved the resolution published yesterday, declaring the poles erected by the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co. to have been so erected with the approval of the City Council; and further, that such other poles as may be erected under the supervision of the city surveyor shall be deemed to be so erected with the approval of the Council.

The resolution carried without any material alteration.

ALD. BRAGG'S resolution, authorizing the immediate construction of a sidewalk along the south side of Oak Bay avenue, between Cadboro Bay road and Foul Bay road, the cost to be paid out of the general fund, pending collection under the Local Improvement by-law, was ruled out of order by the Mayor, as in contravention of the municipal by-laws.

ALD. BRAGG said there seemed to be something radically wrong with the local improvement system, if in cases like this, where people were willing to pay for a sidewalk, they would have to go all summer without it.

It being discovered that the Local Improvement by-law for this work had not been passed all its stages, it was taken up, reconsidered and finally passed.

The Council adjourned to meet again this evening.

THE HEAVENS IN JUNE.

Venus, in theory, is an evening star, but hardly so if judged by her visibility to the naked eye. During the month she keeps quite close to the sun, passing the meridian fifty-two minutes after the sun on the 15th, and one hour and thirteen minutes on the 30th. She is at perihelion on the 25th, and sets at 8:47 p.m. on the 15th and 8:57 p.m. on the 30th. The sun is gaining on Mars so that the planet will soon be lost in the evening twilight. The times of setting are 9:42 p. m. on the 15th and 9:14 p. m on the 30th. Jupiter is a prominent morning star, and rises at 2:15 a.m. on the 15th and 1:25 on the 30th. Saturn is past the meridian before 8 o'clock in the evening. Its time of meridian passage is 6:49 p.m. on the 15th. It is in quadrature with the sun on the 27th, when it will pass the meridian at 6 o'clock and set at midnight. On the 8th the planet ceases its retrograde motion and assumes its stationary aspect. It soon begins its direct motion, and it takes until September 15 for it to reach that point from which it began to retrograde January 22. Saturn, Arcturus and Spica form a beautiful isosceles triangle, of which the line joining Saturn and Spica forms the base, and the lines joining Arcturus with Saturn and Spica form the equal sides.—Post-Intelligencer.

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—U.S. Commissioner Sawyer is engaged in hearing testimony in the cases of the seven Chinese, recently smuggled into the United States by way of Victoria. The attorneys for the defence protest that each case must be tried on its own merits. It is apparent that a hard fight is going to be made to secure the release of the Chinese. Assistant District Attorney Witter believes that all the men will be ordered to be deported. Should such an order bo made, an appeal will be most likely taken to the Circuit court.

MILLS' INTENTIONS.

WINNIPEG, June 1. — (Special) — Hon. David Mills passed through the city yesterday, having been summoned by a telegram urgently requesting him to return East. He expressed his regret that he would be unable to speak to the members of the Liberal club during the trip, but stated that it was his intention to return in August or September on a special tour, when he will deliver addresses in this city and the cities of the Coast on the leading questions of the day.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

Notes on the Way to the Famous Mines of Lightning and Williams Creek.

Hydraulic Mines of the Quesnelle and Horsefly—Fine Ranches and Rich Mines.

(From our own Correspondent.)

STANLEY, Cariboo District, May 19.—Your correspondent awoke on a fine Sunday morning and found himself in Ashcroft, chiefly noted as the headquarters of the British Columbia Express Co. After breakfast I took a stroll through the town, bent on seeing the sights. This did not take me long. The principal attraction claiming attention is the great brown hills, rising with monotonous barrenness on all sides. Nothing grows on these hills but sage brush and wild mustard, with here and there a few lonesome looking fir trees. The soil in the vicinity is rich, and where water can be got, vegetation is profuse. There are a few pretty gardens in the town, notably that of Mr. Tingley. On the whole, Ashcroft is a very "dry" town, especially on Sundays, the proprietor of the only hotel having a very wholesome respect for the Provincial liquor law. A new hotel (Ashcroft's greatest need) is being built, and it is generally understood that Messrs. John Glassey and Mark Eagleson will be its proprietors, which, if true, will insure its being first-class.

Monday morning dawned bright and warm, and gave promise of a pleasant drive. Six o'clock is the time for the stage to leave Ashcroft, but some time before that hour the little town is astir, and the merchants have all opened their stores. All aboard is shouted, crack goes the whip, good-byes are said, the horses plunge and tug, and we are off for Cariboo sharp on time, the ribbons being handled by Mr. Tingley, the genial manager of the Express Co. On my remarking that we had lost no time in getting away, Mr. Tingley said, "yes, the C.P.R. and the steamboats were occasionally delayed for a day or two, but the B. C. Express Co. were never behind time." It might here be noted that although the past winter was one of the severest and a greater quantity of snow fell than for years past, the stage company never missed a trip and mails invariably arrived at Barkerville within a few hours of schedule time.

Among the passengers up were Mr. Arthur Stevenson, Government superintendent of roads and bridges. His present mission was to locate a road into the Forks of the Quesnelle and Horsefly country. Loo Chu Fan, well known along the road as a prospector and merchant at Barkerville, and probably better known in the law courts of the Province as a member of the Kwong Lee Co., in which pastime he has spent a couple of good sized fortunes, was also one of the passengers.

There is very little change in the appearance of the country until after Cache Creek is passed. Then the hills become more wooded and look greener and fresher. The first stop is made at Mundorf's (twenty miles), where fresh horses are taken, and the thirsty passengers may liquidate. This is a favorite stopping place with the freighters.

We arrived at Clinton in time for dinner, and were met by "Mine Host" Smith, of the Clinton house, who smilingly asked all to "take a little something with me, gentlemen," before partaking of the more solid refreshment in the dining-room. Two of our passengers left us at Clinton, and being rather tired of balancing myself on the dickey (the little seat on top) I concluded to keep Chu Fan company on the inside. We were the only inside passengers, but managed to get along very comfortably together. We kept up a very animated conversation for most of the afternoon, but I feel sure that neither knew what the other was talking about. Some twelve miles north of Clinton the road passes near to what is known as "The Chasm." As the stage stops to change horses about half a mile further down the road, I was enabled to have a peep at this the most interesting place on the road. It almost makes one dizzy to look down into this hole, on both sides of which the wall rises perpendicularly for nearly a thousand feet. The tallest trees appear no larger than small shrubs. After a look at this place, one might easily believe in the hollowness of everything earthly, and that in this one particular spot the bottom had fallen out. Horses being changed, we are on the road again, with a drive of 22 miles ahead of us to the 83-Mile House, which place we reach at 8 in the evening, and find awaiting us a good supper (wild goose and fixin's) and a good bed for the night. Here we overtook Mr. Drummond and ladies, who were travelling by easy stages with their own team, on their way to his ranch in the Chilcoten country.

Five-thirty the next morning found us on the road again, with another glorious day for travelling. Mr. Tingley has deserted us, but his place is taken by an equally good whip in the person of Mr. William Parker. Chu Fan having raised some objections to my singing, I left him the undisputed right of the inside and took a seat on the box. After driving some 15 miles we came to Bridge Creek hill, the scene of the stage robbery some two years ago, when Mr. Parker yielded to the persuasive arguments of a 44 calibre Winchester, and gave up several thousand dollars. It is a lonesome looking spot, and, although as a boy I was generally considered bold and forward, I am rather inclined to think I should not have looked down the muzzle of that gun half as long as did Mr. Parker, who succeeded in bamboozling the knight of the road out of a considerable sum.

We stopped for dinner at Mr. Able's, 111 Mile House, where we had the best meal on the whole stage route, the kind-hearted lady of the house herself doing the cooking. The road, shortly after leaving here, skirts along Lake La Hache. Numerous fine farms are passed in this valley, and the fields are bright and green with the new grass and grains, just pushing their heads above the well-tilled ground.

We reached the 134 Mile House at 2:40 p.m. At this place the express company have a fine ranch, a wagon shop, harness shop, and blacksmith shop, under the management of Mr. Morrison, ex-M.P.P. for Cariboo. Here the express company manufacture everything necessary for the maintenance of their stage line.

Sixteen more miles, through an open rolling valley, brought us to the 150 Mile House, the halfway station between Ashcroft and Barkerville, where we put up for the night.

We arrived here one day too late for a surprise party and dance. However, although we were not able to attend, we saw some of the remains of the dance, or, rather, the dancers, who were lying about too tired to return home. This may be accounted for by the fact that they were men up in years. The younger men and ladies had all left.

Here Mr. Stevenson left. It is the intention of the Government to build a good wagon road from some point on the stage line into the Horsefly country and forks of the Quesnelle, and Mr. Stevenson has been detailed to take a run through the district to find out the shortest and best route. He went in from the 150 by the old Horsefly trail, and on his way out will come to the 108 Mile House. He took one Indian with him.

Very little has as yet been done on any of the mines tributary to the 150 Mile House.

Mr. Harper was on his way to his claim on the Horsefly, and expects to do considerable work there this year.

The South Fork (Quesnelle) Hydraulic Co. have laid 500 feet of piping 18 inches wide, three large monitors have been set, and work will be commenced immediately.

The Victoria Hydraulic Co. have shifted their entire plant from the South Fork of Quesnelle to Keithly Point on the North Fork; they now have some sixteen men working on a new ditch, and it was expected that work would be finished this week. The new saw mill of the company has been finished, and will be able to turn out lumber enough to supply the country.

Mr. Hobson, manager of the Discovery claim, on the Horsefly creek, has been calling for tenders for ditching seven miles and laying lead pipes one and a half miles. It is generally thought that this claim is very rich, and if expectations are realized, something like the good old days for Cariboo will come again.

Besides the mines that are already working, there are a dozen or more old miners prospecting on the Horsefly, and it is thought that considerable development work will be done this year.

Messrs. Grey & Kennedy are on the South Fork of the Quesnelle, with a diving outfit, prospecting the river to its mouth. They have staked off a couple of prospects and are now surveying to get water.

Three miles above Quesnelle, at Hopeville, the Wah Lu Co. (hydraulic) have commenced work for the season, and have a good force of water on.

The cattle in this vicinity nearly all wintered well, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, but the supply of cut feed was almost entirely consumed. Messrs. Veith & Borland, proprietors of the 150-Mile House, did not lose a head, owing to their constant attention. In the Chilcoten District, however, the loss was very great, as the snow came so quickly and was so deep that it was impossible to get the cattle down to the feeding stations.

At three o'clock the next morning we were again bowling along the road, and reached Soda Creek shortly before eight. From here on to Quesnelle the road is lined with good ranches, the finest on the whole route. The principal of these are P. C. Dunlevy's; Australian (Messrs. Downs and Oleson), who have nearly 400 acres under cultivation; Mr. Bohannon's ranch, and the splendid farm of Mr. A. D. McInnis.

At the Alexandria ranch (Mr. McInnis'), Sheriff Stevenson boarded the stage, and travelled with us as far as Quesnelle. The sheriff is on his annual tour, collecting taxes and issuing licenses.

Mr. Sampson, the inventor of a patent process for catching float and fine gold, passed through Quesnelle en route to the Nation river two weeks ago, with machinery, men and supplies. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sampson and her maid, also by Dr. Fissiault, who is the gentleman furnishing the necessary funds for the enterprise. The expedition will proceed by boats from the mouth of the Quesnelle to Giscombe Portage; from there they will have to pack seven miles to Crooked Lake. At this point they will have to construct boats to carry them to McLeod's Lake, and then pack into Nation River. Mr. Sampson has with him 15 French-Canadians and 20 Indians. Horses and cattle will follow shortly.

From Quesnelle to the end of the route a new driver takes command of the stage, in the person of Mr. Alexander Locke, more commonly known as Sandy, who is noted chiefly for his careful driving, the joyous way in which he announces his arrival at the various stopping places, and as being one of the most good-natured and jolliest men on the route. The roads from here on were very heavy, and considerable work is necessary to put them in first-class shape, nevertheless the stage reached its destination in good time. Shortly after noon the little town of Stanley was reached, and your correspondent, having arrived at his destination, here left the stage, leaving Chu Fan to the undisputed right of both seat and a half interest in the box.

CAJ.

ONLY ONE CARRIED.

Voting on the four by-laws, yesterday, to increase the city debt by borrowing on debentures the sum of $825,000 was carried on quietly, with even less interest than usual. The vote cast was comparatively small. Only one of the by-laws was carried—that to borrow $85,000 for educational purposes. The Sewerage, Park, and Electric Light by-laws were defeated badly. Following is a detailed statement of the vote:

SEWERAGE BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	79	216
Central ward	32	93
South ward	75	126
Total	186	435

Majority against, 249.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	111	196
Central ward	40	89
South ward	84	121
Total	235	406

Majority against, 171.

EDUCATIONAL BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
North ward	194	131
Central ward	60	71
South ward	104	102
Total	358	304

Majority for, 54.

PARK BY-LAW.

	For.	Against
North ward	81	218
Central ward	34	95
South ward	78	124
Total	193	437

Majority against, 254.

NEW YORK, June 2—Thomas A. Allen, of Ferguson, Mo., and William Sachtelben, of Alton, Ills, at 5 o'clock this evening finished a bicycle trip around the world, which was begun in the summer of 1890. They started from St. Louis, Mo., and wheeling to this city, took passage for Liverpool. They travelled through the British Isles, France, Italy and Turkey. They crossed Asia and at Yokohama boarded a steamship for Vancouver. Then they proceeded for San Francisco, where they arrived December 22 of last year. In the latter part of March they reached St. Louis and made a visit to their homes. After a rest of a few weeks they started to ride to this city to wind up the trip.

KINGSTON, June 2.—According to information gleaned the removal of the canal tells against Ogdensburg has not resulted in diverting trade to any appreciable extent, if at all, from the Canadian to the United States side.

CIVIC SALARIES IN DANGER.

Alderman Baker Moves for a General Reduction of Ten Per Cent.

The Matter Held Over for a Larger Meeting of the Council.

The City Council met last evening, there being present Mayor Beaven, presiding, Ald. McKillican, Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Henderson, Munn and Baker.

The Building Inspector reported that the contractors, Thomas & Glover, had completed the new health office in the market grounds. The report was adopted.

The estimates by-law was considered in committee. When the appropriations for civic officials were reached,

ALD. BAKER advocated a general reduction of salaries by taking a percentage off the pay of everyone receiving more than $80 a month, and also that a number of the officials should be dismissed, as he considered that there were some who were not required. As it would not look well for the aldermen to raise their own salaries and reduce those of the officials, he thought the aldermen should forego their increase for this year. The revenue not providing enough funds for the street work required, he saw no other course than the one suggested. He therefore moved a reduction of ten per cent. on the salary of $2,000 of the Treasurer and Collector.

While Ald. Baker was speaking, Ald. Bragg and Styles left the meeting.

ALD. BELYEA said that Ald. Baker had waited until his own salary as alderman was carried, and then moved the reduction. He would not consent to the motion unless Ald. Baker first had the aldermen's pay reduced.

ALD. BAKER thereupon moved that the aldermen's indemnity be reduced to $200, the former figure, in place of $400.

THE MAYOR pointed out that the aldermen's indemnity was fixed by by-law, which could not be dealt with at this stage.

ALD. MUNN thought it was too late to deal with the civic officials' salaries for this year, as five months had already passed.

ALD. BELYEA said he did not like the appearance of things here to-night. He wished to speak out boldly, and would ask Ald. Baker where were his first and second lieutenants, Ald. Bragg and Ald. Styles, at this important time. Ald. Baker's object, apparently, was to fire the shot, and place the rest of the aldermen present in a false position.

ALD. BAKER disclaimed any knowledge of the reasons for the absence of Ald. Bragg and Styles. To show that he wished everything to be fair and above board, he would ask that the Estimates by-law be laid over until another and larger meeting, and he therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress.

This was agreed to.

The by-law respecting the raising of revenue by means of licenses, road tax and dog tax, was taken up and considered in committee. This is a consolidation, moved by Ald. McKillican, of all the present by-laws.

Reports from the Finance committee were presented and adopted. One of these included $200 to be paid to John Dooley for the right to drain through his property at Spring Ridge, thereby saving a large expenditure in rock excavation.

The Council adjourned at 10:10 o'clock.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

A GREAT MILE DASH.

The expectation that the mile dash, for a purse of $100 offered by W. S. Chambers, at the Victoria Driving Park yesterday would be an event of more than ordinary interest, was fully realized. The day being beautifully fine there was a good attendance of spectators. There were three starters, Hooker, Murphy and Rifton, the fourth horse expected not entering. Hooker went to the fence soon after the start and thus was out of the race, but a splendid contest took place between Murphy and Rifton, who ran side by side the whole distance, urged on by whip and spur, and amidst great excitement Murphy finished winner by about half a length. Rifton went lame just after the finish and consequently the match race with Roanoke, three-eights of a mile and repeat for $500 a side, could not be run.

THE RACE IS OFF.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR:—After waiting for several days since posting my forfeit, without any prospect of the money being covered, and as my mare, Mollie Cooper, is still feeling the effects of her long illness, I have determined to withdraw her from the track and turn her out to grass for the remainder of the season.

JOSEPH H. BROWN.

ISONOMY'S WINNING SONS.

Of the first three colts in the Two Thousand Guineas, Isonomy had the credit of producing two, Isinglass and Ravensbury only a little later first and second respectively in the great Derby. Isinglass, owned by Mr. McCalmont, is a bay colt by Isonomy—Deadlock, and was unbeaten as a two-year-old, though he only started thrice, in the Maiden Plate at Newmarket Second Spring, beating ten others; the New Stakes at Ascot, in a field of ten, where Ravensbury ran third; and in the Middle Park Plate, where he led home a field of fifteen, which included both the second and third in the Two Thousand. Ravensbury went to the post five times as a two-year-old, but only landed one race, the Breeders' Produce, at Liverpool, in July. He is a bay colt by Isonomy—Penitent, and belongs to Mr. C. D. Rose. Raeburn, third in the Two Thousand, and third in the Derby, is a bay colt by St. Simon—Mowerina and is owned by the Duke of Portland. As a two-year-old he was stripped half-a-dozen times, and in three races was successful. He won the Stud Produce at Newmarket in July, also the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, where he had only two opponents and started at 9 to 4 on, and won the Boscawen Stakes when it was 6 to 4 on him at the post.

ATHLETICS.

CINDER PATH FOR NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 1.—(Special)—A citizens' committee has been appointed to co-operate with the City Council in carrying out the improvements necessary to make the public park on Comox road a thoroughly good athletic ground. The balance of nearly $200 from the Queen's Birthday celebration is to be devoted to the construction of a first-class cinder path.

BILLIARDS.

IVES IMPROVING.

LONDON, June 1.—In the international billiard match at Henley's Circus, Ives did magnificent work this evening. He got the balls jammed and scored 1,540 points in one run. His play throughout the evening, moreover, was neater and steadier than before since the beginning of the match. The score now is: Ives, still playing, 4,001; Roberts, 3,484.

CRICKET.

VANCOUVER CLUB'S FIXTURES.

VANCOUVER, June 1.—(Special)—The Vancouver Cricket Club have arranged two matches for Saturday next; with Langley at Langley, and with the Brockton Point club and Colts. The Langley team will be: Saunders, Deane, Townley, Mahon, Hamilton, LeMaistre, Maxwill, Nelson, Sewell, Coleman and Coles. The fixtures for the season are: June 3, Langley at Langley; June 10, Westminster at Vancouver; June 24, Westminster at Westminster; July 1, Victoria at Vancouver; July 22, Westminster at Vancouver; August 12, Victoria at Victoria; August 19, Westminster at Westminster.

BILLIARDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

LONDON, June 2.—In the International billiard match between Ives and Roberts, Ives, the American champion, this evening resumed his play on the balls which he got jammed at the mouth of a pocket last night. When he laid down his cue last night he was in the midst of a run in which he had already scored 1,540 points, and had brought his total up to 4,001. This evening he continued cannoning on the balls wedged at the mouth of the pocket until he had brought his total up to 5,000. He then broke. In breaking the balls up, Ives first pocketed Roberts' ball and then placed his own ball in the balk. He is expected to open to-morrow with an intentional miss. During Ives' play many sarcastic and unfavorable comments were made by the spectators nearest the table. The majority of those present, however, applauded the American repeatedly throughout the match. Ives' style has been widely different from Roberts'. The Englishman plays for the pockets as often as for cannons, while Ives confines his game mostly to cannons.

LONDON, June 2.—It has been arranged that Roberts shall begin the play to-morrow with the balls as left by Ives. A close contest is expected. Roberts still offers to bet 300 to 1,000 that he will win the match, but finds no takers. To-night Ives was urged repeatedly by the shouters to "smash them." He was also hissed. The hostile demonstrations are believed to have led him to break up the balls.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 3.

THE CITY.

S. B. GILLESPIE, a son-in-law of Mrs. Medina, of Victoria, and himself well known in this city, died at Portland yesterday. The remains will be brought here for interment.

W. RUFUS MARTIN, who was arrested for debt some time ago at the instance of Thomas Tugwell, has been released from custody without the necessity of an order from the court. It is stated that considerable litigation may be expected as a result of his incarceration.

MANAGER JAMIESON has engaged the Chinese theatrical troupe, from Portland, for matinee and evening performances one week from to-day. There will be a large party of Raymond excursionists here that day and they, no doubt, will especially appreciate the unique attraction.

THE London Morning Post of May 10, contains the list of presentations to Queen Victoria at the drawing-room held on the previous day. Among the names are those of Lady Musgrave (*Nee* Miss Jessie Dunsmuir), presented by Lady Castletown, of Upper Ossory, and Miss Dunsmuir, by Mrs. J. Graham Menzies.

REV. C. C. MARSTON gave an excellent sermon in Emmanuel Baptist church last night, on the subject: "The Infidel's God." "By their fruits ye shall know them," was the line of argument; clear, concise and convincing were the points made. This evening a grand army service will be held, when a large number of stereoptican views of camp and battle will be given.

THE committee appointed by the local sealers a short time ago to prepare the information asked for by Captain Hughes-Hallett, presented their report to him yesterday, giving all possible information in regard to this season's plans. Nothing further remains to be done in port, and the Garnet will accordingly sail at daybreak this morning for her Northern cruising ground, the Nymphe following on Monday or Tuesday.

Two Indians, giving their names as Jack and John, and occupying cabins belonging to Ah Sing, in the old "Cowyard," on Herald street, were given in charge to Officer Palmer, last evening, for having in their possession two blankets, a robe and a coat, the property of a Chinaman. In rambling through his cabins, Ah Sing recognized the stolen property as that which his fellow-Celestial had lost, and immediately gave information to the police.

QUEBEC, June 2.—Francois Gauthier has just died near St. Charles, Que., at the age of 114 years.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Amonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.
aa12-tu-th-sa d&w

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Pitt Meadows Dyke Proves a Success—Accident to the Samson's Captain.

District Lodge I. O. G. T. Meet at Nanaimo—Union Coal Mines Active.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 3.—Harry W. Morgan and Miss J. Martin were united in marriage this morning by Rev. H. H. Gowen.

At the political meeting at Dewdney yesterday the Parliament building appropriation was condemned and a resolution was passed asking Mr. Punch to resign.

Mrs. G. E. Corbould, at the request of Mrs. Dewdney, has formed a committee of ladies to collect subscriptions for the Princess May's wedding gift.

H. W. Bulwer, sr., of Mission, fell from a trestle yesterday and broke his shoulder.

Messrs. Hamilton and Henderson, photographers, of Montreal, who are taking views of all the principal places and interesting scenery along the line of the Canada Pacific railway, for the company, were in the city to-day and took views from different points.

W. J. Harris, of Port Hammond, reports that the Pitt Meadows dyke stands firm as a rock. Yesterday the water against the gate was six feet higher than the land level inside and within ten inches of the highest point reached last year, there not being a drop of seepage anywhere. A portion of the land inside the dyke is under cultivation and the crop looks well.

Captain Joseph Robinson, of the snag boat Samson, one of the best known steamboat men in the Province, and at one time a member of the Colonial Assembly, fell between the wharf and guard of the steamer this evening and received very serious injuries.

One new case of diphtheria developed yesterday in the house where one of the school teachers, Miss Rogers, boarded. On this account, and taking into consideration the fact that the summer holidays are just at hand, the School Board decided to-day to close the schools until after the holidays. The Health Committee will take steps to quarantine every house in the city where diphtheria exists. The number of cases in the city and Burnaby municipality is reported as fifteen, all told, which is a few less than on Monday last. All are doing well. At a meeting of the Health Board to-day it was decided to request the Superintendents of Sunday schools to close the schools till further notice.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 3.—At the inquest upon the death of the late J. B. L. Jones, killed in No. 5 shaft, Wellington, May 20, held last evening in the Wellington court house, a verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury, no blame being attached to any one.

The District Lodge I.O.G.T. met to-day at Duncan. A number of delegates went down from here and from Comox.

Loo Yet, a Chinese charged with embezzlement was, this afternoon, committed for trial at the assizes next Monday.

Sailed, ship Kennebec.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 3.—(Special)—Moses Ireland, of Cortez Island, has been in the province for thirty-two years, but has, he says, never seen such a backward spring as the present one. The crops up North are a month behind, and, owing to the rough weather, a great many booms of logs have been lost.

Capt. Scott, late commander of s.s. West Indian, arrived from England yesterday. Capt. Scott went to England to be with his wife, who was sick. On his arrival, he found her much better, but his twelve-year-old daughter very ill. They started for British Columbia, but the daughter became much worse after leaving Winnipeg, on the C.P.R., and died on the train on Thursday night at 11 o'clock.

A party of New York Japanese merchants are en route for Japan. The party consists of Messrs. R. Arai and Y. Murai, silk merchants, and Messrs. Kierce and Fujita.

Excursions are being arranged for Vancouver's Dominion Day celebration from Seattle, the Sound and the Interior.

The steamer Mermaid brought in two loggers—Wm. Murray and D. Predgun, with arms badly injured through falls.

Teddy Deaden has had his hand crushed, braking on the C.P.R.

A class of special Bible study has been started in the Y.M.C.A. under the direction of Professor Odlum every Saturday night.

A W.C.T.U. gospel temperance meeting will be held in the market hall on Sunday at 4 o'clock. Miss Bowes is to give a farewell address before going East on "The Strength and Weakness of Vancouver."

F. E. Garden and T. Lintaventer have been arrested for the theft of jewelry from Captain Worsnop.

UNION

UNION, June 1.—The Queen's birthday was duly celebrated at Courtney, on Wednesday, the 24th; athletic sports were inaugurated and proved an immense success. A grand ball was held in the evening, and was well patronized by ladies and gentlemen from Comox, Sandwick, Union, and the various Islands. The music was supplied by the Roy Bros., of Union.

Frank & McGregor have opened their new store on the townsite.

The Union reading room and library has received its first donation of books in the form of Bancroft's history, complete, the gift of Mr. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria.

The Colliery Company have generously given four acres to be used as a public recreation ground. The contract for clearing the ground has been let to Mr. R. Grant, and it is expected to have it in readiness by Dominion Day.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid Society of Union gave another grand concert and entertainment in the Pythian hall, Comox, on Wednesday evening. It was an immense success. Through the kindness of Captain Butler, of the steamship Joan, all the performers were conveyed from Union wharf to Comox and back free of charge. On return to the wharf, three ringing cheers were given for the captain and officers of the Joan.

Messrs. A. Fraser and J. L. Roe had a narrow escape on Wednesday evening. It appears they started from Union in a rig belonging to Mr. Grant of the sawmill, their purpose being to attend the concert at Comox. When about four miles from Union the horse (which is a spirited one) became unmanageable, and contrived to overturn the buggy. The occupants were thrown out, but escaped with a severe shaking.

The residence of Rev. Jno. Robson, B.A., is to be enclosed by a neat picket fence, the gift of the junior male members of his congregation.

Mr. G. B. Powell, of the Dominion Pants Co., leaves to-morrow for Vancouver.

Mrs. F. A. Anley is at present staying at Comox, the guest of Mrs. McDonald, of the Elk hotel.

The mines are running full time, and shipping is steady.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church intend giving a grand concert and entertainment in the Reading Room hall some time during this month. The proceeds will be devoted to the new church fund.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 4.

THE CITY.

THOMAS ADAMS, the plaintiff in the will case of Adams v. McBeath, lately before the Supreme Court, left for England yesterday morning.

REV. W. D. BARBER leaves on Tuesday morning by the Islander for Kamloops on a three weeks' holiday. During his absence Rev. Mr. Sheldrick, of Kamloops, will officiate in St. Saviour's.

AT Vancouver a few days ago Chief Steward Thomas Walker, of the Empress of India, was married to Mrs. Gore, formerly stewardess of that vessel. They are at the Dallas, and will rejoin the Empress as she calls to-morrow.

A VICTORIA gentleman received a letter by Friday evening's mail, which bore the London, Eng., postmark of May 20, showing that it had reached Victoria in thirteen days. This is the fastest time on record, but it shows what can be done.

ANOTHER silk flag has been hung on the walls of the Anglo-American club. This one is the Danish. The German flag which is now ordered by a visitor, as a token of his appreciation of courtesies extended, will have a place alongside the Danish.

LAST evening at 74 Cook street, Rev Dr. Campbell united in marriage Mr. G. Calder and Miss Elsie L. Wisby. The groomsman was Mr. Wm. T. Kennedy, and the bridesmaid Miss Margaret E. Sinclair. The bride wore cream silk serge, trimmed with cream silk, and the bridesmaid cream silk net, trimmed with cream ribbons. Both looked very charming.

REV. J. H. WHITE, who has just completed his term as pastor of the Centennial church here, has no charge for the present, but will work in the interest of the B.C. Methodist College. He will immediately proceed to seek suitable sites, on the Island and the Mainland. The choice will not be made for some months. Rev. Mr. White goes to Vancouver on Wednesday.

W. H. CULLIN left last evening for Chicago, where he will represent Victoria Typographical Union at the convention, opening on the 12th instant. During the convention the eighth district representatives will present a plan for reorganization, suggesting that the I.T.U. be composed of district instead of local representatives, and that the meetings be held every two years.

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR HATCH, of Sitka, Alaska, writes that there is no truth in the report that Capt. Hansen, last year of the Winnifred, is again out on an illegal sealing expedition. He went out on the Emma, under Capt. John Johnson, from Juneau, Alaska, in April, for a sealing trip in the North Pacific ocean. The Emma is not the kind of craft likely to attempt to raid the islands.

A HANDSOME "die" monument, to be placed over the grave of the late ex-Mayor Fell, in Ross Bay cemetery, now stands in Thomas Bradbury's marble works, at the corner of Blanchard and Cormorant streets. The monument is of Scotch and native granite and stands 12 feet 6 inches high. The die is of red granite, which came from Peterhead, Scotland. The Odd Fellows' emblems stand in relief on raised panels. The workmanship on the monument is very creditable.

A SHORT and, at the same time, pleasant route to Saanich is being opened up by the extension of Quadra street, now in progress. The extension, commencing at Topaz avenue, runs through the Work estate and Woodland park, Cloverdale, connecting with the true Saanich road below Swan lake. Baker brothers have charge of the work for the owners of the intersected property—the Work and Tolmie estates—and promise to have the new drive open within three weeks. It will shorten the drive to Saanich about two miles.

TACOMA'S TROUBLES

TACOMA, June 3.—The financial panic here is a thing of the past. All is quiet, and confidence is restored. There is more money in the city than there has been for the past two years, brought here, no doubt, to meet any emergency. There is a rumor, this evening, that the Merchants' National bank sold their fine six-story stone and terra cotta building, at the corner of Eleventh and Pacific avenue, for $195,000. If this be true, and their liabilities being but little more than double that, they will again be on a solid footing.

The News, in an editorial to-night, offers its compliments to Henry Canon, president of the Chase Bank of New York, and scorches him for his alleged depreciating remarks in regard to the banks in the West—banks out of which the Chase National made most of its money.

UNION AND NON-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—There was all the material for bloodshed on the waterfront last night, in a threatened collision between the members of the Coast Seamens' Union and the non-union crew on the schooner Glendal. The captain and officers of the schooner were armed and prepared, while the union men insisted during the afternoon that one of their number, who had turned "scab," should be taken off the vessel at all hazards. From midnight to 4 a.m. the police were called from all directions, and it was only when the Glendal sailed for Eureka at daybreak that the disturbance ceased. The strain between the union and non-union men has become so great that an outbreak is liable to occur at any time.

Reason? BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

s1 d&w-1y

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

SIRS—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotic, Ont.

QUESTIONS FOR NYE.

He Devotes Himself to Some Correspondents—Advice to One Suffering from Lung Trouble.

Wearing Another Man's Trousers in a Strange Town—Remarks on Farming.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Once more it becomes necessary to make answer to a number of correspondents whose letters I have carried until they are worn and soiled—not the correspondents, but the letters.

Boot and Shoe Man, St. Louis, says: "I have been selling boots and shoes the past year through Kentucky and write to ask you why the writing tables in the hotel rooms always have a little slit in the middle on the top of the table?

"I write a good deal, but do not see what I can do with this part of it. If it be intended for religious purposes or for charity, why not mark it 'For the pastor' or 'For the poor?'"

I do not know exactly what it is for, but have been told that this hole is used

I GRASPED AT MY DRAPERY.

in playing some sort of game and was first introduced by Henry Clay, who was passionately fond of it.

E. G. B. of Radway's Bridge writes: "I have been suffering for some years from lung trouble. I stopped at a hotel some years ago in the older portion of the country, a hotel renowned more for its hospitality than for its nourishing food, and for its glad welcome at the desk than for its soothing, snowy beds. During the night a spiral spring got loose and buried itself in my person. In trying to get free it buried itself in my side until morning, for I could not ring the bell, and it was out of order too. So in the morning when I could arouse some one by my weird cries the doctor was sent for and discovered that a lobe of the lung had been pulled away by the spring. How can I regain my health, and what climate would you suggest?"

You should at first take a large quantity of iron. This will brace you. There is nothing like iron for bracing anything. Then go to some of the invigorating climates, such as western North Carolina or the Pacific coast or the Rocky mountains. Avoid hemorrhages as much as possible, also railroad eating houses. If you could get your name on the list of dangerous Indians at one of the agencies, it would be a good idea, for you would soon get fat and well. They live a good deal better than most of the poor ranchers and have nothing to do. There is a kind of paint that you can wear for years with oil over it, and you had better not wash at all. Then by saying nothing you will get on first rate. You could almost grow a new arm. Do not fear that you will fall in love with a young Indian woman, for you will not do so. Nice government blankets will be given you, and you can send away for your whisky to some prohibition town in North Dakota.

Verdigris Mahoney, Visalia, Cal.—You sent two stamps for autograph. One will carry it easily. Please advise what I shall do with the other stamp?

"Sissy," Two Hundred and Fourth street and Eleventh avenue, New York, writes: "Are the divided skirts used by Indian women while riding across the plains?"

Yes, they use them almost exclusively, alternating between those and the cavalry pant. If you were to step into the bedroom of a comrade late at night and judge by the clothing on the chair as to who was occupying one-half your couch, you might err. An aged scientist who came to the Pine Ridge agency to study the Indian made this mistake, and ever since he got home he has had violent spells, which no doubt were brought on by fright.

The Indian woman still wears buckskin leggings held in place by a shawl strap which passes about the waist. When I see any one wearing a strap about the waist to hold up the trousers, I often think of the cruel and inhuman manner in which I was treated by a large male teacher who almost drove me to the wine cup at one time. He fancied that he had a grievance against me because I had put a large snowball in his pocket which in schooltime melted and made him feel damp and wretched.

So he ascertained by some underhand method that I did it and then started out to humiliate me before the school.

My trousers were held in place by a bridle strap called the throatlatch. This he unbuckled to use, ostensibly in punishing me, but really to give him a better chance at my slender but beautifully molded legs. I grasped at my drapery quickly at the fatal moment, for there were those I loved who were there, but the fiend in human form whipped my hands so bitterly on one side that I had to let go on that side; then he would flog the other hand, and so he had not whipped more than half an hour when I noticed that I had to grab a little lower each time, and a fiendish strength seemed to be given me. I got his little finger in my mouth and ran. The door closed between us, and on I ran toward the depot. The conductor saw that I was in trouble. He said: "Run in the caboose and put on a pair of my trousers, little boy. There is no one in there."

I went in and put on the trousers, and as the train bowled along I began rolling them up from the bottom. I do not know what became of the man teacher's little finger. Probably I lost it as I got into the car, but I still had his carnelian ring in my mouth and kept it as a memento.

For awhile as I sat in a strange town with another man's trousers—trousers that were rolled up so far that I looked like the longest waisted boy ever born in captivity—I was cast down and grief stricken, and I thought often of my mother and father at home, and the thought was almost too much for me, but a single glance at my low browed pants, and I broke into a ringing laugh.

Since then I have turned my personal sorrows into the enjoyment of others till it is my philosophy that we may turn our misfortunes into groceries, give outrageous fortune the laugh and mix things with her, as our athletic society says.

Who is going to pay our board while we sit down by the rivers of Babylon and weep?

Phi Kappa Psi, Baltimore, asks: "Is farming paying well in North Carolina and would you advise a young man to try it?"

It is hard to say. I can only tell how I have prospered and how I would be glad to rope in some other young man to try it, and thus place some more money in circulation this summer. I belong to a society whose duty it is to add a new member each year, thus keeping the society in funds and placing more money in circulation each year, enabling those who have tried to raise giraffes for the park and menagerie business to exchange the plant for flour.

It is pleasant on the farm to sit by the window on a rainy day and look out on the scene and notice what is not going on—to watch a large, fat, milkless cow running across the new soft lawn you have been making as she gaily saunters toward the orchard afterward to eat off the costly grapes that are just beginning to heal on the parent tree.

If you wish to come here, don't forget to bring some soil, Psi. We need it. Soil and capital will be the making of our country. We have the sites for farms, but the man who agreed to furnish the soil was a North Carolina contractor and got to drinking. Thus he lost the apportionment of soil that belonged to the state, and it was divided up between other states.

Still I do not know but it pays to farm here as well for those who desire to farm from the library window as it does anywhere. The farmer who desires to conduct a farm by red message will find a good place here. My corn last year cost me about the same as my railroad travel from Baltimore to California and back, but the latter saved my personal supervision of the corn and enabled me to pay for the running of the farm next year.

I rode with a conductor the other day in Dakota who had owned a farm several years. It stood now in his debt $4,200, and it was only a 160-acre farm. There I have the advantage of him, for my acreage is less than half. I am a believer in small farms. If my farm had been as large as my neighbor, Mr. Vanderbilt's, was, I would have lost $16,000.

Fortunately I am well and strong and can take in washing in summer time and pick wild flowers for the wealthy people who come here for the season.

My wife enjoys farm life and has been

I BROKE INTO A RINGING LAUGH.

led to believe that the female sheep comes off the nest three times in the summer with a large brood of lambs.

She loves to play on the piano for the farmhands while they eat their dinner.

I am going to try running the farm this summer from the Isle of Wight and then write a book on cable farming and how it prolongs life. Yours truly,

BILL NYE.

MERCY FOR FRED MAY.

An Excellent Chance to Avoid Jail by Paying a Fine.

NEW YORK, June 2.—It is probable that Fred May will not go to prison for threatening to shoot a policeman about five years ago. He jumped his bail and went to Chili, but returned recently and surrendered himself.

"I have understood," said District Attorney Nicoll, "that Fred May did not intend to go to trial under the indictment pending against him, but would come into court and plead guilty. I also understand that there is no disposition on the part of the police officer who arrested him, and upon whose complaint the indictment was found, to press the complaint, though I have not seen or talked with the policeman. A number of gentlemen prominent in this community have spoken to me in favor of May, urging a merciful disposition of the case. Counsel, I am told, will submit strong affidavits as to his previous character, and will also submit letters from the former minister to Chili, Patrick Egan, and from commanders of the United States warships stationed in Chilean waters at the time of the difficulties with that country, to the effect that May acted in a brave and manly and patriotic manner during the difficulty, and through his personal bravery rescued several American sailors from the Chilian mob."

MY LITTLE BOY.

GENTLEMEN,—My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Haggard's Pectoral Balsam and it cured him very quickly.

MRS. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

TRAPPED.

A Case of a Kiss That Might Not Have Been Received.

Scene—The Dude club. Dudes and bric-a-brac arranged carelessly, but effectively. Enter Dickey Doolittle singing:

Dickey (absently)—

She's my charming little Polly,
How we kiss when we're alone!
But I'll never forget that awful night
I kissed her chaperon!

Chorus of Dudes—Kissed her chaperon! Good heavens, deah boy! How did it happen?

Dickey—Yaas; kissed her chaperon. Why, deah boys, it makes me feel a yeah oldah than I was a yeah ago. See how gray my clothes are.

Chorus of Dudes—Just see.

Dickey—Why, I had to have my mustache shaved off, or Polly would have thrown me over.

Chorus of Dudes—Well, how did it happen?

Dickey—Well, you know there's a particular corner of the hotel porch down at Bar Harbor that Polly and I affect. It's our corner, don't you know, and evenings when silly folks are dancing and playing cards, when the pale moon is reflected in a golden shimmer on the sea, when even the stars are holding sweet converse with each other——

A dude faints and is carried away.

——we sit there in the sweet eventide and——

Chorus of Dudes—Kiss!

Dickey—Precisely.

Chorus of Dudes—We have been in the same corner, Dickey.

Dickey—Well, in the absurd phraseology of common people, Polly's chaperon was "onto us." Still she didn't know just what we did. So one evening when the moon was shimmering and the stars were lying to each other about their friends she made Polly go to bed. Then she arrayed herself in one of Polly's dresses, a yellow organdie that I have held often in mine arms, plunked herself down in Polly's chair, hid as much of her face as she could behind Polly's ostrich feather fan (it broke the fan) and waited for me. I walked into the ambush like a brave and noble man, smoking a cigarette. I brushed the fan aside and kissed her. When I regained consciousness, a nurse was feeling my pulse and giving me hypodermic injections of morphine. I recovered eventually, and I am a changed man—

But I'll never forget that awful night
I kissed her chaperon.

—Brooklyn Life.

Absentminded.

Neander, professor of theology in Berlin, was one day overtaken by a thunderstorm. He jumped into a cab, but could not give either the number of his house or the name of the street. The driver thought the man was mad and was about to tell him to get out when the professor, espying a student, called out to him and said, "Just tell the man where I live."

Neander's sister, who kept house for him, took fresh apartments nearer the university, as she thought the distance too great for her brother. A few days after their removal he complained of the long and tiring walk, and it then turned out that he had always gone first to the old lodgings and so round to the university.—Chronik der Zeit.

They Were There.

The Rev. B. Z. Smith is pastor of a congregation in a town in upper New York. His hearers are the richest people in town, but not celebrated for generosity in supporting the church. The good preacher has been trying to get the poor people to come to his church, and recently through the columns of the local papers extended to them a cordial invitation to attend. Last Sunday at the close of the service he said:

"Brethren, I have tried to reach the poor of our town and induce them to come to our church. I infer from the amount of the collection just taken—$7.35—that they have come."—Mount Vernon News.

Source of Medical Revenue.

"How are you finding business, doctor?" was asked of a physician.

"Capital," he replied. "I have all that I can attend to."

"I didn't understand that there was much illness about."

"No, there isn't. But we physicians do not depend upon sickness for an income. Oh, no. Most of our money is made from people who have nothing the matter with them."—Tit-Bits.

A Square Game.

"What I'm looking for," said a discontented looking man with boisterous clothes, "is a square game."

"Waal," said Farmer Bogosh, "you come out our way an ye'll git it."

"Where do you live?"

"Out ter Squashville, and I reckon we've got some o' ther finest checker players the country ever raised."—Washington Star.

Her Plan.

Mrs. Smythe—What is poor Mrs. Perkins going to do now that her husband is dead?

Smythe—Take in boarders.

Mrs. Smythe—No? Why, she can't cook.

Smythe—Precisely! Didn't I say that she was going to take them in.—Brooklyn Life.

Made an Impression.

Father—Who is that young man who calls here so regularly?

Mother—That's young Mr. Bullion. I think Dora has made an impression on him.

Little Johnny—Yes, indeed; there's a big white place on his shoulder.—Good News.

Sufficient Evidence.

Sambo—Whar you get dat chicken?

Mark Anthony—Nebber you mind 'bout dat chicken. 'Tain't yours.

"How you know 'tain't?"

"'Cause I found hit in yonah coop."—New York Weekly.

Hard Hit.

"How did the city strike you?" asked one of Uncle Ruben's friends on his return.

"Struck me fur every cent I had," was the reply.—Washington Star.

Realistic.

"That is about the size of a shoe that Mabel's father wears."

"It never struck me that his foot was very large."

"Well, I judged of its size rather from feeling than from sight."—Life.

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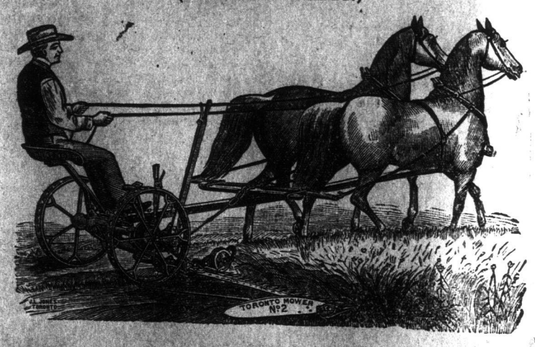

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ATHLETICS.

THE J. B. A. A. FIELD DAY.

Entry forms for the field sports to be held at the Victoria Driving Park on June 24, by the James Bay Amateur Athletic Association have been sent to the Sound cities and to the Mainland, and efforts will be made to secure a good list of entries from those places, so that the meeting may be representative and first-class. The events include foot racing at all distances up to a mile, boys' race, putting the shot, one mile walk and one mile and half-mile bicycle races, there being nineteen events in all. An effort will be made to have the track in good condition and to improve the accommodation for spectators, so that the first of these annual athletic meetings may result satisfactorily to all concerned. Entry forms may be obtained on application to the J. B. A. A., and also at the COLONIST office.

A CLUB FOR UNION.

UNION, June 2.—(Special)—A public meeting was held in Grant & McGregor's new hall on Saturday evening, the object being to form an athletic club. Mr. F. D. Little was elected honorary president; John Bruce, president; J. L. Roe, vice-president; Ed. McKim, treasurer; and Duncan Ross, secretary. The membership fee is $2 50 and quarterly dues $1. A large number have already joined.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found B.B.B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

E. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—Good farm, 188 acres good land, 100 acres fenced, 50 acres improved, 12 acres cleared, houses, orchard, etc. River frontage, good fishing and hunting, 3½ miles from E. & N. Railway station, Cowichan. An approved property taken as part payment, and half mortgage if required; easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPherson's station, B. C. my13-1m-d&w

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Roberts, Westham Island P. O., or to Chisholm & Lake, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-8-tfw

WANTED—Partner (active or sleeping) with about $5,000; less might do, in well established good paying business—where bad debts are impossible and profits large; or to a rustler advancing the money, or security a position of $100 per month give, with option of partnership at the end of twelve months. Advertiser, Englishman, middle aged, thorough business man—best stand in town. Address Worker, P. O. Box 64, Nanaimo, B. C. my20-3t-s-s&w

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

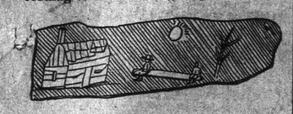
Love's Young Dream Stronger than the "Skeeters"—Wanted, a Correspondent.

Unfortunate Mistake of the Agricultural Editor—Narrow Escape from Murder.

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

SHE GOT THERE.

It was the hour of sunset in the United States of America. In front of a picturesque log cabin situated in the state of Tennessee two people sat on a log, according to the following diagram:



They were male and female, both young and tender. Neither had ever loved before. He owned a coon dog and a mule, and she could read, write and cipher.

"Jen," he said, breaking a long silence.

"Yes, Tom."

"Any 'skeeters hit yo' yit?"

"Heaps."

The sun disappeared behind the Raccoon hills, and twilight fell. Insensibly the gal critter heaved a long, quivering, tremulous, trembling sigh. Insensibly the man critter hitched toward her on the log.

"Jen, s'posin?" he queried as he looked straight into the gathering darkness.

"S'posin what, Tom?" she answered as she thumped the life out of a mosquito which was trying to carry her off bodily.

But he stuck there, while the darkness grew deeper and the old man Shepard trotted by on his mule and an owl in the swamp gave utterance to his lonely cry. Her heart was beating wildly, but a gal critter must wait for a man critter to ask her. Insensibly, however, they hitched in unison toward the centre of the log.

"Jen, s'posin yo'r pop was to be eat up by a ba'r?"

"Yes."

"And yer mam was to git the breakbone fever and die?"

"Yes."

He got stuck again. He picked up a chip with his naked toes and worked it about in a nervous manner, while the owl whooped it up for the next five minutes for all there was in it. She could hear his heart flip-flopping, and he knew that she was red clear back to her shoulder blades. Insensibly they drew together, as illustrated by the following diagram:

"And s'posin yo'r bruther Jim should git snake bit and expire?" he continued as he dropped his voice to a whisper.

"Yes, Tom."

"And the cabin should burn down?"

"Yes."

"W-what would yo' do then?"

"Reckon I'd go over to yo'r house."

"What fur?"

"To ax yo'r mam if—if"——

The owl stopped his consarned hooting to listen and Tom worked his toes under a root and queried:

"To ax my mam if what?"

"Yo' won't be mad, Tom?"

"Reckon not."

"And yo' won't git up'n run away?"

"No."

"Then I'd go over to yo'r house to ax yo'r mam if—if she reckoned I was old nuff to git married!"

His arm stole around that gal critter, and her head fell upon his shoulder. The owl hooted, and the 'skeeters bit, but they heard nothing but the whispers of love—felt nothing but that overpowering sense of happiness which comes to calves who bite each other's ears for the first time.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

WANTED.—THE KICKER desires to secure the services of some ambitious young man in the west to go to Washington and act as its regular weekly correspondent. We prefer a young man because he is more likely to pant for fame and glory, and we prefer one from the west because he will put that breeziness into his correspondence which our readers are bound to have or stop their paper. His correspondence can be run in connection with a windmill agency, an irrigating scheme, a ship canal across Arizona or most anything else. He will be permitted to slosh around Washington as pleases him best, but we want him to be chuck-a-luck with every government official from president down. We are willing to start the right man at $7 per week, and as his breeziness increases we will softly and gradually lift him to $8, $9 and $10. We don't care for the regular proceedings of congress, nor do we want much about eastern congressmen, but we want a correspondent to keep his eye on all western critters and give them due praise or Hail Columbia. We see a great and glorious future here for a young man who can shoot both handed, has a nose for news and isn't afraid to speak his mind. Apply at this office in person. All candidates must be able to put five bullets out of a possible six into the bullseye at 15 paces and to rope a steer by the hind leg while going at full gallop.

AN EMBARRASSING MISTAKE.—Last Tuesday afternoon upon returning to THE KICKER office from the city hall, we found a rather embarrassing state of affairs. Dr. Tompkins, a fat, baldheaded editor from Iowa, who had arrived in town without our knowledge, called at the office in a fraternal spirit. Our long, lean, lank agricultural editor, who has been shot at three times within a month and lives in daily fear of his life, took Mr. Tompkins for an assassin from Lone Jack and covered him with a gun. Upon our arrival explanations were made, and Mr. Tompkins was received with due hospitality, but he could not be entirely mollified. We drove him out to our private graveyard, took him through all the leading poker rooms and introduced him to all our prominent citizens, but he went away saying that he was considerably disappointed in the glorious west. We are sorry as we can be, but can hold nobody to blame. Our agricultural editor only gets $7 per week and is blind in one eye, and he can't take the chances he could in New York city. It's really his duty to get the drop on all callers until he knows whether they come to subscribe to the greatest of all American weeklies or to drill holes through members of the editorial staff.

THE STORY OF AN OUTCAST.

The man in upper No. 11 began snoring about 10:30 o'clock, and an hour later the man in lower No. 7 got out of his berth fully determined to choke off that noise or kill the man who owned it. Among the half dozen of us who looked out to see what was going on was an old chap of 70, who had lower No. 1. As soon as lower No. 7 turned out the old man beckoned him down to the end of the car and asked:

Am I correct in supposing you mean to wet your hands in human gore?"

"You are!" was the prompt reply.

"You have considered the consequences, have you?"

"I have!"

"But at the risk of being thought officious I want to relate an incident in my own career. Thirty years ago it happen-

HE COVERED MR. TOMPKINS.

ed that I had to pass a night in a large room in a tavern with 14 other men. At midnight all began to snore. I had with me two dozen spring clothespins. I got up and placed a pin on each man's nose, and in 10 minutes every snore had ceased. I grinned. I chuckled. I felicitated myself on my cuteness. When I awoke in the morning, every man was dead!"

"No! What killed them?"

"Every one had swallowed his snore. The clothespins had done it. Fourteen dead men lay on their backs with 14 clothespins tightly pressed to their pale, cold noses."

"Served 'em right!" chuckled the bloodthirsty wretch.

"I admit it. But how did I come out? I was tried on 14 separate charges of murder. It was nine years before the last jury brought in a verdict of 'justifiable homicide.' I had paid out my last cent to the lawyers. Fourteen widows cried out for my life. Over 40 fatherless children shrieked for vengeance. More than 100 newspapers demanded that I be lynched. I was an outcast, a leper, a reptile, to be shunned. Day and night the sobs of those widows and the wails of those fatherless children ring in my ears. I am going to my grave feeling that I have not one friend in all this great world."

"But, you see"——

"Of course I see. He ought to be killed. No one can blame you for murdering him in cold blood, but reflect ere it is too late. I beg of you to pause and reflect."

The would be murderer was struck by the old man's earnestness. He put up his knife and revolver and crept back

"SERVED 'EM RIGHT!"

under his blankets, and he was hardly out of sight before the sleeper turned over, and the snore was heard no more. Next morning the snorer incidentally mentioned that he had been married five different times and had 4 wives and 37 children and stepchildren slill living, and the pallor which overspread the murderous wretch's face like a veil did not go away for hours. He had barely escaped murdering a 3-story orphan asylum.

A FAIR UNDERSTANDING.

I was talking with the colonel at his gate when a negro man came along and saluted and said:

"Kurnel Bingham, I'ze cum down yere to git a fa'r understandin wid yo'."

"Who are you?"

"I'ze Moses Roberts, an I'ze rented dat cabin an piece o' land down in de bend of de ribber."

"Well, what's the trouble?"

"Yo' owns de wood lot across from me. Yo's got a right smart o' pigs in dat place."

"Yes."

"Waal, now, yere am de pint. Sum day a sighclone am gwine to riz up on de bottom lands an cum sailin frew dat wood lot o' yo'rs, an when yo'r man counts up de hogs he'll find two or three missin."

"I see."

"An what I want to know am whether yo'll allow dat de afo'said sighclone scooped up dem hogs an carried 'em ober into de state of Gawgy, or whether—whether"——

"Or whether I'll suspect you of killing them for your own use?"

"Dat's it, kurnel—dat's de p'int."

"Look here, Moses," said the colonel after due reflection, "we have never had a cyclone around here."

"No, sah."

"But one may come any day."

"Yes, sah."

"If I hear of one down there, I shall be down next day. If the wind scooped up one of my pigs and tipped your cabin over at the same time, it will be all right, but if a pig is missing and your cabin is all right, why"——

"I see de p'int, kurnel. Dar has got to be a sort of percolashun between the sighclone, de hog an my cabin, or a constable will be spookin around wid a s'arch warrant. I see. I understand. Maybe some high winds down dat way dis summer, but I feel mighty sartin dar won't be no sighclones worf speakin 'bout!"

NO RISKS.

They had come down from the mountains—man and wife—to have their tintypes taken by a traveling operator. The husband thought it well to have a fair understanding of the matter at the beginning, and so he entered the gallery on wheels and asked:

"How much fur two pictur's?"

"Fifty cents," was the reply.

"Will yo' take a prime coonskin in payment?"

"Yes."

"Will we look nateral?"

"You will."

"Kin I stand with a knife in my hand, as if ready to tackle a b'ar?"

"You can."

"Kin the old woman hev her hands clasped and her eys rolled up like some of them rich folks?"

"If she wants to."

"And yo'll take all the risks?"

"What risks do you mean?"

"Waal, I hain't purty nor proud, but the old woman is, an yo'll hev to take a twist out o' her nose and shorten up her chin a leetle or she'll git right up after seein the pictur and light on yo' like a turkey on a 'tater bug. The last feller that was here only survived two days after takin her pictur, and I thought it was only squar to tell yo' 'bout it."

The artist declined to take the risks, and the man picked up the coonskin and went out saying:

"Can't blame yo', stranger—can't blame yo' a bit. Yo' don't want to be tore all to pieces and hev this wagin wrecked fur the sake of one coonskin.

"A SIGHCLONE AM GWINE TO RIZ UP."

I'll git the ole woman seven yards of kaliker, and she'll hev to roll up her eyes at that and let the pictur go."

IT WASN'T POLITICS.

Soon after we passed Salisbury a man entered the car, having paper and pencil in his hand, and beginning with the first male passenger he said:

"I ain't after no political 'straw,' as they call it, because I don't care shucks how anybody votes or who is elected. What I want ter git is your religious belief."

"What do you want of that?" asked the man addressed.

"I'll explain bimeby."

"But you must explain now. This seems to be a curious sort of proceeding, anyhow."

"Methodist or Baptist?" querried the other as he wet his pencil on his tongue and made ready to write.

"None o' your business! By what right do you assume to ask me such a question?"

"Waal, I'll explain all about it. In the car ahead I've fell in with a cantankerous old Baptist, and we've bin havin it hot and heavy as to whether Methodists or Baptists, air the best."

"But what's that got to do with my religion?"

"A heap, stranger. I'm goin to canvass this train. If thar's a big show o' Baptists I'm goin to keep away from that old shellback and let him go down to destruction, while if thar's a bigger show o' Methodists I'm goin back and git him to call me a liar and then punch his blamed old head off!"

HE WANTED NEWS.

There was a long haired, long bodied, lonesome looking squatter sitting on a log in front of his cabin smoking a corncob pipe, and as I came up he removed his pipe for an instant to ask:

"Howdy, stranger; what's the news?"

"Well, it looks like war in Europe," I answered as I sat down beside him.

"Too fur away; what else?" he presently queried.

"There's a great famine in Persia."

"Dod rot Persia!"

"Perhaps you heard about the great coal mine disaster in Pennsylvania?" I asked.

"No, and I don't wanter."

"But you asked for news."

"Sartin I did, and I want news. I wanter know if the price of terbacker has riz. I wanter know what moonshine whisky is wuth down in Knoxville. I wanter know if you'n has met up with anybody who has killed one o' them dod rotted revenew fellers lately. I wanter know why in sin the owner of this onery patch o' land don't cum down yere and drive me off and rouse up my pestiferous ambition to git a move on me! If yo've got that sorter news, stranger, spit 'er out and make me happy. If yo' hain't, why, then jog along to Bill White's place and leave me to suck this old pipe and keep on with my thinkin!"

M. QUAD.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

A Queer Hunt in a Jungle—The Clutch of a Hurricane.

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

We were encamped about 90 miles south of Allahabad and were about to start out one morning to beat up a tiger which had been marked down when a couple of natives came into camp with a message from the head man of a village called Pootpur, lying about six miles to the east. There were four of us in the hunting party, and the messengers stated that the head man had some very important news to communicate. He would have come to us, but he was an old man and a cripple. Thinking it likely that his village was troubled with a man eater and that he wanted the services of our rifles we rode over to see him. We found him to be a man over 70 years old, crippled by the loss of a leg, and it was a queer story he had to tell. Up to the breaking out of the sepoy rebellion he was a prince and a ruler in one of the western provinces. He had cast his lot with the rebels, and after the British regained control had narrowly escaped the death meted out to so many other scions of royalty. Deposed, divested and disgraced, he had wandered about for several years and finally settled down in a jungle village of 300 inhabitants. He had saved from the wreck of his fortunes a number of rare and beautiful jewels. They were heirlooms of his greatness, and he had refused to part with them. His collection comprised rubies, pearls, opals, diamonds, sapphires and other precious gems, valued at £20,000 in English money. No one in the village knew of his wealth. His gems were kept in a silver casket, and the casket was buried in the earthen floor of his hut.

Two days previous to our arrival the old man had unearthed his treasure to feast his eyes hn the gems. While he used all due precautions to prevent discovery his action was observed by a woman, who straightway informed her husband of the great secret. Some time during that night the husband had entered the hut and possessed himself of the casket, and as soon as daylight came he and his wife had set out for Lucknow. They had not traveled above five miles when a tiger sprang out upon the man, knocked him senseless or killed him at a blow and then bore the body away into the jungle. The woman had returned to the village and confessed the robbery and told of the fate of her husband. Had she been carrying the casket there would have been nothing to mourn over, but unfortunately the husband had it secured to his neck by a chain, and of course it was borne away with him. There could be no doubt of the woman's story, because the ex-prince had sent men to the spot, and they had found plenty of corroborative evidence. She was brought in to be questioned by us, and she related every particular as coolly as if robbery and widowhood were a part of her daily routine. The object in sending for us was to see what could be done to recover the gems. Two of my companions belonged to the civil service at Allahabad, and the other was a Captain Horton of a cavalry regiment stationed at the same place.

The old man was ready to make us an offer as soon as we were in possession of the particulars. He would give us half the gems to recover the casket. You may figure that this was a big price for what appeared to be an easy task, but such was far from the case. In the first place, the tiger was a man eater who had haunted the locality for a year, and the jungle was an extensive one. In the next, the four of us must do all the work, as no native could be trusted. The search must be made on foot, and we would not only encounter danger from the tiger, but from the poisonous serpents infesting the thickets. The two civilians positively declined to go upon the search at any price, but after a thorough canvass of the matter the captain and I agreed to devote a couple of days to it. While our friends returned to camp we rode out to the spot where the robber had been seized. The woman accompanied us, but we found that she could not locate the spot within 20 yards. She had seen the tiger trot off with the body of her husband, but she did not know on which side of the highway he entered the jungle. We found two openings on the right and two on the left where the tiger might have retreated with his prey, but as it was late in the day we returned to the village to await the morrow. That we had a fierce and cunning animal in the man eater was proved that evening. He came out of the jungle and crept across an open field and seized a woman who had just turned from an open fire with a steaming kettle in her hand. As he sprang upon her he must have burned his paws in the hot food, for he uttered yells of pain and sprang over the fire and made off. The woman was badly clawed, but not fatally injured. The tiger returned to the same fire within 30 minutes, although the village was in a hubbub, but the dogs detected him, and we fired two or three random shots, which drove him away for good.

Next morning we set out on our search for the casket. A nullah or creek crossed the highway beyond the spot where the man had been seized, and we felt sure the tiger had passed either up or down it. It was in the dry season, but there were water holes here and there in the gravelly bed. The creek was not more than 20 feet wide in any spot, and the banks were so thickly covered with trees and vines as to form a complete arch and almost shut out the light of day. We decided to first go down the creek. We must find the tiger's lair if we would find the casket. As the highway was much traveled the beast would be likely to get far enough away so that the noise of vehicles would not disturb his slumbers. We had supplied ourselves with lights, and as we passed slowly down the bed of the creek we halted every few yards to search for proofs that the body had been carried this way. We followed the stream for a mile before satisfying ourselves that it was not the tiger's runway, and so slow was our rate of progress that when we finally returned to the highway it was too late in the day to begin the search on the other side. Nothing was heard from the man eater that night, and we were at the nullah next morning before the sun was up. We got a shock while yet 15 rods away. A bullock attached to a cart was tangled up in the edge of the jungle and unable to move, and in the centre of the highway were evidences to prove that the man eater had secured another victim. A native had been passing that way perhaps an hour before, and the tiger had seized and carried him off. The dust was heavy with dew, and we could trace the footsteps of the animal to the nullah. He had gone up the bed of the stream with his burden. We released the ox to go where he would with the vehicle and then descended the bank and began our movement up stream. Nothing was more certain than that we should find the tiger lying in somewhere above us, and our proceeding was foolhardy in the extreme. He would probably have finished his breakfast, drank his fill and composed himself for a nap, but yet he would have all the advantage. The bed of the nullah was rough traveling, and owing to the dense shade it was like looking into a forest at twilight.

"Here is what we must depend on," whispered the captain to me after we had advanced a few rods. "I am satisfied that the tiger has his den above us. He has been in this locality for months. He has pounced upon and carried off half a dozen people, and each body has probably been conveyed up this route. Our noses ought to tell us when we are getting close to his lair."

The nullah turned and twisted like a ram's horn, and after the first 10 rods we advanced on hands and knees. We had made a distance of half a mile when we got a faint sniff of the odor we had been expecting. Fifty feet farther it became so offensive that we were fain to hold our noses. Just here was a water hole 15 or 20 feet long and the width of the creek. The water was not deep, but we knew we could not pass through it without noise enough to arouse the tiger. There was a wall of rock beyond the pool, and we decided that our game was laid away there. We were characterized as idiots for doing what we did, but yet it seemed the proper thing to do under the circumstances. Each of us picked up a good sized stone and hurled it at the wall, and they had scarcely struck when the sleeping tiger sprang to his feet with a savage growl. While he was not above 10 yards away we could make him out but dimly. He was turning round and round and sniffing the air when we fired together, and he dropped dead. When we lighted torches and advanced, we found him to be an old male with teeth worn down to the gums and probably blind of one eye. He had committed great havoc, however, and had we only wounded him he would have charged us, and we might have been numbered among his victims. We certainly expected to find the casket where we found the tiger, and great was our chagrin when we failed to find any trace of it. The body of the native seized that morning had been about half eaten, and the remains lay beyond the lair. While some of the human bones had doubtless been carried off by the hyenas and jackals during the tiger's excursions in search of prey there were enough lying about to make us believe he must have feasted on at least a dozen human beings. We found quite a number of trinkets belonging to the unfortunates, but we searched in vain for the casket. But for the fact of finding two or three relics which were identified as belonging to the robber we should have concluded that his wife told the story to give him a chance to escape pursuit.

"While you have failed to find it today I am sure you will find it to-morrow," said the old man when we returned to the village tired and discouraged. "The chain attached to the casket was not a strong one. The tiger dragged and carried the man over a very rough route fully half a mile. The chain might have been broken at any step. The casket may even be in one of the water holes. Now that you no longer have the tiger to look out for, you can make a more thorough search."

Next day we returned to the nullah with torch bearers, and beginning at the highway we searched every inch of ground and every water hole to the den and beyond. We found more trinkets and a number of coins, but the casket was not there to be discovered. After we had thoroughly satisfied ourselves of this fact we decided that the woman had deceived us. Her husband had certainly been carried off and devoured by the tiger, but she was probably carrying the casket—and fled with it. Knowing that she could prove her story, she had secreted the casket before entering the village and would bide her time to get away with it. When we informed the old man of our conclusion, he agreed with us. By his order the woman was about to be tortured to extort a confession when Captain Horton asked leave to question her again.

"I have told you the truth, sahib," she said when brought before us. "I did not know that my husband meditated stealing the casket. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when he aroused me from sleep and commanded me to go with him. We were out of the village before he told me what he had done. He would not permit me to take the casket in my hands. He did not tell me what it contained, but talked of rupees. I tried to get him to return to the village, but he threatened my life."

"How did the tiger attack?" asked the captain.

"We were running. I was on my husband's left. I think the tiger was crouched on the highway, as he seemed to spring from in front. When he bore my husband down, he shook him and mopped him about and paid no attention to me."

The woman's explanation gave us a new idea. As we were satisfied of the truth of her story she escaped punishment, and we promised the old man to renew the search on the morrow. As I have before mentioned, the woman could not locate the exact spot of attack. Those who had accompanied her that morning had found the tiger's tracks in the dust for some distance. In the morning we went straight to the crossing of the nullah and then worked back, carefully searching the rank grass and weeds on each side of the highway. At almost the first move we routed out and killed two poisonous serpents, but we persisted in the search. Thirty feet back from the nullah, in the midst of a tangle of vines, Captain Horton discovered the casket. The broken chain attached to it proved that we had worked on the right theory. The chain was broken and the casket flung aside while the tiger was worrying the man before carrying him off. Did the Hindoo divide with us as he agreed? He did, and to our entire satisfaction, but both of us were agreed that he had been a robber instead of a prince, and that it was loot instead of heirlooms he shared with us.

THE CLUTCH OF A HURRICANE.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the sky was cloudless and without a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the ocean was like glass. At the last named hour it became as dark as if night had shut down. The glass had been steadily falling since noon, and one had but to look at sky and water to know what was coming. By half past 4 the ship was stripped for the struggle, life lines rove along the decks, and the watch below turned up. The lamps were lighted, all work suspended, and then began a period of suspense like the waiting for a battle to open.

Two thousand miles of Indian ocean rolled between us and the nearest foot of land. The ship lay as helpless as a log, heaving and lurching on the ground swell, and from the depths of her hold came queer, strange noises to further awe and oppress the sailors gathered forward. It is during a calm that the creak of bulkheads, the grinding of the cargo and the doleful complaints from yards and blocks are heard the loudest.

"Hear the dead men moaning!" whispered the sailors to each other as strange noises came out of the west.

It was a weird, grewsome sound—sometimes like the cry of a night bird afar off and again reminding you of the vibrations of a harp string. Such sounds are only heard at sea when the elements are preparing for fierce warfare. Let them come to the ears of the lone lighthouse keeper on the coast, and he would tremble like a child and mayhap desert his post.

"Here the drowning men sob!" whispered the sailors again as the ship rested on an even keel for a moment.

From stern to rudder the waters beat against her sides with a curious gurgle, like unto the gasping, sobbing sound a man gives out as he sinks for the last time. It is a sound to bring a chill and make your flesh creep when night is at hand and the wrath of heaven making ready for its spring.

At 5 o'clock the only change is that the darkness is more intense, and the silence has become so profound that the cheep! cheep! of a block aloft is annoyingly painful. There are no orders to be given. Those who converse lower their voices, as people do when there is death in the house.

At 6 o'clock the men are sent to supper. They eat in such silence that the ship seems to be deserted forward of the mainmast. They hurry the meal, for no man can say what moment the storm king will make his wild change. Two or three of them light their pipes, and the blaze of the matches strikes against the darkness as if it were a stone wall. It is the darkness of the gloomiest dungeon ever built by human hands. It seems to press you down like dead weight and to clutch at you with clammy fingers.

"Ready there! Forward!"

The captain's sudden shout is followed by a long drawn moan in the west—a moan which gradually changes into a wild, fierce scream as the gale strikes us. We are broadside on. Every man holds on for dear life. The great ship is at first pushed down until her decks are awash, and then she is lifted up and heeled over to port—over and over until the ends of her yards are in the water and the decks straight up and down. Men shut their eyes that they may not see the spectre of death. One—two—three minutes, and then she slowly rolls back to starboard, swings her head to the east, and away we go before a shrieking, howling, screaming hurricane, which seems maddened at our escape. The ship must be brought around before the sea gets up. Men clutch and crawl and creep about. The din is infernal. No orders are given, but all understand what is to be done. When all is ready, she swings slowly about, with her nose to the gale, falls off on the port tack, and the stormsail holds her there. The wheel is lashed, another sail is made ready in case of accident, and human hands can do no more. The wrath of heaven has been let loose on the wide sea, and were there mountains here the fprce of the wind would make them tremble to their foundations.

At midnight the ship is soaring up, up, up, until you half believe the gale has clasped hands under her keel and lifted her clear of the mad waters. She reaches the crest of the mountainous wave, hangs there for a moment and then rushes down, down, down, until every lip breathes a prayer and every heart stands still. At the crest of the wave a legion of demons are skulking and shouting. Down in the hollows it is so quiet that you can hear the drip of the water from the roof of the deckhouse. At daylight the spectacle is appalling. The ocean is snow white with its boiling. The waves come rolling up until they seem to tower as high as the mastheads, and from the crest of each one the gale catches the milk white foam and whirls it in patches and sheets higher than the peaks of the Andes.

As the sun comes up, red and dull, there is a shout from every man on the decks of the ship. Broad away on our starboard side is an English troopship, wrecked aloft and damaged alow. There are gangs of men at the pumps, and her decks are crowded with others who can do nothing but wait. The gale will not reach its height till noon. There is not one chance in a thousand for that ship. Her sluggish actions tell us that the water is gaining on the pumps, and the wild flings of her bowsprit are tokens that she is inclined to broach to. They see us as we see them. Here and there is a woman, here and there a sailor, but most of them are soldiers. They set no signal. There is no hand outstretched. Some of them do not even raise their eyes to us. Some are dumb with the horror of the situation. All are helpless as the shreds of foam flying across the face of the morning sun. It is scarcely 30 minutes from the time we catch sight of her when her head swings away, the gale catches her broadside, and next moment she has vanished from sight, swallowed up as a stone drops out of sight down the shaft of a mine. We utter a cry of horror, but they are dumb. The gale brings no shout, no cry. One moment she was there with 600 souls aboard. The next it is as if we had slept and dreamed it all.

M. QUAD.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recovery, I tried your Bitters and got relief in a few days. Every organ of my body was deranged, the liver enlarged, hardened and torpid, the heart and digestive organs seriously deranged, a large abscess in my back, followed by paralysis of the right leg, in fact the lower half of my body was entirely useless. After using Burdock Blood Bitters for a few days the abscess burst, discharging fully five quarts of pus in two hours. I felt as if I had received a shock from a powerful battery. My recovery after this was steady and the cure permanent, seeing that for the four years since I have had as good health as ever I had. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keep my system in perfect working order. I can think of no more remarkable case than what I have myself passed through, and no words can express my thankfulness for such perfect recovery.

C. C. HAUN,
Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter from T. Cumines, Esq., a leading druggist of Welland, Ont., speaks for itself:

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been personally acquainted with Mr. C. C. Haun for the last 20 years, and have always found him a very reliable man. You may place the utmost confidence in anything he says with regard to your medicine. He has on many occasions within the last four years told me that it was marvellous the way the Burdock Blood Bitters had cured him, and that he now felt as able to do a day's work as he ever felt in his life. Although quite well he still takes some B. B. B. occasionally, as he says, to keep him in perfect health.

Yours truly,
THOMAS CUMINES,
Welland, Ont.

The steadily increasing sale of B. B. B., the length of time it has been before the people, and the fact that it cures to stay cured, attest the sterling merit of this monarch of medicines, the people's favorite blood purifier, tonic and regulator.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

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SKIN DISEASES. This VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D. is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my30

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Gresh Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

ap28

ANOTHER STRANGE SUICIDE.

Andrew Kirk, Following His Brother's Example, Takes His Own Life.

The Surrounding Circumstances Mysterious and Strange—Was it Insanity or What?

Mysterious and inexplicable as were the circumstances surrounding the suicide of James G. Kirk eight days ago at his brother's home on the Esquimalt road, there has been added still more mystery and still more obscurity, its cause being a second suicide, that of the younger brother, Andrew, who yesterday morning sent a bullet to his brain, thus recklessly ending his life.

This latter tragedy of itself appears most strange. Without a hint of what he was about to do, without any previous indication of agitation, and with a deliberate calmness which is surprising, Andrew Kirk fired the fatal shot. It was about fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning. He had been up and working in the garden for some time. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Adams, a close friend of Mrs. Kirk, came over to the house to spend the day. The two women were seated in the dining-room sewing, when Kirk came in. He said good morning to Mrs. Adams, inquired after her health and chatted on ordinary subjects for a while. At times he walked up and down the room, seeming to be worried, but not nervous and not agitated. In the course of conversation he referred to his late brother's affairs, which he was looking after, and said he must go over to Victoria again during the day to complete some business he had been arranging the day previous. Then he washed his hands and face and went into the front bedroom to dress.

Scarce two minutes, if as long, had intervened, when his wife and Mrs. Adams heard a noise as of some one falling. They rushed to the front of the house, Mrs. Kirk leading. Looking into the parlor, which is behind the bedroom, they saw nothing to indicate the source of the noise they had heard. Mrs. Kirk then went further down the hallway and opened the door of the bedroom. What she saw there she did not tell Mrs. Adams; but with a passionate exclamation, "Oh, Andrew," she caught hold of Mrs. Adams' arm and dragged her back to the diningroom. Without a pause they ran on out through the side door and across to the Half-Way house, just one door below, where, in broken and hurried words, it was explained that something terrible had happened. Mr. Fred. Jones, the proprietor of the Half-Way house, ran over to the cottage. In the front room he saw what it was that had made Mrs. Kirk turn away in horror. The body of Andrew Kirk, her husband, was lying on the floor, with blood pouring from the nose and mouth, a revolver beside him, and his face set hard in death, although the blood was yet quite warm. The first thing Mr. Jones did was to examine the revolver. It was a British Bulldog, a clumsy, heavy weapon. The hammer was resting upon an empty cartridge, and in the next chamber was a loaded one, which Mr. Jones promptly removed, so as to make the weapon safe; for, as he said at the inquest, Mrs. Kirk was half-crazed, and no one could tell what she might have been tempted to do. Then the blinds were drawn, and the door locked to await the arrival of the coroner.

Nothing could more clearly indicate deliberate, intentional suicide, than the surroundings of the body. The little room contained a bed, two chairs and a bureau with a mirror, in the corner opposite the bed. One of the chairs, a small rocker, was near the head of the bed, and half turned towards the bureau. The mirror was tilted upwards. Kirk evidently sat on the rocking chair with the revolver in his hand, took aim by the mirror, and with the muzzle of the weapon pointing upwards and pressed tightly under his chin, drew the trigger. His beard around the hole where the bullet entered was blackened and burned as also was the flesh. The bullet passed up-wards, shattering the roof of the mouth and lodged somewhere about the base of the brain. All this was so clear that no post mortem examination was necessary. It did not need an expert to say by what means death was produced. Death must have been practically instantaneous, and falling headlong to the floor the body rested on the left side stretched out at length except the head, which was doubled over and jammed between the shoulders and the chair at the foot of the bed. The carpet was stained with the blood which ran into two small pools alongside the head. The only other blood was on the trowsers just above the knees, showing that before falling Kirk must have given one gasp which spurted the blood from his nose. The bed by which the body lay had no marks of the tragedy, and the counterpane had on it no stain of any kind. Kirk had taken off his coat and vest, but was otherwise dressed.

At 2:30 p.m. the coroner Dr. Hasell empanelled a jury consisting of William Holmes, foreman; Richard Graham, Charles W. Kirk, John Day, Benjamin Carter and Joseph Price. After viewing the body they proceeded to inquire into the tragedy. Mrs. Adams was called and told her story, which is practically that given above. Mr. Jones deposed to finding the body still warm, and identified the revolver. The only other witness called was Mr. A. D. Grieve, a friend of both James and Andrew Kirk. He said he had seen Andrew on Thursday night, having been with him for some time working in the garden. The deceased was then in a most despondent state of mind over his brother's affairs and feared he would not be able to keep up his payments to the building society and might have to give up the house. Witness had encouraged him, talked things over and had shown him how to manage so that everything would come out all right. He told deceased he must not worry, and telling him how nobly his wife was trying to overcome her feelings and cheer up, urged him to try and comfort her. Kirk promised he would do so, saying he "would be a man and cheer up." When they parted Kirk seemed to be feeling much easier in mind. Witness could not identify the revolver that had been used, but thought it was the same one he had seen in Kirk's house some two years ago. Deceased had one brother and three sisters in Scotland, and there had been no insanity in the family.

This closed the evidence, Mrs. Kirk not being called, as she was in a critical condition from nervous prostration. The jury, after brief consideration, returned a verdict of "suicide while suffering from temporary despondency."

Such, briefly related, is the story of what may be called the second tragedy. Here, within eight days, in the same house, possibly for the same reasons or on account of the same causes, two brothers have committed suicide, leaving no explanation. James, who was the first to take his life, used a pocket knife, severing the jugular vein. His brother used a revolver, and only in the mode is there any difference in the two occurrences. To account for either is but to set up a theory. The plea of business troubles or financial embarrassment may be well dismissed, for both James and Andrew had good positions, were earning good wages, and could have lived along without worry, so far as money was concerned.

James Kirk was an employe of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. at a salary of $125 per month. He was supposed to be well-to-do and saving, but left very little except a life insurance policy, one of the conditions of which is that it should be invalid should the insured commit suicide. Andrew Kirk had what was left by James. He was a machinist employed in the Albion Iron Works; a steady, competent workman and earned fair wages. He was about 42 years of age; a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, and was married about two years ago at Vancouver, his bride having come out there from Scotland. Deceased was a prominent member of Western Star lodge No. 7, A.O.U.W., having his life insured in the order in favor of his wife for $2,000. The funeral will take place on Sunday. Mrs. Kirk, suffering under the strain of her brother-in-law's death, was barely keeping up, and when she saw her husband stretched dead by his own hand, the shock was more than she could bear, and she has been completely prostrated.

AN EXPERT IN FORESTRY

Monsieur Maurice L. de Vilmorin, of Paris, a noted French authority on horticulture and forestry arrived over on the Sound boat last evening, and is staying at the Driard. He is making the present trip for the express purpose of studying the flora of the West, and expects to find Vancouver island a most interesting field. His investigations will commence to-day at Beacon Hill Park.

Monsieur Vilmorin was one of those appointed as judges of awards at the World's Fair, but owing to the disagreement between the Fair managers and foreign commissioners, the latter have withdrawn all the exhibits from their countries from the competition, and hence there will be nothing for him to do in that line. He says: "I have completed my work at Chicago; that is, I have got almost everything started and running satisfactorily, and after a short tour through this part of the country I shall return to Paris. I am in the wholesale seed business there, our firm being known as Vilmorin, Andrieux et Cie. We have a large trade with all the principal countries in the world, and employ about 250 clerks, the same number of warehouse porters and 750 laborers in our fields. It is impossible for me to say how old our house is. Over 100 years ago the business belonged to Andrieux, my great grandfather marrying his daughter and becoming a member of the firm, and we have retained the firm name ever since. The business had been carried on by predecessors of Andrieux for I don't know how long. I came out to the West to see your forests, forestry being a favorite study of mine. During the Centennial exhibition I spent several weeks in the West, principally in California, and then made a voyage to the South Sea Islands to study the forests there. My grandfather was the founder of the famous Government forestry school at Les Barres, about eighty miles south of Paris. In 1821 he secured tree seeds from every country in the world, and an especially large collection from America, particularly oaks, and planted them on a very large domain owned by him, which was mostly poor land. In time they grew into a famous grove, and about twenty-five years ago, shortly after he died, the French Government bought that part of it devoted to exotics, consisting of about 200 acres, and this is now known as the National School of Forestry. The French horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair is about four times as large as that of any other foreign country."

A QUESTION OF LAW.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice, the trial of the action of Hon. Amor DeCosmos against the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co. was commenced. The suit is to permanently restrain the defendant company from placing poles, on which to string telephone lines, in front of plaintiff's property, and for damages. Hon. A. N. Richards and H. D. Helmcken appeared for the plaintiff, E. V. Bodwell and A. P. Luxton for the defendants.

The facts in the case have been admitted and it is merely a question of law, as to whether the Legislature has by statute granted to the City of Victoria the right of deciding where these telephone or telegraph poles may or may not be placed, and if so, how far this right extends.

Mr. Bodwell, for the defendants, contended that the City Council was a court which should decide on the matter, express power having been vested in them. In course of the argument His Lordship stated that he would not interfere with the Council's power of deciding absolutely and without appeal on the matters of detail; but he was bound to see that in coming to a decision they followed the principles of natural justice.

On this understanding, Mr. Bodwell expressed his willingness to have the injunction continued for three weeks, during which time the defendants should apply to the Council for a decision on the matter. Mr. DeCosmos' solicitors to be notified of the application, so that they could appear. His Lordship made an order to this effect and the case was adjourned for three weeks.

PRINCESS MAY'S PRESENT.

Victoria's subscription to the fund for the wedding present to be sent by the women of Canada to the Princess May has been well started, and from the hearty endorsation given by all before whom Mrs. Dewdney has brought the matter, it is evident that the list of contributors will be large. Among the ladies who are assisting in the matter are Mrs. Beaven, wife of the Mayor, and Mrs. Higgins, wife of the Speaker of the Legislature. To suit the convenience of the general public, a subscription list has been placed at the bookstore of T. N. Hibben & Co., on Government street, who have kindly consented to receive contributions, which may be made either in the proper names of the subscribers or anonymously.

It is not expected that any large amounts will be given, but anything from five cents or ten cents up will be gladly received. Besides this list, there will be one at Government House, and some of the ladies interested in the matter will make personal calls, to expedite the business. The nature of the gift has not yet been decided on, but it is suggested that a set of silver fox skins, very fashionable as part of a lady's attire in England, would be appropriate.

MONTREAL, June 2.—Henry McFarlane, of Toronto, is suing the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co. for a balance of $250,000 he claims is due to him for work done, and $200,000 damages.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Protestant Orphans' Home Shown by Report to Be in a Flourishing Condition.

Election of Officers and of Committees of Management — The President's Report.

The twentieth annual meeting of the subscribers to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home was held last evening at the Home on Rae street, the President, Mr. F. H. Worlock, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, after which the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Hayward, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were adopted.

The President then read the following report:

In submitting to the subscribers the twentieth annual report, the committee have again thankfully to acknowledge the liberal support accorded to the institution.

During the year the Protestant Orphans' Home has been incorporated under the Friendly Societies Act, 1891, in legal form.

The management of the Home and the care of the children individually by the matron, Mrs. Walker, is a source of great satisfaction to your committee, and to this cause, and the untiring exertions of the ladies' committee, the continued success of our Home is largely due.

We have to to tender our thanks to Dr. Milne for gratuitous and prompt attention whenever his services have been required. We are pleased to add the children are all now enjoying good health.

The total number of children cared for and provided with a home during the year was 64; admitted, 20; taken out, 22; at present in the Home, 42, girls and boys.

Since our last report, Mr. S. M. Robbins, of Nanaimo, has greatly assisted us by having collections made in that city on behalf of the Home, which has contributed $405 85 to our funds. We have also benefited during the past year by the receipt of a legacy of $500 from the estate of our late lamented president, A. A. Green. In addition we have to acknowledge donations of clothing, fruit, vegetables, etc, from many kind and thoughtful friends.

The applications for admission being greater than our building could accommodate, your committee have rented an adjoining cottage, which has been occupied by us for some time. With this additional room we hope to be able to meet all requirements until the new building is finished.

Your committee, in their last report, referred to the insufficiency of accommodation in view of the increased demands for admission, and expressed a hope that they would soon be enabled to provide a more commodious building. This anticipation they are about to realize, owing to the generosity of the late John George Taylor, who bequeathed his estate to this institution, which realized the magnificent sum of $30,558, and which sum we have received from the trustee, Mr. P. R. Brown. Your committee appropriated the whole of this sum to building purposes; they purchased a suitable site lot 28, Hillside avenue, containing 12 40-100 acres, and called for plans with the following essential provisions:

(a). The building must make provision for 100 children in all, being an equal number of both sexes, for whom the sleeping accommodation, consisting of 100 beds, and conveniences must be entirely separate.

(b). The building must be substantially built of bricks or stone, and must be provided with heating apparatus throughout.

Your committee have to thank Mr. Thomas Alsop for his valuable aid, and also Mr. R. Owen Alsop, who visited several similar institutions in England and furnished us with drawings which formed the basis upon which all plans sent in were to be prepared, thus giving a great amount of valuable time and experience gratuitously to our aid. Thirteen sets of plans were sent in and each one duly considered. One set of plans, which proved to be that of Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, of this city, was selected. Tenders were at once called for, and, after due deliberation, the contract was alloted to Messrs. McGregor & Geeves, at $20,310. The building is rapidly advancing, and your committee have arranged for the laying of the corner stone by the Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M., on the 24th inst.

Your committee have to thank Mr. R. McKay Fripp, architect, of Vancouver, for his assistance in examining every detail of each plan, and so aiding them in making their selection. Mr. Fripp very generously donated his fee of $50 to the funds of the institution.

It now only remains to refer to the treasurer's report appended, containing full details of receipts and payments. In contemplating the necessary expenditure in our larger building, we shall have to ask our friends for additional aid, in order to meet our daily expenditure; but we feel, in the future as in the past, we shall not ask in vain.

In conclusion, the committee desire to return thanks to God for the great measure of success and prosperity He has been pleased to grant our institution, and trust that every effort made for the care of the destitute orphan children may receive His blessing.

FRED. H. WORLOCK,
President.

Victoria, B.C., June 2, 1893.

The treasurer's report was then read. It showed a balance on hand from last year of 2607.30, and receipts during the year, including $500 legacy of the late president, Mr. A. A. Green, $3,177.43, making a total of $5,784.73. The expenses, including $150 for a monument to the late Mr. J. G. Taylor, were $3,680.94, leaving a balance on hand of $2,103.79. The building account showed receipts from the executor of the estate of the late J. G. Taylor of $30,358, ous of which $12,500 was paid for 12.40-100th acres, Hillside avenue, for site for building, and $500 architects' fees, in fact, leaving a balance out at 5 per cent. interest of $17,358.

The treasurer's accounts had all been examined and certified to by the auditor, Mr. W. H. Mason.

Mr. N. Shakespeare moved, seconded by Bishop Cridge, that the reports, which were considered very satisfactory, be adopted. Carried.

The following committee of management for the ensuing year was elected, viz: Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. Mr. Cleaver, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Rev. E. Robson, Messrs. Percy Brown, Chas. Hayward, Herbert Carmichael, N. Shakespeare, F. H. Worlock, Henry Jewell and James Hutcheson.

The ladies' committee appointed was as follows: Mrs. Cridge, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Thomas Earle, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. N. Shakespeare, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Gillespie.

The Treasurer, Mr. Hutcheson, reported having received a check from Mr. Robert Selleck for $19.75, on behalf of the contracting plasterers of Victoria, to whom the Board desire to return thanks.

The matter of the laying of the corner stone of the new home was brought up and discussed, and it was decided unanimously to have the inscription thereon as follows: "B. C. Protestant Orphans Home, erected 1893. This site was purchased and building erected with the legacy of the late John G. Taylor."

A proposition to have the annual reports printed in pamphlet form and circulated, showing the result of the work of the past year, was deferred until the end of the year, it being suggested that in the meantime copies of the newspapers with an account of the annual meeting should be sent out to subscribers.

The meeting of the subscribers then adjourned and a board meeting was held at which Mr. F. H. Worlock was re-elected President, Mr. Chas. Hayward Hon.-Secretary, and Mr. James Hutcheson Hon.-Treasurer.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—J. B. & M. Cornell's works were burned to the ground to-night. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DENVER, June 1.—A fatal accident occurred at the Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel this morning. It was caused by a heavy fall of dirt, which struck a gang of men while they were at work and completely buried them. A force of miners at once went to the rescue, and after hard work recovered them. It was found that three of them were dead and three injured, one probably fatally.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—The Victoria Cordage company, a member of the Cordage Trust, assigned to-day; assets $500,000, liabilities $400,000.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A dispatch was received at the State Department this afternoon from Minister Baker, dated Masaya, June 1, stating that peace is restored in Nicaragua, and that the new Government goes into operation to-day.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Director Charles H. Schwab, of the World's Fair, says that the exposition has cleared a quarter of a million dollars on the month of May, and as a result of a general reduction of forces, to begin next Monday, a better result is anticipated for the month of June. Mr. Schwab says the receipts for the month of May have averaged $24,000 daily.

NEW YORK, June 2.—During the recent congress in Chicago of the press men and women of the world a paper was presented by Hon. J. A. Sleicher, editor-in-chief of the Mail and Express, suggesting that prominent newspapers should issue both Republican and Democratic editions, giving the news of each political party in the edition assigned to that party, and conducting the editorial page in the same manner. This suggestion, which was vigorously discussed at the congress as a decidedly novel innovation, is, it is said, to be experimented upon in this city. According to reports in Newspaper Row, the New York Herald, after it is installed in its new home, may issue Republican and Democratic editions. The evening adjunct of the Herald, the Telegram, is Independent in politics, and consequently if the scheme is carried into effect the novel spectacle will be witnessed of a Republican, a Democratic and an Independent newspaper being issued from under the same roof and being controlled by the same general management.

TACOMA, June 2.—Entire confidence is restored in the city. All the depositors have ceased drawing and the majority were depositing again this afternoon. The banks have ample funds. Bank Examiner Clary has arrived and is in possession of the Merchants' National bank for the Comptroller of the Currency. The decision on the Tacoma Light and Water bonds has also gone far to restore confidence. As soon as the bonds are sold C. B. Wright will build his road from Eastern Washington into Tacoma. This road will connect in the eastern part of the state with the C., B. & Q. extension. C. B. Wright telegraphed to-day that he would wire a quarter of a million as his preliminary deposit for the $1,750,000 of water bonds.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, author of the "Wingoda Series" of "Dorothy Gray" and many essays on art and educational matters, died last night.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The jury in the trial of Sarah B. Chase for the murder of Maggie Manzoni to-night, after deliberating for two and a half hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The prisoner was taken back to the tombs and will be brought up for sentence by Judge Martin on Friday next.

ALPENA, Mich., June 2.—The steel steamer Corsica collided with an unknown schooner 115 miles off Thunder Bay Island, this morning at daylight, in a fog. The schooner was cut in two and went to the bottom instantly. Her entire crew were lost. The Corsica had no time to wait for the rescue of any of the survivors who might be floating around in the wreckage, as her bow was stove in and the water was pouring in faster than her pumps would throw it out. The Corsica was run on the beach in Thunder Bay, just below Ossinikee. The schooner's disappearance was so sudden that not even her name, color or size could be made out by those on the steamer.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

LONDON, June 2.—The usual list of titles bestowed on fortunate commoners in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday shows that a phenomenal proportion has fallen to gentlemen connected with the Press. W. J. Ingram, Liberal M.P. for Boston and eldest surviving son of the founder of the Illustrated London News, is created a baronet, and John Long, editor and managing proprietor of the Dundee Advertiser, also Liberal M.P. for Dundee; Gilzan Reid, first president of the Institute of Journalists; J. R. Robinson, editor of the London Daily News, the leading Liberal organ; E. R. Russell, editor of the Liverpool Post, and John Tenniel, the well-known artist of the comic paper Punch, are all knighted. Dr. Charles Cameron, M.P. for Glasgow, owner of the Glasgow Mail and well-known as the successful advocate of sixpenny telegrams, was made a baronet. Sir Hussy Vivian, Liberal M.P. for Swansea, where a statue was erected to him on account of his services in building up the place, is raised to the peerage. He is not connected with the press. Chief Justice Strong, of Canada, is also knighted. Senator Carling, of Canada, has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

SEALING MATTERS.

Correspondence Between Great Britain and Russia Respecting an Agreement to Prohibit.

The Convention and M. Schischkines Exceptions to Some of Its Provisions.

LONDON, June 2.—The Foreign Office has issued a blue book which contains the correspondence concerning the agreement between Great Britain and Russia as to the protection of Russia's sealing interests in the Northern Pacific Ocean or Behring Sea. Among the contents of the book are:

A minute of the Canadian Privy Council, made last December, and forwarded in January by the Governor-General.

Communications of Lord Rosebery, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador to Russia.

Morier's communication to Privy Councillor Schischkine, acting for M. De Giers, as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Schischkine's reply to Morier.

Rosebery's and Morier's long replies to Schischkine.

The Russian Minister's rejoinder.

Rosebery's second reply.

Draft of an agreement and notes exchanged embodying the proposals while replacing the form of the agreement.

The original contention of Russia was that her cruisers should have the exclusive right to police the seas in question and to convey British trespassers to Petropaulovski, a port of Asiatic Russia, where the cases should be adjudicated upon. Lord Rosebery declined to agree to such proceedings, and suggested that British vessels caught trespassing be conveyed to Yokohama, where the cases should be adjudicated on by a British consular court. Eventually the powers agreed that the trespassers should be delivered to a British cruiser or to the nearest British authorities on land, Great Britain at the same time undertaking to bring them speedily to trial.

The text of the agreement submitted to Privy Councillor Schischkine on May 12, 1893, is as follows:

1. During the year ending on Dec. 31st, 1893, the British Government shall prohibit British subjects from killing or hunting seals within the following limits: (a) Within a zone ten marine miles, following the sinuosities of the Russian coasts which border Behring Sea, and any other part of the North Pacific ocean. (b) Within a zone of thirty marine miles round the Komandorsky Islands and round the Robbin Islands and Tuline.

2. The British Government shall cooperate with British cruisers in preventing British subjects from killing or hunting seals within the aforesaid limits.

3. British vessels engaged in killing or hunting seals within the aforesaid limits may be seized by either British or Russian cruisers; but, if seized by the latter, the British shall be forthwith handed over at Yokohama or at any port in British possessions, or to the commander of any British warship, for trial by the British authorities.

4. The Russian Government engage to limit to 30,000 the number of seals that may be killed in the whole year of 1893 upon and around the islands of Komandorsky and Tuline.

5. It is agreed that a British agent may, when desired by the British Government, visit the islands, confer there with the authorities and enquire into the working and the result of the present agreement.

6. The present agreement shall in no wise affect the facilities hitherto accorded at Russian ports to British vessels regarding refuge, repairs, obtaining supplies and other matters wherefor they may properly require access.

7. It is understood that the present agreement relates solely to the year 1893. It has consequently no retroactive force or effect, more especially as regards British vessels captured previously by Russian cruisers."

M. Tchischkine replies on the 22nd, accepting the draft of the agreement, but expressing a preference that it may be embodied in an exchange of notes, as the draft, as it stood, was too concisely worded, and therefore left room for a misunderstanding, and perhaps for complications. The Russian government, he says, would not agree to the draft without a few reservations designed to safeguard their freedom of judgment in the dispute.

"It is understood," he continues, "that the agreement leaves intact all the rights of Russia in her territorial waters, our reservations being the following:

1. In consenting to hand over to the British authorities English ships sealing in the prohibited zone, we do not wish to prejudge generally the question of the right of a power to extend its territorial jurisdiction in special cases beyond the waters properly called territorial.

2. The Russian Government desire to preserve complete liberty of action, either by the method of prohibitive zone, entirely to prohibit in the future pelagic sealing or to regulate it in the open sea.

3. The present arrangement cannot be considered in any wise a precedent, and is looked on by us essentially as a provisional arrangement, intended to meet present circumstances."

Mr. Schieschkine closes his note with an expression of hope that the British Government will consider the undertaking as established henceforward for the present year.

Lord Rosebery in his reply, dated the 29th, accepts the arrangement for the current year, and states that he will take immediate steps to carry it into operation. Regarding the reservations made by the Government, he says that they need not be stated or discussed at present; but it may be mutually understood that the rights and the position of each power remain unaffected by this provisional agreement.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—John L. Stevens, ex U.S. minister to Hawaii, who yesterday arrived from Honolulu on the steamer Australia, delivered a stirring address before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon on the Hawaiian situation. After referring at length to the events that preceded and followed the recent revolution, and characterizing monarchy as a semi-heathen and grossly spurious government mechanicism, the retiring minister said: "The Hawaiian Islands to-day have the best government they ever had. Both the provisional government and those supporting it strongly desire Hawaii to become part of this great republic. Their American sympathies are loyal to her. Those who fought at Bunker Hill and wrote their names in large letters in Independence hall were not more thoroughly American than those who sent their commissioners to Washington to negotiate terms of annexation, without the expenditure of a single American life or a dollar of American gold. They offer a rich prize, this splendid possession of the Pacific, to the American government in trust for the American people. Never was such a prize before offered as a gift to a great nation. For strategical and commercial purposes they are more valuable to the United States than are Cyprus, Malta and Bermuda to Great Britain. They stretch out a pleading hand to this mighty nation of free men not to abandon them in their days of imperative need." In conclusion Mr. Stevens said: "I do not believe that the administration of President Cleveland will neglect this great American opportunity, careful and cautious as it is its duty to be." At the close of the address resolutions favoring the speedy annexation of the Islands were adopted, to be forwarded to President Cleveland and the California Congressional delegation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, June 1.—John Harris, builder, has assigned. The statement shows assets of $38,000, and liabilities of less than half that amount.

CORNWALL, June 2.—The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, meeting here, adopted the resolution moved by Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, censuring the railway companies and the managers of the World's Fair for desecrating the Sabbath, and suggesting that true Christians should boycott the World's Fair and that the Methodist Publishing House's book exhibit be withdrawn as a protest against the violation of the fourth commandment.

TACOMA, June 1.—C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, has announced that he will purchase Tacoma's water bonds at par, and has made a bid for $1,750,000 of the bonds.

CALGARY, June 2.—The suit of Loughead v. Praid has been compromised by plaintiffs accepting $265,000 in full for a $300,000 judgment.

KINGSTON, June 2.—Michael Flanagan to-day completed half a century as city clerk, and was given six months leave of absence and a purse of $500.

KINGSTON, June 2.—Montreal and Toronto detectives are here working on the mail robbery case. Inspector Jones states that the amount stolen so far reached $258. Only fifteen letters were opened and the contents of eleven carried away. There were forty registered letters in the bag.

QUEBEC, June 2.—There is evidently a good deal of sickness on Grosse Isle, according to the reports here, which state that nineteen cases of diphtheria exist.

OTTAWA, June 2.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture has received a message from Dr. Montizambert, at Grosse Isle, that two deaths occurred on Sunday and three on Monday from diphtheria, there being ten cases of diphtheria and five of measles in the hospital, all steerage children and young adults. All the cases are fairly hopeful.

TACOMA'S TROUBLE.

TACOMA, June 1.—The Merchants' National bank of this city suspended payment to-day on account of the dullness and a steady drain for the last thirty days, which was brought to a crisis this morning by the Chase National bank of New York demanding immediate payment of some $70,000. It has been a public secret for some weeks that the Merchants' bank was feeling the financial stringency severely, more so than any bank in the city, yet it was hoped they would tide it over; but the street talk demoralized all confidence, a run ensued, and the demand of the Chase National precipitated matters to-day.

The bank opened as usual this morning, and the assurance of the clearing house that they would protect depositors it was hoped would stop the run, but in thirty minutes $15,000 were paid out. There were a number of people in the bank when the doors were shut. There was much excitement on the street, and a great throng assembled in front of the bank. About 11 o'clock a run started on the Tacoma Trust and Savings company, whose office is near, but all the demands were promptly met until closing time.

Interviews with the cashiers and presidents of other banks resulted in the assurance that no further financial difficulties may be looked for, as all the banks are amply supplied with money to meet all demands. In fact the ugly rumors have warned them, and they have called in many loans and shipped money in from various correspondents. To-day's bank clearances were $108,152. A year ago, on the same day, they were $12,823. This shows that business is not disturbed. It is confidently asserted that depositors will not lose a cent by the suspension, and the bank will resume shortly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 1. — Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 106¼ bid; Union sinking fund, 102½ bid; Central, 105½ bid. The tendency of the stock market was upward in the early trading, outside of general electric, which, after falling from 73¾ to 73, rose to 75⅞, and sugar, which sold up from 78 to 89¼. The improvement in prices was ½ to 1 per cent.; subsequently a marked change in the speculative temper occurred owing to the failure of the Plankington bank in Milwaukee. This served to inspire the bears, and they hammered the market until they succeeded in dislodging considerable amounts of long stock. During the afternoon they were successful in beating prices down all around. General Electric fell six points to 69⅞; New England declined 3¼; Illinois Central and sugar, 3; Missouri Pacific, 2¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 2¼; general list yielded ½ to 12 per cent. The only important recovery at the close was in General Electric. The market left off steadier in tone, the sales footed up to 250,561 shares.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour quiet and generally weak; low grades firm. Wheat was fairly active and closed steady at 1⅛ to 1¼ decline, due to the weakness West, free realizing by the longs increased receipts and the failure of a bank at Milwaukee. Closing prices: June, 74¼; July, 75⅞; September, 79; December, 83¼. Hops quiet, firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cattle receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,500. Market slow but steady.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Romulus came out of the dry dock yesterday morning, and was towed around to the new outer wharf shortly afterwards by the steamer Isabel. The big collier has been in dock for about five weeks, during which time she has received several new plates and has had her injuries doctored quickly and in a first class manner. It is understood she will reload the cargo of coal she discharged at the outer dock and then proceed to San Francisco. Local mariners say she is one of the best adapted vessels for carrying coal on the Pacific coast.

CABLE NEWS.

Foreigners Warned to Leave Corea—Heavy Losses of Life From Floods in India.

Alsace and Lorraine Must Not Oppose the Army Bill — French Chamber's Reform.

BERLIN, June 1.—The Cologne Gazette published this morning a leader supposed to be inspired, warning the people of Alsace and Lorraine that if they elected deputies opposed to the Army bill they will be regarded as doing their utmost to menace the integrity of the empire.

LONDON, June 1.—Advices from Corea state that placards posted throughout the capital warn foreigners that unless they leave the country before a certain date the Coreans will rise and kill them.

LONDON, June 1.—The Dundee whaler Balaena has returned from the Antarctic ocean with the skins of 6,000 seals.

CALCUTTA, May 1.—Reports from Manipura say that all the rivers in the country have overflowed their banks and have swept away the bridges and submerged villages and fields. Dozens of dead bodies are floating down stream in every river. At one point on a small stream twenty bodies were recovered in three days.

PARIS, June 1.—The deputies passed today the electoral bill, amended so as to exclude from the Chamber all salaried public officials and all clergymen.

PARIS, June 2.—Monk Dom Saunton, who has a high reputation in the medical world, is about to start, with the approval of the Pope and credentials from the French Government, to visit the leprosy hospitals throughout the world in order to secure the general adoption of the most efficacious treatment of the disease.

ROME, June 2.—The Italian Senate today, by a vote of 151 to 141, adopted the pension law, regarding which there has for some time been a serious controversy, which had some influence in bringing about the recent cabinet crisis, the bill being strongly supported by the Government.

BERLIN, June 2.—The wedding of Mary Phelps, daughter of William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, to Dr. Von Rothenburg, secretary in the Department of the Interior, occurred yesterday morning in the yellow room of the American legation. Only twenty-four guests were present, including Chancellor Von Caprivi and other notables in official and private life. The wedding breakfast followed, and later the young people started on their wedding tour. Many beautiful presents were sent the bride by political and social friends in America, including Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Pulitzer, ex-Speaker Reed, Mrs. Blaine and Mark Twain.

VIENNA, June 2.—Great damage has been done by extensive floods in Eastern Galicia and eighteen persons have been drowned.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope has sent to the German Emperor the first copy of his new encyclical regarding social conditions.

PRAGUE, June 2.—The excitement over the antagonism on the part of the young Czechs towards the Germans still continues. The young Czechs have decided to withdraw from the diet, and it is reported that if the present disorder continues a state of siege will be proclaimed by the Austrian authorities. A Czechs' newspaper has been suppressed on account of its seditious tone.

NEW YORK, June 1.—In the test of the Brown regmental wire gun at Birdsboro on April 15, a pressure was obtained which was so great that the record could not be read from the gauges. The coppers used were sent to the Chief of the Ordnance Department for a test. The result of the official test, as shown by Lieut. Whistler's report, made public to-day, is that the pressure obtained was twice the ordinary pressure used in high power guns.

William A. Lehr
of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines

And His Cure Was

Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, **Scrofula**, in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being **confined to my bed six years.** In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits, and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

CABLE NEWS.

...igners Warned to Leave Corea—Heavy Losses of Life From Floods in India.

...e and Lorraine Must Not Oppose the Army Bill — French Chamber's Reform.

...LIN, June 1.—The Cologne Gazette ...hed this morning a leader supposed to ...pired, warning the people of Alsace ...orraine that if they elected deputies ...ed to the Army bill they will be re... ...d as doing their utmost to menace ...tegrity of the empire.

...DON, June 1.—Advices from Corea ...that placards posted throughout the ...l warn foreigners that unless they ...the country before a certain date the ...ns will rise and kill them.

...DON, June 1.—The Dundee whale... ...ns has returned from the Antar... ...with the skins of 6,000 seals.

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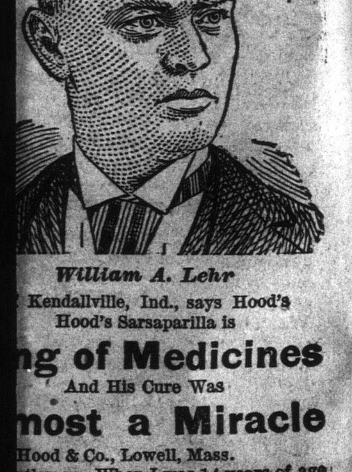

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LIVELY LARDEAU.

The Ferry in Operation — Building Matters Booming — Population Rapidly Increasing.

First Arrival of the Steamer "Kootenay"—The Lexington Group Bonded for $60,000.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

LARDEAU, May 31.—To-day has been a red-letter day in Lardeau. As the day was closing the fine ferry was completed, as also the trail from the townsite through to Fish creek and Lardeau Pass trails. The ferry is a large, well-built raft, made of hewed timbers and 12x40 feet, with good strong railings on each side, and also protected by rail at each end. It will carry about fifteen pack horses and load with perfect safety, and the craft takes to the water all the same duck. It is worked by the new system, the end of the ferry full up the stream; one pulley and one cable from the main cable to the ferry. It was built under the supervision of Mr. Tom Bain, of Revelstoke, which is a guarantee of its stability. A reliable man will be kept at the Fish creek ferry night and day.

Prospectors and miners can stay at a good hotel and take the trails right from the door Freight is transported by the old reliable freighter, Wm. Cleveland. He has plenty of good saddle horses for the tourist; there is good fishing, fine hunting, and when tired out with sport, a bath in the Hot Springs (a short distance from here) will reinvigorate.

Mr. Condel had returned to his ranch adjoining the townsite. His surprise was great to see the improvements in the town. He had heard that real estate was booming, and as one of the old timers had expected it. Besides his fine ranch, he is owner of the Centre Star silver mine, one of the Home group close to Lardeau. To hear Mr. Condel talk, from actual knowledge of the wealth lying back of Lardeau, would convert any unbeliever.

A Mr. Gibson accompanied Mr. Condell. Residing for many years in California, and desirous of a change in climate, he has come to Lardeau. The name of Lardeau and the famous mines have reached far into Southern California.

As to hotels, we are second to none in West Kootenay. Hotel Lardeau, Ben Wrede, landlord and proprietor, is all enclosed and soon will be in full blast. On June 9 there will be a grand opening. A fine supper and dance will be given, and the best of music will be furnished by Messrs. Poole, Kincaid & Roessler. Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of fine furniture is on the way here from the large furniture establishment of Frank Hart, Vancouver. The menu will please the most fastidious. Robt. Cousins, for three years cook on the Premier, between Victoria and Vancouver, is the chef. All tourists and the traveling public generally can find the best of accommodation at Lardeau.

The Miner's hotel, McCrae & Richardson, proprietors, is almost ready for business.

All hail to the fair sex. The first to arrive at the Gateway City were Mrs. McCrae and Mrs. Richardson, with four children. They were warmly welcomed, and the way the boys raised their hats, a person would have thought it a common occurrence, when, in fact, we had not seen one of the gentle sex for almost two months.

A school wanted. That is the next important matter for discussion. We have about fifteen children now in the vicinity and a school is badly needed. What a chance for the smiling lady frontier teacher. About sixty bachelors roaming loose on the country, and all of them fairly passable.

We have a Salvation Army well under way, and the music has been secured—Wm Poole, 1st violin; Smiling Kincaid, 2nd violin; and Ed. Roessler, guitar. A subscription paper is being circulated to raise funds for a set of band instruments. We claim the banner for the first Salvation Army in the West Kootenay.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., has been in the city several days this week.

The Lardeau townsite agent, David F. Douglas, reports business much more prosperous for the first month than was expected. Lots to the amount of $5,000 have been sold. In most cases the purchasers will erect buildings.

Mr. Cory Menhenick will erect two stores on Victoria avenue. One of them is partly spoken for as a drug store by a doctor from the Coast.

A laundry will commence operation next week.

New country, new towns, new scenes will bring the busy painter. He has arrived. Soon the sign, "painter and decorator," will swing to the breeze. The first building to receive their work is Dan Leamy's general store.

From May 6th until now is a short time, and now you see the nucleus of a large mining town.

Mr. Marshall will arrive next week with six fine milch cows and a carload of fat cattle. He arrived here only a few days ago, and saw at a glance what there was money in, and hence the move. We want lots of just such young, progressive business men as Mr. Marshall.

A man with an eye to money-making can do well in a bakery and restaurant. If he is quick about it, he can secure a building at once by writing the townsite agent.

Ash street is being opened. It will make one of our finest streets.

William Poole's gang of men are now clearing on blocks 23, 24 and 25.

Mr. Edward Roessler, from Arizona, has purchased two lots on Victoria avenue, and will erect a store building and occupy it himself as a barber shop. From Spokane south he surveyed the townsites carefully and weighed the future prospects. Lardeau was not found wanting. Mr. Roessler, although a young man, has prospected and mined all through California and Arizona, and hence this decision for the Lardeau country.

ANOTHER RED LETTER DAY.

This time it came on the 1st June, at 8:30 a.m., with the sun shining brightly upon us. We were startled by a shrill whistle. Every eye was strained to see what craft was coming up the Arm. Very soon we recognized the outlines of the steamer Kootenai. On she came, scarcely slacking up her speed, steaming up Fish Creek to the wharf at the foot of Chestnut street, Capt. Nesbit in command, and the polite and genial Anderson as head clerk. She brought in the furniture for Hotel Lardeau and a lot of general merchandise for Dan Leamy. She had a passenger list of ten people. What shall we do with those croakers who belittle our fair city, and say that a steamer cannot get within one-half mile of the town. The good people of this country told Capt. Troupe just such a story when, if they had been posted, no sane person could ever have told such a falsehood. Capt. Wilson, of the Illecillewaet, and Capt. Nesbit, of the Kootenai, both say that any steamer on the Columbia can come in without the least trouble. There is not very high water as yet and with the completion of our wharf at the south-west corner of the townsite, even the lowest water cannot hinder them. The road is nearly finished. In fact, Ash street is all done, and a few days more will see a road all completed to the low water wharf. Where will the croakers go to make up their stories then? Among the Kootenai's passengers were Ben Wrede, of the Hotel Lardeau, and Mr. Thompson, the Government road inspector. Several young men came in on the steamer to prospect in the mountains.

Dr. Sproule, one of the most successful speculators on the Coast, and Mr. John Guy, a miner of experience, both of Seattle, are here to-day looking over Lardeau and vicinity.

They are coming now from all directions, and we can show them mineral wealth in profusion or solid investments in Lardeau real estate.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., leaves to-day, June 1, for Revelstoke. He has worked faithfully in the ferry matter, and now has the satisfaction to see everything moving nicely. Malcolm Ross, a good, reliable man, is now in charge of the ferry, and his tent is always pitched on the landing. Don't use the telephone, but say hello just the same, and Malcolm will appear on the scene.

The Government has appointed Mr. John Thompson road inspector for this section. The selection is a good one, and the Government are to be congratulated for making so wise a choice. Mr. Thompson is well qualified in every respect for the position.

One of the largest transactions in mining circles in the West Kootenay district transpired to-day (June 1). William B. Poole, Edward Crockett, Tom Livingstone, Ben Reamey, W. M. Downing and James Robinson bonded the Lexington group, composed of the Lexington, Lone Star and Fairhaven, to J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. The latter, it is understood, represents some American capitalists who are anxious to obtain a foothold in this district. The mines lie twelve miles north and a little east of Lardeau on Poole creek, a tributary to Fish creek. An easy trail can be made or a wagon road built at small cost.

CAPITAL NOTES

Baie Des Chaleurs Railway—Canadian Cattle Prove Healthy—Customs Rulings.

Canadian Mackerel Fishermen Lucky—Contract for Williams Head Buildings Awarded.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 5.—The case of the seized Yankee fishing vessel Munro was finally disposed of to-day. The total fines and costs amount to $1,163.

Hon. Mr. Carling was made a K.C.M.G., not a Grand Cross, as wrongly cabled.

The Governor-General and the Countess of Derby left for Kingston to-day, thence to go to Toronto and Hamilton, to say their good-byes.

The Treasury Board was to-day nonsuited in the case of the License Commissioners of the Queen City, under the McCarthy Act, who asked to be relieved from paying the expenses incurred by them without warrant. The Board said it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Government will improve the buoyage of the ship channel below Quebec.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation.

Munro Ferguson, the prospective military secretary to Lord Aberdeen, is here negotiating with Earl Derby for such articles as the new Governor-General may require.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Mr. Armstrong, of the Baie des Chaleurs railway firm, says that sixty miles were operated this week, and he expects forty more to be completed by the end of the season.

Nearly twenty thousand Canadian cattle have been shipped to England since the embargo was imposed. Out of this large number there has been only one suspected case of disease.

The Controller of Customs rules that measuring tapes are dutiable at 25 per cent.

The Inland Revenue department are preparing a schedule of places to which consignments of oil may be shipped in tank cars and barrels under the new regulations.

The civil case in the Exchequer Court against Larkin, Connolly & Co. has been postponed until the Autumn, when the criminal case will be called. The impression prevails that both suits will be dropped.

The City Council will present a farewell address to the Governor-General.

Reports received by the Fisheries Department to-day shew that Canadian fishermen have had a great stroke of luck off the Yarmouth coast. They caught four thousand barrels of fine mackerel in one week. The American fleet caught five hundred barrels in a month. The Americans have a special vessel following the Atlantic fishing fleet and watching operations with a view to procuring information to use before the International Commission.

Senator Miller, who is now in Paris, writing to Ottawa friends, says that the Behring Sea Arbitration court is likely to conclude its labors by the 20th inst. The impression in the French capital is that the British have the best side of the case.

Bishop & Sherbourne have been awarded the contract for the new detention buildings at Williams Head.

FLOODS IN GALICIA.

VIENNA, June 5.—Excessive rains have swollen the rivers of Bukowina. Many streams have overflowed their banks and flooded the fields. The Pruth has risen so high near Czernowitz as to inundate the suburbs and to threaten the least elevated districts of the city. The Czermosz broke over its banks at Wizoitz last night, and ran in torrents through the streets of the village. Sixteen houses collapsed and many others were rendered uninhabitable. Eleven persons were killed by falling timbers or were drowned in the flood. Scores of families had to flee for their lives, without pausing to save their property. The whole town is in danger of being laid waste.

BUDA-PESTH, June 6.—A disastrous railroad accident happened near the town of Keeskemet, Hungary, about fifty miles southeast of this city. The Buda-Pesth express ran off the track and became a total wreck, eight carriages being smashed and twenty-two passengers were injured mortally.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Measure Still Being Discussed in the House of Commons.

The Financial Clauses—Appointment of Judges and Magistrates—Other Reservations.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons to day Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain brought up the question of the discovery of grave errors in the excise accounts, which almost obliterated £500,000 sterling, a sum with which Ireland, according to Mr. Gladstone, was to begin her Home Rule career.

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government had completed the inquiries being made upon the subject.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the estimates upon which the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill were based were being revised and would shortly be presented to Parliament.

Immediately after the House of Commons went into committee to consider clause 3 of the Home Rule bill, Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendments proposed by Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist, that the Dublin Legislature be forbidden to interfere in proceedings for the extradition of criminals.

Gerald Balfour, Conservative for Central Leeds, moved that the Irish Government be forbidden to appoint judges and magistrates.

Mr. Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, said that the acceptance of this amendment would tend to satisfy those opposing the bill, but favoring local self-government. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government intended that the appointment of judges in Ireland should remain in the hands of the Sovereign, but the Irish Government could not be prevented from making recommendations.

John J. Clancey, Parnellite, for North Dublin County, protested that they would not bind themselves to accept Mr. Gladstone's suggestion. This was a question for Ireland to decide.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 291 to 255.

WANTS ANNEXATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Luther Severance, postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii, and for fifty years a resident of the islands, is visiting friends in this city. Speaking to-day of the situation in Hawaii, he said: "The better class of the foreign element want annexation. Any government formed of the people of the islands could not last long. There would be so many conflicting elements that anarchy would be the outcome. The present Provisional Government, which is practically a military government, could not have lasted as long as it has had it not been for the prospect of annexation.

"If the United States refuses to take us Great Britain will surely step in and establish a British protectorate by placing Princess Kaiulani on the throne. With the assurance of a government such as would result from annexation, capital would find a great field for investment by developing our sugar and coffee lands. There are thousands of acres of the best coffee lands in the world that can be bought for $1 per acre. In three years the coffee plant can be got into bearing. It yields a handsome profit and offers an ideal life to the planter.

"I am vice-president of the annexation club of Hilo. I should say that the people care very little what the form of government is so long as we are assured of the protection of the United States. Perhaps a territorial government would be the best." Speaking of the course pursued by Commissioner Blount, Mr. Severance said: "I am inclined to be pleased with it. He can't fail to see that annexation is the only thing for the islands, and I feel sure he must be convinced that it will be a great boon to the United States. I am confident his report will be in favor of taking us under the wing of the United States."

FINANCIAL FAILURE.

SEATTLE, June 5.—A special telegram from Spokane says that the Bank of Spokane Falls closed its doors this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock the account clerk appeared at the door and posted a notice reading: "Owing to financial stringency, this bank will not be opened for a few days." The Bank of Spokane Falls is a private institution of which W. H. A. McCannon is the owner. Its deposits amount to $200,000. Of this sum $55,000 belonged to the city of Spokane and about $75,000 to persons residing in the city. The remainder is largely due to individuals and correspondents outside the city. The bank has for several years occupied a plain brick building on Mill street, near Riverside avenue. Last year Mr. Cannon began erecting a new bank building at the corner of Riverside and Mill streets. This is now nearly completed. It is a fine marble building of the Grecian style and proportions. Black marble for the front of this building was imported from Vermont specially and it is carved and polished in the most costly manner, but this beautiful building is given out as one of the causes of the bank's embarrassment. Another cause of the failure of the bank is the fact that Mr. Cannon has been doing business largely on borrowed capital and the bank was connected with many private enterprises. Some heavy creditors in New York, San Francisco and Portand called in their loans, and the money could not be paid. Suspension could not be avoided. Some bankers say the liabilities are $200,000. Mr. Cannon is a very wealthy man and it is thought will tide over his difficulties.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 5.—An International Football match was played Saturday between the Torontos, of Toronto, Canada, and the East Ends, of this city. About 400 people saw a very interesting game. The Torontos presented a formidable forward line, but were lamentably weak at goal. Thompson, Murray and Buckingham played the best game for the Canadians The first goal was scored in six minutes after the game opened. Toronto succeeded in reaching the opposite ends of the field several times, but was prevented from scoring. A second goal being scored by Fall River six minutes before the end of the first half of the game, heightened the interest. Hughes, the Fall River right full back, had his nose broken by an accidental kick by Murray. The third goal was scored by Fall River just before the first half closed. Play in the second half was faster. After fifteen minutes' play, the first goal for Canada was scored by Thompson. He added two more goals during the last half, making the score three to three at the end of the game.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—The official figures show that during May 1,050,037 people paid to see the World's Fair, of which number 22,825 were children, and 346,391 persons on passes. This represents $519,313.15. The total number of tickets sold during the month was 1,321,460; 23,328 of which were children's tickets, enriching the exposition to the amount of $625,498. There are now outstanding 281,424 tickets bought during May. The foreign commissioners met this morning to take action upon the overture made by the committee on awards. They took no united action, as each commission is compelled to act for itself in the matter. Some countries that withdrew their exhibits from competition have agreed to put them back. After this action was announced by the commissioners representing Denmark, Japan, Norway and Italy, members of the committee on awards say now that the trouble is almost over.

THE "DANUBE'S" PASSENGERS.

Probable Refusal of the State Department to Interfere as Requested to Do.

What Will Become of Them Or of the Libelled Steamship?

PORTLAND, June 5.—Vice-Consul Laidlaw's dispatch to the British Minister at Washington in the case of Capt. Myers of the Danube, was not without its effect there. On Saturday nobody about the federal buildings thought any assistance was due to the Danube captain in piloting his habeas corpus passengers to Judge Bellinger's court room. To-day, however, the deputy United States marshals were at the dock where the vessel lay to perform that duty. This change of front was due to telegrams from Mr. Olney instructing the marshal to furnish what aid the captain needed in conveying his men back and forward between the vessel and the court room, and also the district attorney not to oppose application should a request be made for a deputy to guard the Chinese on the steamer pending the *habeas corpus* examination. From these telegrams it is evident that Sir Julian Pauncefote laid the case before Secretary of State Gresham, who in turn brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney General. The latter's telegram to the District-Attorney indicates that there is an understanding of the situation or else a mode of procedure unheard of here, has been suggested. Nobody here wents any Deputy Marshals aboard the Danube, for they are sufficiently guarded by customs officials. The proceedings in the cases before Judge Bellinger to-day were postponed until certificates in the hands of the Collector can be returned into court on subpoenas issued to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The State department will probably not interfere in the case of the steamship Danube, at Portland, Ore., where the captain appealed to the British legation for relief from an order of the court, which required him to bring 350 Chinese passengers before the court to answer to writs of habeas corpus. The captain was willing that the Chinese should answer, but he feared to assume the heavy responsibility of preventing the escape of the Chinamen when they were once ashore. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was at the State Department to-day, probably to state the case to Secretary Gresham. It is believed at the department that there will be no difficulty in complying technically with the order of the court, while avoiding the possibility of the escape of the Chinese. This could be done if the marshal served his writs on board the vessel and left a deputy aboard in charge of the Chinese until the court passed upon their cases.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, June 5.—(Special)—G. T. McDougall, coal merchant, has assigned. His liabilities are put roughly at $15,000.

Geo. Pyke, the defaulting cashier of the Imperial bank, was brought home to-night from Kansas City by Detective Stemens. He had no money in his possession when he gave himself up.

John A. Taylor, of the National Publishing company, of this city, who has been missing for several weeks past, has returned home. He states that on May 18, while proceeding along a street in the lower part of New York City, he was attacked by three men, who struck him with sandbags. From that moment he lost consciousness, and has no idea where he spent the interval between the day of the assault and when he recovered consciousness on Monday last.

Bogus fifty cent pieces of 1871 are in circulation in the city. It is said they were put out during race week.

TORONTO, June 6.—(Special)—The rates from Toronto to Chicago are expected to be lowered in a few days. Return tickets are now $19. It is understood the fare will be reduced to $12 for the round trip. Comparatively few have yet visited the Fair, on account of the high rates.

The police intend proceeding against the race pool rooms as disorderly houses, and have had officers stationed at their doors all day taking the names, business and residence of persons visiting them. The courts have declared the business to be legal, and the proprietors of rooms state that they will take action against the city for interfering with their business.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent says he is authorized to announce that J. Israel Tarte has just received his commission from Hon. Mr. Laurier, appointing him chief organizer for the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Tarte's appointment will hold until the next general election for the Commons.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says it is rumored that Hugh John Macdonald, M. P., for Winnipeg, may be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. It is a choice between Mr. Macdonald and A. W. Ross, M. P.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The action of William R. Laidlaw, against Russell Sage, for $50,000 damages, for being used as Laidlaw alleges for a shield, when Norcross threw a bag of dynamite in Sage's office, was to-day dismissed.

THE U. S. AND RUSSIA.

Extradition Treaty Between the Two Countries—Some of its Principal Provisions.

It Has Been Signed and Awaits Promulgation by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The treaty between the United States and Russia in part reads as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties reciprocally agree to surrender to each other, upon mutual requisitions and according to their respective regulations and procedure, persons who, being charged with or convicted of commission in the territory of the contracting parties, of any of the crimes and offences specified in the following article, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territory of the other, provided that this shall be done only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and committal for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed.

Article 2. Persons convicted or charged with any of the following crimes, as well as attempt to commit, of participation in the same, accessory before the fact, provided such attempt or participation is punishable by the laws of both countries, shall be delivered up in virtue of the provisions of this convention.

1. Murder and manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Rape and abortion.
3. Arson.
4. Burglary; to be defined by the act of breaking and entering by night into the dwelling house of another with intent to commit felony. Robbery is defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, money or goods by violence or by putting him in fear; larceny, when the value of the property stolen shall exceed $200, or 300 roubles.
5. Forgery and the utterance of forged papers, including public, sovereign or government acts.
6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of counterfeit public bonds, coupons of the public debt, bank notes, obligations or in general of any counterfeit title or instrument of credit. The counterfeiting of seals and deeds, impressions, stamps and marks of state and public administrations and the utterances thereof.
7. The embezzlement of public money by public officials or depositors.
8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the value of the property so taken shall exceed $200 or 300 roubles.
9. Piracy or mutiny on shipboard, whenever the crew or part thereof shall have taken possession of the vessel by fraud or by violence against the commander.
10. Wilful or unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.

Article 3 reads as follows: If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try to punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offence other than that for which the extradition was granted. Nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offence committed previous to the date at which this contention shall take effect. An attempt against the life of the head of either government or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, of assassination, of poisoning, or accessoryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offence or an act connected with such an offence.

The treaty is signed by Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of the United States, Charles Strueve, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and Baron Romain Resen, consul-general at New York, and is dated Washington, March 28, 1887. It now awaits promulgation by the President.

REASSURING REMARKS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 6.—The President said, in reply to a direct question by a representative of the United Press, that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the first nor later than the 15th September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. The President said: "I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions. As to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve, one does not need the eyes of a financier to see that this gold is substracted from the Government's stock, which is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense. I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened, they are conservative, and if, instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster, they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they perform a patriotic duty, and at the same time protect their own interests. The thing just now needed is coolness and calmness in financial circles and steady reflection among the people"

CHINESE MURDER.

LOS ANGELES, June 6.—A horrible tragedy was enacted in Chinatown this morning. Quon Ah Mon, a highbinder, ran a dirk knife eight inches long through How Ah, a Chinese Cyprian, and shot Wing Ah Sip twice through the lungs. The woman is dead and the man is not expected to live many hours. How Ah was a pretty Chinese girl, the property of Tom Bing. Quan Ah Mon was with her last night. At 5:45 this morning she was heard to scream for assistance. Wong Ah Sip, a member of the Wong Chee Co., and a docile Chinaman, went to the door of the place whence the screams emanated. He pushed it open and saw Quan Ah Moon in the act of pulling out a big knife from the body of the woman. When Quan Ah Moon saw Wong Ah Sip he pulled a Colt's revolver and fired two shots at him. One shot went through the lungs and the breast. Immediately after the firing Quan Ah Moon disappeared and has not been found since, although the police have searched everywhere. The woman lived until 9:45 Wong Ah Sip is slowly sinking. There is great excitement in Chinatown, and there are prospects of more bloodshed.

THE TRIBUNAL.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Jefferson Coolidge, ex-minister to France, who arrived in New York yesterday, started this morning for his home in Boston. In an interview he said: "The Behring Sea tribunal could hardly be improved upon. In order to decide in our favor the tribunal will have to lay down some new principles of international law, and I think there is a fair prospect of their doing this. Any new law formulated by them would undoubtedly be approved by all the nations interested. Even if they should decide against us they will probably devise some means, such as a closed season for instance, by which seals can be protected and preserved. The arguments will soon be finished, and then the consideration begins. If there should be a disagreement, time would have to be granted for the presentation of a minority report, or further information might be called for. For these reasons the decision can hardly be rendered for several weeks yet."

THE CURTAIN FALLS

NEW YORK, June 7.—Edwin Booth died at 1:15 this morning. At 10 o'clock last night the nurse noticed a serious change for the worse, and immediately summoned the members of the family, and telephoned for Dr. Smith, who arrived at 10:30 o'clock. They remained in the room with Mr. Booth, until his death at 1:15. In the room when the actor died were his daughter, Mrs. Grossmann, and her husband, Mr. Magonigle, Mr. Booth's brother-in-law, William Bespham, an intimate friend and Charles Farryell. Edwin Booth was born in Belair, near Baltimore, Md., on November 13, 1833, and was the son of Junius Brutus Booth the elder, an English actor, who made his reputation mainly in the United States.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Cholera—Russian Seizures in Behring Sea—Home Rule Bill Under Discussion.

Meeting of Radicals—Their Extreme Anxiety to Shut off Further Debate.

LONDON, June 6.—President H. H. Fowler of the Local Government Board, stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that the officers of the Government would maintain a strict watch to prevent cholera from getting a foothold in Great Britain.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, Conservative of King's Lynn, asked whether reparation had been obtained for the seizure by the Russians of six British vessels on the high seas, in Behring sea, in July, 1892.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had referred the claims in question to a commission, which had not yet made a report on the subject. The present provisional agreement entered upon by Great Britain with Russia had been entered into expressly, without prejudice to the right of the British vessels seized by the Russians in Behring Sea in July, 1892.

Mr. J. C. Butcher, Conservative M.P. for York, moved to amend the Irish Home Rule bill in such a manner as to prevent the Irish legislature from enacting laws in reference to the crimes of conspiracy, combination, unlawful assembly, rioting and crimes against the person.

Irish Chief Secretary Morley said that nothing would be surer to promote friction between Great Britain and Ireland than the adoption of such an amendment.

Mr. Butcher's amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 276.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist, then offered a motion to the effect that among the powers reserved from the Irish legislature should be the power of dealing with sedition.

Home Secretary Asquith opposed the motion on the ground that there might be sedition against the Irish Government, and therefore the Irish Legislature ought to have power to deal with such sedition.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 304 to 255.

The Radical members of the House of Commons met in conference this evening to discuss the wearisome and futile protraction of the Home Rule debate. In committee, Henry Labouchere, Radical leader, spoke in favor of immediate and summary action to force the bill through the committee stage. The obstructionists, he said, had wasted weeks already in discussing and dividing on utterly useless and hopeless amendments. The time had come for ending the spectacle. The Unionist amendments were not intended seriously, and it was ridiculous to treat them as if they were offered in good faith, when everybody knew the contrary to be the case. Several other members spoke in support of Mr. Labouchere's position, some of them expressing even more strongly their disapprovals of the Government's hesitation to shut off debate—the obstruction of the Opposition.

Samuel Stoerey, member for Sunderland, who presided at the conference, defended the Government's course. Those on the outside, he said, must realize that they did not have all the means of knowing Mr. Gladstone's motives, and that they would do better to let those best acquainted with the situation select their own methods for pushing forward the bill. Precipitate action on the part of the Radicals would result probably in embarrassing the Premier.

Mr. Storey's advice had the effect of delaying final action until Friday, when the Radicals will meet again. Meantime pressure will be exerted in private to move Mr. Gladstone to decisive steps against the Unionist fillibusters.

COMING TO THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Monsignor Satolli will soon begin an extended tour through the West, which will, if present intentions are carried out, be prolonged two months or more. The start will be made June 19, when, in company with Rev. Dr Thomas O'Gorman and two or three other members of the faculty of the Catholic university, he will go directly to St. Paul, Minn. From Helena the party will make a leisurely tour of Yellowstone Park. From Yellowstone Park Monsignor Satolli and his companions will return to Helena and then proceed to Spokane. They will also visit Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound.

CABLE NEWS.

Queen's Birthday Celebration in London—Grand Military Display—Pan-Slavism in Hungary.

Extermination of Revolutionists in Mexico—Spain Seeking to Get Hold of Gibraltar.

LONDON, June 5.—According to the Arabian legends, to-day is the anniversary of the death of Abel, and advices from Jedda say that in accordance with ancient practice the doors of the tomb of Eve will be thrown open. Usually 500 visitors from abroad visit Jedda for this occasion, but this year the number is nearly 5,000. The temple over the alleged tomb has a palm tree growing out of a crack in the roof. The grave is some 250 feet in length, having probably been made to fit the alleged Ishmaelitish belief that the first woman was 200 feet in height.

LONDON, June 5.—The seventy-fourth birthday of Queen Victoria, although the anniversary occurred on May 24, was by formal order officially celebrated to-day. The Horse Guards' parade and the trooping of colors by the Foot Guards were witnessed by enormous crowds of people, including a large number of the royalty and nobility, as well as aristocratic and titled foreigners.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 5.—Government troops stationed at Tomacchio and other posts in that section are waging a war of extermination upon all settlers and others supposed to have participated in the revolutionary outbreak in that part of the State last April, and a large number of persons have been summarily shot without trial. It was at Tomacchio that the wholesale massacre of Indians by Mexican soldiers occurred a year ago. The population of the town was 2,500, but all that now remains is a pretty church edifice, which has not been molested by the troops.

MADRID, June 5.—The suggestion having been made that Spain would cede the Canary Islands to Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar, the Spanish Canary newspapers concur in disapproving the proposition. A local paper expresses the belief that Great Britain will ultimately cede Gibraltar to Spain if indemnified for the cost of fortifications which Great Britain constructed there.

VIENNA, June 3.—In the deputies to-day Count Apponyie, the leader of the Hungarian opposition, asked Count Kalnoky, the minister of foreign affairs, whether or not the Government had information of attempts of Russians in the United States to convert Hungarian immigrants to Pan-Slavism. At the same time he demanded that several Hungarian consuls be sent to America to look after the interests of Hungarian residents. Count Kalnoky, in reply, said that inquiry as to the Pan-Slavism agitation would be made by the Government, which, thus far, had no knowledge of its existence. Undoubtedly, the subject might be of importance, as in 1892 more than 80,000 emigrated from the empire to the United States. Deputy Czesnatory opposed the investigation suggested by Count Apponyie. The great distance of the United States from Central Europe, he said, precluded the possibility that the agitation, supposing it existed, could result in any action within the empire.

GENOA, June 5.—The accident to the North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II turns out very serious, and will entail heavy loss upon the owners or underwriters. The valve seat of the circulating pumps broke while repairs were being made to the pump, allowing the sea water to rush into the engine room, which was soon flooded. The Kaiser Wilhelm went down alongside her wharf. The steamer is once more afloat, but it will be some days before she will be able to sail.

LONDON, June 5.—A state concert was given to-day at Buckingham Palace. It was an occasion of unusual splendor, more than 1,200 of the nobility and gentry and of persons of distinction, British and foreign, being present. The Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, were present, being their first share in a court function since the death of the Duke of Clarence. The American legation was represented by Charge d'Affairs White and Messrs. Anderson and Coles.

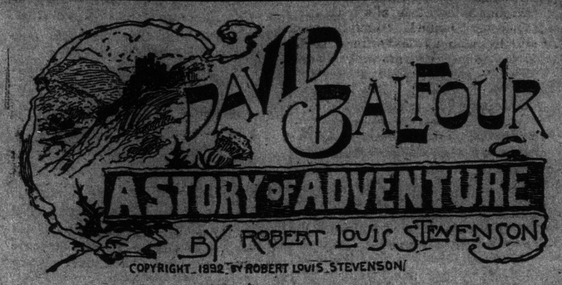
LONDON, June 5.—In the cattle embargo debate in the House of Commons on Saturday night, President Gardner, of the Board of Agriculture, replying to Mr. Chaplin, made an important statement regarding the embargo on Canadian cattle. He said that so far the special examination of the animals' lungs had proved satisfactory, for out of ten cargoes, comprising 5119 cattle, only one animal, which arrived on the steamship Lake Winnipeg, gave cause for suspicion. Regarding this he awaited further information from the board of agricultural advisers. Mr. Chaplin, who appeared surprised at the clean bill of health reported, asked whether he was to understand that only one case was suspected. Mr. Gardner replied, "only one."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Reports from several cities of Asiatic Turkey say that the cholera has appeared in many districts, and is spreading rapidly along the Lower Tigris and the Shath-el-Arab river. People are dying by thousands; whole villages have been deserted by those fleeing from the pest. The panic has become so great that few families wait to bury their dead.

COST OF HERESY HUNTING.

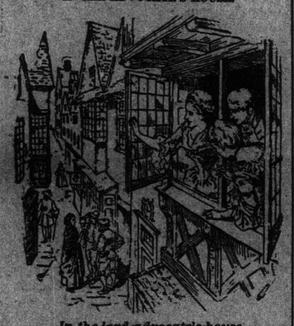
WASHINGTON CITY, June 6.—It is generally agreed among Presbyterians prominently connected with the Briggs case that the expenses incurred during the entire progress of the case from the initiatory stage until the general assembly disposed of it last week amounted to a large sum, but it is almost impossible to make an estimate of the total amount with accuracy. Some light is thrown on this subject, however, by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, who was chairman of the local committee of arrangements for the general assembly. Dr. Bartlett says the board bill alone of the 200 commissioners of the assembly, which number the local committee promised to provide for, amounted to $900 a day, and therefore the two days' trial of Dr. Briggs in this city cost the local committee $1,800.

There were more than 800 delegates to the assembly, and while the trial consumed, properly speaking, only two days, the case really extended over more than double that period, so $13,000 is nearer the mark than $1,800. Dr. Bartlett is of the opinion that the estimate made by some of the commissioners that the Briggs case from beginning to end cost the general assembly about $50,000, is nearly correct. Col. McCook, of the prosecuting committee, is a wealthy man and spent out of his own pocket, according to Dr. Bartlett's opinion, at least $20,000.



CHAPTER V.

IN THE ADVOCATE'S HOUSE.



In the lord advocate's house.

The next day, Sabbath, Aug. 27, I had the occasion I had long looked forward to to hear some of the famous Edinburgh preachers, all well known to me already by the report of Mr. Campbell. Alas, and I might just as well have been at Essendean and sitting under Mr. Campbell's worthy self, the turmoil of my thoughts, which dwelt continually on the interview with Prestongrange, inhibiting me from all attention. I was indeed much less impressed by the reasoning of the divines then by the spectacle of the thronged congregations in the churches, like what I imagined of a theater or (in my then disposition) of an assize of trial, above all at the West Kirk, with its three tiers of galleries, where I went in the vain hope that I might see Miss Drummond.

On the Monday I betook me for the first time to a barber's and was very well pleased with the result. Thence to the advocate's, where the red coats of the soldiers showed again about his door, making a bright place in the close. I looked about for the young lady and her gillies. There was never a sign of them. But I was no sooner shown into the cabinet or antechamber where I had spent so wearyful a time upon the Saturday than I was aware of the tall figure of James More in a corner. He seemed a prey to a painful uneasiness, reaching forth his feet and hands, and his eyes speeding here and there without rest about the walls of the small chamber, which recalled to me, with a sense of pity, the man's wretched situation. I suppose it was partly this and partly my strong continuing interest in his daughter that moved me to accost him.

"Give you a good morning, sir," said I.

"And a good morning to you, sir," said he.

"You bide tryst with Prestongrange?" I asked.

"I do, sir, and I pray your business with that gentleman be more agreeable than mine," was his reply.

"I hope at least that yours will be brief, for I suppose you pass before me," said I.

"All pass before me," he said, with a shrug and a gesture upward of the open hands. "It was not always so, sir, but times change. It was not so when the sword was in the scale, young gentleman, and the virtues of the soldier might sustain themselves."

Then came a kind of highland snuffle out of the man that raised my dander strangely.

Well, Mr. Macgregor," said I, "I understand the main thing for a soldier is to be silent, and the first of his virtues never to complain."

"You have my name, I perceive"—he "bowed to me, with his arms crossed—though it's one I must not use myself. Well, there is a publicity. I have shown my face and told my name too often in the beards of my enemies. I must not wonder if both should be known to many that I know not."

"That you know not in the least, sir," said I, "nor yet anybody else, but the name I am called, if you care to hear it, is Balfour."

"It is a good name," he replied civilly "There are many decent folk that use it. And, now that I call it to mind, there was a young gentleman, your namesake, that marched surgeon in the year '45 with my battalion."

"I believe that would be a brother to Balfour of Baith," said I, for I was ready for the surgeon now.

"The same, sir," said James More. "And since I have been fellow soldier with your kinsmen you must suffer me to grasp your hand."

He shook hands with me long and tenderly, beaming on me the while as though he had found a brother.

"Ah," says he, "these are changed days since your cousin and I heard the balls whistle in our lugs."

"I think he was a very faraway cousin," said I, dryly, "and I ought to tell you that I never clapped eyes upon the man."

"Well, well," said he, "it makes no change. And you—I do not think you were out yourself, sir—I have no clear mind of your face, which is one not probable to be forgotten."

"In the year you refer to, Mr. Macgregor, I was getting helped in the parish school," said I.

"So young!" cries he. "Ah, then, you will never be able to think what this meeting is to me. In the hour of my adversity, and here in the house of my enemy, to meet in with the blood of an old brother in arms—it heartens me Mr. Balfour, like the skirling of the highland pipes! Sir, this is a sad look back that many of us have to make—some with falling tears. I have lived in my own country like a king—my sword, my mountains and the faith of my friends and kinsmen sufficed for me.

"Now I lie in a stinking dungeon, and do you know, Mr. Balfour," he went on, taking my arm and beginning to lead me about, "do you know, sir, that I lack mere necessaries? The malice of my foes has quite sequestered my resources. I lie, as you know, sir, on a trumped up charge, of which I am as innocent as yourself. They dare not bring me to my trial, and in the meanwhile I am held naked in my prison. I could have wished it was your cousin I had met, or his brother Baith himself. Either would, I know, have been rejoiced to help me, while a comparative stranger like yourself"——

I would be ashamed to set down all he poured out to me in this beggarly vein, or the very short and grudging answers that I made to him. And I was still being wheedled and preached to, and still being marched to and fro, three steps and a turn, in that small chamber, and had already by some very short replies highly incensed, although not finally discouraged, my beggar, when Prestongrange appeared in the doorway and bade me eagerly into his big chamber.

"I have a moment's engagement," said he, and that you may not sit empty handed I am going to present you to Lady Prestongrange and my three braw daughters, of whom perhaps you may have heard, for I think they are more famous than papa. This way."

He led me into another long room above, where his wife sat at a frame of embroidery and the three handsomest young women (I suppose) in Scotland stood together by a window.

"This is my new friend, Mr. Balfour," said he, presenting me by the arm. "David, here is Mrs. Grant, who will be very pleased if she can help you. And here," says he, turning to the three young ladies, "here are my three braw daughters. A fair question to ye, Mr. Davie—which of the three is the best favored? And I wager he will never have the impudence to propound honest Alan Ramsay's answer."

Hereupon all three and my Lady Prestongrange as well cried out against this sally, which (as I was acquainted with the verses he referred to) brought shame into my own cheek. It seemed to me a citation unpardonable in a father, and I was amazed that these ladies could laugh even while they reproved or made believe to.

Under cover of this mirth Prestongrange got forth of the chamber, and I was left, like a fish upon dry land, in that very unsuitable society. I could never deny, in looking back upon what followed, that I was eminently stockish, and I must say the ladies were well drilled to have so long a patience with me. The mother indeed sat close at her embroidery, only looking now and again, and smiling, but the misses, and especially the eldest, who was besides the most handsome, paid me a score of attentions which I was very ill able to repay. It was all in vain to tell myself I was a young fellow of some worth, as well as a good estate, and had no call to feel abashed before these lasses, the eldest not so much older than myself and no one of them by any probability half as learned. Reasoning would not change the fact, and there were times when the color came into my face to think I was shaved that day for the first time.

The talk going, with all their endeavors, very heavily, the eldest took pity on my awkwardness, sat down at her instrument, of which she was a famed mistress, and entertained me for awhile with playing and singing both in the Scots and Italian manners. This put me more at my ease, and being reminded of Alan's air that he had taught me in the hole near Caniden I made so bold as to whistle a bar or two and asked if she knew that.

She shook her head. "I never heard a note of it," said she. "Whistle it all through. And now once again," she added, after I had done so.

Then she picked it out upon the keyboard, and to my surprise instantly enriched the same with well sounding chords and sung as she played with a very droll expression of broad accent.

In the midst of the music one of the younger misses, who was at a window over the close, cried on her sisters to come quick, for there was "Gray eyes again." The whole family trooped there at once and crowded one another for a look. The window where they ran was in an odd corner of that room, gave above the entrance door and flanked the close.

"Come, Mr. Balfour," they cried, "come and see. She is the most beautiful creature! She hangs round the close head these last days, always with some wretched like gillies, and yet seems quite a lady."

I had no need to look; neither did I look twice or long. I was afraid she might have seen me there, looking down upon her from that chamber of music, and she without and her father in the same house perhaps begging for his life with tears and myself come but newly from rejecting his petitions. But even that glance set me in a better conceit of myself and much less awe of the young ladies. They were beautiful, that was beyond question, but Catriona was beautiful, too, and had a kind of heartiness in her like a coal of fire. As much as the others cast me down she lifted me up. I remembered I had talked easily with her. If I could make no hand of it with these fine maids it was perhaps something their own fault. My embarrassment began to be a little mingled and lightened with a sense of fun, and when the mother smiled at me from her embroidery, and the three daughters unbent to me like a baby, all with "papa's orders" written on their faces, there were times when I could have found it in my heart to smile myself.

Presently papa returned, the same kind, happylike, pleasant spoken man.

"Now, girls," said he, "I must take Mr. Balfour away again, but I hope you have been able to persuade him to return, where I shall always be gratified to find him."

So they each made me a little farthing compliment, and I was led away.

If this visit to the family had been meant to soften my resistance, it was the worst of failures. I wasn't such an ass but what I understood how poor a figure I had made, and that the girls would be yawning their jaws off as soon as my stiff back was turned. I felt I had shown now little I had in me that was soft and graceful, and I longed for a chance to prove that I had something of the other stuff, the stern and dangerous.

Well, I was to be served to my desire, for the scene to which he was conducting me was of a different character.

CHAPTER VI.

UMQUILE THE MASTER OF LOVAT.

There was a man waiting us in Prestongrange's study whom I distasted at the first look, as we distaste a ferret or an earwig. He was bitter ugly, but seemed very much of a gentleman; had still manners, but capable of sudden leaps and violences, and a small voice, which could ring out shrill and dangerous when he so desired.

The advocate presented us in a familiar, friendly way.

"Here, Fraser," said he, "here is Mr. Balfour, whom we talked about. Mr. David, this is Mr. Symon Fraser, whom we used to call by another title, but that is an old song. Mr. Fraser has an errand to you."

With that he stepped aside to his bookshelves and made believe to consult a quarto volume in the far end.

I was thus left (in a sense) alone with perhaps the last person in the world I had expected. There was no doubt upon the terms of introduction. This could be no other than the forfeited master of Lovat and chief of the great clan Fraser. I knew he had led his men in rebellion. I knew his father's head—my old lord's, that gray fox of the mountains—to have fallen on the block for that offense, the lands of the family to have been seized, and their nobility tainted. I could not conceive what he should be doing in Grant's house. I could not conceive that he had been called to the bar, had eaten all his principles and was now currying favor with the government even to the extent of acting advocate depute in the Appin murder.

"Well, Mr. Balfour," said he, "what is all this I hear of ye?"

"It would not become me to prejudge," said I, "but if the advocate was your authority he is fully possessed of my opinions."

"I may tell you I am engaged in the Appin case," he went on. "I am to appear under Prestongrange, and from my study of the recognitions I can assure you your opinions are erroneous. The guilt of Breck is manifest, and your testimony, in which you admit you saw him on the hill at the very moment, will certify his hanging."

"It will be rather ill to hang him till you catch him," I observed, "and for other matters I very willingly leave you to your own impressions."

"The duke has been informed," he went on. "I have just come from his grace, and he expressed himself before me with an honest freedom like the great nobleman he is. He spoke of you by name, Mr. Balfour, and declared his gratitude beforehand in case you would be led by those who understand your own interests and those of the country so much better than yourself. Gratitude is no empty expression in that mouth—experto crede. I dare say you know something of my name and clan, and the damnable example and lamented end of my late father, to say nothing of my own errata. Well, I have made my peace with that good duke. He has intervened for me with our friend Prestongrange, and here I am with my foot in the stirrup again, and some of the responsibility shared into my hand of prosecuting King George's enemies and avenging the late daring and barefaced insult to his majesty."

"Doubtless a proud position for your father's son," says I.

The master of Lovat.

He wagged his bald eyebrows at me. "You are pleased to make experiments in the inimical, I think," said he. "But I am here upon duty. I am here to discharge my errand in good faith. It is in vain you think to divert me. And let me tell you, for a young fellow of spirit and ambition like yourself, a good shove in the beginning will do more than 10 years' drudgery. The shove is now at your command. Choose what you will do to be advanced in. The duke will watch upon you with the affectionate disposition of a father."

"I am thinking that I lack the docility of the son," says I.

"And do you really suppose, sir, that the whole policy of this country is to be suffered to trip up and tumble down for an ill mannered colt of a boy?" he cried. "This has been made a test case. All who would prosper in the future must put a shoulder to the wheel. Look at me! Do you suppose it is for my pleasure that I put myself in the highly invidious position of prosecuting a man that I have drawn the sword alongside of? The choice is not left me."

"But I think, sir, that you forfeited your choice when you mixed in with that unnatural rebellion," I remarked. "My case is happily otherwise; I am a true man and can look either the duke or King George in the face without concern."

"Is it so the wind sits?" says he. "I protest you are fallen in the worst sort of error. Prestongrange has been hitherto so civil, he tells me, as not to combat your allegations, but you must not think they are not looked upon with strong suspicion. You say you are innocent. My dear sir, the facts declare you guilty."

"I was waiting for you there," said I.

"The evidence of Mungo Campbell, your flight after the completion of the murder, your long course of secrecy—my good young man," said Mr. Symon, "here is enough evidence to hang a bullock, let be a David Balfour. I shall be upon that trial. My voice shall be raised. I shall then speak much otherwise from what I do today and far less to your gratification, little as you like it now. Ah, you look white!" cries he. "I have found the key of your impudent heart. You look pale; your eyes waver, Mr. David. You see the grave and the gallows nearer than you had fancied."

"I own to a natural weakness," said I. "I think no shame for that. Shame"—I was going on.

"Shame waits for you on the gibbet!" he broke in.

"Where I shall but be evened with my lord your father!" said I.

"Aha, but not so," he cried, "and you do not yet see to the bottom of this business! My father suffered in a great cause and for dealing in the affairs of kings. You are to hang for a dirty murder about boddle pieces! Your personal part in it—the treacherous one of holding the poor wretch in talk—your accomplices, a pack of ragged highland gillies. And it can be shown, my great Mr. Balfour—it can be shown, and it will be shown, trust me that has a finger in the pie—it can be shown and shall be shown—that you were paid to do it! I think I can see the look go round the court when I adduce my evidence and it shall appear that you, a young man of education, let yourself be corrupted to this shocking act for a suit of castoff clothing, a bottle of highland spirits and three and fivepence halfpenny in copper money.

There was a touch of truth in these words that knocked me like a blow; clothes, a bottle of usquebaugh and three and fivepence halfpenny in change made up indeed the most of what Alan and I had carried from Aucharn, and I saw that some of James' people had been blabbing in their dungeons.

"You see I know more than you fancied," he resumed in triumph. "And as for giving it this turn, great Mr. David, you must not suppose the government of Great Britain and Ireland will ever be stuck for want of evidence. We have men here in prison who will swear out their lives as we direct them—as I direct, if you prefer the phrase.

"So now you are to guess your part of glory if you choose to die. On the one hand, life, wine, women and a duke to be your hand gun; on the other, a rope to your craig, and a gibbet to clatter your bones on, and the lousiest, lowest story to hand down to your namesakes in the future that was ever told about a hired assassin. And see here!" he cried, with a formidable shrill voice, "see this paper that I pull out of my pocket. Look at the name there; it is the name of the great David, I believe, the ink scarce dry yet. Can you guess its nature? It is the warrant for your arrest, which I have but to touch this bell beside me to have executed on the spot. Once in the Tolbooth upon this paper, may God help you, for the die is cast!"

I must never deny that I was greatly horrified by so much baseness, and much unmanned by this immediacy and ugliness of my danger. Mr. Symon had already gloried in the changes of my hue. I make no doubt I was now no ruddier than my shirt. My speech besides trembled.

"There is a gentleman in this room," cried I. "I appeal to him. I put my life and credit in his hands."

Prestongrange shut his book with a snap. "I told you so, Symon," said he. "You have played your hand for all it was worth, and you have lost. Mr. David," he went on, "I wish you to believe it was by no choice of mine you were subjected to this proof. I wish you could understand how glad I am you should come forth from it with so much credit. You may not quite see how, but it is a little of a service to myself, for had our friend here been more successful than I was last night it might have appeared that he was a better judge of men than I. It might have appeared we were altogether in the wrong situations, Mr. Symon and myself, and. I know our friend Symon to be ambitious," says he, striking lightly on Fraser's shoulder. "As for this stage play, it is over. My sentiments are very much engaged in your behalf, and whatever issue we can find to this unfortunate affair I shall make it my business to see it is adopted with tenderness to you."

These were very good words, and I could see besides that there was little love and perhaps a spice of genuine ill will between those two who were opposed to me. For all that, it was unmistakable this interview had been designed, perhaps rehearsed, with the consent of both. It was plain my adversaries were in earnest to try me by all methods, and now persuasion, flattery and menaces having been tried in vain I could not but wonder what would be their next expedient. My eyes besides were still troubled and my knees loose under me with the distress of the late ordeal, and I could do no more than stammer the same form of words, "I put my life and credit in your hands."

"Well, well," says he, "we must try to save them. And in the meanwhile let us return to gentler methods. You must not bear any grudge upon my friend, Mr. Symon, who did but speak by his brief. And even if you did conceive some malice against myself, who stood by and seemed rather to hold a candle, I must not let that extend to innocent members of my family. These are greatly engaged to see more of you, and I cannot consent to have my young women folk disappointed. Tomorrow they will be going to Hope Park, when I think it very proper you should make your bow. Call for me first, when I may possibly have something for your private hearing; then you shall be turned abroad again under the conduct of my misses, and until that time repeat to me your promise of secrecy."

I had done better to have instantly refused, but in truth I was beside the power of reasoning, did as I was bid, took my leave I knew not how, and when I was forth again in the close and the door had shut behind me was glad to lean on a house wall and wipe my face. That horrid apparition, as I may call it, of Mr. Symon rang in my memory as a sudden noise rings after it is over on the ear. Tales of the man's father, of his falseness, of his manifold perpetual treacheries, rose before me from all that I had heard and read and joined on with what I had just experienced of himself. Each time it occurred to me the ingenious foulness of that calumny he had proposed to nail upon my character startled me afresh. To rob a child of so little than nothing more was certainly a paltry enterprise for two grown men, but my own tale, as it was to be represented in a court by Symon Fraser, appeared a fair second in every possible point of view of sordidness and cowardice.

The voices of two of Prestongrange's liveried men upon his doorstep recalled me to myself.

"Hae," said the one, "this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain."

"Is that for the cateran back again?" asked the other.

"It would seem sae," returned the first. "Him and Symon are seeking him."

"I think Prestongrange is gane gyte," says the second. "He'll have James More in bed with him next."

"Weel, it's neither your affair nor mine," says the first.

And they parted, the one upon his errand and the other back into the house.

This looked as ill as possible. I was scarce gone, and they were sending already for James More, to whom I thought Mr. Symon must have pointed, when he spoke of men in prison and ready to redeem their lives by all extremities. My scalp curdled among my hair, and the next moment the blood leaped in me to remember Catriona. Poor lass, her father stood to be hanged for pretty indefensible misconduct. What was yet more unpalatable, it now seemed he was prepared to save his four quarters by the worst of shame and the most foul of cowardly murders—murder by the false oath—and, to complete our misfortunes, it seemed myself was picked out to be the victim.

I began to walk swiftly and at random, conscious only of a desire for movement, air and the open country.

CHAPTER VII.

I MAKE A FAULT IN HONOR.

"What do ye come seeking here?"

I came forth, I vow I know not how, on the lang dykes.

The sense of my own constancy somewhat uplifted my spirits, but not much. At the best of it there was an icy place about my heart, and life seemed a black business to be at all engaged in. For two souls in particular my pity flowed. The one was myself, to be so friendless and lost among dangers. The other was the girl, the daughter of James More. I had seen but little of her, yet my view was taken and my judgment made. I thought her a lass of a clean honor, like a man's; I thought her one to die of a disgrace, and now I believed her father to be at that moment bargaining his vile life for mine. It made a bond in my thoughts betwixt the girl and me. I had seen her before only as a wayside appearance, though one that pleased me strangely. I saw her now in a sudden nearness of relation as the daughter of my blood foe, and, I might say, my murderer.

Of a sudden her face appeared in my memory the way I had first seen it, with the parted lips. At that weakness came in my bosom and strength into my legs, and I set resolutely forward on the way to Dean. If I was to hang tomorrow, and it was sure enough I might very likely sleep that night in a dungeon, I determined I should hear and speak once more with Catriona.

The exercise of walking and the thought of my destination braced me yet more, so that I began to pluck up a kind of spirit. In the village of Dean, where it sits in the bottom of a glen beside the river, I inquired my way of a miller's man who sent me up the hill upon the farther side by a plain path and so to a decentlike small house in a garden of lawns and apple trees. My heart beat high as I stepped inside the garden hedge, but it fell low indeed when I came face to face with a grim and fierce old lady walking there in a white mutch with a man's hat strapped upon the top of it.

"What do ye come seeking here?" she asked.

I told her I was after Miss Drummond.

"And what may be your business with Miss Drummond?" says she.

I told her I had met her on Saturday last, had been so fortunate as to render her a trifling service and was come now on the young lady's invitation.

"Oh, so you're Saxpence?" she cried, with a very sneering manner. "A braw gift, a bonny gentleman, and hae ye ony ither name and designation or were ye bapteesed Saxpence?" she asked.

I told my name.

"Preserve me!" she cried. "Has Ebenezer gotten a son?"

"No, ma'am," said I. "I am a son of Alexander's. It's I that am the laird of Shaws."

"Ye'll find your work cut out for ye to establish that," quoth she.

"I perceive you know my uncle," said I, "and I dare say you may be the better pleased to hear that business is arranged."

"And what brings ye here after Miss Drummond?" she pursued.

"I'm come after my saxpence, mem," said I. "It's to be thought, being my uncle's nephew, I would be found a careful lad."

"So ye have a spark of sleeness in ye," observed the old lady, with some approval. "I thought ye hed just been a cuif—you and your saxpence, and your lucky day, and your sake of Balwhidder!" from which I was gratified to learn that Catriona had not forgotten some of our talk. "But all this is by the purpose," she resumed. "Am I to understand that ye come here keeping company?"

"This is surely rather an early question," said I. "The maid is young—so am I. Worse fortune, I have but seen her the once, and I think I would look very like a fool to commit myself. And yet I'll go some way with you. If I continue and like the lass as well as I have reason to expect, it will be something more than her father or the gallows either that keeps the two of us apart. I owe less than nothing to my uncle, and if ever I marry it will be to please one person—that's myself."

"I have heard this kind of talk before ye were born," said Mrs. Ogilvy, "which is perhaps the reason that I think of it so little. There's much to be considered. She's daft about that long, false, fleeching beggar of a father of hers, and red mad about the Gregars, and proscribed names, and King James, and a wheen blethers. And ye might think ye could guide her, ye would find yourself sore mista'en. Ye say ye've seen her but the once"——

"Spoke with her but the once, I should have said," I interrupted. "I saw ner again this morning from a window at Prestongrange's."

"What's this of it?" cries the old lady, with a sudden pucker of her face. "I think it was at the advocate's door cheek that ye met her first."

I told her that was so.

"H'm," she said, and then suddenly upon rather a scolding tone, "I have your bare word for it," she cries, "as to who and what you are. And I tell you fairly, there's too much advocate's door and advocate's window here for a man that comes taigling after a Macgregor's daughter. I kiss my loof to ye, Mr. Balfour," says she, suiting the action to the word, "and a braw journey to ye back to where ye came frae."

"If you think me a spy," I broke out, and speech stuck in my throat. I stood and looked murder at the old lady for a space, then bowed and turned away.

"Here! Hoots! The callant's in a creel!" she cried. "Think ye a spy? What else would I think ye—me that kens naething by ye? But I see that I was wrong, and as I cannot fight I'll have to apologize. Aye! aye!" she went on, "you're none such a bad lad in your way. I think ye'll have some redeeming vices. And now there's no manner of service in your daidling here, for the young woman is from home. And come back another day for your saxpence!" she cried after me as I left.

My skirmish with this disconcerting lady gave my thoughts a boldness they had otherwise wanted. For two days the image of Catriona had mixed in all my meditations; she made their background, so that I scarce enjoyed my own company without a glint of her in a corner of my mind. I wondered at myself that I could dwell on such considerations in that time of my peril and disgrace, and when I remembered my youth I was ashamed. I had my studies to complete, I had to be called into some useful business, I had yet to take my part of service in a place where all must serve, I had yet to learn and know and prove myself a man, and I had so much sense as blush that I should be already tempted with these further on and holier delights and duties.

When I was in the midst of these thoughts and about half way back to town, I saw a figure coming to meet me, and the tremble of my heart was heightened. It seemed I had everything in the world to say to her, but nothing to say first, and remembering how tongue tied I had been that morning at the advocate's I made sure that I would find myself struck dumb. But when she came up my fears fled away. Not even the consciousness of what I had been privately thinking disconcerted me the least, and I found I could talk with her as easily and rationally as I might with Alan.

"Oh," she cried, "you've been seeking your sixpence. Did you get it?"

I told her no, but now I had met with her my walk was not in vain. "Though I have seen you today already," said I, and told her where and when.

"I did not see you," she said. "My eyes are big, but there are better than mine at seeing far. Only I heard singing in the house."—

"That was Miss Grant," said I, "the eldest and the bonniest."

"They say they are all beautiful," said she.

"They think the same of you, Miss Drummond," I replied, "and were all crowding to the window to observe you."

"It is a pity about my being so blind," said she, "or I might have seen them too. And you were in the house? You must have been having the fine time with the fine music and the pretty ladies."

"There is just where you are wrong," said I, "for I was as uncouth as a sea fish upon the brae of a mountain. The truth is that I am better fitted to go about with the rudas men than pretty ladies."

"Well, I would think so too, at all events!" said she, at which we both of us laughed.

"It is a strange thing now," said I. "I am not the least afraid with you, yet I would have run from the Misses Grant. And I was afraid of your cousin too."

"Oh, I think any man will be afraid of her," she cried. "My father is afraid of her himself."

The name of her father brought me to a stop. I looked at her as she walked by my side; I recalled the man and the little I knew and the much I guessed of him, and comparing the one with the other felt like a traitor to be silent.

"Speaking of which," said I, "I met your father no later than this morning."

"Did you?" she cried, with a voice of joy that seemed to mock at me. "You saw James More? You will have spoken with him then!"

"I did even that," said I.

Then I think things went the worst way for me that was humanly possible. She gave me a look of mere gratitude. "Ah, thank you for that!" says she.

"You thank me for very little," said I and then stopped. But it seemed when I was holding back so much something at least had to come out. "I spoke rather ill to him," said I. "I did not like him very much. I spoke him rather ill, and he was angry."

"I think you had little to do then, and less to tell it to his daughter!" she cried out. "But those that do not love and cherish him I will not know."

"I will take the freedom of a word yet," said I, beginning to tremble. "Perhaps neither your father nor I are in the

"In the name of heaven, what ails you now?"

best of good spirits at Prestongrange's. I dare say we both have anxious business there, for it's a dangerous house. I was sorry for him, too, and spoke to him the first, if I could not have spoken the wiser. And for one thing, in my opinion, you will soon find that his affairs are mending."

"It will not be through your friendship, I am thinking," said she, "and he is much made up to you for your sorrow."

"Miss Drummond," cried I, "I am alone in this world"——

"And I am not wondering at that," said she.

"Oh, let me speak!" said I. "I will speak but the once and then leave you, if you will, forever. I came this day in the hopes of a kind word that I am sore in want of. I know that what I said must hurt you, and I knew it then. It would have been easy to have spoken smooth; easy to lie to you. Can you not think how I was tempted to the same? Cannot you see the truth of my heart shine out?"

"I think here is a great deal of work, Mr. Balfour," said she. "I think we will have met but the once, and well can part like gentle folk."

"Oh, let me have one to believe in me!" I pleaded, "I cannae bear it else. The whole world is clanned against me. How am I to go through with my dreadful fate? If there's to be none to believe in me, I cannot do it. The man must just die, for I cannot do it."

She had still looked straight in front of her, head in air, but at my words or the tone of my voice she came to a stop. "What is this you say?" she asked. "What are you talking of?"

"It is my testimony which may save an innocent life," said I, "and they will not suffer me to bear it. What would you do yourself? You know what this is, whose father lies in danger. Would you desert the poor soul? They have tried all ways with me. They have sought to bribe me; they offered me hills and valleys, and today that sleuth hound told me how I stood and to what a length he would go to butcher and disgrace me. I am to be brought in a party to the murder; I am to have held Glenure in talk for money and old clothes; I am to be killed and shamed. If this is the way I am to fall, and me scarce a man—if this is the story to be told of me in all Scotland—if you are to believe it, too, and my name is to be nothing but a byword—Catriona, how can I go through with it? The thing is not possible. It's more than a man has in his heart."

I poured my words out in a whirl, one upon the other, and when I stopped I found her gazing on me with a startled face.

"Glenure! It is the Appin murder," she said softly, but with a very deep surprise.

I had turned back to bear her company, and we were now come near the head of the brae above Dean village. At this word I stepped in front of her like one suddenly distracted.

"For God's sake," I cried, "for God's sake, what is this that I have done?" and carried my fists to my temples. "What made me do it? Sure, I am bewitched to say these things!"

"In the name of heaven, what ails you now?" she cried.

"I gave my honor," I groaned; "I gave my honor, and now I have broke it. Oh, Catriona!"

"I am asking you what it is," she said. "Was it these things you should not have spoken? And do you think I have no honor, then, or that I am one that would betray a friend? I hold up my right hand to you and swear."

"Oh, I knew you would be true," said I. "It's me—it's here. I that stood but this morning and outfaced them; that risked rather to die disgraced upon the gallows than do wrong—and a few hours

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after I throw my honor away by the roadside in common talk! 'There is one thing clear upon our interview,' says he, 'that I can rely on your pledged word.' Where is my word now? Who could believe me now? You could not believe me? I am clean fallen down; I had best die!" All this I said with a weeping voice, but I had no tears in my body.

"My heart is sore for you," said she, "but be sure you are too nice. I would not believe you, do you say? I would trust you with anything. And these men? I would not be thinking of them! Men who go about to entrap and to destroy you! Fy! this is no time to crouch. Look up! Do you not think I will be admiring you like a great hero of the good, and you a boy not much older than myself? And because you said a word too much in a friend's ear, that would die ere she betrayed you—to make such a matter! It is one thing that we must both forget."

"Catriona," said I, looking at her hangdog, "is this true of it? Would ye trust me yet?"

"Will you not believe the tears upon my face?" she cried. "It is the world I am thinking of you, Mr. David Balfour. Let them hang you. I will never forget. I will grow old and still remember you. I think it is great to die so. I will envy you that gallows."

"And maybe all this while I am but a child frighted in the bogles," said I. "Maybe they but make a mock of me."

"It is what I must know," she said. "I must hear the whole. The harm is done at all events, and I must hear the whole."

I had sat down on the wayside, where she took a place beside me, and I told her all that matter much as I have written it, my thoughts about her father's dealing being alone omitted.

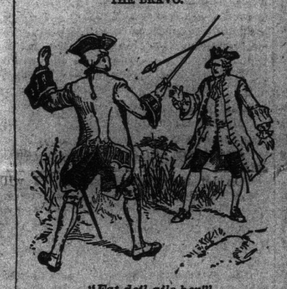
"Well," she said, when I had finished, "your are a hero surely, and I never would have thought that same, and I think you are in peril too! Oh, Symon Fraser, to think upon that man! For his life and the dirty money to be dealing in such traffic!" And just then she called out aloud, with a queer word that was common with her and belongs, I believe, to her own language. "My torture," says she, "look at the sun!"

Indeed it was already dipping toward the mountains.

She bid me come again soon, gave me her hand and left me in a turmoil of glad spirits. I delayed to go home to my lodging, for I had a terror of immediate arrest, but I got some supper at a change house, and the better part of that night walked by myself in the barley fields and had such a sense of Catriona's presence that I seemed to bear her in my arms.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BRAVO.



"Fat deil ails her!"

The next day, Aug. 20, I kept my appointment at the advocate's in a coat that I had made to my own measure and was but newly ready.

"Aha," says Prestongrange, "you are very fine today. My misses are to have a fine cavalier. Come, I take that kind of you. I take that kind of you, Mr. David. Oh, we shall do very well yet, and I believe your troubles are nearly at an end."

"You have news for me?" cried I.

"Beyond anticipation," he replied. "Your testimony is, after all, to be received, and you will go, if you will, in my company to the trial, which is to be held at Inverary, Thursday, 21st prox."

I was too much amazed to find words.

"In the meanwhile," he continued, "though I will not ask you to renew your pledge, I must caution you strictly to be reticent. Tomorrow the crown solicitor is to take your precognition, and outside of that, do you know, I think least said will be soonest mended."

"I shall try to go discreetly," said I. "I believe it is yourself that I must thank for this crowning mercy, and I do thank you gratefully. After yesterday, my lord, this is like the doors of heaven. I cannot find it in my heart to get the thing believed."

"Ah, but you must try and manage; you must try and manage to believe it," says he, soothinglike, "and I am very glad to hear your acknowledgment of obligation, for I think you may be able to repay me very shortly"—he coughed—"or even now. The matter is much changed. Your testimony, which I shall not trouble you for today, will doubtless alter the complexion of the case for all concerned, and this makes it less delicate for me to enter with you on a side issue."

"My lord," I interrupted, "excuse me for interrupting you, but how has this been brought about? The obstacles you told me of on Saturday appeared, even to me, to be quite insurmountable; how has it been contrived?"

"My dear Mr. David," said he, "it would never do for me to divulge, even to you, as you say, the councils of the government, and you must content yourself, if you please, with the gross fact."

He smiled upon me like a father as he spoke, playing the while with a new pen; methought it was impossible there could be any shadow of deception in the man; yet when he drew to him a sheet of paper, dipped his pen into the ink and began again to address me I was somehow not so certain and fell instinctively into an attitude of guard.

"There is a point necessary to be touched upon," he began. "I purposely left it before upon one side, which need be now no longer necessary. This is not of course a part of your examination, which is to follow by another hand. This is a private interest of my own. You say you encountered Breck upon the hill?"

"I did, my lord," said I.

"This was immediately after the murder?"

"It was."

"Did you speak to him?"

"I did."

"You had known him before, I think?" says my lord carelessly.

"I cannot guess your reason for so thinking, my lord," I replied, "but such is the fact."

"And when did you part with him again?" said he.

"I reserve my answer," said I. "The question will be put to me at the assize."

"Mr. Balfour," said he, "will you not understand that all this is without prejudice to yourself? I have promised you life and honor, and, believe me, I can keep my word. You are therefore clear of all anxiety. Alan, it appears, you suppose you can protect. And you talk to me of your gratitude, which I think (if you push me) is not ill deserved. There are a great many different considerations all pointing the same way, and I will never be persuaded that you could not help us (if you chose) to put salt on Alan's tail."

"My lord," said I, "I give you my word I do not so much as guess where Alan is."

He paused a breath. "Nor how he might be found?" he asked.

I sat before him like a log of wood.

"And so much for your gratitude, Mr. David!" he observed. Again there was a piece of silence. "Well," said he, rising, "I am not fortunate, and we are a couple at cross purposes. Let us speak of it no more. You will receive notice when, where and by whom we are to take your precognition, and in the mean time my misses must be waiting you. They will never forgive me if I detain their cavalier."

Into the hands of these graces I was accordingly offered up and found them dressed beyond what I had thought possible and looking fair as a posy.

As we went forth from the doors a small circumstance occurred which came afterward to look extremely big. I heard a whistle sound loud and brief like a signal, and looking all about spied for one moment the red head of Neil of the Tom, the son of Duncan. The next moment he was gone again, nor could I see so much as the skirt tail of Catriona, upon whom I naturally supposed him to be then attending.

My three keepers led me out by Bristo and the Bruntsfield Links, whence a path led us to Hope park, a beautiful pleasance laid with gravel walks, furnished with seats and summer sheds and warded by a keeper. Upon reaching the park I was launched on a bevy of eight or ten young gentlemen (some of them cockaded officers, the rest chiefly advocates), who crowded to attend upon these beauties, and though I was presented to all of them in very good words it seemed I was by all immediately forgotten. All had a manner of handling their swords and coat skirts for the which (in mere black envy) I could have kicked them from that park. I dare say upon their side they grudged me extremely the fine company in which I had arrived, and altogether I had soon fallen behind and stepped stiffly in the rear of all that merriment with my own thoughts.

From these I was recalled by one of the officers—Lieutenant Hector Duncansby—a gawky, leering highland boy, asking if my name was not "Palfour."

I told him it was, not very kindly, for his manner was scant civil.

"Ha, Palfour," says he, and then repeating it, "Palfour! Palfour!"

"I am afraid you do not like my name, sir," says I, annoyed with myself to be annoyed with such a rustical fellow.

"Before I went about to put affronts on gentlemen I think I would learn the English language first."

He took me by the sleeve with a nod and a wink and led me quietly outside Hope park. But no sooner were we beyond the view of the promenaders than the fashion of his countenance changed. "You tam lowland scoon'rel," cries he, and hit me a buffet on the jaw with his closed fist.

I paid him as good or better on the return, whereupon he stepped a little back and took off his hat to me decorously.

"Enough plows I think," says he. "I will be the offended shentleman, for who effer heard of such suffeeciency as tell a shentlemans that is the king's officer he cannae speak Cot's English? We have swords at our hurdies, and here is the king's park at hand. Will ye walk first or let me shew ye the way?"

I returned his bow, told him to go first and followed him. It was manifest he had come prepared to fasten a quarrel on me, right or wrong; manifest that I was taken in a fresh contrivance of my enemies, and to me (conscious as I was of my deficiencies) manifest enough that I should be the one to fall in our encounter. I considered if their malice went as far as this it would likely stick at nothing, and that to fall by the sword, however ungracefully, was still an improvement on the gallows. So that, taking all in all, I continued marching behind him, much as a man follows the hangman and certainly with no more hope.

We went about the end of the long craigs and came into the Hunter's bog. Here, on a piece of fair turf, my adversary drew. There was nobody there to see us but some birds, and no resource for me but to follow his example and stand on guard with the best face I could display. It seems it was not good enough for Mr. Duncansby, who spied some flaw in my maneuvers, paused, looked upon me sharply and came off and on and menaced me with his blade in the air.

"Fat deil ails her!" cries the lieutenant.

And suddenly engaging he twitched the sword out of my grasp and sent it flying far among the rushes.

Twice was this maneuver repeated, and the third time when I brought back my humiliated weapon I found he had returned his own to the scabbard and stood awaiting me with a face of some anger and his hands clasped under his skirt.

"Fe tamned if I touch you!" he cried, and asked me bitterly what right I had to stand up before "shentlemans" when I did not know the back of a sword from the front of it.

I answered that was the fault of my upbringing and would he do me the justice to say I had given him all the satisfaction it was unfortunately in my power to offer and had stood up like a man.

"And that is the truth," said he. "I am fery prave myself and pold as a lions, but to stand up there—and you ken naething of fence—the way that you did, I declare it was peyond me, and I am sorry for the plow, though I declare I pelief your own was the elder brother, and my heid still sings with it, and I declare if I had kent what way it wass I would not put a hand to such a piece of pusiness."

"That is handsomely said," I replied, "and I am sure you will not stand up a second time to be the actor for my private enemies."

"Indeed, no, Palfour," said he, "and I think I was used extremely suffeeciently myself to be set up to fecht with an auld wife or all the same as a bairn whateffer! And I will tell the master so and fecht him, by Cot, himself!"

"And if you knew the nature of Mr. Symon's quarrel with me," said I, "you would be yet the more affronted to be mingled up with such affairs."

He swore he could well believe it: that all the Lovats were made of the same meal, and the devil was the miller that ground that; then suddenly shaking me by the hand he vowed I was a pretty enough fellow after all; that it was a thousand pities I had been neglected, and that if he could find the time he would give an eye himself to have me educated.

"You can do me a better service than even what you propose," said I, and when he had asked its nature, "Come with me to the house of one of my enemies and testify how I have carried myself this day," I told him. "That will be the true service, for though he has sent me a gallant adversary for the first the thought in Mr. Symon's mind is merely murder. There will be a second and then a third, and by what you have seen of my cleverness with the cold steel you can judge for yourself what is like to be the upshot."

"And I would not like it myself if I was no more of a man than what you was!" he cried. "But I will do you right, Palfour. Lead on!"

If I had walked slowly on the way into that accursed park, my heels were light enough on the way out. They kept time to a very good old air that is as ancient as the Bible, and the words of it are, "Surely the bitterness of death is passed." I mind that I was extremely thirsty and had a drink at St. Margaret's well on the road down, and the sweetness of that water passed belief. We went through the sanctuary, up the Canongate, in by the Netherbow and straight to Prestongrange's door, talking as we came and arranging the details of our affair. The footman owned his master was at home, but declared him engaged with other gentlemen on very private business and his door forbidden.

"My business is but for three minutes, and it cannot wait," said I. "You may say it is by no means private, and I shall be even glad to have some witnesses."

As the man departed unwillingly enough upon this errand we made so bold as to follow him to the antechamber, whence I could hear for awhile the murmuring of several voices in the room within. The truth is, they were three at the one table—Prestongrange, Symon Fraser and Mr. Erskine, sheriff of Perth, and as they were met in consultation on the very business of the Appin murder they were a little disturbed at my appearance, but decided to receive me.

"Well, well, Mr. Balfour, and what brings you here again, and who is this you bring with you?" says Prestongrange.

As for Fraser, he looked before him on the table.

"He is here to bear a little testimony in my favor, my lord, which I think it very needful you should hear," said I, and turned to Duncansby.

"I have only to say this," said the lieutenant, "that I stood up this day with Palfour in Hunter's pog, which I am now fery sorry for, and he behaved himself as a pretty shentlemans could ask it, and I have creat respects for Palfour," he added.

"I thank you for your honest expressions," said I.

Whereupon Duncansby made his bow to the company and left the chamber, as we had agreed upon before.

"What have I do with this?" says Prestongrange.

"I will tell your lordship in two words," says I.

"I have brought this gentleman, a king's officer, to do me so much justice. Now I think my character is covered, and until a certain date, which your lordship can very well supply, it will be quite in vain to dispatch against me any more officers. I will not consent to fight my way through the garrison of the castle."

The veins swelled on Prestongrange's brow, and he regarded me with fury.

"I think the devil uncoupled this dog of a lad between my legs!" he cried, and then, turning fiercely on his neighbor, "This is some of your work, Symon," he said. "I spy your hand in the business, and let me tell you I resent it. It is disloyal when we are agreed upon one expedient to follow another in the dark. You are disloyal to me. What? You make me send this lad to the place with my very daughters! Fy, sir, keep your dishonors to yourself!"

Symon was deadly pale. "I will be a kickbull between you and the duke no longer," he exclaimed. "Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ and have it out among yourselves. But I will no longer fetch and carry, and get your contrary instructions, and be blamed by both. For if I were to tell you what I think of all your Hanover business it would make your head sing."

But Sheriff Erskine had preserved his temper and now intervened smoothly. "And in the mean time," says he, "I think we should tell Mr. Balfour that his character for valor is quite established. He may sleep in peace. Until the date he was so good as to refer to it shall be put to the proof no more."

His coolness brought the others to their prudence, and they made haste, with a somewhat distracted civility, to pack me from the house.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HEATHER ON FIRE.

When I left Prestongrange that afternoon I was for the first time angry. The advocate had made a mock of me. He had pretended my testimony was to be received and myself respected, and in that very house not only was Symon practicing against my life by the hands of the highland soldier, but Prestongrange himself had some design in operation. I counted my enemies Prestongrange and the duke with the power of the west highlands, and the Lovat interest by their side to help them in the north, and the whole clan of Jacobite spies and traffickers, and when I remembered James More, Neil, the son of Duncan, I thought there was perhaps a fourth in the confederacy.

Yet there was that force in my innocency that this league was driven to attempt my destruction underhand I thought I would beat them all. One thing was requisite—some strong friend as wise adviser. The country must be full of such, both able and eager to suport me me, or Lovat and the duke and Prestongrange had not been nosing for expedients, and it made me rage to think that I might brush against my champions in the street and be no wiser.

And just then (like an answer) a gentleman brushed against me going by, gave me a meaning look and turned into a close. I knew him with the tail of my eye—it was Stewart the writer—and blessing my good fortune turned in to follow him. As soon as I had entered the close I saw him standing in the mouth of a stair, where he made me a signal and immediately vanished. Seven stories up, there he was again in a house door, which he locked behind us after we had entered. The house was quite dismantled, with not a stick of furniture, indeed it was one of which Stewart had the letting in his hands.

"We'll have to sit upon the floor," said he, "but we're safe here for the time being, and I've been wearying to see ye, Mr. Balfour."

"How's it with Alan?" I asked.

"Brawley," said he. "Andie picks him up at Gillam sands tomorrow, Wednesday. He was run to say good-by to ye, but the way that things were going I was feared the pair of ye was maybe best apart. And that brings me to the essential—how does your business speed?"

"Why," said I, "I was told only this morning that my testimony was accepted, and I was to travel to Inverary with the advocate, no less."

"Hout awa!" cried Stewart, "I'll never believe that."

"I have maybe a suspicion of my own," says I, "but I would like fine to hear your reasons."

"Well, I tell ye fairly, I'm horn mad," cries Stewart. "If my one hand could pull their government down I would pluck it like a rotten apple. I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens, and of course it's my duty to defend my kinsman for his life. Hear how it goes with me, and I'll leave the judgment of it to yourself. The first thing they have to do is to get rid of Alan. They cannae bring in James as art and part until they've brought in Alan first as principal; that's sound law; they could never put the cart before the horse."

"And how are they to bring in Alan till they can catch him?" says I.

"Ah, but there is a way to evite that arrestment," said he. "Sound law too. It would be a bonny thing if, by the escape of one ill doer another was to go scathless, and the remeid is to summon the principal and put him to outlawry for the noncompearance. Now there's four places where a person can be summoned—at his dwelling house, at a place where he has resided 40 days, at the head burg of the shire, where he ordinarily resorts, or lastly (if there be ground to think him forth of Scotland) at the cross of Edinburgh and the pier and shore of Leith for 60 days. The purpose of which last provision is evident upon its face, being that outgoing ships may have time to carry news of the transaction and the summonizing be something other than a form.

"Now take the case of Alan. He has no dwelling house that ever I could hear of. I would be obliged if any one would show me where he has lived 40 days together since the '45. There is no shire where he resorts, whether ordinarily or extraordinarily. If he has a domicile at all, which I misdoubt, it must be with his regiment in France, and if he is not yet forth of Scotland (as we happen to know and they happen to guess) it must be evident to the most dull it's what he's aiming for. Where, then, and what way should he be summoned? I ask it at yourself, a layman."

"You have given the very words," said I. "Here at the cross, and at the pier and shore of Leith for 60 days."

"Ye're a sounder Scots lawyer than Prestongrange, then!" cries the writer. "He has had an Alan summoned once; that was on the 25th, the day that we first met. Once, and done with it. And where? Where, but at the cross of Inverary, the head burg of the Campbells. A word in your ear, Mr. Balfour—they're not seeking Alan."

"What do you mean?" I cried.

"By the best that I can make of it," said he. "Not wanting to find him, in my poor thought. They think perhaps he might set up a fair defense, upon the back of which James, the man they're really after, might climb out. This is not a case, ye see; it's a conspiracy."

It was now my turn. I laid before him in brief Mr. Symon's threat and offers, and the whole incident of bravo.

"Disappear yourself," said he.

"I do not take you," said I."

"Then I'll carry you there," said he. "By my view of it you're to disappear whatever. The advocate, who is not without some spunks of a remainder decency, has wrung your life safe out of Symon and the duke. He has refused to have you killed, and there is the clew to their ill words, for Symon and the duke can keep faith with neither friend nor enemy. Ye're not to be tried then, and ye're not to be murdered, but I'm in bitter error if ye're not to be kidnapped and carried away like the Lady Grange. Bet me what ye please—there was their expedient."

"You make me think," said I and told him of the whistle and the redheaded retainer, Neil.

"Wherever James More is there's one big rogue. Never be deceived on that," said he. "His father was none so ill a man, though a kenning on the wrong side of the law and no friend to my family that I should waste my breath defending him. But as for James, he's a brook and a blagyard. I like the appearance of this redheaded Neil as little as yourself. It looks uncanny. Fiegh! it smells bad. It was old Lovat that managed the Lady Grange affair. If young Lovat is to handle yours, it'll be all in the family. What's James More in prison for? The same offense—abduction. His men have had practice in the business. He'll be to lend them to be Symon's instruments, and the next thing we'll be hearing James will have made his peace, or else he'll have escaped, and you'll be in Bohemia or Applecross.

"Ye make a strong case," he admitted. "And what I want," he resumed, "is that you should disappear yourself ere they can get their hands upon ye. Lie quiet until just before the trial and spring upon them at the last of it, when they'll be looking for you least. This is always supposing, Mr. Balfour, that you're still of the opinion to go through with it."

"I can never deny but what I have been horribly frighted and cast down," I said.

"I can believe that," said he, "and would think but little worse of you if you drew out."

"Ye need think none the worse for me, sir," cried I. "I told you I had a stiff neck."

"It's your own choice entirely, sir," said he.

"I think I have shown that I will let no man dictate to me," said I. The truth is, I was a good deal up in my stirrups.

"Well, well," says he, "and what is this that you can prove?"

"I will tell you one thing," said I. "I saw the murderer, and it was not Alan."

"Then, by God, my cousin's saved!" cried Stewart. "You have his life upon your tongue, and there's neither time, risk nor money to be spared to bring you to the trial." He emptied his pockets on the floor. "Here is all that I have by me," he went on. "Take it, ye'll want it ere ye're through. Go straight down this close; there's a way out by there to the lang dykes, and by my will of it see no more of Edinburgh till the clash is over."

"Where am I to go then?" I inquired.

"And I wish that I could tell ye!" says he, "but all the places that I could send ye to would be just the places they would seek. No, ye must fend for yourself, and God be your guiding! Five days before the trial, Sept. 16, get word to me at the King's Arms in Stirling, and if ye've managed for yourself as long as that I'll see that ye reach Inverary."

"One thing more," said I, "can I no see Alan?"

He seemed boggled. "Hech, I would rather you would nae," said he. "But I can never deny that Alan is extremely keen of it and is to lie this night by Silvermills on purpose. If you're sure that you're not followed, Mr. Balfour—but make sure of that—lie in a good place and watch your road for a clear hour before ye risk it. It would be a dreadful business if both you and him was to miscarry!"

CHAPTER X.

THE REDHEADED MAN.

I pointed in that direction with a smile.

It was about half past 3 when I came forth on the lang dykes, and being now abroad again upon the world began considering to what part of it I should first address myself—not that the consideration held me long. Dean was where I wanted to go. It was just one of the few places I should have kept away from, but being a very young man and beginning to be very much in love I turned my face in that direction without pause. I made speed of it and came a little after 4 to Miss Drummond Ogilvy's.

Both ladies were within the house, and upon my perceiving them together by the open door I plucked off my hat and said, "Here was a lad come seeking saxpence," which I thought might please the dowager.

Catriona ran out to greet me heartily, and to my surprise the old lady seemed scare less forward than herself, and it was plain enough, even to my homespun wits, that she was bent to hammer up a match between her cousin and a beardless boy that was something of a laird in Lothian.

"Saxpence had better take his broth with us, Catrine," says she. "Run and tell the lasses."

And for the little while we were alone she was at a good deal of pains to flatter me, always cleverly, always with the appearance of a banter, still calling me Saxpence, but with such a turn that should rather uplift me in my opinion. When Catriona returned, the design became if possible more obvious, and she showed off the girl's advantages like a horse couper with a horse. At last the matchmaker had a better device, which was to leave the pair of us alone. When my suspicions are any way roused, it is sometimes a little the wrong side of easy to allay them. But though I knew what breed she was of, and that was a breed of thieves, I could never look in Catriona's face and disbelieve her.

"I must not ask?" says she eagerly the same moment we were left alone.

"Ah, but today I can talk with a free conscience," I replied. "I am lightened of my pledge, and indeed (after what has come and gone since morning) I would not have renewed it were it asked."

"Tell me," she said. "My cousin will not be so long."

So I told her the tale of the lieutenant from the first step to the last of it, making it as mirthful as I could, and indeed there was matter of mirth in that absurdity.

"And I think you will be as little fitted for the rudas men as for the pretty ladies, after all," says she when I had done. "But what was your father that he could not learn you to draw the sword? Did ever you kill any one?"

"That I have, as it chances. Two, no less, and me still a lad that should be at the college," said I. "But yet in the look back I take no shame for it."

"But how did you feel then—after it?" she asked.

"'Deed I sat down and grat like a bairn," said I.

So then she drew from me the story of our battle in the brig, which I had omitted in my first account of my affairs.

"Yes," said she, "you are brave. And your friend, I admire and love him."

"Well, and I think any one would!" said I. "He has his faults, like other folk, but he is brave and stanch and kind, God bless him! That will be a strange day when I forget Alan." And the thought of him, and that it was within my choice to speak with him that night, had almost overcome me.

"And where will my head be gone that I have not told my news?" she cried and spoke of a letter from her father, hearing that she might visit him tomorrow in the castle, whither he was now transferred, and that his affairs were mending. "You do not like to hear it," said she. "Will you judge my father and not know him?"

"I am a thousand miles from judging," I replied. "And I give you my word I do rejoice to know your heart is lightened. If my face fell at all, as I suppose it must, you will allow this is rather an ill day for compositions, and the people in power extremely ill persons to be compounding with. I have Symon Fraser extremely heavy on my stomach still."

"Ah," she cried, "you will not be comparing those two, and you should bear in mind that Prestongrange and James More, my father, are of the one family."

"I never heard tell of that," said I.

"It is rather singular how little you are acquainted with," said she. "One part may call themselves Grant and one Macgregor, but they are still of the same clan. They are all the sons of Alpin, from whom, I think, our country has its name."

"What country is that?" I asked.

"My country and yours," said she.

"This is my day for discoveries, I think," said I, "for I always thought the name of it was Scotland."

"Scotland is the name of what you call Ireland," she replied. "But the old, ancient, true name of this place that we have our footsoles on and that our bones are made of will be Alban. It was Alban they called it when our forefathers were fighting for it against Rome and Alexander, and it is called so still in your own tongue that you forget."

"Troth," said I, "and that I never learned!" For I lacked heart to take her up about the Macedonian.

"But your father and mother talked it, one generation with another," said she. "And it was sung about the cradles before you or me were ever even dreamed of, and your name remembers it still. Ah, if you could talk that language you would find me another girl. The heart speaks in that tongue."

I had a meal with the two ladies, all very good, served in fine old plate, and the wine excellent, for it seems that Mrs. Ogilvy was rich. Our talk, too, was pleasant enough, but as soon as I saw the sun decline sharply and the shadows to run out long I rose to take my leave, for my mind was now made up to say farewell to Alan, and it was needful I should see the trysting wood and reconnoiter it by daylight. Catriona came with me as far as to the garden gate.

"It is long till I see you now!" she asked.

"It is beyond my judging," I replied. "It will be long; it may be never."

"It may be so," said she. "And you are sorry?"

I bowed my head, looking upon her.

"So am I, at all events," said she. "I have seen you but a small time, but I put you very high. You are true, you are brave; in time I think you will be more of a man yet. I will be prond to hear of that. If you should speed worse, if it will come to fall as we are afraid—oh, well, think you have the one friend."

She took up my hand and kissed it. This so surprised my spirits that I cried out like one hurt. The color came strong in her face, and she looked at me and nodded.

"Oh, yes, Mr. David," said she, "that is what I think of you. The heart goes with the lips."

I could read in her face high spirit and a chivalry like a brave child's; not anything besides. She kissed my hand as she kissed Prince Charlie's—with a higher passion than the common kind of clay has any sense of. Nothing before had taught me how deep I was her lover, nor how far I had yet to climb to make her think of me in such a character. Yet I could tell myself I had advanced some way, and that her heart hae beat and her blood flowed at thoughts of me.

After that honor she had done me I could offer no more trivial civility. It was even hard for me to speak. A certain lifting in her voice hae knocked directly at the door of my own tears.

"I praise God for your kindness, dear," said I. "Farewell, my little friend," giving her that name which she had given to herself, with which I bowed and left her.

With Catriona behind and Alan before me, I was like one lifted up, and I lingered in my steps and looked before and behind me as I went. This was the cause, under Providence, that I spied a little in my rear a red head among some bushes.

Anger sprang in my heart, and I turned straight about and walked at a stiff pace to where I came from.

Catriona was yet in the garden walking by herself.

"Catriona," said I, "you see me back again."

"With a changed face," said she.

"I carry two men's lives besides my own," said I. "It would be a sin and a shame not to walk carefully. I was doubtful whether I did right to come here. I would like it ill if it was by that means we were brought to harm."

"I could tell you one that would be liking it less, and will like little enough to hear you talking at this very same time," she cried. "What have I done, at all events?"

"Oh, you—you are not alone," I replied. "But since I went off I have been dogged again, and I can give you the name of him that follows me. It is Neil, son of Duncan, your man or your father's."

"To be sure, you are mistaken there," she said, with a white face. "Neil is in Edinburgh on errands from my father."

"It is what I fear," said I, "the last of it. But for his being in Edinburgh I think I can show you another of that. For sure you have some signal, a signal of need such as would bring him to your help if he was anywhere within the reach of ears and legs."

"Why, how will you know that?" says she.

"By means of a magical talisman God gave to me when I was born, and the name they call it by is common sense," said I. "Oblige me so far as make your signal, and I will show you the red head of Neil."

No doubt but I spoke bitter and sharp; my heart was bitter. I blamed myself and the girl and hated both of us—her for the vile crew that she was come of, myself for my wanton folly to have stuck my head in such a byke of wasps.

Catriona set her fingers to her lips and whistled once with an exceeding clear, strong, mountain note as full as a plowman's. Awhile we stood silent, and I was about to ask her to repeat the same when I heard the sound of some one bursting through the bushes below on the braeside. I pointed in that direction with a smile, and presently Neil leaped into the garden. His eyes burned, and he had a black knife (as they call it on the highland side) naked in his hand, but seeing me beside his mistress stood like a man struck.

"He has come to your call," said I. "Judge how near he was to Edinburgh or what was the nature of your father's errands. Ask himself. If I am to lose my life or the lives of those that hang by me through the means of your clan, let me go where I have to go with my eyes open."

She addressed him tremulously in the Gaelic. Remembering Alan's anxious civility in that particular, I could have laughed out loud for bitterness. Here, sure, in the midst of these suspicions was the hour she should have stuck by English.

Twice or thrice they spoke together, and I could make out that Neil (for all his obsequiousness) was an angry man.

Then she turned to me. "He swears it is not," she said.

"Catriona," said I, "do you believe the man yourself?"

She made a gesture like wringing the hands.

"How can I know?" she cried.

"But I must find some means to know," said I. "I cannot continue to go dovering around in the black night with two men's lives at my girdle! Catriona, try put yourself in my place, as I row to God I try hard to put myself in yours. This is no kind of talk that should ever have fallen between me and you—no kind of talk. My heart is sick with it. See, keep him here till 2 of the morning, and I care not. Try him with that."

They spoke together once more in the Gaelic.

"He says he has James More, my father's errand," said she. She was whiter than ever, and her voice faltered as she said it.

"It is pretty plain now," said I, "and may God forgive the wicked!"

She said never anything to that, but continued gazing at me with the same white face.

"This is a fine business," said I again. "Am I to fall, then, and those two along with me?"

"Oh, what am I to do?" she cried. "Could I go against my father's orders, and him in prison, in the danger of his life?"

"But perhaps you go too fast," said I. "This may be a lie too. He may have no right orders; all may be contrived by Symon, and your father knowing nothing."

She burst out weeping between the pair of us, and my heart smote me hard, for I thought this girl was in a dreadful situation.

"Here," said I, "keep him but the one hour, and I'll chance it, and say God bless you."

She put out her hand to me. "I will be needing one good word," she sobbed.

"The full hour, then?" said I, keeping her hand in mine. "Three lives of it, my lass!"

"The full hour!" she said and cried aloud on her Redeemer to forgive her.

I thought it no fit place for me and fled.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, June 7.—The suspected case of disease among the Canadian cattle which arrived on the steamer Lake Winnipeg is still under inquiry, and the result will probably not be known for several days, but there is reason to hope that the disease, although resembling pleuro-pneumonia, will be found non-contagious. Every facility is being given for the experts appointed by Canada to assist in the examination with the Board of Agriculture officials. Some 1,200 Canadian beeves at the Scotch markets met with slightly improved prices at an advance of ten shillings per head. At Deptford to-day trade is slow, top values for Canadian animals being 3s 10d to 4s per eight pounds. Second quality, 3s 8d.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

SELF-SATISFIED.

The New York Tribune, evidently seeing the untenableness of Mr. Carter's position and anticipating defeat, assumes a self-righteous and self-satisfied air that would have excited the envy of the late lamented Mr. Pecksniff. It says:

Whatever be the result at Paris, Americans may feel content that their position is a creditable one; that in order to justify the conduct of their Government it is not necessary for their counsel to argue against right and progress. They are proud to have Mr. Carter's arguments stigmatized as ethical, as a lecture in metaphysics, as visionary and all that, and it is to be hoped that as often as the United States may find occasion to appear before an international tribunal, it may be with a cause the vindication of which will be, as in the present instance, the vindication also of good morals, good sense and justice.

We cannot see that it is peculiarly creditable to set up a claim that was never before advanced by any nation, savage or civilized, and to support it by arguments so far-fetched and so attenuated that it is hard to understand how the pleader could expect sensible and practical men to attach to them the slightest weight.

We find it difficult to imagine how so intelligent a critic as the Tribune can be content with a position, to maintain which, it was necessary to treat all other American claims as non-existent and to speak of the judgments of American Courts of law with contempt. Mr. Carter, in setting up the very peculiar claim that the United States is the owner of all the fur seals that swim in the Pacific Ocean east of a certain parallel of longitude, may have taken a highly moral stand, and he may have been on the side of progress, but we think that there are very few indeed in the United States or anywhere else who can see Mr. Carter's contention in the same light that the Tribune does. Mr. Pecksniff, when he appropriated to himself the work and the credit of it, that belonged to another, wanted the world to believe that "good morals, good sense and justice" were on his side, but his claim was not allowed. Neither, we are certain, will Mr. Carter's be.

A NEW REMEDY.

General Drayson has found, or thinks he has found, a way of breathing which not only preserves health, but cures disease. The medicine that he uses is the oxygen of the air. He now and then gives his blood, so to speak, an air bath, and the best consequences follow.

He found that he could get rid of the unpleasant consequences of taking exercise at high elevations by breathing more rapidly and more deeply than ordinary automatic respiration. He tried the experiment of taking forty respirations a minute and found that all unpleasant sensations disappeared.

He found after a while this rapid breathing efficacious in driving away headache, toothache and other aches. He discovered also that it was a cure for restlessness and sleeplessness. The General is a believer in his own medicine, and takes it whenever he believes he needs it. He enjoys excellent health and attributes it all to the practice he has formed of taking frequent and deep draughts of pure air. He says:

During the summer of 1877 I was in Central India; during the winter of 1878 I was in Nova Scotia, where the temperature is frequently below zero. In spite of hard work, I claim a record which is at least unusual, viz: That during upwards of thirty years I have not been sufficiently ill to take a breakfast in bed, and, except for a severe cut on my shin have, during thirty years, never been on the sick list. Colds, coughs, sore-throats and other ailments, from which I used to suffer as a young man, I am now free from. . . . . I attribute my immunity from many of these ills to which flesh is heir to having during many years studied the art of breathing.

The General writes with great earnestness. He evidently believes he has made a valuable discovery, and he gives the world the benefit of it without fee or reward. His medicine is cheap, it is easily procured and its application, except, perhaps in a few cases, can be made with perfect safety.

General Drayson's very interesting paper on the "Art of Breathing," is in the April number of the Nineteenth Century.

A "COAST SURVEY."

The Montreal Gazette of the 29th contains an excellent article calling for a "Coast Survey" of the Dominion. It gives the Department of Marine and Fisheries more credit than it deserves for its light-house service, its fog-horns, etc., and goes on to say:

But light-houses are only intended to mark at night time the position of points on the coast; fog horns and steam whistles, etc., are uncertain guides at the best; and there is much other work to be done in indicating the safe course for ships to follow. This belongs to a coast or hydrographic survey, whose object is to provide charts and sailing directions, showing the rocks, reefs and shoals; the depth of water in navigable channels at varying states of the tide; the currents due to the ebb and flow of the tide and the effect of atmospheric changes upon them; the changes in the declination of the needle; the topography of the coast, showing the accurate position of different points, and thus involving astronomical observations, determination of longitude by telegraph, etc.

The Gazette evidently does not know that there is a long stretch of the coast of British Columbia on which there is not a single lighthouse, or buoy, or beacon, or warning mark of any kind; and it is, perhaps, not aware that even the Admiralty charts of the west coast of the Dominion are not to be depended on. If it knew that within the last two years vessels, one of them a ship of war and another a Government supply steamer, struck rocks near the shore, where the chart showed water enough to float the largest ship that was ever built, it would insist even more strongly than it does on the establishment of a "Coast Survey." If the east coast of the Dominion, as to lighting and survey, were in the same condition as the west, the press of the Eastern provinces would give the Government no rest until such changes were made as would ensure, with ordinary care, the safety of navigation.

The duties of the official at the head of the Coast Survey are thus described by the Gazette:

He would be the proper and responsible adviser of the Minister. He would be responsible, also, for the judicious distribution of such money as the country could afford from year to year in doing survey work, so that what was most urgent should be done first. The organization of such a body would not at all interfere with the present method by which the co-operation of the Admiralty is obtained, and the expenses of a survey shared between Canada and Great Britain; but it would leave the Minister much more free in his action than he can be under the present want of system, when the direction of the work is determined more frequently by the latest wreck than by considerations of general advantage.

From this it can be seen that the Coast Survey is just what is wanted to have the western coast of the Dominion properly attended to. Had such a department been organized, that coast would not have been neglected as it has been. It is impossible to imagine a man possessed of the necessary qualifications, and having a due sense of the responsibilities of his office, allowing the coast of British Columbia to remain in the condition it is so long after its trade had become important. He would have, long ago, made such representations to the Government as would have convinced them that it was their duty, as well as their interest, to have the waters of the coast surveyed, and the coast itself better buoyed and lighted.

MR. WOLLEY IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Gazette (London) of May 18 contains an interview with Mr. Clive Phillipps Wolley, in which that gentleman sets forth the advantages and the capabilities of British Columbia both vigorously and accurately. Mr. Wolley, like a great many others, is annoyed to find that Englishmen, intelligent in almost every other respect, know so little about the Pacific Province of the Dominion. He says:

Why, I have met fairly educated Englishmen who, when I speak of British Columbia, calmly ask me if it is in the West Indies; and it is a frequent thing to hear it described as part of the United States, and often it is confounded with the States of Columbia. This is very galling to a people like the British Columbians, who know what a possession their section of the Empire is, and who think such ignorance would long ago have been swept away if the geography of the Empire were only made more of a feature in the public schools of the Mother Land.

Mr. Wolley hopes that the Imperial Institute will help to enlighten his countrymen about British Columbia and its resources.

The word of an authority on sporting matters such as he is will no doubt have weight with British sporting men. He, in the interview, tells them about the game to be found in this Province and the quantities that good sportsmen can bag in a single expedition, under favorable circumstances. The interview with Mr. Wolley will no doubt have the effect of making this Province better and more favorably known in the Old Country.

WHOLESOME CRITICISM.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press finds fault with Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb's new paper because it criticises Christians and Christianity, as it thinks, a little too sharply. We do not look upon this as a fault at all. If the Moslem World performs the duty of devil's advocate at all well, it will do Christianity better service than it intends.

There is a tendency among Christians of all denominations to become pharisaical. They are apt to think themselves not only wiser, but better, than non-Christians of all sorts and in all countries. If they do not say to the Mohammedan, the Jew, the Buddhist, the Agnostic, and the rest of the unbelievers, "Stand aside, we are holier than you," they assume an attitude of spiritual superiority which, no doubt, rouses antagonism in outsiders and prevents their being appreciative or just to Christians and their religion.

To remind Christians of their crimes, their failings, their inconsistencies, and their shortcomings, even if it is not done in a charitable spirit, will not do them the slightest harm. We all know that the blame of the wrong-doings and the wickednesses of Christians is attributable to the men and women who profess and call themselves Christians, and not to their religion. The man or woman who lives up to the requirements of the Christian religion will be, in in his walk and conversation, blameless. He or she will be a living epistle known and read of all men. No infidel, no matter what creed he professes, can point the finger of scorn at the true Christian, neither can he cite his example as a proof of the imperfection of the religion of Christ. In all relations of life, the Christian, if he does what his religion enjoins, will do what is best both for himself and for society. It is because professing Christians fail to do this that they bring a reproach on Christianity and cause the unbelievers to scoff. So, when the Moslem World directs attention to the vices which exist in communities nominally Christian and to the faults and failings of individual Christians it does no harm to Christianity but rather good, by showing erring Christians that they are a disgrace to their religion.

The Moslem World commits the same mistake as many people in Christian countries do—it judges Christianity, not on its own merits, but by the conduct of those who profess to believe in its doctrines and to obey its commands. No religion that exists, no code of morality that was ever devised could stand such a test as this.

No doubt American Christians will be able to retaliate, and will show that if the Mohammedan religion is to be judged by the actions of those who pride themselves in being called "true believers," it is not one that civilized men should believe in. But the better way would be to acknowledge with shame the justice of many of the Mussulman's criticisms, and to use them as a stimulus to induce professing Christians to live more in accordance with the precepts and the spirit of their holy religion. No thing can be said, with truth and reason, against Christianity, but, sad to say, a very great deal can be said, with too much truth, against those who try to pass themselves off as Christians.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

Education in Quebec, according to the testimony of members of the Legislature of that province, is at a very low ebb. There appears to be among the French population a comparatively small educated class, but a great part of the people remain lamentably illiterate.

The question of education in Quebec is not between the denominations. The members of the Protestant minority have complete control of the education of their children. They are not, as far as we know, interfered with in any respect. It is about the French majority that the complaints are made. Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, one of the representatives of Quebec county, said in the Legislature not long ago:

Our system of common schools is the most pitiable that one could find in any country, and its deplorable results are revealed at every step. The House has learned with stupor that in many parishes the people are so illiterate that it was impossible to find school commissioners (trustees?) knowing how to read and write. For myself, I know that 30 per cent. of the jurors called before the courts do not know how to sign their names, yet large sums are voted (for education) each year. How are they used? Are the common people more advanced than they were twenty years ago?

These are deplorable facts. The state of things which Mr. Fitzgerald deplores, and the accuracy of his description was admitted by other members of the Legislature, is not owing to any want of capacity in the French-Canadians as a people. They are peculiarly bright and quick, and when they have the opportunity, acquire knowledge readily, and know how to make a profitable use of it when it is acquired. It is to be hoped that now that their representatives are aware of the defectiveness of the common schools of the province, measures will be taken to improve them and to establish a system of public schools in Quebec in which the chance of obtaining the elements of a sound business education will be placed within the reach of every child in the province.

THE MAYOR'S TARDINESS.

The course which the Mayor is pursuing with respect to the payment of the sewer contractor is most extraordinary. The contractor, according to the decision of the only men who have a right to pronounce upon the matter, has completed the sewers according to the terms of his agreement. Both the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer have approved his work and have taken the sewers off the contractor's hands. The Commissioners have also signed a cheque for the balance due the contractor, yet the Mayor refuses to sanction the payment by countersigning the cheque! And why? Because certain men who have no more to do with the examination or approval of the work have done certain things which they had no more right to do than the School Trustees or the drivers of the street sprinklers. The Mayor cannot but know this. He can read, and he has the reputation of being able to understand English. Section 20 of the sewer contract reads as follows:

The works are to be under the *full and entire direction and control* of Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer; or any clerk of the works or foreman who may be specially authorized in writing to that effect. And the works shall be altered, enlarged or diminished and COMPLETED by the contractor to the entire satisfaction of the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer within the time stipulated in the contract or any extended time authorized by them.

We have taken the liberty to underline a few words in the above clause. It will be seen from this that no one except the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer had the right to interfere in the construction of the sewers, and that no one except them could authoritatively decide that they were satisfactorily completed. The Council had delegated its authority to the Commissioners and the Engineer, and when they undertook to pass a resolution relative to View street sewer or any other part of the work, they wasted their time. Their resolution had no more force than if that ancient and entertaining legend about the cow jumping over the moon had been written upon the paper. Mayor Beaven is a great stickler for order and for rule. Why did he allow the Council to carry a resolution on a subject which had passed completely out of its jurisdiction? And it does now look very absurd to see him making the passage of this nonsensical resolution an excuse for withholding from the contractor the money which the Commissioners, the only competent judges, say he is entitled to.

The Mayor tries to make a distinction between the ninety per cent., the payment of which he has authorized, and the ten per cent. which is still to be paid. Neither the by-law nor the contract makes such a distinction. The Commissioners and the Engineer are to be judges of the "*completion*" of the work, as well as parts of it when it was in process of construction. The Commissioners have reported the work completed without any failure, so there is no pretext for the Mayor or any of the Councillors to withhold from him any of the money to which the Commissioners have declared him to be entitled. That the Commissioners were acting within their powers, when they signed the cheque for the balance due Mr. McBean, is seen from the by-law under which they were appointed and which defined their duties. Subsection (d) of Section 3 of that by-law provides that one of the duties of the Commissioners is

To sign cheques (subject to the conditions of Subsection (c) hereof) for drawing out the funds now standing to the credit of the Corporation under the sewerage loan fund (by-law 1890) or sewerage special deposit account, being the balance of the money obtained under the sewerage loan by-law 1890, and the accrued interest thereon.

The Contractor the Sewer Commissioners and the Engineer having performed their duties, it remains for the Mayor to do his, which seems to be simple, and one which in fairness to the Contractor should be done without delay. Yet, because the Mayor and some of his councillors cannot agree about a matter that has really and truly nothing whatever to do with the contract, a victim is made of Mr. McBean. There is neither reason nor justice in such a course, and we are sure that there is not a man in the city who has any knowledge of business and of the principles on which it ought to be carried on, who is not disgusted with the meddlesomeness of some of the councillors, and the obstinacy and wrong-headedness displayed by the Mayor.

THE CAUSE OF CHEAPNESS.

What is the cause of the present cheapness, not only in one country but in all countries, is a question which many are trying to answer. That the price of nearly everything that is used has gone down wonderfully of late years, there can be no question. Those who have enquired into the matter have found that since 1876 prices generally have gone down 36 per cent. Some say that this general depreciation is owing to the greater facilities of production and distribution of these later days. Commodities are produced with less expense than ever they were before, and they are conveyed from the producer to the consumer very much more cheaply than was possible half a century ago. There are thinkers who are not satisfied with this explanation. They hold that the low prices are not due to any depreciation in the intrinsic value of the goods, but to the appreciation of gold. It is not that the goods are cheaper, but that gold is dearer. A given quantity of gold will buy more goods than ever before, because the gold is scarcer in proportion to those who want to use it. The difference is seen, not in the higher nominal value of gold, but in the lower price of the commodities. Gold being the standard remains apparently where it was, so the values of other things have to accommodate themselves to the higher value of gold.

Those who do not believe in this theory contend that if this is cause of the cheapness so conspicuous of late years, the lowering of prices would be general. Everything that is bought and sold would go down in price. But this is not the case. For instance, labor has gone up in price, while almost everything else has been going down. A given quantity of gold will, today, buy a smaller amount of labor than it did fifteen or twenty years ago. Servants wages and professional men's fees are higher now than they were a quarter of a century ago. This would not be the case if the cause of cheapness was the appreciation of gold. Horses and other domestic animals have not declined in price. Rents have not become lower. Malt liquors and articles of luxury are dearer than ever they were. If an ounce of gold is worth now say thirty per cent. more than it was twenty years ago, it would now take correspondingly less gold to buy these things than it did then. It is reasonable to suppose that the effects of a rise in the value of gold would be generally felt. It would not affect some merchantable articles, and not only leave others untouched but actually increase their value.

Besides, although there has been a decline in the production of gold, there is more of it now in the world than ever there was. Money is not scarce even in hard times. There is always plenty of it. The stringency is caused by those who have it being afraid to let it go out of their possession.

A little reflection must convince thinking men that the world's store of gold has not diminished. Gold is not a perishable commodity. It is not like wheat or cloth, consumed soon after it is produced. It wears away very slowly indeed, and so what is produced in one year remains in some shape or other, a little better than new, hundreds of years after it was dug out of the ground. Even money, which it is supposed is continually passing from hand to hand, lasts a long while. How long would it take to wear out a twenty-dollar gold piece, even supposing it were all the time in circulation? It would take a mathematician to solve this problem. The quantity of gold in the world, even when the annual production decreases, goes on constantly increasing, so that if gold has grown more precious than it used to be, it is not because it has become scarcer.

Besides, money is not, in these days, such a necessity in the commercial world as it used to be. Large transactions are made without the use of even a small quantity of coin. "The tendancy of the age," says one authority on finance, "is to use less and less coin in the transaction of business, and, so far from there being a scarcity of gold, there never was a period in the world's commercial history when the existing quantity was so great as at present, in proportion to the necessity for its use or for the purposes it has to serve."

LONDON, June 6.—In the Commons tonight, replying to a query, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that Attorney-General Sir Charles Russell received $10,000 for six weeks' services as Counsel for Great Britain before the Behring Sea tribunal. Williams, a Liberal-Unionist, gave notice of a motion to reduce the amount.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 6.

THE CITY.

FOUR electric lights are being placed at Oak Bay, between the Mount Baker hotel and the end of the tram car line.

THE city police will shortly enter upon the enjoyment of their summer holidays. The men will, as usual, have ten days' vacation in turn.

PUBLIC schools close this year on Friday, June 23, but the examinations will be held during the week, and some of the rooms will be dismissed earlier.

IN taking his regular rounds last evening, Nightwatchman Hoosen picked up a lost deed to a piece of property in the county of Wellington, Ontario. The deed is at the COLONIST office where the owner can secure it.

ROLLERS are now being put under the old Legislative hall to move it back out of the way of the work on the new buildings. Moving the old hall is not by any means as easy as it looks, but it is thought it can be accomplished safely.

THE New Westminster assizes will be held this week, with the Chief Justice presiding. The docket, which is a heavy one, has already been published. Mr. Gordon Hunter, Crown solicitor, will appear on behalf of the Crown.

ONE of the city express horses became so enthusiastic over the display of spring dress goods in the show windows of a Yates street drygoods house yesterday that he jumped through the window to obtain a closer view. Damages, sash and two large panes.

THE examiners are now busy at the Education department marking the entrance examination papers. Twenty-seven candidates wrote at Nanaimo, 54 at Vancouver, 34 at New Westminster and 63 at Victoria. The results will be announced before the schools close.

THE funeral of the late Andrew Kirk took place on Sunday from Foresters' hall, Government street, Rev. D. Campbell officiating. Members of Western Star lodge No. 10, A.O.U.W., met at Foresters' hall and followed the body of their late brother to its last resting place.

A COUPLE of canoeists upset their little Peterboro right in the Gorge on Saturday night. They were trying to paddle through against a strong tide when the accident occurred, and both had a narrow escape. With assistance from the Victoria Gardens, they managed to secure everything except a parasol.

JAMES IVEN, engineer of the Dominion quarantine steamer Earle, was charged before Police Magistrate Macrae in the Provincial court yesterday with smuggling certain articles of wearing apparel into Canada from the Oriental steamship Tacoma. The charge was proved, and a fine of $50 and costs imposed.

THE anniversary services of the Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, were held on Sunday, Rev. J. H. White officiating in the morning, Rev. Coverdale Watson in the evening. There were large congregations present at both services, and the choir presented a most attractive musical programme.

A HEBREW confirmation service, the first since the establishment of the congregation in this city, will take place next Sunday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The class to be confirmed numbers six—three boys and three girls. The ceremony is a very interesting one, and Rabbi Philo has invited clergymen of various denominations, and other leading people, to witness it. The public will be welcome.

THE Y.P.L.A. of the First Presbyterian church, held the first of their picnics for this season, last evening, when some forty members left McIntosh's boat house and rowed to Curtis' point, where they enjoyed themselves in a variety of games, returning about 11 o'clock. It is the intention of the society to hold another in about three weeks. Several members of a Baptist society also enjoyed a similar outing last evening.

THE revival services which for the past two weeks have been in progress at Emanuel Baptist church, conducted by Rev. C. C. Marston, young people's missionary for the Sound district, were brought to a close last evening. These meetings are expected to prove of material advantage to the church. On Sunday morning Mr. Joseph Bichards, of the Grande Ligne mission, Montreal, gave an address explanatory of the work being done by the Baptists amongst the French in Quebec province.

IT is understood that Mr. Alexander McBean, contractor for the sewerage system in Victoria, has instructed a legal firm here to bring action against the city to compel the payment of the sum of $19,000. Mr. McBean informed the Mayor a few days ago that he would be compelled to take this course if the check for the amount due was not countersigned, the two Commissioners and the Engineer having given their certificate that the work is now completed to their satisfaction in accordance with the contract. Further proceedings in this matter will be watched with interest.

THE regular fortnightly meeting of the Y.M.I. was held in Institute hall, View street, last evening, when officers for the ensuing term were nominated, the election taking place two weeks hence. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for a picnic to be held in the near future. Other important business was disposed of, during the course of which it was decided that, on Arbor Day, the graves of the dead, who were members in the society, should be decorated. Several applications for membership were laid before the meeting and one new member initiated.

A PRIVATE letter received by Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, dated Vellare, Madras, May 4, announces the death of Lieut.-General Hon. Sir. James Dormer, K.C.B., commander-in-chief of the forces in that Province. A few days previously he had started out on foot with fellow-officers, Shikaress and numerous natives in pursuit of a man-eating tigress which had infested the neighborhood. Having shot and wounded her he followed her into the jungle where she turned round upon him fiercely and bit and tore him badly. After considerable difficulty he was rescued, but died a few days afterwards. His death is much regretted by the officers of the station and the people generally.

A PORT COSTA, Cal., dispatch, of Sunday, says: The steamer Bawnmore, unloading coal here for the Southern Pacific Company, has had another narrow escape from destruction. When the bottom of one of the wings was reached, a valise was uncovered containing fifteen pounds of dynamite and a cocked revolver, ingeniously arranged so that when the ship should be tossed by the waves, or the coal removed, the trigger would be pulled and an explosion would result. By a happy chance a small piece of the dynamite got under the hammer, thus preventing the discharge of the gun. The supposition is that the dynamite was placed in the steamer by union sailors.

EDWARD MCCOSKRIE, who for a long time had an office as architect and building superintendent on Yates street, died suddenly about six o'clock last evening at the residence of his son, Capt. E. McCoskrie, 45 Montreal street. The deceased had been ailing for a considerable time, but had not been confined to bed, and yesterday was about town as usual. The immediate cause of death is said to have probably been heart failure. Capt. McCoskrie is now away on a trip on the Mascotte, and the only persons in the house with the deceased were Mrs. Prevost, the son's mother-in-law, and some small children. The doctor who had occasionally attended the deceased was sent for immediately after the death, and from the indications and his knowledge of the patient's general condition, came to the conclusion that the cause of death was as above mentioned.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The postponed match between Corrig College and C Battery Cricket clubs was played yesterday afternoon at Macaulay Point, and after a pleasant and exciting game resulted in a win for the college by four runs. The battery went in first and put together 39 runs. Slade played well for ten and Shaw made a useful seven. The fielding of the college in the first innings was splendid, the number of players "run out" showing the smartness of the boys. The college then went in and made 43. Cartwright played good cricket for sixteen, and Scholefield contributed eight, but the others were unable to do much against Hughes, who captured the last five wickets in quick succession. To morrow (Wednesday) the college play the Rev. J. B. Hewetson's eleven on the ground facing the college, and on Saturday they will meet the Victoria Juniors, when one of the most keenly contested games of the season is expected.

C Battery.

Major Peters, run out	1
Capt. Benson, run out	4
Capt. Ogilvie, b Goward	3
Bingeford, b Goward	2
Shaw, b Goward	7
Davies, b Wilson	0
Taylor, b Wilson	1
Slade, not out	10
Swinyard, run out	1
Hughes, run out	1
Mitchell, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	39

The College.

F. Prevost, b Swinyard	1
C. Cartwright, c Taylor, b Swinyard	16
A. Field, b Hughes	5
H. Scholefield, b Benson	8
R. Wilson, b Hughes	0
G. Wilson, b Hughes	0
A. Kitto, b Hughes	5
A. Goward, b Hughes	0
E. Erb, b Hughes	0
P. Higgins, c Shaw, Benson	3
J. Peters, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	44

In their second innings the Battery made 58 for the loss of nine wickets.

THE GUN.

A HANDSOME MEDAL.

The medal which is to go to the man making the highest average at the meeting of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest next week, has now been completed and is put on exhibit along with the others. The medal was made by Kingham & Minor and is an exceptionally handsome piece of work of its size. It is a clasp with a pendant shield, the links below the clasp being a monogram of the letters "S. A. N. W." Below this is a shield with crossed guns over a "clay pigeon," the latter in oxidized silver mounted in gold. Beneath this is the word "Victoria" with 1893 underneath. The medal is of solid gold throughout, except the "pigeon" referred to, and is a very effective piece of work. The winner will have a trophy that is well worth wearing, and which, moreover, carries with it some cash prizes which aggregate in the neighborhood of $600. While too early yet to pick the winner, it is stated that Barlow, Maclure and Minor are the favorites in the order named, with, perhaps, a Portland man as a possible close competitor.

AT PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, June 6.—The meeting of the Rifle Association on Saturday was well attended, among those present being Messrs. Groth, Winstanley, Robson, Bodine, Georgeson and Collinson, and a good afternoon's shooting was indulged in. G. Grath, of Galiano Island, headed the score. G. Georgeson, for Mayne Island, was second. The next shoot will take place on July 1.

THE OAR.

FOR THE SLOAN AND SCOTT CUP.

NANAIMO, June 6.—(Special)—The amateur single scull race, in twenty-feet cap-streak outriggers, for Sloan and Scott's silver challenge cup, comes off on the 15th inst. Henderson, of Vancouver, who won the race last year, will compete again. There are several local men entered and it is expected that one or more members of the James Bay club will take part. The course is one mile and a half with a turn.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Doctors J. C. Davie, O. M. Jones, George Duncan and E. B. C. Hanington, attended at an informal meeting of the City Council last evening, to discuss with them and the architect, Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, the plans for the new infectious diseases hospital, which is to be built on property recently purchased behind the Jubilee Hospital buildings. The chief faults found with the proposed buildings were that the ward buildings were to be two stories high, and that they were to be located on a portion of the property which is very considerably lower than the balance. The doctors explained their views very fully.

Dr. Davie first explained why he and other medical men objected, on sanitary grounds, to a two-story building, when it would be more convenient, less expensive, and much more safe to have only one story pavilions.

Dr. Hanington dealt particularly with the question of drainage, holding that if the building was put down on the low ground, it would be better to have it six stories, and put the patients in the top story. The fact was then elicited that the high ground was 30 feet above where it was proposed to put the building. The architect, Mr. Wilson, explained why he had made the plans for a two-story building, the fact being that the Council had instructed him to do so, and had also instructed him that the buildings were to be on the low ground, the higher piece being reserved for an Old Folks' Home.

The result of the discussion was that it was decided to make the alterations suggested.

MONTREAL, June 5.—Messrs Trudel and Caron, proprietors of L'Etendard, have filed a declaration of consent to assign.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 7.

THE CITY.

FIVE writs were issued yesterday out of the Supreme court, Victoria district. Law business is evidently brisk.

TENDERS are advertised "for cutting grass or hay" on Beacon Hill Park, according to specifications prepared by the city engineer. They will be received until four o'clock next Monday afternoon.

J. H. MELLER, who keeps a store at Sidney, was in the city yesterday on a business trip. He reports that about sixty men are at work on the railway at his end of the line, and everything is progressing favorably.

W. RIDGEWAY WILSON is making the necessary alterations to the plans of the new infectious diseases hospital. The tenders which were based on the original plans have been returned, and new tenders will be called for in the course of a few days.

DAVID LAWRIE, general manager of the Albion Fire Insurance Association, limited, of London, England, has been in Victoria the past few days, looking over the ground as a field for insurance, with the result that Messrs. Dalby & Claxton have been appointed agents for Vancouver Island.

THE floating crib which is to be used by members of the Y.M.C.A. in swimming, will be ready for use at an early day, as construction is to be commenced this week. The crib will be substantially built, as it is intended to be a permanency. It will be moored near Point Ellice bridge, with easy access from shore provided.

COMPLAINTS are freely made of the poor water service in the higher portions of the city. Not only is the quality bad, as usual, but the quantity is not sufficient. For some hours yesterday there was no water at all on the Cadboro Bay road, and the people up there are wondering when they are going to get something better for their money.

CONTRACTOR ALEXANDER MCBEAN said yesterday that he had not yet given any instructions to bring suit against the city, and he does not propose to do so for several days, in the hope that when the third commissioner, Hon. J. H. Turner, returns from the East, Mayor Beaven will agree to countersign the check and so save further trouble.

S. J. BEDDIST, a member of Dauntless Lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., and a native of Forestdinne, Eng., died after a lingering illness, caused by lung disease, at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday afternoon. The deceased leaves a widow and family who were depending upon him for their livelihood and who are living at Salt Spring Island, where the remains will be interred.

IT is proposed to amend the Municipal by-law under which a couple of riflemen were recently fined, so as to permit properly regulated practice to be carried on at the Clover Point range, with which it was not the intention of the framers of the by-law to interfere. In the meantime, it is understood that such practice can be carried on without interruption by the police.

JUST at luncheon hour yesterday the tramway trolly wire at the corner of Government and Fort streets came loose from the supports and tumbled to the ground. The result was that the current had to be shut off for a couple of hours while repairs were made, and "dead cars" were left all over the city, to the great inconvenience of the public. The accident, however, was one which could not have been avoided, and it was repaired with all possible dispatch.

THE business public will regret to learn that, owing to continued ill health, Mr. C. F. Jones has been compelled to resign his position as manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s business in Victoria. His place will be taken by Mr. J. B. Giffen, who has been with the firm for the past ten years, and has held positions of trust in the Winnipeg and Toronto offices. Mr. Giffen arrived by the Islander last night and will assume the duties of the office at once.

THE New York Medical Journal recently published an interesting item on mineral waters. It seems that the lay public is likely to confound table waters with medicinal waters, containing active chemical substances which cannot safely be included as part of the ordinary daily diet. The article says that greater attention is being directed to dietetic waters, more generally called table waters, which, if pure, are of great value as hygienic agents, and it recommends waters like Apollinaris, which is regarded as the leading dietetic table water.

ENGLISH society papers just received, published the portraits of all the most notable ladies presented to Her Majesty the Queen at the May drawing room, among them Lady Musgrave and Miss Dunsmuir. In the accompanying reading matter the costumes of the two ladies are thus described: Lady Musgrave—white satin dress covered with silver embroidered tulle, bodice draped with real Bruges lace. Train in white brocade with design of feathers; flounces of real lace and water lilies. Miss Dunsmuir—white satin dress embroidered with pearls. Real Bruges lace draperies covering part of train. Bodice with pearl embroideries and real lace epanlettes. Train in white brocade with design of wild flowers in large bunches tied up from the shoulder with white lilacs.

LITTLE more than half the enrolled strength of the three companies of the B. C. G. A. turned out at the commanding officers' parade on Monday evening, and at the inspection by the Minister of Militia the preceding week, the attendance was similarly slim. It is understood that steps are to be taken to put a stop to the persistent neglect to attend drill on the part of some members, which has very seriously interfered with the progress of the battalion. As a first step, the absentees are to be called before the Colonel to state the reasons for their non-attendance, and those who cannot give satisfactory excuse, may be next brought before the Police Magistrate or requested to send in their uniforms. The general expectation among the members is that there will be a trip to Vancouver for Dominion Day, but if the attendance at the drills for the rest of the month is not better, the proposed visit may have to be postponed, as a few untrained members would bring discredit upon the whole corps.

PARIS, June 5.—The British members of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal regard the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement as to sealing during 1893, as a strong argument against the American claim of exclusive rights in the Sea to the exclusion of the British. Great Britain's representatives are determined to abide by their interpretation of the arbitration treaty. E. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States will not sum up the American case until the argument on the question of regulation shall have been concluded.

TO SIGN OR NOT TO SIGN.

Mayor Beaven Again "Reports" to the Council on the Status of the Sewerage Question.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital—Telephone Poles and Where to Place Them.

Owing to the length of time occupied in the conference between the Board of Aldermen and the medical men last evening, the regular Council meeting did not begin until about 9:15 o'clock. There were then present: His Worship the Mayor and all the aldermen.

The first business taken up was in reference to the new infectious diseases hospital.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, that the tenders now in be returned unopened, and that the architect be authorized to alter the ward plans to provide for a one story building.

This was carried, and it was also decided that the building should be placed on the high ground instead of on that at the back of the property purchased for the purpose, the latter being some 30 feet lower.

Tenders for supplying two teams for the watering carts were opened, and referred to the Street committee to award the contract to the lowest tenderer. There were two equal tenders, George Lindsay, $4.50 per team, and C. J. King, $9 for two teams. The Victoria Truck & Dray Company offered to do the work for $125 a month.

ALD. MUNN suggested that it would be a good plan if the watering carts were out for one or two trips on Sunday. It would be a great boon to those who spent the day at the park.

The Finance committee reported, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $2,090 53. This included payment of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, at $10 and $5 per day respectively.

ALD. BELYEA thought the deputy returning officers and poll clerks were paid too much in proportion to the amount of work to be done. He did not propose to make any motion in the matter this time, but drew attention to it.

The report of the committee was adopted.

THE MAYOR brought up the sewerage matter by reading the following report, signed by himself:

"The undersigned has the honor to report to the Council that Mr. Alexander McBean, contractor for sewerage contract No. 1, has again applied for payment of the sum of $19,202 37, which two of the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer, Mr. Mohun, have certified to being the correct sum due to him.

"That sections 38 and 39 of the contract read as follows:

"'Sec. 38.—The engineer, when the whole of the work shall have been properly and satisfactorily executed and completed, and all actions, suits, claims, penalties, liabilities, outstanding accounts, costs, expenses, injuries and demands whatsoever shall have been properly discharged and satisfied, will grant to the contractor a final certificate for the whole of the balance due to him of the contract price, less the 10 per cent. to remain in the hands of the corporation without interest, until the expiration of the term of maintenance.

"'Sec 39.—The contractor, at the expiration of the term of maintenance, shall be paid the full amount of any of the balances which may appear to be then due to him, provided the works have been thoroughly well maintained in good repair, working order and condition, and are handed over in a complete and satisfactory state, in accordance with the contract; failing which the corporation reserves the right to recoup itself out of any moneys or balances due to the corporation, for and on account of any expenses incurred by it in making good any defective work, workmanship and materials, or from any neglect or accident whatever.'

"By section 38 it will be seen that when the engineer is satisfied that the work is completed, etc., a final certificate is to be granted by him to the contractor for the whole of the balance due, less ten per cent, which is to remain in the hands of the corporation. This is the money it is now proposed to deal with.

"By section 39 the contractor is entitled to the ten per cent. at the expiration of the term of maintenance, provided the works have been thoroughly well maintained, in good repair, working order and condition, and are handed over in a complete and satisfactory state, in accordance with the contract.

"This section does not definitely say to whom the work is to be satisfactory, but the only two parties mentioned in the section are the corporation and the contractor. The money is to be left in the hands of the corporation.

"The body representing the corporation is the Municipal Council.

"The records of the Council show that since the end of last August no checks on sewerage fund account have been countersigned by the Mayor, except with the sanction of the Municipal Council.

"The Municipal Council has on two occasions this year, viz: on the 25th January, by the adoption of a report from the standing committee on sewerage, and on the 8th March, by a resolution, affirmed its opinion that the View street sewer should be restored to its proper grade by the contractor before the final acceptance of the work; and on the 29th day of May the Council rejected a resolution which would have authorized the two commissioners to act in the absence of Hon. J. H. Turner and the payment to Mr. McBean of $19,202 27. It will thus be seen that the representatives of the corporation have practically affirmed that a portion of the work is not in a satisfactory state; since which, however, two of the sewerage commissioners have expressed the opinion that it is unnecessary and unexpedient to alter it.

"A perusal of the Engineer's report shows that a depression exists in the grade of a portion of the sewer on View street, which is constructed over very treacherous ground.

"The two Sewerage Commissioners, in their report of 17th May, 1893, say: 'With regard to the View street sewer, after careful consideration of the reports of the Sanitary and City Engineers, we have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to alter it.'

"From conversation with the contractor I learn that he disclaims responsibility, on the plea that the work was constructed by him under under the explicit instructions from the Engineer in charge on behalf of the city, and not in accordance with his own views.

"A perusal of the various by-laws appointing and authorizing the appointment of Sewerage Commissioners, and the Council records, show that the work from its commencement has been carried on under a mixture of authority between the Commissioners and the Council.

"I think that the by-laws and the contract show that a distinction exists between the method of payment of the advances of 90 per cent. to be made on the Engineer's progress certificates, and the 10 per cent., which is now the subject of discussion.

"In addition to which, the by-law under which the Commissioners are acting says that they are to examine into all accounts and report to the Municipal Council. What object can there be in reporting, if the Council, as some affirm, are not to take cognizance and act.

"The undersigned points out the above to the Council, with the information that the contractor has intimated that legal proceedings will be reluctantly resorted to, if a settlement is not come to at once."

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved, seconded by Ald. McTavish: "That the Hon. J. H. Turner's appointment as a Sewerage Commissioner be cancelled, and the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, acting upon the certificate of the Engineer, Mr. Mohun, and the two Commissioners, Mr. Teague and Mr. Earle, dated 16th of May, 1893, and the report to the Municipal Council from the above mentioned Commissioners, dated 17th of May, 1893, hereby accepts the work done by Mr. McBean, and gives its consent and sanction, and authorizes the payment of the full amount of the balance which appears to be due to the contractor, Mr. A. McBean, at the expiration of the term of maintenance of the work, viz: $19,202.37."

ALD. BRAGG did not see how the Council could say the sewerage was all right, when they knew it was not. The bump of hypocrisy was not very big in him, and he did not propose to change his position. He believed in taking a manly, business-like stand on the matter, and if the Commissioners and the Mayor thought the sewers were all right, let them sign the check and pay Mr. McBean. It had been suggested that some of the aldermen were opposing this sewerage out of "sheer cussedness," but that was not correct.

ALD. MCKILLICAN, in explaining the motion, said it was simply for the purpose of doing away with a record on the minutes which had been put there in ignorance. It was from such a stupid act as this that Ald. Bragg did not want to——

ALD BRAGG retorted that he was no more stupid than Ald. McKillican, and had just as much brains as any of them.

After a little cross-firing, Ald. McKillican continued that he wanted this business settled up, as the contractor was being unfairly treated, after having been given a full certificate by the Commissioners.

ALD. HENDERSON maintained that the Mayor had all the power necessary in his own hands, and could settle with the contractor if he wanted to do so. Personally he (Ald. Henderson) had no objection to the contractor being settled with, provided the commissioners and the Mayor were satisfied.

THE MAYOR wanted to know what authority he had to sign the check.

ALD. HENDERSON said there was nothing requiring the Council to authorize the Mayor to sign the check.

THE MAYOR—It speaks of the corporation—I am not the corporation.

ALD. HENDERSON—The Council has practically said it will endorse anything you do in this matter, and I can't see why we should further interfere.

ALD STYLES thought the adoption of the motion would put the Council in a foolish position. He wanted to see the View street sewer properly fixed up before the Council approved of the work.

ALD. BELYEA could not agree with the Mayor as to his conclusions set forth in the report. For instance, section 20 of the contract placed the work under the entire control of the engineer and the commissioners, who, and who alone, were empowered to say if it was satisfactory or not. There was clearly nothing in the contract to give the Corporation authority to approve or disapprove of the work. More than this, the by-law which had been passed appointing the commissioners contained a clause which read, "The Mayor is hereby authorized to counter-sign checks" issued by the commissioners, etc. What more authority was needed or could be had?

THE MAYOR argued that the 90 per cent. was under the control of the Commissioners, but after the work had been completed, the Council and the Council alone had the power to deal with the 10 per cent. He thought the contract entered into in 1890 went beyond the power of the by-laws passed, for the contract gave the Commissioners power which the by-law appointing them did not.

ALD. BELYEA wanted to ask just one question. If a by-law was passed authorizing the Mayor to sign debentures, etc., would he then come to the Council and ask for a resolution to again authorize him to do so?

THE MAYOR—Certainly not.

ALD. BELYEA—Then if not in one case, why in the other.

THE MAYOR contended that the cases were not parallel.

ALD. MUNN, to settle the question, moved in amendment that the determination of the matter be left in the hands of the Mayor. He thought, however, that it would be a good thing, while Mr. McBean was here, to call him, the engineers, inspectors, etc., and examine them on oath to see who was responsible for the state of the View street sewer. That some one was to blame there could be no doubt, but who it was no one now knew, and it would be satisfactory to find out.

ALD. BAKER said he saw in the newspapers that Sanitary Engineer E. Mohun wanted an investigation. So far as anything he (Ald. Baker) had said, he was satisfied it was true, and, more than that, he was satisfied if those plans were examined by an engineer, who was competent, it would be found that no such sum as $19,000 was due McBean. At least this was what he had been told by other contractors who had tendered on that work. He approved the action of the Mayor in not signing the check. Let the contractor go to the courts if he wanted to.

ALD. BELYEA said he proposed to vote against the amendment as well as against the original motion, as the Council had decided what to do when it appointed the Commissioners and gave the Mayor power to sign the check or not as he saw fit. The position he had taken was a consistent one throughout, and he proposed to maintain it. He wanted to see the contractor paid up, but he did not propose to vote for any resolution which would change the motion from what it was at present. As regarded Ald. Baker's charge that the contractor had been allowed to tunnel in places instead of trench, he wished to point out that Mr. McBean's contract was $70,000 lower than the next highest—a fact which Ald. Baker always forgot to state.

ALD. STYLES wanted to have the Council bear its full share of the responsibility, and would vote against the original motion and the amendment as well.

The amendment was put and lost.

ALD. BRAGG then moved that the resolution be received and filed. (Laughter.)

ALD. BELYEA moved in amendment "that in the opinion of this Council the Mayor ought to sign the check in settlement with the contractor."

There was no seconder for the amendment.

The original motion was put and lost on the following division:

AYES—Ald. McKillican and McTavish—2.

NAYS—Ald. Belyea, Styles, Bragg, Henderson, Munn and Baker—6.

Returning Officer Bull reported the Educational by-law carried, the others defeated.

The report was received, ordered spread upon the minutes, and the by-law was reconsidered, adopted and finally passed.

Messrs. Bodwell & Irving, solicitors for the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, wrote asking for an appointment, to have the Council meet the Telephone Company and Hon. Amos De Cosmos, to decide where the poles should be placed in accordance with the order of the Chief Justice.

ALD. BELYEA moved, seconded by Ald. Bragg, that the Mayor call a meeting to discuss the matter.

ALD. HENDERSON thought that the Council should allow everyone who wished to make complaints against the location of poles an opportunity of doing so.

ALD. MUNN did not think that the Council existed for the purposes of the Telephone Company and Mr. De Cosmos. He thought that everyone who objected to the poles should have a right to be heard.

This sentiment was agreed to by all, and next Monday at 3 o'clock was set as the time for the meeting, the motion being carried.

ALD. STYLES wanted information as to report of the committee on the Victoria & Sidney Railway.

The Council adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Comment Upon the Victoria System by Mr. David Lawrie, an English Insurance Man.

He Thinks it Could be Considerably Improved—New Hydrants Needed and More Pressure.

One of the recent visitors to Victoria was Mr. David Lawrie, general manager of the Albion Fire Insurance Association, Ltd., of London, Eng. This gentleman has been here for about a week past, and after concluding his business arrangements, left last evening on the City of Kingston for Tacoma en route to San Francisco, where he will spend a few days before returning to Canada.

While in Canada Mr. Lawrie has been visiting the Eastern cities, St. John, N. B, Halifax, N.S., Quebec and Montreal, and then he came West to Winnipeg and the Coast. As an insurance man with an eye open for business, he has been paying special attention to the question of fire protection in the various places he has visited, and so in Victoria. Here he looked over the whole fire system and made enquiries as to what was likely to be done in the way of improving it. From what he saw and heard here, he has drawn certain conclusions which he yesterday stated to a COLONIST reporter, who had the pleasure of a few moments conversation with him.

"In the first place," said he, "I don't think you are adequately protected here in Victoria. Of course, you have had no very important fires for a long time, and are now lulled by this into a state of fancied security, but it must be remembered that it is poor policy to lock the stable after the steed has been taken away. In Victoria, I see plenty of material for a first-class blaze if it only gets a start, and, should there be such an unfortunate occurrence, your department here is not in a good position to cope with it. Mind you, I have nothing to say in criticism of the Fire Department as it exists, for I think, as far as it goes, it is efficient, but it doesn't go far enough. Two out of three of the fire engines which would have to be depended upon in case of an outbreak, are not much good, and one of them in particular is practically useless. Then again, there are not sufficient hydrants and not enough pressure in the hydrants there are. If the number of hydrants were increased, more particularly in the outlying sections of the city, Victoria West for instance, it would be an improvement, and also if the pressure could be increased, it would save getting more new engines.

"I have read the last annual report of Chief Deasy, and can only say from my experience as a fire insurance man that what he asks for is most reasonable. You see, in this matter the insurance companies have a right to expect liberal treatment from the city, as it is a fact that the taxes on our offices realize more than half of what it costs to support your brigade."

The Albion Fire Company is an English concern with a large number of very responsible men behind it. They started doing business in Canada in 1881, and have a Canadian board of directors at Montreal, the chairman of which is a gentleman known throughout Canada, Sir Donald A. Smith. The company has heretofore not been doing much business in the West. For a while they had an office in Winnipeg, but for reasons of their own withdrew, and have only recently decided to open again. They have now come to the conclusion that the Coast business is also worth having, and have established offices in each of the cities, Messrs. Dalby & Claxton having been appointed agents in Victoria.

Mr. Lawrie is now paying his first visit to the Western Province. Like others who have not been here before, he is much impressed with the signs of progress, and is also particularly pleased with the scenery. His trip from Vancouver to Victoria he describes enthusiastically as one of the finest he ever had, comparing the Island scenery with that off the Western coast of his native land, Scotland, "only at home," he adds, "we have not that magnificent background of snow-capped mountains."

MILITARY MARCH-OUT.

A march-out of the Garrison Artillery, with C Battery band, attracted large crowds on the streets of centre town and the James Bay district, last evening. The battalion started from the Market hall about 8:30, and marched by Government and Belleville streets to the Dallas road, a halt being made when the Dallas hotel was reached. The road was continued as far as the park, and at the Colonist hotel there was another brief halt. The parade was not large, but those present had their accoutrements in good condition and looked very neat and soldier-like. The band did not spare their music and played the selection of marches in excellent time. Col. Prior, M.P., led the battalion on foot, and all the officers with the exception of those absent from the city were at their posts. The whole turnout was very creditable, being favorably commented on by the spectators all along the line. Upon returning to the Market hall, Col. Prior complimented the men upon their appearance and marching, and expressed the hope that such parades as that just over would become popular, and that there would be a larger attendance on the next occasion.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Fireman Killed While on Duty—Wholesale Horse Stealing in Surrey.

Fishermen's Association Hold a Largely Attended Public Meeting at Westminster.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 5.—The Empress of India sailed to-night.

A fire broke out at No. 31, Dupont street, on Sunday morning which was almost beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. Highbinders are suspected. When the engine from No. 2 station was crossing Richard street near the Bank of British Columbia, the horses, which were on a gallop, plunged into a deep hole. The firemen were all thrown off, the wheels of the heavy engine passing over the head of John Snally, the driver, killing him almost instantly. Engineer Cooper was badly bruised when crossing the track. Universal regret is felt for the deceased driver. The remains will be interred tomorrow in charge of the Foresters. The Chinese Board of Trade passed resolutions of sympathy with the dead man's relations, and tokens of sympathy have been coming to the house of mourning from different parts. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was due to the city not having had the street properly repaired.

Rev. Mr. Maitland preached his farewell sermon on Sunday. Rev. Coverdale Watson, of Pandora Methodist church, Victoria, takes his place next Sunday.

VANCOUVER, June 6.—Hoodlums have torn down all the signs in the park.

Alex. McLean and John Murray, the oarsmen, are going to run the Pacific hotel here.

The Board of Fire Underwriters will decline to take out the license of $200 imposed on them by the city, and will fight the matter legally.

An excursion will be held on the 18th instant under the auspices of the Liederkranz.

A plot of ground is to be set aside in the cemetery for the burial of firemen who may die while in the service of the city.

The City Council sent a message of condolence to the relatives of the late John Smalley.

The city will build a double tramway track from the corner of Granville and Hastings street to the corner of Powell and Carroll streets, the tram company to provide the rails and repay the city for outlay within 90 days, at 6 per cent.

One thousand dollars were granted by the city council for the Dominion Day celebration.

There were 32 patients in the hospital during May with five deaths. Among the diseases was a case of berry berry.

A meeting at Dawdney discussed the political situation and passed the usual stereotyped resolutions.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 5.—An Indian, named Billy Wilson, dropped dead at Ladner's Landing yesterday, and Captain Pittendrigh went down to-day to hold the inquest. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

A coal expert arrived yesterday from Nanaimo to prospect some lands on the North Arm for a private company.

Governor Moresby returned from up country yesterday, suffering from a mild sunstroke. Though not in a serious condition, he will be confined to his house for some time.

A burglar entered a house on Agnes street during Saturday night, and stole a gold watch and chain valued at $300, belonging to S. Manahan. There is no clue to the thief.

Horse thieves from the American side have been operating in Surrey for several months, and to date thirteen horses are missing. A few people believed that the animals were being stolen, but last week five disappeared, which confirmed the suspicions.

The steamer Kildonan left for Jervis inlet this evening, for a cargo of slate for Victoria.

The thermometer registered 82 in the shade to-day.

The roof of the Holbrook House caught fire this morning, but was speedily extinguished.

Sir M. B. Begbie has arrived to take the assizes, which open on Wednesday.

No new cases of diphtheria, or deaths, since Friday, are reported. All the Sunday schools were closed yesterday.

Captain Robinson, who had six ribs broken by falling from a gang plank to the guard of the steamer Samson on Saturday night, is out of danger and resting well this evening.

A largely attended meeting was held in Herring's Opera House on Saturday night under the auspices of the Fishermen's Protective and Benevolent Society.

Mayor Curtis briefly explained the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. Soams, secretary of the association, read the petition to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to remedy the grievances of which the white fishermen complained. The petition had been circulated partially through Eastern Canada. It had been signed by all asked, as far as he knew of, in this Province. The Canadian Government were bringing people, holding out inducements which were not realized when they came to the Fraser river. They found that licences were given to Chinese and Japs, who lived in huts and sent all they saved back to the Orient. The cannerymen were not all against the Association in the matter of employing their labor. The course the Government was pursuing was driving the most respectable of the fishermen to the Columbia river, where they became American citizens. The canners did not only control twenty licenses for each cannery, but influenced and held licenses for establishments, sometimes three of them, built and used as stores or warehouses, in which there was no machinery.

J. C. Brown, M.P.P., who came in late, said he was cosmopolitan enough to look upon every man as a man and a brother as long as he behaved himself, no matter what country he hailed from. He did not think it possible for either the Chinamen or Jap, to assimilate with the European. He believed that when the Federal Government understood matters they would hasten to remedy whatever injustice the white fishermen were now subjected to.

James Beers reviewed the present fishing license system, and stated that there was something wrong somewhere which should be righted. He believed that the Chinese and Japanese immigration was responsible for the trouble.

Several resolutions of hearty support and accord with the objects of the Association were carried unanimously.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 6.—The third annual demonstration of Columbia District Ancient Order of Foresters will be held in this city on July 22 next. There will be special excursions from Victoria, Wellington, Nanaimo, and Vancouver, and the number of members of the order present, including the juvenile and female lodges, will be nearly one thousand people. One of the chief features of the occasion will be the grand procession with banners and emblems of the order, and fully 700 people will be in line.

A. F. Cotton, P.L.S., leaves for the North to-morrow on exploratory survey work for the Provincial Government. His party was completed yesterday, and will leave, via Vancouver, for Knight's Inlet. Mr. Cotton will survey the country surrounding the Tatla lake, in which vicinity there is said to be a considerable extent of fine agricultural and grazing lands.

The decision of the City Council last night to force the C.P.R. to remove the extra tracks laid across Thirteenth street was promptly acted upon to-day. The special committee appointed to deal with the matter had an interview with the City Solicitors, and instructed them to immediately take steps to obtain an injunction to restrain the company from running trains over the second and third lines of rails they have laid down.

Hereafter civic workmen employed on the streets will begin work at 7 a.m. and continue till 6, with an hour for dinner. They will be given a half holiday on Saturday. For over a year the day's work has been finished at 5 p.m.

R. S. Sherman, civil engineer, leaves for Lund, about 100 miles up the Coast, next week, to lay out a Government road from Thirling's store to the settlement a few miles inland.

Lloyd McPhadden, aged nine years, fourth son of ex-Ald. McPhadden, died this morning. The little chap took diphtheria early last week and was nearly well again, but last night took a turn for the worse and passed away. The family have the sympathy of the whole community in their loss.

The Pythian prize drill competition, which, according to the programme first laid down, was to have been held during the Grand lodge session next week, in this city, has been postponed till later in the year, the Vancouver and Westminster lodges not being ready to enter the lists.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 5.—The French store at Northfield is in possession of the bailiff on a chattel mortgage for $7,000, held by Strouss & Co., Victoria.

Albert Suton, of the Lansdowne Brewing Co., was this afternoon fined $26 for selling beer on Sunday. Louis Stoffall, of the Empire brewery was fined $50 and costs, for selling beer by retail.

Mrs. Daniel Evans died this afternoon in her confinement, the doctors having been called in too late.

Sailed: Ship John, A. Briggs; steamer Costa Rica.

NANAIMO, June 6.—A special feature of the Caledonian Society's annual picnic on July 1 is to be a tug-of-war, open to members of any organized body. The first prize is $100 cash, the second $25, providing four teams enter, each team to consist of ten men.

A small fire did considerable damage to the drygoods stored in the second story of the N. E. P. Society's store yesterday afternoon. How the fire occurred is not known. The stock was fully insured.

The following delegates will attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., to be held at New Westminster June 15: Nanaimo lodge—W. R. Leighton, J. Crossan, D. Moffatt, H. E James, R. Nightingale, W. Reddy and J. C. Paley; Myrtle lodge—C. Hardy, P. Perry; Northfield lodge—J. Hardy and W. Ferguson; Wellington—J. W. Lewis and L. Maurice.

The Orangemen of Nanaimo and district will attend divine service on Sunday, July 9, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

The spring assizes opened to-day, Mr. Justice Crease presiding. J. P. Walkem acted as Crown prosecutor. The list of cases was a short one, including one charge of murder, one of kidnapping, two of larceny and one of embezzlement. True bills were returned in the murder and kidnapping cases at the February assizes. Louis Underwood, belonging to Cowichan, the self-accused murderer of an Indian, is defended by H D. Helmcken, of Victoria. The prisoners in the larceny cases are two Indians, housebreaking, and James Baxter, a white boy. Loo Yet will be tried for embezzlement.

The grand jury has brought in true bills in all the the cases. The first case taken up was that of two Indians charged with breaking into the house of Gelana at Willow Point last October and stealing its contents. C. H. Barber, at the request of the judge, defended. A verdict of guilty was returned with a plea for leniency towards one prisoner, who is suffering from a bad arm. Sentence was deferred till tomorrow morning. The case of Lee Yet was proceeded with.

Sailed, ship Commodore; arrived, steamer Grandholm.

There are two civil cases to be tried by Judge Crease, Stovall vs. Scannell, a suit arising out of land boundaries, and Shaw vs. Kitchen, et al., an application for the return of certain deeds and agreements. The defendants in the last case have entered a counter suit for the delivery of a deed and a claim for $10,000 damages.

PLUMPER PASS.

PLUMPER PASS, June 6.—The drill to be used on Saturns island in prospecting for coal arrived on Thursday and was immediately put in use. Already the boring has reached a depth of twenty feet. It is expected that the drill to be used on Mayne island will shortly arrive, when no time will be lost in getting everything in working order.

It is expected that next month Mayne island will be the resort for a number of picnic parties, both from Victoria and Westminster, who desire a day's pleasure. Two school children's treats are included in the list, and the residents, by placing their boats at the disposal of the visitors, will be bestowing great favors and making their short stay as attractive as possible.

The tug Sadie, of Victoria, came up on Thursday and towed down a boom of logs to be used in the erection of a new wharf at that place. She will shortly return for another load.

Notices are out both on Mayne and Galiano islands for the election of new school trustees on the 24th inst.

The tug Kildonan, of Vancouver, made a special trip to Bennett's Landing on Friday for a load of cordwood for use in the river canneries. K. Mikuni, of Saturna Island, has also been shipping a few scowloads of wood to the Fraser.

H. Hoyer came over from Nanaimo on Saturday in his new boat, the Caroline, and will stay here during the fishing season.

Captain Robertson, of Moresby Island, paid a visit to the Pass on Thursday while taking a pleasure tour around the islands.

The Quadra was here during the week, and placed a new buoy off Gossip reef. Engineer Grant also made an inspection of the machinery in the new fog alarm.

Mr. and Mrs. Mawdsley, of Point Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. Robson of the Mayne Island House, and T. F. Sinclair went down on the Islander to Victoria on Sunday evening. R. Macintosh and F. G. Powell went to Westminster by the Rithet Monday morning.

Monday was the warmest day experienced this year; the heat was intense.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, June 5.—The I. O. G. T. held a general reunion here on Saturday, members representing all parts of the district being present. In the evening speeches and recitations were given in the Agricultural hall.

Yesterday being Processional Sunday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens conducted the usual services at the Catholic church, Cowichan. Rev. Father Douckele and the Kuper Island Indian band came over on Saturday to take part in the service.

A. W. Jones travelled to Victoria on this morning's train.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney returned to town on Saturday afternoon, after enjoying a short fishing excursion in the Cowichan river.

F. H. Price, I. C. Prevost and others went down to Victoria on yesterday's train.

In the Cowichan river yesterday D. McPherson caught one of the finest baskets of trout seen this year.

J. P. Walls, Constable Maitland-Dougall, Coroner H. O. Wellburne, Harry Fry, C. E., and a number of Indian witnesses left this morning (Monday) for Nanaimo, to be present at the trial of Louis Underwood for murder.

Douglas Dick left for Cowichan lake on the Lakeside hotel stage to-day.

The following were at the Quamichan hotel on Saturday and Sunday last: Lieut. Gov. Dewdney, W. Peart, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Nanaimo; J. McNabb, Northfield; F. J. Hall, Victoria; J. D. Orme and J. A. McDonald, Wellington,

KOOTENAY.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The ore vein on the Alpha mine has opened out to seven feet in width and almost entirely solid. The mine has greatly improved and as the lower ground is reached the better it is found, which goes far to show that the Slocan mines are permanent.

E. G. Smithe, of Cœur d'Alene, a mining expert, and W. B. Pool, visited the Pool group of mines last week and three of the claims were bonded for $50,000. Mr. Smithe says he was simply astonished at the mass of ore exposed to view. The size of the ledge far exceeded his expectations.

Lardeau townsite company will contribute $5,000 towards the construction of the wagon road to Trout Lake City, and it is expected that the Trout Lake people will also assist.

A large ferry boat, 18 feet by 40 feet, is nearly ready for launching on Fish creek. It will carry from 25 to 30 horses and packs.

Revelstoke is in receipt of a mail every day.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The steamer Peerless will shortly begin regular trips to the mines along the North Thompson river.

On the 26th inst., a public meeting was held at Ashcroft to elect a board of overseers to carry into effect the Act for the better protection of stock ranges, passed this year, and having for one of its principal objects the exclusion of sheep from the cattle ranges. Hon. C. E. Cornwall was elected chairman, and C. A. Semlin, M.P.P., secretary. The action taken was no doubt hastened by rumors of large bands of sheep being driven from Oregon for British Columbia.

The electors of Kamloops will meet on the 17th instant to nominate candidates for the position of Mayor and Aldermen for this newly incorporated city for the balance of the current year.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Mr. Schoeraff, who is looking after the hops on the Coldstream ranch, reports the prospect fine for a splendid crop.

A drunken tramp named McGeary, lay down on the railway track at Lambley's crossing, near Enderby, last week, and fell asleep. The engineer tried to stop the train, which was brought nearly to a standstill when the pilot struck him, shoving him out clear of the rail. His injuries were found to be slight.

Mr. Harding, of Harding Bros., arrived at Okanagan Falls on the 17th inst., having fully examined the Okanagan river from its mouth to this point, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of extending the run of light draft boats as far as Okanagan Falls, which his firm are putting on the Lower Okanagan. He says that the Okanagan river presents few obstacles to navigation.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

As for the Countess of Aberdeen, she is no less a notability than her husband. She is a daughter of Lord Tweedmouth, and the sister of Mr. Edward Majoribanks, the present Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and has the reputation of being one of the hardest worked among the lady members of the English aristocracy. Several of the leading Women's Liberal Associations in Great Britain look up to her as their president, and of late she has evinced a keen interest in the encouragement of Irish native industries. Indeed, it is this interest which has now taken her to the Chicago Exhibition, and before leaving for America she was presented with an address by the Queenstown Municipal Board thanking her for her endeavors to promote cottage industries among the poorer classes of the Irish people. But the work upon which the Countess has most set her heart of late years is probably the foundation of the Haddo House Association—a league which numbers many thousand members and associates drawn from all sorts and conditions of Scottish women. The special object of the league is to kindle a sisterly interest in one another among women of all classes, and especially among mistresses and their servants; for if there is one belief which Lady Aberdeen holds more firmly than another, it is that the world's greatest need is an expansion of the womanly ideal. Her love for England is untainted by her travels, and not the least attraction which British Columbia had for her when first she visited it was the fact that here Nature seemed to have planted another England by the sea.—[Canadian Gazette.

One of the fastest trips ever made between San Francisco and this city was that of the City of Puebla, which reached here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been but forty-nine hours on the voyage. The trip was not a record breaker, but is considered a remarkably fast passage. As passengers the Puebla brought 33 in the saloon and 13 in the steerage for Victoria, and as cargo, 167 2 5 tons.

CONSTRUCTION AT ONCE.

Tenders to be Called for Immediately to Build the Fraser Valley Road.

Satisfactory Arrangements Made—Good News for Vanconverites Brought by Mr. C. D. Rand.

President C. D. Rand, of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway, returned by the City of Kingston yesterday from Tacoma and left this morning for Vancouver. He has been over the Sound on a business trip in connection with the road, and brings back the satisfactory news that such arrangements have been made that active construction work can be commenced at once and actively carried on to completion. Talking to a COLONIST reporter last evening, Mr. Rand said:

"We propose to go to work at once and will lose no more time than can be helped. As soon as I reach Vancouver I will call for tenders for the first part of the work. We intend beginning from Vancouver and will build eastward. For a little piece the other side of Vancouver the route selected offers considerable obstacles in the way of heavy timber and so forth. This section we shall commence first, and in the course of a couple of weeks will call for tenders for the balance of the line, as by so doing it will all be put on the same basis. Our location work is all practically done, so that there will be nothing to prevent our making good progress and getting through at even an earlier date than was anticipated."

The news will be most pleasing to Vancouver people who, since voting the $300,000 subsidy, have been anxiously awaiting the result. The new road, when completed, will give the Northern Pacific an entrance to Vancouver, and it is confidently expected will also enable the Great Northern to come in, but the latter arrangement has not yet been made. Mr. Rand says, however, that he expects in a short time the Great Northern deal will be settled and, of course, if it is, the B. I. and F. V. road will thus be of additional value to the Terminal City. Mr. Rand speaks in high terms of the way in which he was received in Tacoma, the parties concerned having been most liberal. They have authorized him to go ahead with clearing the right of way. As soon as this work is done the balance will be rushed along.

ANOTHER SMUGGLING STORY.

The following story from the Port Townsend Leader of yesterday makes interesting reading, and will, no doubt, be in many respects news to the owners of the craft mentioned:

"Some time between midnight and daylight yesterday morning the British steamer Angerona, the swiftest and most daring operating out of Victoria, landed at James Tukey's, on Discovery bay, about seven miles from town. She dumped at this point either ten or twelve Chinamen, and, before the customs force under charge of Collector Wasson, who had been tipped, were aware of what had occurred, the Angerona, making seventeen knots an hour, had turned her nose to the Canadian shore, to the port which she calls her home.

"The Angerona is the property of James Hunter, of Victoria, who built the vessel for the express purpose of coast trading. He is well known to Captain Wasson and nearly all of his subordinates, and only about two weeks ago is said to have landed a load of anti-Geary Mongolians near Tacoma. The facts were not discovered until next day, when the cutter Wolcott was hastily dispatched to the scene. Long before she arrived Jim Hunter and his little nautical greyhound were safely moored in the dominions of Her British Majesty. Hunter only a short time ago offered to dispose of the Angerona to the United States Government. He wanted $3,000 in cash for his steamer, but the Treasury department could not see its way to make the purchase. The Angerona is said to carry a smoke-stack which can be moved up or down, so that when in danger of pursuit she looks like a sail boat. She is built to ram and could, it is said by those who know, easily sink the Wolcott, being equipped with long, sharp metal blades made especially for the purpose.

"Collector Wasson's wire, received from Victoria on Sunday, not only informed him when the Angerona was to leave that port, but also when she could be expected here. The "tip" stated that the contraband celestials would land at the Hoadley wreck near Point Wilson lighthouse. Instead, however, the load was dumped at Tukey's, from which point the Chinamen were guided into the woods to a cabin located on the farm of William Payne, about five miles from town. The smuggled Chinamen were tracked into town and were seen yesterday afternoon huddled together near the Presbyterian church on Franklin street. They were stealing into the city. Two suspected contrabands were arrested and are now in the county jail. The balance of the Angerona's load are still at large. Harry Pilcher captured two of the contraband Chinese at 2 o'clock this morning on Lawrence street and turned them over to the custom house authorities."

QUEBEC, June 5.—An interesting breach of promise case will be taken out in the Superior court in a few days against a well-known French-Canadian professional man, who was married a short time ago. The plaintiff is a young lady, residing in one of the adjoining parishes, and claims $15,000 damages.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

THE SEWERS.

It must not be thought that because the ratepayers have refused to sanction the $700,000 loan by-law, the idea of completing the sewers has been given up. We are certain that such is not the case. Every intelligent citizen knows that the sewers are a necessity and that they should be constructed at the earliest possible day, under a system that will make the burden of building them comparatively light and that will ensure its being equitably distributed. All that is necessary to do this is hearty and intelligent co-operation on the part of the citizens.

Those who have thought over the matter know that after the sewers are built and in good working order, the enhancement of the value of the property drained will, at the very least, be equal to the cost of the construction of the sewers. They see that the improvement which a good system of sewers will effect will be of immense advantage to the citizens in many ways, sanitary and economic, and that the sewers will not be doing their good work many months before these advantages will be seen and felt by the most unobservant of the citizens.

We trust that the corporation will act with energy and decision in insisting on the connections being made with the sewers that have already been built. It is a reproach to the city that so few, comparatively, have taken advantage of the sewers that runs past their property. The little outlay that is required to make the connecting drain is not for a moment to be compared with the advantage and convenience of having the residence and the premises about it effectively drained. The law requires the connection to be made, and the law should be enforced. It was, in our opinion, a mistake that the connecting drains were not constructed when the street sewers were being built. This would have ensured the city's getting the benefit of the sewers as soon as the system was put in working order, and it would not have been at all more burdensome on the property owners, than will the present clumsy mode of making the connections. No time should be lost in giving the city the full advantage of the sewers that have been built.

THE ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

The Reciprocity Convention now sitting in the city of St. Paul, cannot fail of doing some good, both in the United States and Canada. It is, as far as it goes, calculated to promote good feeling between the two countries, and that of itself is a good deal. The United States and Canada being such near neighbors and having so much in common in other respects, it is to the interest of both that there should be a good understanding between their Governments and friendliness between their inhabitants. There is nothing to be gained by creating grievances and fostering jealousies between Americans and Canadians, but there is a very great deal to be gained by their cultivating friendship and good nighborhood.

The St. Paul Convention will, we think, tend to convince Americans that the Canadians are not a greedy, grasping people, always looking for a chance to get an advantage over their neighbors, and it will also have the effect of leading Canadians to see that the Americans, as a people, are not inclined to bully them or to take advantage of their greater numbers and their proximity to compel them to accept a policy which they do not like.

A gathering, the object of which is to promote trade intercourse between the two peoples, is also likely to do much towards dispelling the notion that what one people gain in the way of trade must necessarily be lost by the other. This notion is far too prevalent on both sides of the line. Too many seem to think that commercial intercourse between nations resembles a gambling game. They believe that what one gains in trade the other loses. They seem to lose sight of the fact that most dealings, whether between individuals or nations, are profitable to both the parties. If this were not the case trade could not exist. The Americans have a striking example among themselves of the mutuality of the advantage of legitimate trade. There is no trade barrier of any kind between the different states of the Union. The different states trade with each other as freely as different parts of the same town or county. Yet no harm, but great good, has come to all the states from this reciprocal trade. No one State has grown rich at the expense of the others. Seeing this, it is surprising that any American would think that his country was conferring a favor on Canada by making trade between them less restricted. He ought to see that the people on the south side of the line will gain quite as much by reciprocal trade as the people on the north side. The advantage of the trade is certain to be mutual. It is so now, although the difficulties placed in the way of commercial intercourse by the governments of the two countries are many and great. When once both Americans and Canadians are convinced that it is to their interests to trade freely with each other, the relations between them will be both more pleasant and more profitable than they are now. The St. Paul convention will, we hope, do much in a quiet and effective way to bring about this conviction.

The Convention is modest in the expression of its opinions and moderate in its requirements. It is evidently not under the control of either theorists or faddists. To remove tariff restrictions as far as can be consistently done with a due regard to the requirements of the revenue and other interests of the two nations, is a policy which will recommend itself to Canadians of all sections and all parties, and we are sure it ought to be well received by the Americans. The McKinley tariff has not been such a brilliant success that even the extreme protectionists of the States should be unwilling to try the effect of a more liberal, as well as a more neighborly policy.

If once a reasonable reciprocity in trade were established between the two countries, we feel quite sure that no sensible man on this side of the line would object to a reciprocity in the use of canals and other waterways. Cheap transportation is, in these days, one of the essentials of successful trade, and the United States and Canada would be only consulting the interests of the people of the two countries if they encouraged such cheapness in all fair and legitimate ways. The jealousy of the Canadian Pacific Railway displayed by some Americans who are not interested in rival railway lines, is not creditable to either their intelligence or their patriotism. If that line is a convenience to the business of any part of the United States, it is an advantage to the country. The very competition which excites the anger of some railway men is most beneficial to the American people.

The deliberations of the St. Paul Convention may not have a direct effect upon the Government of either the United States or of the Dominion; but if it helps to form a healthy public opinion on both sides of the national boundary line with respect to trade, it will do good service, and a service which is greatly needed by both countries.

JUDICIOUS SPEECH.

President Cleveland is not very fond of talking. He never makes a speech for the fun of the thing or for the pleasure of hearing the sound of his own voice. The consequence is that when he does speak he is heard with attention, and his utterances have an immediate and a wide-spread effect.

When the commercial men of the United States, a little while ago, became alarmed at the diminution of the Government's gold reserve, and when they were told that it was the intention of the Government to redeem the Treasury notes with silver, he considered that the interests of the country required him to speak, and he did speak. As soon as his reassuring words were read the alarm subsided. The people knew that President Cleveland meant what he said, and that he would do what he had promised, and they were convinced that there would be no trouble from the failure of the Government to redeem its paper with gold.

There are again distrust and fear in commercial circles in the United States. The feeling cannot be attributed to any single cause. People are afraid, they hardly know of what, but their disquiet and distrust have made themselves felt in the business of the country. The President has again thought that it was his duty to do what he could to restore the confidence of the people of the United States in themselves, their Government and the resources of their country. He informed them that Congress would meet before the 15th of September, when the representatives of the people would have the opportunity of putting a stop to a policy which had been the chief cause of their uneasiness. He gave his opinion of that policy clearly and fearlessly, and he, in effect, told the people that it depended entirely on themselves whether or not a period of financial disaster would be precipitated. He said:

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast natural resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened, they are conservative, and if instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster, they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interests. The things just now needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles, and study and reflection among the people."

These are well considered words. The President does not try to buoy up the people with false hopes. He does not attempt to flatter them, but he tells them seriously the danger is not so great as they suppose, and that if they take courage and act with prudence the misfortune with which they are threatened will be averted. It is almost certain that the President's words will have the effect he desired. They will prevent the panic which he saw coming on. We believe that when the danger is over the people of the United States will, when they look back, see how much the timely assurances of President Cleveland did in 1893 to avert commercial disaster.

A GLORIOUS DREAM.

Mr. Carnegie, the American millionaire, though a loyal citizen of the United States, has not lost his love for his mother country, nor has he ceased to admire and believe in the race to which he belongs. He sees great possibilities in the Anglo-Saxon race. He knows what that race has done in the past, and he thinks he sees what it is capable of doing in the future. He has given expression to his views on this great subject in an article which appears in the June number of the North American Review. In that article he endeavors to show the advantages that would follow an alliance of the English-speaking peoples of the world. The idea is a magnificent one. Are the English-speaking nations and communities of the world destined to waste their strength in striving against each other, or are they to unite and, for their own benefit and for the improvement and elevation of mankind, form such a commonwealth as the world has not yet seen, or hardly dreamed of? The possibilities of such a union are literally boundless. Mr. Carnegie is not the only man who has tried to think what the world would be like if all those who speak the English language made up their minds to work together for their own good and for the good of the world.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 8.

THE CITY.

JAMES E. PAINTER was fined $5 in the City Police court yesterday, for violation of the park by-law. He drove a horse and cart over the grass.

THE application of permanent alimony in the case of Russell v. Russell will stand over until the return of Mr. Justice Crease, who is holding Assize court at Nanaimo.

THE young lad Colbert who had his arm broken last week at the Central school is getting along fairly well, but the fracture is a nasty one and the arm may never be straight again.

JOHN H. ROBERTS, employed as cook at the Telegraph hotel was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Magistrate Macrae yesterday, for biting. The aggravated assault was proved conclusively.

A GENERAL meeting of the management of the B.C. Agricultural Association will be held at the Secretary's office, Government street, on the afternoon of Friday, June 16, for the purpose of discussing the finances of the association.

ST. BARNABAS DAY will be appropriately observed with special services at St. Barnabas church next Sunday. Rev. Mr. Cooper preaches in the morning, and the Bishop in the evening. The church will be tastefully decorated.

THE members of the B. C. Pioneer Society held their June meeting with a large attendance last evening, transacting business and afterwards enjoying a social hour. A pioneers' picnic is talked of as a probable event in the near future.

MR. A. G. SMITH, deputy-attorney general, will not take the Upper country assizes as was the original intention. He was to have left this morning, but has now made other arrangements to have the prosecution for the Crown looked after.

COUNCIL 33 of the Y.L.I., have elected officers for the current year as below: Past President, Miss McDowell; President, Miss Skinner; First Vice, Mrs. Carmody; Second Vice, Miss Dwyer; Recording Secretary, Miss C. Baines; Financial Secretary, Miss A. Kerg; Treasurer, Miss Finderty; Marshall, Miss M. Steele; Board of Directors, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Teague, Mrs. Harewood, Mrs. Behnsen and Mrs. Courtney.

THE old reliable line fence has bobbed up as a cause of dispute at the Gorge. An owner of property adjoining the Victoria Gardens erected a fence on the line, as he understands it, just before the Queen's Birthday. The crowd pulled down the obstruction to their sweet pleasure; it was rebuilt, and again levelled. Now surveyors have been retained by both parties, and the case will probably come into court in the form of a suit for damages.

DONATIONS to the Old Folks' Home during May are thankfully acknowledged as follows: Y.M.C.A., cakes, bread and oranges; Mrs. Crawford, oranges and papers; Mr. Hutcheson and a friend, clothing; Mr. Ord, fish; Mr. R. E. Knowles, milk; Mr. T. Shotbolt, Salvation Army, friend and Mrs. Geiger, papers; flowers from the children of Christ Church Cathedral; I.O.F., sandwiches, cakes and meat; No. 25 Parkington street, clothing; Mr. Flumerfelt, shoes.

BEFORE leaving Mount Pleasant to assume the pastorate of the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. Joseph Hall was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane, suitably engraved. The presentation was made by the young people of the Mount Pleasant congregation on Monday evening last, when the members of the Epworth league and church held a farewell meeting. Mr. Hall was one of the promoters of the Epworth league in that district, and its members regret very much the parting with their leader and friend.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Public School Board was held at the secretary's office yesterday afternoon, Chairman Hayward presiding, and Trustees Lovell, Yates, Saunders and Marchant being present. The suspension of R. Offerhaus, first assistant teacher in the High school, was first considered, and after full inquiry and discussion, it was resolved that he be dismissed for unprofessional conduct. The secretary was requested to notify the principals of the Central and Ward schools that the Board desire the regular school work to be continued in the same way after the examinations as before. The secretary was also directed to advertise in both papers for proposals for school sites, to be received up to Wednesday evening next.

MARY TROY, who for months past has occupied a lonely cabin in Esquimalt district, on the line of the E. & N., was taken to the Jubilee hospital yesterday for surgical treatment necessitated by an accident on the railway. She was walking across the trestle near Parson's bridge and did not hear the train from Nanaimo until it was rounding the curve and close upon her. She made an effort to get out of the way, and the brakes were immediately applied, but not in time to prevent her being struck by the cowcatcher. The wheels also passed over one foot, and the unfortunate woman received serious internal injuries. It is thought, however, that amputation will not be necessary.

THE anniversary tea meeting of the Centennial Methodist church was held last evening and was well attended. From 6 until 8 o'clock the schoolroom, in which the tables were spread, was the scene of constant activity, the volunteer waitresses being kept busy till the last minute, attending upon their guests. At 8 o'clock the chairman announced the programme for the concert, which was given in the body of the church. The pulpit had been prettily decorated with flowers. After an address by U. S. Consul Myers, solos were given by Messrs. J. Norris, Deville, Williams, and the Misses Humber and Grant; speeches by Rev. Messrs. Watson, Hall and Bryant, and a recitation by Miss Watkins. The entertainment was brought to a close with the singing of the national anthem.

THE Seattle Telegraph says: John Cort, late manager of the Standard theatre, who was hiding in the city for several days in order to keep from paying salaries due fifteen or twenty variety actors and performers for services rendered in the Standard, made his escape from the city yesterday. He is said to have gone to Tacoma. To one of the actors who was fortunate enough to receive what salary was due him, Cort said he would endeavor to get funds in Tacoma, and in the event of his success would return and pay all claims. More than half of the performers are stranded, having no funds with which to get out of town to find other engagements. Nor have they any faith in Cort's promise to pay. The night of his retirement from the Standard one of the unfortunate actors "jabbed" Cort in the face with his walking-stick, slightly injuring him. The blow was intended to be struck in the eye, but the aim was bad.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Lumber Shipments to Holland—Richmond's Loan By-Law Carried—Tea Ship Chartered.

Pilot Bay Smelter to be Built This Summer—Latest Kaslo News.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 7.—J. W. Prescott, manager of the News-Advertiser Co., left for Winnipeg to-day.

The veto petitions have been sent to Ottawa with the exception of two or three in the interior. About half the voters on the Mainland have refused to sign.

Capt. Woranop has recovered most of the jewellery lost on Dominion day.

The funeral of John Smally, the dead fireman, was very large. The coffin was hidden in floral offerings, and the obsequies were very impressive. The pall-bearers were: C. Spice, S. Calkins, D. Beggar, from No. 2, and P. Anance, J. Sperring and B. Clegg from the Foresters. The City band led the procession, followed by the fire engine, chemical engine and hose wagon of No. 2 draped in mourning; following the hearse came the Foresters, firemen, Mayor and Council and officials, while 50 carriages and a large number of citizens on foot brought up the rear.

H Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division, C.P.R., has returned from a business trip up the line with President Van Horne. Mr. Abbott says the largest part of the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake railway has been located and the contract will be awarded very soon for cutting and clearing, and construction will follow as soon as a portion is cleared. The Nakusp and Slocan road will also go ahead this summer. The wagon road from Kaslo to the mines is being repaired.

Mr. F. S. Barnard, M.P., of the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Company, arrived from up-country yesterday.

Steamer Coquitlam left for the North today. The steamer Mermaid left for the North yesterday.

The German barque Heinrich sailed for Holland this evening with 577,537 feet of lumber.

The American barque St. Catharine has been chartered by the C.P.R. to bring a load of tea from Yokohama.

Richmond Municipality passed the loan by-law by 67 to 7 votes on Monday.

Last night the Metropolitan Club opened their new room in the British Columbia Land and Investment Company building. The club is out of debt and in a very flourishing condition. Mayor Cope is President.

Sixty-one patients have been treated at the Alexandria hospital, 27 paying patients and 31 charity cases; 9 births have occurred and 3 deaths. The hospital is in good financial condition. President, Mrs. R. H. Alexander; Vice-President, Mrs. D. McPhaiden; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. Webster; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Barnet.

The Board of Trade met yesterday. In discussing the proposed welcome to the Australian steamer it was decided, in conjunction with the City Council, to send a steamer out and escort the vessel into the harbor. The Indians will fire a salute as the steamer enters the harbor, the Captain and officers being presented with an address and tendered a banquet.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 7.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Daniel Evans took place this afternoon, Rev. Dr. Good officiating. There was a large attendance of members of Loyal Golden lodge, C.O.O.F., as a mark of respect of the husband of the deceased.

The sanitary condition of the city is anything but satisfactory. Dr. E. H. Praeger, city health officer, earnestly advocates a thorough system of drainage. The City Council do not appear anxious to support him, on the usual grounds of lack of money. Complaints are now so general that something will have to be done this summer.

The Court of Revision of real estate assessments meets on the 12th inst. The following aldermen have been appointed for that purpose: T. Dobeson, W. Hilbert, E. Quennell, J. Cocking and J. Gaunce.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been requested by the City Council to appoint Mr. J. P. Planta as one of the Board of Licensing Commissioners.

D. Moffatt has put in a claim of $228 for goods destroyed after a recent case of diphtheria in his house.

The former grave-diggers have been dismissed. In future the corporation workmen will dig the graves. A claim for $40 damages has been sent into the City Council, through H. A. Simpson, by the members of Wellington lodge, K. of P., who had to complete the graves for the late J. B. L. Jones and Mrs. J. Jones, on the 25th May, owing to their not being properly finished in time for the funeral.

The jury, accompanied by Judges Crease and Harrison, go down to Cowichan tomorrow morning on the steamship Estelle, to view the scene of the murder and the disinterred remains of the Indian, with whose murder Louis Underwood is charged.

A minstrel show, given by amateurs, in St. Paul's Institute, last evening, attracted a large audience. The performance was a particularly good one and entirely novel, the large audience being well pleased with the programme.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 7.—A Court of Assize, the Chief Justice presiding, was held to-day and adjourned at 5 p.m., after one of the shortest sittings on record here. The Pittendrigh and Marshall murder cases were laid over till the next Court of Assize, and Frank Beagen and his wife, charged with the murder of May Todhunter, were "*nolle prosequied*." Alex. Houston, an escaped convict, charged with attempting the murder of Alex. Beaton, at Langley, in November last, was found not guilty. He was sentenced to three years for escaping, his sentence to run concurrently with the unexpired term. There were no bills in the cases of Tremblay, charged with stealing hogs, and McDonald, assault. The case of Tupper Thompson, for the seduction of Flora McDonald, at Vancouver, was called, but Tupper, who was out on bail, did not appear. His bail was ordered to be estreated and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. This closed the assizes.

About seventy feet of the wharf and the buildings of the Garry Point cannery dropped into the river yesterday afternoon. The water has been gradually cutting away the ground from under the wharf for some time and the owners of the building, knowing it was doomed, abandoned it early this season. The structure was the property of the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. Some time during last night another piece of the building succumbed, and the rest is expected to go at any moment.

This afternoon J. W. McColl, on behalf of the city, appeared before Justice Bole and obtained an interim injunction until Monday next, restraining the C.P.R. from blocking up or in any way interfering with the traffic on Thirteenth street or Queen's avenue.

The steamer Evangeline, of Victoria, has been chartered by the Dominion Government for duty on the Fraser river during the next four months. Guardian Green will have charge of the steamer, under the direction of Inspector McNab.

A new case of diphtheria is reported today. Miss Harrison, of Victoria, sister of Mrs. McPhadden, who has been assisting in nursing the latter's children, has been taken down with the disease. The fifteen months old child of P. Feeny died of diphtheria last night and was buried to-day.

Patrick Kilroy, a well known resident of Lytton, who has been in the province thirty-three years, died at St. Mary's hospital last night of dropsy and old age. Mr. Kilroy was in the stock dealing business for years, and accumulated a large fortune. His only relatives in British Columbia are two nephews. Mr. Kilroy was confined to the hospital for about seven months. He was well known all over the upper country and universally respected for his many excellent qualities. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the R. C. cathedral.

There was a large gathering in Holy Trinity Cathedral this afternoon to witness the marriage of Chester Frederick Sprott, late of Mayfield, Sussex, England, to Miss Lucy Christine Schou, sister of Nicolai C. Schou, reeve of Burnaby. Rev. Henry Irwin officiated. The bride was given away by N. C Schou, Miss Schou attended the bride and Louis C. Hill acted as best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sprott were driven to the residence of ex-Mayor Townsend, where the wedding breakfast was enjoyed. A reception was held afterwards, and later the happy couple left on their honeymoon trip.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, June 7.—Mr. Palmer will be absent in St. Paul about a month on business in connection with the Chemainus Lumber Co., and on his way will visit the World's Fair.

The regular convention of the district lodge I.O.G.T. was held in Duncan on the 3rd. Four representatives and a few other members from Chemainus lodge were present, who gave a very interesting account of the proceedings. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to discussing important business respecting the order; in the evening the meeting was open to all. A full programme by members of the order was well rendered, after which refreshments were served. Altogether, the affair was one to be held in pleasant remembrance of all who had the good fortune to be present.

Miss Lucy Smith, of Victoria, is visiting her friends here.

Mr. Wilson has for some time past been employed on the Sidney railway.

A model boathouse has been erected alongside the wharf to replace the former one, which shattered under an angry sea. The architects and builders of the new building are O. Gustafson and H. Evans.

Quite a lively runaway is reported today. A spirited horse, owned by Mr. Howe, wishing to test the agility of its master, started for points south. Fortunately, the flying steed was overtaken before any was damage done except a slight injury of one of its feet.

M. Dougan, of Cobble Hill is the guest of Mr. Wilson.

The Cowichan mills have been closed during the past week. On their resuming operations this week Messrs. George and Frank Porter, of Chemainus, have returned to work.

Miss Annie Thompson and Mr. Crawford Thompson, of Nanaimo, spent Saturday and Sunday here, renewing acquaintances.

Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland has entered upon the duties of his new field, the Delta. The mission which he has so successfully established here feel deeply the loss they have sustained by his departure, but will co-operate heartily with their new pastor, Mr. Calvert, in carrying on the good work. Mr. Calvert is expected here next Sunday.

Work on the roads commences this week.

NELSON.

NELSON, June 2.—Those who understand the signs of the times best are united in saying that the outlook in this region is more encouraging just now than ever before. A number of railroad officials, well up in the ranks have bought property in different parts of the country, and are showing an inclination to become identified with this section. This is certainly very significant from the fact that these men are in a position to judge better than any others what steps will be taken in their line during the coming season, and that they have confidence enough in the country to invest is a volume of commendation in itself.

President Van Horne and a number of distinguished guests are just now taking in the country from one end to the other, and the result of the trip wil be eagerly looked for. They express themselves as much pleased with the wonderful showing which has been made here in so short a length of time and also a belief that with such resources the Kootenay country generally is bound to take a front rank position among the richest sections of Canada.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago the Spokane merchants held an indignation meeting, in which, after roundly denouncing the manner in which they had been treated by the through lines of railroads into their city, they resolved to seek a remedy. This took the form of a resolution to offer a certain amount of guaranteed tonnage for two years to the C. P. people in return for a direct transcontinental line of communication into Spokane. This could be accomplished by running through the Crow's Nest pass and getting in over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard line.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Van Horne's visit is connected in some way with this offer. Certain it is that an important move in that direction may be looked for in the near future.

The Premier is just now busy in absorbing large draughts of information with regard to the needs of this country. He is neglecting no opportunity to post himself on the mining interests and their peculiar requirements, and the result will undoubtedly be greatly beneficial to this region at the next session of the Legislature. It is understood that the trip will be closed by several meetings, in which the Premier will invite an expression of opinion from the mining men of this and other towns, as to the most desirable changes which might be made in the present mining laws. The result will undoubtedly be a better understanding all round.

GENERAL NOTES.

Kaslo is to have a new Presbyterian church. The funds are on hand and tenders will be called for in a few days.

The Kaslo record office and jail will be finished within the present month.

A big strike of high grade galena is reported from Eight-mile creek, about two miles from its junction with the Duncan river. An entire survey party disbanded and made a rush for the new find. Prospectors are pouring into the new fields as fast as they can cover the ground.

New Denver is just now attracting considerable attention. A trail is being opened which will be followed by a wagon road, and some rapid growth will probably result.

Sayward is growing at a rate which is perfectly astonishing to those not accustomed to see towns spring up in a few weeks. The location is so excellent and possessed of so many special advantages that the attention of great numbers is being directed toward it as a promising field for investment. There are fully 500 men camped in and around Sayward, on the railroad work, and the business men of the place are doing very well. Surveyor J. T. Kitchie is now completing the survey of thirty blocks of the cleared portion of the townsite. The completion of the steel bridge over the Pend d'Oreille is only a question of a few weeks and then everything on that end of the railroad will be moved at once to Sayward.

KASLO.

KASLO, May 31.—"The Pilot Bay smelter will be built this summer; that is a fact beyond contradiction." Such were the words expressed by C. H. Tomlinson, prominently identified with the company which is building the smelter. Mr. Tomlinson arrived here yesterday from Pilot Bay, where he landed on May 24. He spent the winter in Southern climes for the benefit of his health, and reached New York at the end of April. Thence he went to Chicago to inspect a large exhibit of Montana ore being made at the Fair by his company. Whilst there he was taken ill and spent five days in the hospital. Mr. Tomlinson came out to Kootenay on his own business. When questioned he vouchsafed the reply given above. Dr. Farrall, president of the company, was at present in Europe, but would reach home in time to be present at the annual meeting to be held in Butte at the end of June. Mr. Tomlinson was positive in his declaration that work on the smelter would be begun early in July and pushed to a speedy completion. But two weeks were required to place the smelter in condition for smelting the ores apart from the roasting process, all the boilers being now connected. No one was employed there at present, but 100 men would soon be engaged. What mining properties were controlled by the company in this district would be worked so soon as the weather permitted, the ore being hauled to Kaslo and then shipped down. Efforts would be put forth also to obtain several of the best mining properties in the Slocan, so as to feed the smelter with their own ore. Mr. Tomlinson ridiculed the idea of abandoning the smelter, as too much money had been sunk there to sacrifice it now. This means a great deal for Kaslo.

A townsite is being surveyed by C. P. R. engineers near Lardo for that road, and will undoubtedly be placed on the market at an early date. The men have been there for almost a month.

Monday afternoon the young son of J. B. Wilson, merchant, fell off the sidewalk near Smith's carpenter shop, on B avenue, and broke his shoulder bone. Medical aid was summoned and the fracture was reduced.

All the parties injured last week, during the Queen's Birthday celebration, are doing well.

Hughes, the would-be destroyer of his own and his child's lives, suffered the most by his folly of last Tuesday night's affair. The child is almost recovered from the effects of the explosion, but the father, who is now incarcerated at Nelson, is suffering from several severe wounds, chiefly on the head. At first it was supposed he would succumb to concussion of the brain, but he is now believed to be out of danger. Should he recover, he will be arraigned on a charge of attempted murder.

Next Friday the Comique opera house will be utilized as a court house for the trial of several cases, the most important being that against E. E. Coy, for attempted rape. It is expected that Justice Walkem will hear the evidence and Hon. Theo. Davie prosecute.

Monday night a reception was held in the school-house to welcome Rev. J. Martin and bride to Kaslo. A complimentary address was read by J. Strathern, followed by the presentation of a handsome library lamp and an exquisitely tinted tea set. Mr. Martin replied in a suitable manner. Songs, recitations and speeches, supplemented with a toothsome repast, prolonged the evening to a late hour.

Rev. J. Smith, Methodist clergyman in this district for the past year, has been ordered to Revelstoke, thence to Haliburton street church, Nanaimo. He made numerous friends while stationed here.

Dr. Rogers has removed to Nelson for a time.

A young fellow named Gillis, accompanied by two Swedes, last fall went out prospecting on the north shore of the lake, about seven miles from town. They discovered some rich float, but were prevented from following it up by the heavy snow. A few days ago they again went out, and succeeded in locating the lead, which shows a surface of six inches. Assays made of the ore realized $750 to the ton. The owners are jubilant.

The contract for the new Presbyterian church will be signed this week. The plans call for a $4,000 structure, capable of seating 300 people. It will be erected on the corner of B avenue and Third street. There is about $1,800 in the treasury to begin with, which will be supplemented by the proceeds from the sale of the present building and the lot it stands on.

It will not be long ere the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian bodies have edifices for public worship erected.

Complimentary dances in honor of their guests were given by the proprietors of the Hotel Slocan on Wednesday night of last week and Tuesday of this.

The Idaho has beaten the Nelson's record from Bonner's Ferry by forty-seven minutes, the time being nine hours.

Buchanan's mill is now running on day duty only, sufficient lumber being on hand to meet the requirements. The bay near the mill is covered with logs, towed down by the Kaslo from the northern camps. Fears are expressed that the mill will have to close down for a time because of high water.

A avenue and Fourth street are being cleared up.

Yet another strike of paying galena is reported from the Lardeau by a prospector, who has been out but two weeks.

Tenders are being called for the immediate construction of a wharf on the smelter reserve for the company who are about to build the reduction works. The wharf is to be 30x70, and of substantial crib and pile work. A wagon road several hundred yards long is to be constructed round the head of the bay to the wharf.

A joint stock company, composed of several leading citizens, have subscribed $10,000 for the purpose of building a first-class wharf at the foot of Third street, work upon which commenced yesterday. The wharf will be 100x30 in size, with slips, to permit of easy landing at all stages of the water. A large warehouse will also be built thereon. The foundation of the wharf will be of piles and the body of the crib pattern.

The Methodist body contemplate building on Nob hill before many weeks are past. This will make four churches here.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the dilatory manner in which the committee are utilizing the Government funds for the repairing of the road to the mines. There are but thirty men employed, and at the present rate of progress it will take them several weeks to put the road in proper shape. Some places three miles of corduroy are required to make the road passable for ore wagons. Meantime the interior camps are sadly in need of provisions, a famine being feared. And especially so is this the case at New Denver, where a fifty-pound sack of flour has been selling for $15. Supplies are coming into that place now by way of Nakusp. At a meeting of the mine owners at the Slocan yesterday, it was decided to put more men at work on the road at their own expense, as it is highly desirable to have the ore coming in here at once. It cannot come any too soon for the good of the place.

Large quantities of magnificent fish are now being offered for sale.

No American mail last week and no Canadian so far; this is the record of our first class (?) postal department. It is no wonder that the citizens are protesting.

It is not improbable that a well-known politician of the eastern portion of Ontario, heavily interested in lumbering interests in this province, will ere long become the proprietor of Buchanan's sawmill property here. Negotiations are now pending and the sum involved is a stiff one.

D. McGillivray, the well-known contractor, arrived in yesterday on horseback via New Denver, having thoroughly inspected the route of the proposed Nakusp-Slocan road. It is believed that his visit has something to do with the Kaslo-Slocan road.

Dr. Kilbourne is expected here from Seattle to begin work on the waterworks system.

A race will take place on June 15 between Coy's mare Dutch and Wilson's black, of Nelson, for $500 a side. The latter was beaten in the Queen's birthday races.

Much snow still remains among the mountains, rendering prospecting and the developing of located mines well nigh impossible. Hundreds of miners are encamped at the principal distributing points, waiting for the snow to melt. The fear of snow slides deters many from venturing among the hills.

W. Fitzsimmons, an employe of Buchanan's saw mill, had his right arm broken above the elbow last Friday by the flying singletree attached to the harness on a runaway horse. The accident occurred while he was rescuing a little girl from a violent death beneath the animal's feet.

Hon. J. Patterson, Hon. J. Haggart, members of the Dominion Cabinet; A. W. Ross, M.P. for Lisgar, Man.; Dr. Montague, M.P. for Haldimand, Ont.; and Senator McLaren, of Perth, Ont., were in town last Saturday. They only stayed a few hours, to return again shortly.

H. Croft, M.P.P., Victoria, was in town last week on business.

President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., is expected in from Nelson to-morrow on the Spokane.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

The Queen's Birthday Loyally Observed—Recent Rich Placer Discoveries.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARKERVILLE, May 28.—Barkerville was the central point for all the miners in this vicinity on the Queen's Birthday, and early that morning and the day before men could be met on any of the roads and trails leading to this place. By evening the little town had taken quite a metropolitan appearance. From many a flagpole (and not a house in town but has its little mast) flags were flaunting in the breeze in honor of Her Majesty. During the afternoon an impromptu game of ball was played, some of the young ladies taking part, and they were by no means the weaker players.

In the evening a grand concert was held in the Fire Brigade Hall, in aid of the Royal Hospital. Singing, instrumental music and recitations were all rendered in the most pleasing manner. One of the features of the entertainment was a song in Chinese by a little three-year-old tot, who would have done credit to any of the great comedians. The genial Geld Commissioner, with his violin, helped greatly to make the time pass pleasantly, especially after the concert was over, when dancing was indulged in till a late hour. The concert was entirely gotten up and managed by the young ladies, Miss Alice Bowron and Miss Jenny Kelley being the leading spirits. No admission was charged, but during the evening a collection was taken, and the neat sum of $30 was realized. This is the second concert gotten up by these young ladies in aid of the hospital, the first of which was equally successful.

Messrs. Sam Row and Frank Hoar, who only last fall started a prospect on a blind gulch, are now taking out three ounces of gold to the set of timbers. One set of timbers represents the work of two men for one day, when worked from a tunnel, as is the case in this claim. This claim is only about one and a half miles from Barkerville, near the Government reduction works. They are now in ten feet of gravel, with gold all through, and there is every prospect of the ground growing richer as they get farther into the hill.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, who has been working hard on Hardscrapple creek for four years, is at last beginning to reap the reward of his labor. Last week I was shown by Mr. John Peebles of Stanley, 28 ounces of beautiful gold that came out of this claim, and this week the same gentleman showed me 14 ounces more that had been sent in by Mr. Shaw. I was not able to learn the exact amount that has been taken out already this spring, but it is no doubt much larger than that shown to me.

A number of leases (more than for years past) have been granted to new companies for hydraulicing, and the number of prospectors now out is greater than for many years past. CAL.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B.B.B. and am also giving it to my children. MRS. WALTER BURNS, Maitland, N.S.

TOKENS OF APPRECIATION.

Meda's for the Hospital and Quarantine Nurses Laid Before the Directors of the Jubilee.

Inmates of the Old Folks' Home Soon to Take Possession of Summer Quarters.

The long table in Messrs. Yates, Jay & Russell's office—where the meetings of the Jubilee hospital board are held—resembled a jeweler's show case last evening, being used to display the medals for the nurses, just received from the makers. Of these there were two sets, the one collection being for the nurses of the hospital proper, ordered by resolution of the directors; the second set being for the nurses of the smallpox quarantine of 1892, made by instruction of President Davies. Of the nurses' medals, or brooches, for they are all in the latter form, two are of gold and a third of silver. The six "smallpox medals" are silver—five brooches—and are designed to be worn as a pendant watch charm. Each of the little tokens of appreciation is in the form of a Maltese cross, very simple in design. The hospital medals bear the words "Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital," one word on each point, with the word "Victoria" in the centre, and on the reverse side have engraved the name of the nurse to whom presented, and the date. The quarantine badges bear the inscription, "Victoria Quarantine Station, 1892—Presented by the P. R. Jubilee Hospital," and the name.

Miss Hardie was the first of the hospital staff to receive her medal—a gold one. Its companion goes to Miss Debou, while the silver one is for Miss Crickmay. The quarantine nurses are the three Misses Hardie, Miss Debou, Miss Crickmay and Mr. Charles Hassler.

Last night's meeting of the Board was called to order at 8 o'clock sharp, there being present: Messrs. Charles Hayward (presiding), F. H. Worlock, W. M. Chudley, Alexander Wilson, E. Crow Baker, I. Braverman and G. H. Brown.

The first business taken up was in the form of a report from the resident medical superintendent, which enumerated a number of trivial alterations in the hospital premises, announced that the average daily cost of maintenance was now 48.91 cents per patient, and stated that Hon. J. S. Helmcken had consented to present the nurses' medals on Thursday, the 15th inst.

In this latter connection the secretary remarked that only one of the nurses to be honored—Miss Debou—was now at the hospital, the others having left. A formal presentation would, therefore, be a little out of place.

This was Dr. Helmcken's view of the case and, it being shared by the Board, it was decided to forward the medals to the proper parties by registered post.

In regard to the quarantine medals, the Board, not having given the order, decided to take no action until President Davies' return. Several of the directors held to the opinion that paying the nurses at the rate of $7, $6, and $5 per day for all the time they were within the quarantine gates was ample recognition of their services, valuable indeed as all would admit they were.

The doctor's report as read was received and filed, as was also the report of the matron. This latter document set forth that Miss Laura Purvis, of Vancouver, had made application for enrolment as a probationer, and that Miss Stuart, of Victoria, having given satisfaction, had been received in that capacity. Doctors Wade and Milne were thanked for valuable lectures on physiology and sanitary science, and Dr. Hasell for the promise of an address upon some other useful branch. During the month Mr. F. B. Hobbs had presented the hospital with an organ stool for use at the Sunday services, the gift of which was acknowledged with thanks.

Steward Jenkinson reported his supplies satisfactory and acknowledged the donation of flowers for the beautifying of the grounds from Messrs. Evans & Hobbs, H. D. Helmcken, H. M. Yates, G. A. McTavish, L. Goodacre and G. L. Higgins. This report also was received, a vote of thanks being passed for the floral gifts.

Mr. Brown brought to the attention of the Board the case of one Antonio Armanzia, who was, or had been, a pay patient at the hospital, and who claimed that while in the institution he had been improperly compelled to assist in the work. It was desirable that the matter should be looked into, and Mr. Brown accordingly moved its reference to the committee of the month. There was no opposition to the resolution.

Before the Board adjourned, Mr. Chudley brought to the attention of the meeting the fact that on June 30, six of the directors—Messrs. J. Davies, W. C. Ward, George Byrnes, A. C. Flumerfelt, E. A. McQuade and himself—would retire in rotation, though eligible for re-election. He also announces with regret that the hospital was soon to lose one source of revenue, the corporation having announced the intention of very shortly vacating the French Benevolent Society building now used as an Old Folks' Home. The inmates will, during July, be removed to the former residence of Mr. Trotter Johnson on the city's property at Ross Bay.

A VISITOR'S VIEWS.

The following are two excerpts from the letter of T. H. Preston, owner of the Brantford, Ont., Expositor, written while here with the Western Press Association:

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

are old and antiquated, low and squatty, and of the Dutch type of architecture. They have long since survived their usefulness, and it is satisfactory to know that the erection of structures more worthy the province has been ordered. These are to cost (by first estimate) $600,000, and, as usual in such cases, it is not improbable the estimate will be considerably exceeded by the time all the payments have been made. The proposal has excited considerable hostility on the Mainland, and particularly on the part of the people of Vancouver, and yet it is so eminently reasonable, that an outsider is disposed to believe that the hostile agitation will soon spend itself. The present premier of the province is Hon. Mr. Davie, who was unremitting in his attentions to our party. He is a lawyer by profession and is declared by his friends to be by all odds the ablest man in the Province. The leader of the Opposition is Mr. Beaven, mayor of Victoria, who treated us most kindly, and to him and the corporation we were made indebted for a charming drive. Party politics, as we know them in the East, cut no figure in Provincial affairs here, and the struggle is entirely one between the ins and the outs.

In connection with the Government buildings, it should be mentioned that here is to be found the Provincial museum, which is a place of unusual interest, containing, as it does, specimens of the animals, plants, timber and minerals of the Province, together with a valuable collection of Indian curios.

THE WAR SHIPS.

On the afternoon of the second day our party was conveyed by Hon. D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the Legislature and an ex-journalist, by the electric tramway, of which he is president, to Esquimalt harbor. In the dry dock we found the American collier Romulus, concerning which considerable diplomatic correspondence is now going on, and afterwards visited the British war ships Garnet and Champion. The latter was boarded and a most hospitable reception extended by Captain Hughes-Hallett and the other officers. The vessel was thoroughly inspected and the crew put through the gun drill for our benefit. There were fourteen fifty-pounders on board as also seven machine guns, the latter being principally Nordenfelts. After the inspection a collation was served and speeches delivered, and the party returned to shore, as they had come, on the steam launches of the war vessels. They will not soon forget the royal welcome which is everywhere characteristic of the British officer and gentleman. The Garnet, by the way, has with her a torpedo-boat recently brought from Chili, and is under orders to sail for Behring Sea. She is an old boat, and the present is thought likely to be her last commission.

OFF FOR THE NORTHLAND.

The Excursion Steamer "Queen" Departs with Two Large Parties of Tourists—Notable Passengers.

The steamship Queen, on her first Alaska excursion of the year, reached Victoria from San Francisco via the Sound yesterday, and remained in port until midnight, when she proceeded on her voyage. During her idle spell in San Francisco, the Queen has had some changes made to her houses, and her lifeboats raised to a level with the top of the pilot house, thus leaving a fine and unobstructed promenade. Another new feature about the vessel, is a steam calliope of thirteen whistles over the officers quarters. This, when sounded in the icy regions of the North, will produce many peculiar echoes, and will, no doubt, furnish memorable incidents to the tourists of '93.

The Queen's officers are: Capt. James Carroll, commander; first officer, Charles Stevens; second officer, W. H. Whitney; third officer, B. Andfinsen. Purser H. K. Rogers, Steward J. Connell and Chief Engineer W. H. Allison—all well-known old officers of the steamer.

On this trip the steamer carries as passengers, two large Raymond and Whitcomb parties, who boarded the ship at Tacoma. The complete list of those composing the parties is:

J W and Mrs Love, New York; S W Thaxter, Bangor; Miss O J Love and Miss M Love, New York; Miss E P Gould, Chelsea, Mass.; Dr A and Mrs Vander Veer, Miss L Prusim, Albany, N Y; E H Smith, Tilton, N H; L S Hall, Miss M G Parker, Mrs W R Moffatt, Miss A C Wing, Miss M A Hendricks, George H and Mrs Merrill, Miss S B Morrill, and Miss E Brewer, Lowell, Mass; Mrs N E Bayliss and Miss S Huguenin, New York; Miss L W Cadmill, Dorchester, Mass; Mrs F W Carruth, Miss H G Moseley, Miss M A Perry, Boston; Miss S W Smith, Andover, Mass.; Miss Dora Roberts, Andover, Mass.; Mrs E F Pratt, Boston; Miss J C Hope, California; W D and Mrs Hollowell, Pennsylvania; Mrs O M Sook and Miss S M Spinner, New York; H B and M's Page, Medford, Mass.; Miss E G Harris, Woonsocket, R I; Mrs H L Osgood, East Somerville, Mass.; D J and Mrs Puffer, Medford, Mass; Mrs John T Squire and Miss S G Marble, Boston; Mrs Thos H Peabody, Westerly, R I; Mrs Geo W Carroll, Norwich, Conn; Samuel Kensil and Mrs Samuel Kensil, Philadelphia; J C Keneman and C M Cowper, Camden N Y; Henry Butte and Mrs Henry Butte, Baltimore, Md; Wm J Mott and Mrs Wm Mott, Gloucester Court House, Va; J W Mott, New York; Miss A R Jones, Cold Springs, Harbor, N Y; A A Wilson and Mrs A A Wilson, New York; Geo A Hawkins, Mrs G A Hawkins and Miss G Hawkins, Brooklyn; H G Hutchins New York; R M Gilmore, Lexington, Mass; H E Harrington and Mrs H E Harrington, Hartford, Conn; J R Marble and Mrs J R Marble, Worcester, Mass; Miss W J Sayers, Brooklyn; Mrs M E Paulson, Hartford, Conn; Mrs M Frost and Miss L Frost, Philadelphia, Pa; Miss A R Pratt, Boston; John H Sayers, Brooklyn; Vicomte d'Aubigny, Chateau d'Assy, France; Mrs H M Laughlin, Boston; Miss L Annesly, Albany; Bronson and Mrs Howard, New York; Miss R S Dexter, Miss S W Goddart, Boston; C H Burdick, Newport, R I; Walter Agnew, Kennett Square, Pa.; W F Pratt, No Middleboro Mass.; S S Lyin, Stewartstown, Pa.; J W and Mrs Tapley, Miss S B Tapley, Lynn, Mass.; Miss H F Coolidge, Brooklyn; Miss Edith Give, Mrs H M Stacey, Lynn; Dr J F and Mrs Everhart, E E Everhart, Scranton, P.; Rev J M and Mrs Buckley, Morristown, R.I.; Wallace L and Mrs De Wolf, Chicago; L S and Mrs Johnson, Lynn, Mass.

Among the most prominent names appearing on the above list are those of Miss Georgia Cayvan, the celebrated American actress, and Miss Stevens of New York; Senator J. B. Allen of Walla Walla, Wash., and Bronson Howard of New York, who is noted throughout America as a playwright, being the author of Saratoga, Old Love Letters and other comedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

The Australian steamer Miowera is now hourly looked for, being fully due to-day. She left Melbourne on May 16, and was to make but one call, at Honolulu. Like the other C.P.R. steamers, she will be reported as she passes Carmanah Point, and her business here will be looked after by Mr. Allan Cameron; but, unlike the Empresses, she will dock at the outer wharf.

HOME FROM THE EAST.

Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance and agriculture, returned from the East yesterday evening by the Islander, considerably fatigued by his long journey, though glad to be home once more. The hon. gentleman has not yet fully recovered from his Chicago illness.

As the telegraph announced some time ago, Hon. Mr. Turner while in Ottawa took steps to secure information in regard to British Columbia's census, which is at present very much wanted in the province. Before he left the capital he had the satisfaction of seeing the statisticians at work, and the desired statements are expected to be available about the end of the present month.

British Columbia's representation at the World's Fair was, of course, a subject of the greatest interest to Mr. Turner during his stay in Chicago. The exhibit is, he says, highly creditable to the province, and one that will attract its full share of attention just so soon as it is quite in shape. Several consignments of interest arrived only the day before he left the white city, on Saturday week, and so there is still much to be done.

The minerals, fruit and agricultural products in the British Columbia section are such as must command attention, the grain display especially deserving praise, and quartz ore as well as fresh products also showing strong and well.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED.

It has been proved over and over again that Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache, scrofula, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it. Every bottle is guaranteed to benefit or cure when taken according to directions.

CHICAGO EXCITED.

Heavy Runs on the Chicago Savings Banks, Which are Promptly Met.

Well Informed People in no Way Alarmed Despite the Prevailing Excitement.

CHICAGO, Ills., June 6.—The failure of Herman Scaffner, which occurred last Friday, bore fruit yesterday in well defined runs, which were precipitated on most of the savings banks of Chicago. The first to feel the effect of the excitement was the Bank of Commerce, where a great many Jewish citizens of the poorer classes kept their accounts. They took alarm naturally as the result of the Scaffner failure, and bore down on the Bank of Commerce in full force at the opening hour. The tellers were doubled and paid the checks as fast as they were presented throughout the day. The excitement spread and soon involved the other savings institutions. The Illinois Trust company, which has a larger line of this class of deposits than the other banks in the city, amounting at times to over $12,000,000, put on an extra force of tellers and paid every one as rapidly as possible, and, at 3 o'clock, posted a notice upon the front door that the bank would remain open until 10 o'clock last night, and so long as the present excitement should continue. The Hibernian bank which, as its name implies, was the depository for a large number of Irish Americans of small means, was crowded all day, but found no difficulty in meeting the demand and at 3 o'clock the excitement had perceptibly decreased. The Dime Savings bank took advantage of its rule and paid a percentage only upon each deposit. The Globe Savings applied the thirty day rule. The Milwaukee Avenue Savings bank sustained a moderate run throughout the day, and they too kept open hours until 9 o'clock at night. Equally spirited checking was noticeable upon the Prairie State Savings and Union Trust Co., as well as upon the Avenue Savings bank, but in no case was any alarm felt by well informed people.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 people formed in line to-day at the Illinois Trust and Savings bank to withdraw their deposits. Although the bank had remained open till long after midnight last night paying out money on demand, the crowd at the bank this morning was several times larger than at any time yesterday or last night. At other savings banks also the run which began yesterday seemed to have increased in proportion to-day. At the Illinois Trust Savings bank last night the last depositor in the line got his money at 3 a.m., then the bank closed until 10 o'clock this morning. The assets of the bank are counted up as follows: Cash on hand, $3,900,000; sundry bonds, $2,040,000; demand loans, $7,496,000; time loans, $5,300,000; real estate loans, $3,205,000; capital stock, $2,000,000; surplus, $1,600,000; stockholders' liability, $2,000,000; total, $28,114,000. The stockholders are estimated worth $150,000,000. The bank has not called a loan in nine years. L. Z. Leiter, who is one of the heaviest stockholders in the bank, said last night: "I have real estate enough to pay all these claims, and it is at the service of the bank. Every person who has a dollar here may have it on demand. I am able at once to make that assertion good, and two other men are willing to do so, too. Before going to Europe I personally examined the collateral for loans made. It could not be better. I will guarantee every loan the bank has made for a very trifling percentage."

THE MARKETS.

The condition of the local markets this week is much the same as last. New fruits and vegetables are beginning to make a good showing and yesterday Superintendent Johnston of the city market had the pleasure of weighing the first new hay of the season. It was brought in from Saanich. The price of potatoes is still very high but on the decline. In San Francisco last week new potatoes were selling at $1.80 but they have advanced again to $2.25. This change is caused by the great demand in British Columbia and the Sound cities. There is a good supply of dairy produce; fresh eggs are coming into the local market in large quantities and the demand seems to be quite satisfactory.

The ruling retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	35.00@40.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00@3.25
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	2.50@3.00
" new, California, per lb	4@ 5
Cabbage, per lb	3 @3½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	8@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	.04
" Silver, per lb	0.4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	50 @ 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	25
Hams, American	25
" Canadian	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	12@18
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	30
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" (Smoked), "	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
Sicily, per doz	40@50
Bananas, per doz	40@50
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cherries, per lb	15@25
Strawberries, per lb	20

THE ARBITRATION.

PARIS, June 7.—Ex-Attorney-General Sir Richard Webster concluded his address before the Behring Sea tribunal to-day in behalf of the British case. He expressed surprise at the statement made yesterday by Hon. E. J. Phelps, of the American counsel, to the effect that validity of seizures made or to be made in Behring Sea was not submitted to the tribunal under the treaty of arbitration. Christopher Robinson, of the Canadian bar, followed Sir Richard Webster in behalf of Great Britain. Mr. Robinson declared that it was impossible to place the American claims on any legal basis.

MINING DISASTER.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 5.—A fire broke out Sunday night in the Fuente coal mines, which are situated in Mexico, about four miles from Eagle Pass, and operated by the Mexican National Railway Company. There were sixty miners at work in the mine at the time, and twenty-six of the men were burned to death. The others were rescued. The Mexican International railway, which recently came into possession of the mines, is operating a narrow gauge railroad with a small engine which penetrates the main entry, hauling in empty, and bringing out loaded, cars. This main entry is lined on the side and at the top with creased lumber and three air shafts from which to supply the mines with ventilation. The entrance of the track is on the north side of a range of hills, through which it passes down an incline to the mouth of a tunnel on the banks of the Rio Escondido river. The workings are all to the east of the main entry, and some sixty men were employed in taking out coal.

At 4 o'clock in the evening, shortly after the locomotive left, the mine was discovered to be on fire, and smoke and flames were seen issuing out of the air shaft. About one-half of the miners were working near the main tunnel, and they made their escape, leaving 26 of their number to perish from the heat and smoke and from the poisonous gases, which spread like lightning to every portion of the mine. When it was seen that all efforts were useless to rescue the imprisoned miners, every energy was directed to saving the property from destruction. A hand pump was placed in position on the Escondido river. Pipes were laid into the mine as far as the work could be done, and hose attached and water poured onto the burning timbers. A portable engine was speedily obtained from Piedras Negras, and in three hours the fire was under control. There are 24 chambers in the mine, and the dead miners are supposed to be well to the front of the mine.

At noon yesterday your correspondent reached the scene. One body had been recovered from the seventh chamber and shortly after another fearfully scorched and blackened corpse was brought to the surface. The tenth chamber has been reached and men with ropes tied to their bodies, to effect their rescue if overcome by heat and smoke, are fighting their way to where the bodies of their dead comrades are lying. Superintendent George Spence ventured in too far and was overcome by heat and smoke. He was prostrated, but was rescued. It was believed that by to-day the mine will be cleared of the heat and smoke, which at present it is impossible to cope with, and that all the bodies will be recovered.

All of the miners employed were Mexicans, and most of them leave destitute families. It is reported that all parties responsible for the management of the mines have been placed under arrest, pending an investigation of the disaster. But for the prompt action of the officials of the Mexican International and their heroic efforts, the mine would have been destroyed and none of the bodies would have been recovered. This is the first great disaster in the history of coal mining in Mexico. Large numbers of the friends and relatives of the unfortunate miners are gathered at the mouth of the mine, mutely watching for the recovery of the bodies of their sons and husbands. When a body is taken out there is no outburst of grief, but a look of quiet resignation and deep grief appears upon every countenance. Hundreds of people from Eagle Pass and Piedras Niegras have visited the scene to-day, and the smoke still issuing from the air shafts impresses on all the folly of hoping that any of the imprisoned miners are yet alive.

EDWIN BOOTH.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Letters or telegrams were received at the player's club to-day from almost every prominent actor and actress in the country, bearing messages regretting Mr. Booth's death. They were all sent to Mrs. Grossman, Mr. Booth's daughter.

The body will be buried on Friday evening in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston. The funeral services will be held in this city on that day at 9:30, at the Little Church around the Corner, Bishop Potter officiating. The pallbearers will be Joseph Jefferson, A. M. Palmer, ex-Judge Charles H. Daly, Parke Goodwin, Eastman Johnson, Horace Howard-Furness and Will Bisham. No one will be admitted to the church without card. The chief mourners will be Ignatius and Mrs. Grossman, their two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bisham, Mr. Grossman's brother and sister, and John Henry Magonigle and wife. Immediately after the services the funeral cortege will move to the Grand Central depot and the remains of the great actor will be taken to Boston.

The remains were embalmed this morning at the Players' Club. A cast of the dead man's face was taken by John H. A. Walthausen. He said that Booth's face was life-like in expression and looked as natural as when he had last seen the tragedian on the stage. The body will be in a massive plain oak casket; no flowers will be taken to church, nor placed upon the casket, except wreaths of flowers from Mrs. Grossman. It is expected that a large number of the dead actor's friends will accompany the body to Boston.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

LONDON, June 7.—The memorial stone of the new wing of the Royal United Service Institution, better known to the public as the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, was laid to-day by the Prince of Wales, who was assisted by Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Adolphus, of Teck. The Duke of York and the Princess May were also present. The streets in the vicinity were packed, and the heir apparent received a hearty welcome. The Grand Lodge of Masons also participated in the ceremony. Immediately after the exercises the Prince opened a naval and military costume bazaar under the patronage of the Queen in aid of the building fund. The Princess of Wales accompanied the Prince on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone, it being her first appearance since the death of her son, the Duke of Clarence, eighteen months ago. The wing of the building, of which the corner-stone was laid to-day, will serve the purpose of a museum of ancient weapons.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

CAPITAL NOTES

A Good Piece of Immigration Policy—The Cases of Suspected Canadian Cattle.

Special Customs Regulations—The Kootenay Country Being Organized for Revenue Collection.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 7.—Hon. Mr. Daly to-day arranged with Fred Thomson of the Dundee News that of twelve workingmen coming to the World's Fair under the auspices of his paper, the two agriculturalists should visit Manitoba and British Columbia, while a coal miner and steel worker will visit the Maritime provinces.

Evidently the greatest interest is manifested in England in the suspected case of disease in the animals landed at Liverpool last week. To-day Sir Charles Tupper cabled asking full information relative to the origin of the animal. It came from Pilot Mound, Man. A veterinary inspector there reports that there is not the slightest disease in the district.

Differences of appraisement in regard to the admission of theatrical scenery and properties has led to the issue of a ruling that such articles when coming into the country for temporary use shall be rated as unenumerated articles and be accepted for entry at 20 per cent. Another ruling states that brewers' pitch dutiable at 20 per cent. has in some cases been entered as resin which is free.

In consequence of the rapid development of the South Kootenay district and the opening up of direct communication by rail with the United States, the district is being thoroughly organized by the customs for the purpose of the protection of the revenue.

NANAIMO ASSIZES.

Proceedings of Yesterday Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Crease.

The "Bawnmore" Kidnapping Affair—Opening of the Cowichan Indian Murder Case.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, June 7.—In the Assize Court to-day a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods was returned in the case of James Baxter, tried on two counts of larceny and receiving goods known to be stolen.

J. P. Walls entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of two seamen, F. Joernsen and H. Holtz, charged with being implicated in the Bawnmore kidnapping affair.

This afternoon the Indian murder case was opened. Several witnesses were examined and the case is likely to last over Friday. Great interest is evinced in the trial. The court house is crowded with Indians. The murder of Johnny Isair Lokum, for which Louis Underwood is now being tried, is supposed to have occurred on the evening of December 6, 1891. On the afternoon of that day (Sunday) Louis Underwood and three other Indians visited Johnny's house at Cowichan. Whilst there Louis and the deceased quarrelled and fought. They were separated by other Indians, all of whom got drunk and saw nothing more of Johnny or Louis. That evening, late, Indian Pete and his wife Christina, when coming home along the Koksilah road, met Underwood, who was drunk. He told them he had killed Johnny, and said where he had buried him. Next morning the couple visited the spot, and discovered the body of Johnny concealed under a heap of brush. Owing to the threats made by Louis, neither said a word of what he had told them or of the discovery of the body. Meanwhile, Johnny was missed, and a search party sent out, which, led by Underwood, failed to recover the missing man. Last Christmas Underwood, who was crazy with drink, stabbed himself in the abdomen. Christina thinking he would die, let out the particulars of the murder, which, coming to the ears of Constable Maitland-Dougall, resulted in Underwood's arrest. Christina's statement was taken in writing. Since then, some few weeks ago, she was drowned in the Nanaimo harbor. The body of Johnny was recovered some time back by accident. An Indian dog was found with a jaw bone in his mouth having round it the dead man's red handkerchief. The jaw bone was taken to Indian Agent Lomas, and a fresh search was instituted, when the remains were found.

WRONGFUL CHINESE ARRESTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—U. S. Commissioner Sawyer has dismissed the five Chinese who were in custody, charged with having illegally entered the United States. The Commissioner held that there was no evidence presented which would justify an order being made transporting the men. Some weeks ago the men were arrested when they arrived here on a Portland steamer. Word was telegraphed to ex-Collector Phelps that the men had crossed the border from British Columbia, and, acting on these instructions, the arrests followed.

AN OFFICIAL SCOUNDREL.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Star prints the following: "There is a scoundrel in the State department, and I propose to find out who he is." This remark was made by Secretary Gresham in his office at the State department this morning. It was addressed to a small group of newspaper men, and was provoked by the Secretary's indignation at the premature publication of the Russian Extradition Treaty and of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the treaty. Secretary Gresham suspects that these documents or copies were abstracted from the secret archives of the department and were sold or given to the newspapers in which they appeared. It is said that the Secretary is of opinion that access to these secret records of the department could have been obtained only through the connivance of an employe of the department. It is clear to his mind that there is a leak somewhere, and he proposes to locate it if possible. He accordingly gave orders this morning for a thorough investigation of the matter, with the view to summary action in the case of the offender, should it be found he is an officer of the Government. Secretary Gresham said that he is always willing to make public all the business of the department that can be told with propriety, but that there are many matters necessarily secret in their character, which cannot be disclosed without detriment to foreign relations. It is therefore considered absolutely essential that they should not pass into the hands of employes tainted with the least suspicion of untrustworthiness. The result of the present investigation will be awaited with interest.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

HONOLULU, May 30.—Affairs political have quieted considerably during the past five days, and though the usual number of alarming rumors have been in circulation, people have failed to give them credence. Claus Spreckels created a mild sensation on May 29 by demanding the immediate payment of $95,000 owed to him by the government. Dispatches from Washington City, which stated that Blount's report was undoubtedly against annexation, are believed by many people of both parties. The annexationists now say that they will be satisfied with a protectorate insuring a stable government. The Royalists, on the contrary, say that the claim that they made all along, that there would be no annexation, has been verified, and that the Queen is to be reinstated. They say that Mr. Blount will report that she was removed from her throne by the power of the United States through Minister Stevens, and that no other honorable course remains but to use that same power to put Liliuokalani once more at the head of the Government.

Claus Spreckels seems to be the most powerful antagonist the Provisional Government has at present. He is making a vigorous campaign against annexation. Minister Blount regards the situation as peaceful, and thinks that whatever may be the solution of the political problem, there will be no fighting or bloodshed.

H.M.S. Hyacinthe will leave for Tahiti on June 2. The Hyacinthe arrived here several months ago with orders to remain only eight weeks, but the British commissioner requested her captain to remain until the admiralty could be communicated with. Orders for her departure arrived on the steamer Gaelic on May 29. To-day being Decoration day, the G. A. R. post here, most of the members of which are annexationists, will hold an elaborate celebration.

For some days officers of the Provisional Government have had under consideration instructions to be sent to Minister Thurston about a treaty of annexation. It was decided to instruct Thurston to ask, among other things, that the control of government lands be left to the Hawaiian Government to be disposed of under a law similar to the United States homestead law; also, that the United States take up the $900,000 Hawaiian silver coinage and recoin it into American money. The labor question was also under discussion, and the policy of asking that the labor laws of the United States be suspended for a period of five years as regards their application to Hawaii was talked of, when the news came that Minister Blount would receive instructions to negotiate a treaty here. It had been intended to send Thurston's instructions by the steamer of June 1, but the Government yesterday decided to defer action.

REPARATION DEMANDED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Reparation, pecuniary and by apology, has been asked of the department of State by the British ambassador at Washington for the action of the captain of night inspectors in New Orleans on May 2, in arresting first mate R. E. Maile, of the steamship Nigria, and locking him up in a city jail. The customs officer had detailed a night inspector to watch the Nigria, and the movements of this inspector in walking about on the deck of the vessel kept her officers awake, and First Mate Maile protested. When the captain of the night inspectors came along, the ship's officer renewed his objections to the action of the inspector, and he had some heated words with Captain Morgan, commander of the night force, whereupon the latter arrested him, took him forcibly off the ship and placed him in one of the precinct jails, where he remained all night.

The case is complicated by the fact that upon the preliminary examination of Maile the United States commissioner decided that he had committed no offence, and discharged him from custody, thus making a case of pure false imprisonment. The resident British consul was informed of the case, and he in turn laid an exhaustive report of the matter before Sir Julian Pauncefote, upon which the latter has based a demand for an apology and financial indemnity to Mr. Maile. Special Agent Link, of the treasury department, is here investigating the case for the Government, and nothing will be done until his report is forwarded.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 7.—(Special).—Louis G. Beliveau, a young Frenchman moving in society here, was to-day sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for embezzling from the estates of Hon. J. L. Beaudry and Victor Beaudry, of which he was manager. Beliveau speculated in bucket shops, and during the late drop in the prices of American securities lost heavily. The amount he took from the estates was upwards of $11,000.

In response to a circular issued by F. Benoit, president of the old French Conservative Association of Montreal, also of senators, members of Parliament and members of the Legislature, the members met yesterday to consider political questions and to devise some means of reviving the party organization, which has fallen away in recent years. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. L. O. Taillon, solicitor-general, J. J. Curran, M.P., and others. The upshot of the meeting was a resolution to form a new Conservative Association upon lines which would include every shade of opinion in the party, and so secure the blending of the different elements.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the Curran Bridge expenditure met yesterday for organization. Mr. Atwater represented the Dominion Government, Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q. C., appearing for Edward Kennedy, one of the suspended officials. The chairman announced the scope of the Commission to be unlimited.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—It was stated to-day that at least $2,000,000 have been sent to New York capitalists from this city during the past two weeks to pay for railroad and other Eastern securities bought in the weak market which has long prevailed.

Strongly Endorsed.

The Advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true, and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Bishop Hamilton Opposes Church of England Consolidation—Lord Derby at Toronto.

International Trouble May be Caused by Damming the Cornwall Canal.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WINNIPEG, June 7.—The wife of James Hickey eloped last Friday and he started on an unsuccessful pursuit. To-day he returned and discovered that the woman had taken with her $400 he had in the bank. He will arm himself and resume the pursuit.

HAMILTON, June 7.—In his address at the opening of the Synod of Niagara, yesterday, Bishop Hamilton expressed himself as being opposed to the movement for the consolidation of the Church of England in Canada.

TORONTO, June 7.—Summonses returnable on Friday have been issued against the proprietors of two race pool rooms here, charging them with keeping disorderly houses. About fifty persons charged with frequenting these houses, have been summoned to appear the same day. Should the prosecution succeed, the rooms opened at Fort Erie and Windsor to accommodate Buffalo and Detroit betters will be closed.

LION'S HEAD, June 7.—At Pine Tree harbor last night, as twelve men who had been engaged loading telegraph poles on a crib for Cleveland, were coming ashore, their boat sprang a leak and went down. All of the occupants but four succeeded in getting ashore. The drowned are: John Smith, Lindsay; Mat Norris, Stokes Bay; Robert Mowatt, Hepworth; Henry Whitfield, Meaford. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

QUEBEC, June 7.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the diocese of New York, was to-day honored at a special convocation with the honorary degree of D. C. L., from Bishops College of Lennoxville. This morning Bishop Potter delivered a special sermon at a service held to celebrate the centennial of the founding of the diocese of Quebec.

TORONTO, June 7.—The Governor-General and Lady Derby arrived here this morning. They will hold a reception at the Government house this afternoon, and say good-bye to friends. The City Council will present them with a farewell address.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The U. S. consul here is gathering all the information he can in regard to the government project to dam the Cornwall canal, as it is feared it will lead to perplexing troubles between Canada and the United States in regard to flooding lands in the States. This information he will forward to Washington as soon as collected. The late Chief Engineer John Page and other engineers severely condemned the scheme.

HAVELOCK, July 6.—The body of the fourteen-year-old son of Richard Giles was found in a swamp near here last evening. A revolver was found by his side and three bullets were in his body. The case is undoubtedly one of suicide.

KNOWLTON, Que., June 7.—Lightning struck the house of Dr. W. H. McGowan on Sunday afternoon, doing much damage. The chimney was demolished and the gable end of the building was badly broken. The unwelcome visitor then travelled downstairs to the parlor, where it cracked the cornices and spoiled many of the pictures. The verandah around the house was also struck, the shingles and eaves being torn away. The well was next visited, and the stone and gravel banking was thrown up in all directions. This is the third time the house has been struck by lightning.

WINNIPEG, June 6.—A young man named McCabe, son of Prof. McCabe of the Ottawa Normal school, was arrested yesterday for stealing a cheque for $550 from the Inland Revenue department.

OWEN SOUND, June 7.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Manitoba, which went ashore on Bear Island on Saturday night, has been floated, and is now on her way to Detroit.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—A rumor gained circulation to-day that two of the best known elevator companies in the Northwest, the Northern Pacific and the Red River Valley, were temporarily embarrassed, and subsequent events proved that although the crash is not absolute the predicament in which the two above named corporations find themselves is a serious one. The situation is attributed to the prevailing uncertainty and the lack of confidence which is felt in the banks. The facts in the case as yet will not warrant the assertion that it is a business failure, although the statement comes direct from the general manager of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co., that that corporation will ask for the appointment of a receiver.

FOR FROST BITES.

SIRS,—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the frozen part.

CHAS LONGMUIR, Alameda, N.W.T.

BIRTHS.

SOUDEN—On the 6th of June, 1893, at Burr Cottage, Oak Bay, B. C., the wife of T. D. Souden of a son.

MORSE—At No. 1 Government street, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Hiram Walcott Morse, a son prematurely.

ELKINGTON—On the 1st of June, 1893, at Oak Park, Quamichan, B. C., the wife of W. H. Elkington of a son.

MARRIED.

CALDER-WISBY—On June 3 at 7:30 p.m., at the residence of Rev. Dr. Campbell, George Calder, of Stirling, Scotland, to Elsie Louise Wisby, of London, England.

DIED.

McCOSKRIE—In this city, on June 5th, Edward McCoskrie, aged 72 years.

GILLESPIE—At Portland, Oregon, on the 1st inst., of heart disease, Samuel B. Gillespie, late of Victoria, B.C., aged 32 years.

GOLF—BATES—On June 1, at 7:30 p.m., at the residence of Rev. Coverdale Watson, Albert Edward, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Golf, of Ohio, U.S.A., to Minnie Maud, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bates, of 64 Fort street, Victoria.

KIRK—On the 2nd instant, at his residence Esquimalt road, Andrew Kirk, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 44 years.

HILL—On May 29, at St. Martin's Vicarage, Charing Cross, London, England, Mabel Mary, the beloved wife of Edwin Howard Hill, of Victoria, B. C., and eldest daughter of the Rev. John F. Kitto, in her 26th year.

HEANSKI—On the 7th inst., Mary Teresa, the beloved wife of Mr. A. S. Heanski, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1893

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST,

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.

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More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

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☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

IN THE DIVISIONAL COURT.

Before Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C. J., Crease and Walkem, J. J.

WILSON VS. PERRIN.

(Judgment.)

Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C.J.—This case, an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Drake, as Chambers, has twice been argued before us at considerable length. On the first argument, before Mr. Justice Walkem and myself, when, though we did not disagree, yet we could not exactly agree; and, in view of this, and of rule 688a, of 1893, and in view also of the great importance of the general question, we directed a second argument to be had before ourselves, with the assistance of Mr. Justice Crease. And having discussed between ourselves the various clauses in the Statutes and General Orders, and considered more narrowly the only English case which really deals with the matter, we have been able to come to an unanimous conclusion, perhaps on shorter grounds than might have been anticipated.

The question is merely whether the Divisional court, or any Judge thereof, has power, when an unsuccessful defendant is applying for a new trial, to order security to be given by him for the costs of such application. Wilson, the plaintiff, having obtained at *nisi prius*, before myself and a jury, a judgment against Perrin for $650 and costs, Perrin, in due course, gave notice of an application to the Divisional court to set aside the verdict and judgment and for a new trial. Wilson, thereupon, on grounds which he deemed special and sufficient, applied to Mr. Justice Drake (being one of the Judges who might sit on that Divisional court) for an order that Perrin should give security for the respondent's costs of the application.

Mr. Justice Drake, without entering into any consideration of the propriety of the application, or the special circumstances alleged by the plaintiff, refused, in fact, to entertain it at all on the ground of want of jurisdiction: Considering that an application for a new trial is not properly an "appeal," though very much in the nature of an appeal; that by Rule 689 of 1893, the Divisional court (and the judges thereof) have expressly given to them the same powers as the Full court (and the judges thereof), but that those powers, as to security for costs, are by Rule 684 limited to the costs occasioned by an "appeal" to the Full court, which designation, he held, is to be construed strictly, and that the powers of the Divisional court, and judges, as to security for costs of an "appeal," must also be deemed to be confined to "appeals," strictly so termed, and of which there are many instances, e. g. all appeals from interlocutory orders; and finally that in the case of Heckscher vs. Crossley (1891) Q. B. 1., p. 224, the Court of Appeal in England, which has now exclusive jurisdiction to entertain these applications, refused to order security for costs. The difference between the jurisdictions here and in England is this, that whereas up to 1890 the Divisional court alone had jurisdiction to order a new trial, exclusive jurisdiction was in that year given by 53 and 54 Vic. Cap. 44 to the Court of Appeal, but here the Full Court alone had jurisdiction up to 1885, and in that year the Divisional court was created, with not substituted but concurrent jurisdiction over all interlocutory matters, "including the granting of new trials;" and in 1888, cap. 45, sec. 10, with "all the powers and authorities held and exercised by the Full Court in such matters, including the granting of new trials." Now at that time, 1885, the Full Court had, by Rule 412 of General Orders, 1880, which deals with all appeals (expressly including appeals from interlocutory orders), power to direct "such deposit or other security to be given for the costs to be occasioned by any appeal" as might be thought fit "under special circumstances." The Legislature which created the Divisional Court in 1885, as above stated, and empowered it in 1888, must be taken to have been aware of the powers belonging to the Full Court; and by the sections above quoted, invested the Divisional Court with all those powers, expressly including the case of an application for a new trial: invested the Divisional Court, therefore, with the power of requiring security for the costs of such an application, and that power has never been expressly taken away. All these enactments are most conveniently dealt with by referring to the Consolidated Acts, 1888, 33 59 *et seq.*

Neither do we think that this power is inferentially taken away by the new Rules of Court, which came into force on the 1st of January last. Rule 689 does not, as the argument for the defendant requires, in any manner limit, or even describe, the powers of the Divisional Court. It merely states that, so far as Rule 684 (among other rules in Order lviii) is applicable and shall apply to all appeals to the Divisional Court. Rule 684 says that in all "appeals" to the Full Court, security for the costs of appeal may be required. Now, there is strong grounds for holding that the term "appeals" includes applications for a new trial.

1st: These are in fact the most important of all matters when the Divisional court deals with by way of review:

2nd: They are generally termed "appeals to the Divisional court," and an Act of Parliament *loquitur ad vulgus*, and these rules are equally with the statutes for general information, i.e., the terms used are to be taken to mean what they are generally understood to mean:

3rd: By s. 61 of the Consolidated Acts, 1888, c. 31 (a re-enactment of 1885, c. 5 s. 3) all matters brought before a Divisional court are expressly termed appeals: and this section has always been held to include these applications, and to limit the time within which they are to be brought. But, in short, the term either includes them or it does not. If it does, then clearly by the joint operations of Rules 684 and 689 of 1893, the Divisional court may order security for the costs of the application. If it does not, then there is not a word either in any statute or general order to weaken the express enactment of 1888, cap. 4. sec. 10, and the Rule 412 of 1880, the abrogation of these rules as from the first of January last, cannot have the retrospective effect of depriving the Divisional court of the powers with which it was furnished by the Legislature in 1888. It is as if that Rule 412 had been repeated in the statute of 1888.

But the matter appears, in fact, quite clear when we examine into the real nature of what was done in Heckscher vs. Crossley. It is, in fact, a very clear authority for the existence of the power. The Court of Appeal having been only invested with jurisdiction over applications for new trials in 1890, this was the first case in which application was made that the appellants should give security for costs. The Court at once accepts the jurisdiction, but the Master of the Rolls said as this was the first case before them in which security had been asked, they would wish to follow on the lines pursued by the Divisional court, so as not to introduce a new practice, and would therefore consult the judges who usually sat in Divisional courts. This alone shows that the Judges of Appeal thought that they had the power, but were merely deliberating how they should exercise it. And what did these judges report? That they had no power to order security? Not at all; but that they do not order security "as a general rule;" clearly implying that when there are special circumstances, they would accede to the proposal. That is, it implies that it possesses the exact powers expressed in the old rule 412, of 1880.

We are, therefore, clearly of opinion, both on principle and authority, that the learned Judge had power to order such security as he might deem proper if there were special circumstances rendering such an order, in his opinion, proper. He had a discretion which he has not exercised. We, therefore, allow the appeal, and refer it back to him to inquire whether there are such special circumstances, and, if he finds in the affirmative, to fix the nature and amount of the security. The defendant must pay the costs of this appeal. We make no order as to the costs of the original application.

WILSON VS. PERRIN.

Delivered May 22, 1893.

Walkem, J.—Concurring as I do in the Judgment of this court, as delivered by the learned Chief Justice, I desire to add a few words expressive of my view of Heckscher vs. Crossley. By our rules of court of 1880, which were confirmed by statute, motions for new trials were assigned to the Full Court, which answers here to the Court of Appeal in England. The Full Court, therefore, had, from the first, authority in cases of appeal to require the appellant to give security for costs; and the person moving for a new trial would surely be an appellant in the court and his application be one in the nature of an appeal. The Imperial Legislature having, as stated, given the Court of Appeal in England exclusive jurisdiction with respect to motions for new trials, thereby placed such motions on the same footing as appeals, for there are no restrictive words to the contrary in the statute. The ratio decidendi in Heckscher v. Crossley was not that the Court had no power to order security for costs, for it seems to have assumed that it had; but that it would be advisable to adhere to the former "general rule" of the Divisional Courts which exacted no security. The question, therefore of applying the Appeal Court practice or not was regarded as one of discretion and on that basis the decision was, apparently, given.

Our Full Court, it seems to me, has, therefore always had this discretionary power, and as our Divisional court has now concurrent jurisdiction with that Court with respect to motions for new trials, it becomes necessary to establish a practice that will be uniform and common to both courts, which we may well do, as the present bench consists of a majority of the judges who would constitute either court; otherwise the practice would be left uncertain, and to conflicting opinions between the Full court, consisting as it must of at least three judges, and the Divisional court, constituted as it may be of any two judges. A system of practice that might be expedient in England might be inexpedient here; hence our Rules of Court, framed as they have been from the English rules, have in many respects been more or less modified in order to adapt them to our own exigencies. The responsibility in cases like the present being cast upon us, we have been enabled, and I think fortunately, to come to a unanimous conclusion that the granting of security for costs should be left to the discretion of both of our Appelate courts, subject, of course, to well-known judicial rules. Speaking for myself, I make these observations to explain why I, for one, venture to depart from the course adopted after due consideration by the Court of Appeal in England. GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

PEACE ASSURED.

VIENNA, June 5.—In addressing the delegation Count Kalnoky, minister of foreign affairs, ridiculed the idea that a general disarmament of the European powers was possible. All the continental powers would be much relieved however, he said, could the present process of increasing military and naval forces be brought gradually to a standstill. Count Kalnoky spoke of the Eastern question as having entered upon a period of unmistakable tranquility. The general prospects of peace in Europe he thought had not been changed in the last year.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Yesterday—The Platform Submitted and Approved—List of Permanent Officers.

Speeches by Mr. Springer, of U. S. Ways and Means, and "Jim" Hill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—The Reciprocity convention began to-day in the auditorium. Hon. P. H. Kelly, the well known Democratic leader, was chosen to represent the commercial bodies of St. Paul. In calling the convention to order Mr. Kelly had no remarks to make, but at once introduced Rev. W. T. Covert, of Merriam park, who opened the convention with prayer, invoking the divine blessing on the great movement in furtherance of the doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. A brief welcome address was delivered by Mayor J. P. Wright, ex-Governor.

Andrew H. Burke, of North Dakota, spoke briefly. In the course of his address he said: "Reciprocity apostles do not come begging for favors nor for advantages; they ask, they demand that their rights shall be accorded them. The Southwest has been the care of the Government. Jetties and levees, dredging machines and works of engineering skill of the highest description have been freely given for the improvement of the commerce of the country. They are not supplicants for bounty nor chasers after appropriations. They propose, however, that the things to which they are justly entitled shall not be withheld, and it is the intention to persevere until the ends for which they have striven shall have been accomplished."

Hon. James Fisher, of Winnipeg, did what he called "breaking the ice" in opening the convention, giving utterance to what is considered the key-note of the convention. He expressed his regret that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been abrogated, and on behalf of the Canadian delegates expressed his wish that the treaty might be renewed in manufactures as well as in natural products. He believed an agreement in this line was entirely possible. The Canadian people wished to avoid active discrimination against Great Britain.

The committee on organization, this evening, selected the following permanent officers: President, James Fisher, M.P., Winnipeg; vice-president, P. H. Kelly, St. Paul; secretary, D. R. Minnis, Grand Forks, N.D.; Charles N. Beel, Minneapolis; S. A. Thompson, Duluth; and J. M. Beek, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—This morning when Chairman Eustis called the convention to order, Hon. Joseph Martin, a former member of the Manitoba Parliament, was called to the platform and introduced to the convention.

The committee on permanent organization reported; James Fisher, M. P., of Winnipeg, for chairman; P. K. Kelly, of St. Paul, vice-chairman; Dr. J. McGinnis, of Grand Forks, secretary; J. H. Beek, of St. Paul, S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, and C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, associate secretaries.

Mr. Fisher returned thanks for the honor conferred, but, in view of his speech yesterday, would make no extended remarks, save to say that he believed that good and nothing but good could arise from such conventions. He hoped that the movement would so extend that before long conventions would be held in the eastern cities. This convention simply hoped to be a factor in bringing about a satisfactory reciprocity treaty between the two countries.

Secretary McGinnis read letters of regret from Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Liberal leader, Hon. Thomas W. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, and Capt. Alexander McDougall, of Duluth.

E. V. Smally, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reviewed the report of that committee and spoke briefly in its support, explaining the reciprocity movement and its means of strength and of weakness in both countries.

The resolutions cover only the subjects of reciprocity, deep water ways and transportation, and were as follows:

"That in the opinion of this convention the policy unanimously approved by the first international reciprocity convention at Grand Forks, is now reaffirmed, of removing the tariff restrictions upon our international as far as can be done consistently with a due regard to the revenue requirements and other interests of the two nations, and may be most advantageously carried into effect by a treaty providing for the free interchange of these classes of the products—both natural and industrial—of each one, that are generally in demand or usually find the readiest sale in the markets of the other. Such a policy in the circumstances of the United States and Canada is capable of being applied to many classes of industrial products as well as to natural products generally. It would result in giving to Canada a market now denied it, for much of its produce with a compensating advantage to the United States and that without affecting a large part of their respective customs revenues.

That cheaper transportation is a matter of prime importance to the interest of the Northwest—Canadian and American—favoring the improvement of existing waterways and the construction of additional channels of communication between the great lakes and the ocean of sufficient capacity to allow a free passage of ocean vessels, which should be free of all tolls.

That any reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada should provide for the free and common use by the people of both countries of all the canals now built or hereafter to be built to facilitate commerce between the great lakes and the ocean, and should also provide for free and open competition between the railway systems of the two countries, in order to reduce the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard to the lowest figure consistent with the efficiency and reasonable prosperity of the roads.

That in order to secure the desired results sought to be obtained by this convention, a joint committee shall be appointed by the permanent chairman of the convention, consisting of ten members, five of them to be selected from the Dominion of Canada and five of them from the United States; that it shall be the duty of this committee to take charge and prosecute this work after the adjourning of the convention, by using such measures as they may deem proper to bring the matter before the Dominion Parliament and the Canadian authorities, and before the Congress of the United States and the American authorities, and before the people of the two countries.

Hon. Joseph Martin, was then called upon, and talked for some time in support of Reciprocity, expressing the belief that the people of both countries would allow no politics to interfere with the natural view of the situation, which he held to be Reciprocity in natural products, and also in many manufactures. Cheaper transportation to the sea board was almost as important a question for the Canadian Northwest, which is at the mercy of a railway system. He deprecated all attempts to choke the Reciprocity movement by asserting that the Government is disloyal to Canada, and charged the great railway that makes such assertions with that very disloyalty, in that it secures control of American railways and American outlets for itself while ordering others to keep their hands off.

Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the National House of Representatives, was introduced, and expressed himself in favor of reciprocity with all the States on the American continent. As we are nearest Canada, he said, our first efforts should be turned in that direction. The people are substantially of the same race, language and interests, and almost of the same country. We are not to aid, abet, or suggest anything in the form of Canadian Government, and the connection between Canada and Great Britain need not and cannot interfere with proper reciprocal trade relations. We desire more intimate trade relations for our mutual benefit. People do not transact business for their health, but for the benefit of those who are concerned in all the transactions. He hoped it would not be necessary for such conventions to meet many years more, for the signs of the times indicated the early solution of the question of reciprocal trade relations. Such a period would build up both countries, and would be an era of lasting peace and prosperity.

A recess was then taken.

When Chairman Fisher called the convention to order at five minutes before three o'clock, President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, was introduced. After a few remarks on the composition of the convention, Mr. Hill said that, as he understood it, the object of the convention was to bring about the free interchange of commercial commodities and of transportation facilities on both sides of the international boundary. If the customs houses along the border were abolished it would make a new geography, commercially speaking, of the continent on both sides of the boundary. The people are engaged in practically the same occupation. He saw no reason why the commerce which now secures an outlet at Baltimore and Boston and New York should not be divided with Montreal. The improvement of the great continental waterways in his belief would probably make Montreal the largest shipping port on the continent. That would let farmers live and prosper. Low freights are necessary for the development of the Canadian Northwest. In the United States the cheapest rates are in vogue. Canada has all the valuable metals, and when you ask for reciprocity, reflection will show that the situation is different from that of any other part of the Western hemisphere. If we had reciprocity Canada would be served. The Northwest would gain in transportation to the sea, provided deep channels are made through the water ways to the sea. An arrangement agreed upon between the two countries would result in good to a portion of this country and all of Canada. He thought it well not to ask for so much that the people will feel that Canada was getting all the advantage. To ask for something that could be secured would serve as an entering wedge for more. The whole North of the United States would be benefitted by freer relations with Canada. If it were possible to build a ship canal to the Hudson it would never approach in effectiveness the natural highway by the lakes and the St. Lawrence, if the natural way were improved.

Dr. Orton, a former member of the Canadian Parliament, J. Hayne, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Hall, of Brandon, Man., spoke on the platform, and Mr. Thomson, of Duluth, spoke at length on deep waterways to the sea, on which subject he is one of the best posted men in the country. This last address was listened to with the closest attention and was followed by a brief discussion, after which the platform was formally and unanimously adopted.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Auditorium, which was almost filled with delegates and others, many of whom had been attracted by the presence of Mr. Springer, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House of Representatives, who delivered the chief address of the session. Mr. Springer was greeted with hearty applause, and in opening disclaimed any intention of speaking for others than himself, saying that what he should advocate would simply represent the views which he entertained as one individual, which could not be construed as a policy which would be pursued by Congress or the Democratic party. Whatever policy the party will adopt will be determined when Congress meets and after consultation with all the Representatives and of the people of the States and the general Government. In the course of his remarks Mr. Springer said that no citizen of our republic would, for a moment, consent to the establishment of any restriction whatever upon trade between the various states of the union. If this trade had been so beneficial, what reason could be given, what argument could be offered in favor of continuing this trade among the American states which would not apply to the trade between the States and the Dominion of Canada? He thought that the same freedom of trade should exist between Canada and the United States. Continuing, he said that restricted trade between the Dominion and the United States had been brought about by the individual selfishness of special interests, each supposing that with the aid of the government they might get some advantage over the other, neither having regard for the welfare of all the people, irrespective of country. What was needed at this time was intelligent debate, discussion in conventions of this kind, arguments in the public press and a more unselfish and patriotic devotion to the interests of the favored classes. Mr. Springer favored conferring upon the President of the United States the authority to appoint an international commission on the part of the United States to treat with a like commission appointed by the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of submitting to the respective governments a treaty of reciprocity embodying as far as possible a free exchange of the products of the two countries.

The officers who will serve for the year are as follows: President, James R. Fisher, Winnipeg; Vice-President, A. H. Burke, Fargo; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul; Capt. J. C. Rene, Minneapolis; F. Winsor, West Superior; F. M. Strobart, Winnipeg; D. F. Burke, Port Arthur; Chas. Braithwaire, Portage La Prairie; Secretaries, Dr. R. McGinnis, Grand Forks, S. A. Thompson, Duluth; C. N. Bell, Winnipeg, J. H. Beek, St. Paul.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt in this city and Oakland at 9:26 this morning.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Reception by the Prince of Wales—A Very Imposing Crowd.

Boom in Matters Colonial—Thirty Thousand Invited Guests—The B. C. Exhibit.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

LONDON, May 17.—The King came into his own last night, that is to say, the Prince of Wales took possession of the Imperial Institute for the night and received there one of the largest well-dressed crowds of the century. Things colonial have certainly been booming lately, thanks to the action of H.R.H. in this direction, and last night London was made painfully conscious that the colonies were a power in the land. It is questionable whether there ever was a worse block in London traffic than there was last night round the fashionable quarters of the town. Thirty thousand guests were invited to a reception to be held at the Institute, and of these nearly two-thirds were present in the building. If you allow two people to every vehicle, that means 30,000 vehicles trying to get along moderately wide streets to the same point at the same time. Your correspondent's personal experience is illustrative of the night. At 9:15 he started from South Eaton Place in a brougham, and only reached the B C. chamber of the Institute at 10:45. Under ordinary circumstances the distance would be driven easily in fifteen minutes. As far as the eye could see the wide streets were solid with vehicles, the lines of carriage lights stretched away until they diminished to a point; ladies in despair got out of their vehicles, and with gowns held widly high and bare heads, trotted along the sidewalks, exhibiting to admiring colonials, the solidity of English understandings, and when we reached the entrance we found the Bishop of Rumtif Foo and the Prince of Lordknowswho, being jostled and pitched about in a sea of soldiers and judges, K.C. M.G.'s and policemen, the whole being brightened and kept in good humor by an abundance of pretty faces, magnificent diamonds and pretty frocks, very good specimens of all three being of course displayed in the court of B.C.

It seemed that though nobody wore uniform or Court dress, every one, even the ladies, wore orders or medals, and it really seems now hardly too much to hope that, after the pageant last week and the reception last night, "every one who is any one" in London will, at least, have heard of British Columbia.

The Royal party, consisting of the Prince, the betrothed couple, the Duchess of Teck, and several other royalties, did their duty like thorough Englishmen, that is to say, they dined directly they arrived. They then went through all the courts, inspecting the exhibits in each, and then, being "real English," naturally dined, or rather supped, again.

The exhibits in all the courts, except, perhaps, the African, Indian and Jamaican courts, are poor, the reason being that this show is not merely a temporary affair, but one whose exhibits are to be permanent, and therefore take time in collecting. The British Columbia exhibit, for instance, was certainly not good, though not worse than many others, but as the whole Chicago exhibit is to be sent on here when the fair is over, our court will eventually be as good as any of them.

The Agent-General and Mrs. Beeton received their friends in the chamber allotted to the Colony, and Mrs. Beeton's outspoken love for the land of her adoption was about the best advertisement we had at the Institute. Lady Tupper has, unfortunately, been attacked by influenza, so that one well-known face has been missed, by Canadians at any rate, at both these great shows.

The most striking feature about this Imperial Institute function, has been the feeling manifested towards Mr. Gladstone by those who were present last night. At the opening of the institute Gladstone was almost the only notable absent. Most men said that he feared a display of feeling hostile to himself on the part of the educated masses there present, in fact that he feared intelligent criticism. If that was not the reason, some alleged that he cared nothing for the colonies or their interests, and took this occasion to show it.

However, he came last night, and was cordially hissed and hooted—whilst Salisbury was greeted with a storm of applause.

There is no longer any doubt in any man's mind here, that all those who have anything to lose, look upon Gladstone as the curse of his country, and his Home Rule Bill as worthy of its author. Even ardent Radicals are falling away from him now. Every man, who by labor and thrift has made or saved anything, is afraid of the politicians who would sacrifice the security and prosperity to political exigencies, in other words bribe the "have-nothings" with the goods of the "have-somethings," because the former have more votes than the latter. CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The President's declaration of his intention to call an extra session of Congress was favorably accepted, but was somewhat counterbalanced by the very bad condition of business affairs in the West. London bought its specialties freely and a weakening in exchange promises a lighter gold movement for the week than had been feared. Money was bid up to 6 and 7 on the heavy shipments of currency to Chicago. The sales aggregated 206,689 shares, of which 13,977 were unlisted. Closing bids—Canadian Pacific, 76⅞; Central Pacific, 24½; Denver & Rio Grande, 13½; Great Northern preferred 112½; Missouri Pacific, 34½; Northern Pacific, 12⅝; Northern Pacific, preferred, 33; North Western, 104½; Oregon Navigation, 55; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 19⅝; Union Pacific, 20.12; Western Union, 82; bar silver, 82⅝.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle market quiet, no extra steers here. Best ones on hand sold for $5 15 to 5 40; others, $4 50 to $4.90. Hogs, quiet; mixed and packers, $6.40 and $6 70; Prime heavy and butchers' weights, $6.75 to $6.90; light, $6 80 to $6 90. Sheep, slow and weaker; natives, $4 80 to $6.15; western, $4 80 to $6 15.

NO ALARM.

TACOMA, June 6.—There has been no little excitement and uneasiness here since the news of the failure of another leading bank in Spokane, and again a number of depositors have started another little run; but it is of little importance, as the banks are all fully prepared for anything that may arise. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been received here since the failure of the Merchants', and among business men the utmost confidence and cheerfulness prevails.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, June 6.—(Special)—The annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held to-day. The financial statement showed the nett profits to be $1,325,810. Out of this a dividend totalling $1,200,000 was paid, the balance to be carried forward to profit account, making it $691,425, in addition to a rest of $6,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the actual capital.

Dr. Wilkins states that the general condition of Bishop Bond has improved to-day. The last bulletin stated that the alarming symptoms of the past week have mostly disappeared. Lung symptoms are still present, but in a less severe form. Although His Lordship is not yet out of danger there is hope from his present satisfactory condition that he will continue to improve.

The prospectus of the International Navigation Co., which proposes to run a line of steamers between Toronto and Rochester and Montreal, in opposition to the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., has been issued. The capital stock is $1,000,000 in shares of $100 each.

Another elevator accident has happened, with probably fatal results. Patrick Fitzpatrick, elevator man in the Imperial building, looked out from his car at 1 o'clock this afternoon, forgetting to stop it. The machine struck his head against the top of the door and he fell out, then fell back into the open passage down to the concrete bottom thirty-five feet below.

AMERICAN NEWS.

TACOMA, June 5.—A. E. Morse, of this city, who recently went to the Hawaiian Islands, is endeavoring to secure for a Tacoma syndicate a large tract of land there, to be used as a coffee plantation. T. W. Harvey, representing the United States, British Columbia and Hawaiian Islands Trading Company, writes from Honolulu, under date of May 24, that he has collected a shipment of Hawaiian fruits and curios for Puget Sound and Vancouver Island ports, and will arrive on the first Canadian Pacific Australian steamship about June 10. By bringing the Hawaiian Island fruit direct to Puget Sound, there is a considerable saving over shipments via San Francisco, and, besides, the fruit will be much fresher and of a uniformly better quality, inasmuch as the best grades will not be sorted out at San Francisco. This will be the first direct shipment of fresh fruits from the Hawaiian Islands to Puget Sound.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A plan has been practically agreed upon for the settlement of the differences between the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Panama railroad. The railroad will charter the three steamships run by the Pacific Mail between New York and Aspinwall, and include them in its Columbian line recently established in opposition to the Pacific Mail. The Pacific Mail will charter the ships of the North American Navigation Co. now running between Panama and San Francisco in connection with the Panama road. Thus the railroad will control the business on the Atlantic, and the Pacific Mail the business on the Pacific. The operating offices of the steamship company will hereafter be in San Francisco. C. P. Huntington will on Monday be elected president of the Pacific Mail Co. in place of Geo. J. Gould. Vice President and General Manager Houston will retire. The salary of his office is $10,000. Mr. Huntington says: "We are going to cut down expenses wherever we can, and try to make some money."

NEW YORK, June 5.—Pacific RR. bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 106 bid; Union sinking funds, 102½ bid; Centrals, 107 bid. Money, on call, 2 to 3 per cent; foreign exchange posted rates stocks, $4.87½ for sixty days, $4 90 on demand. The stock market to-day made very little progress toward reaching higher or lower prices. It opened strong on London buying, and after a long period of stagnation it became somewhat more active on buying by houses with Washington connections. The trading during the day was dominated by the probabilities of an extra session of Congress growing out of to-morrow's meeting of the cabinet. The market was held in check by the bad condition of business affairs at Chicago, where confidence appears to be very disturbed. The sales were only 198,029 shares, of which 13,692 were unlisted.

CHICAGO, Ills., June 6.—At the World's Temperance Congress, which convened today in the Lake Front Art Palace, many famous workers were present, although the actual attendance was less than 500 persons. Archbishop Ireland delivered a powerful address. Dr. Albert G. Lawson, of the National Temperance Society, followed. This afternoon a special reception was given to the delegates from Europe.

CHARLOTTE, N.Y., June 5.—Late advices from the Magdalene Islands bring particulars of the finding of a body there of a young man named Perrier, 18 years old, who disappeared last December. There were marks of violence about the head, and it is supposed he was murdered. Suspicion points to a young man with whom Perrier was last seen, and who it is intended to arrest.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Yesterday the individual exhibits of diamonds made by Queen Victoria and Queen Margherita of Italy were brought to the fair. They have been in the safety deposit vaults on account of their value and the heavy bonds of the exposition for their safety. They were loaded on a truck and under a heavy police guard transported to the grounds. They were received at the administration building by the chief officers with due ceremonies. Then Margherita's exhibit, consisting mostly of rare old laces, was taken to the women's building for exhibition, and Victoria's, consisting chiefly of rare tapestry, to the fine arts building. In each case a bond of $100,000 was given for the safe return of the exhibits.

HELENA, Mont., June 5.—Governor Rickards has forbidden by proclamation the importation of sheep into Montena from Oregon, Nevada, California, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, because of the reported prevalence of scab in the flocks of those States. Sheep from the localities named may be brought into Montana upon the certificate of the State veterinarian or his duly authorized deputy that such sheep have been inspected or have been found to be free from scab or any infectious or contagious disease.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The preservation of the historic land mark, Baranoff castle, which crowns Kailean rock at Sitka, Alaska, has been determined upon by the Government. Secretary Carlisle has approved the appropriation of $12,675 for the purpose of making repairs on this famous structure and the barracks building, and the work will begin at once.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The Weight of Years is Telling—Fears That He is Going.

Liberal Perplexities—The Bill, the Bill, and Nothing but the Bill.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Harold Frederic in his cable to the Times from London says: The reassembling after the holidays of the Commons leaves an extremely grim impression of Mr. Gladstone. For the first time he seems to bow before the impending sickle of Father Time. An old man, always courtesy itself, he appears to have taken on the transfiguration garment. He is as subtle and dexterous as of yore, but is etherealized and deprecatory, rising with warning finger like an ancient sibyl to rebuke his unruly opponents, who shrink as from a ghost and grow silent when he rises in the stormiest moments of the House, and with his weird aspect cows the bitterest of his enemies. But it is a personal feeling and stays no movement of the general obstruction.

Rumor whispers among the Gladstonian disciples that the old man is going, and whenever he arises his enemies treat him as if each speech might be his last, and deferentially listen to the voice that falls now and then but is eked out with gracious gesture. Nobody dreams of complaining that he cannot hear, while the strangers in the gallery look on appalled at the dumb show, and reporters compare notes to collate each syllable. There is a murmuring that Gladstone's speeches get harder and harder to take. With extraordinary tenacity he refuses to allow anyone else to steer the bill, and remains till midnight fighting, fencing and rapiering as if in his prime.

On Thursday he remained after all his colleagues to put through some trivial statute law and revision bill, blocked by the Tories, just to enable a cheap revised volume of the statutes to be published. His Irish sympathies daily find more marked expression, and he turns continuously toward the applauding Irish quarter, as if mutual reparations were being exchanged. The story goes that he fears he will not last to witness the third reading, and regards as a sacred charge the duty of piloting the bill as far as he can during his lifetime. Meanwhile every effort of his genius is smothered by the stupidity of Chairman Mellor, who tolerates bogus speeches and amendments amid Gladstone's visible writhings. The Irish are openly revolting against the speaker's incapacity, but he refuses closure and allows twaddle ad infinitum.

Mr. Gladstone's antique courtliness is averse to adopting guillotine methods, knowing, moreover, that it would afford a pretext to the peers for rejecting the bill, perhaps after his own personal momentum is still forever in Westminster. He talks and thinks of nothing except carrying the bill, wishing chiefly to be remembered in connection with it. Returning home in the small hours of Wednesday morning, after a specially wearying night, he remarked: "I can never go through a hot night in July." His sayings are now being treasured up by his followers, as if his hour were coming. One of them quoted to me is touching enough in remonstrance against factionism: "I hope that the Irish will unite after my death."

These premonitions, however, contrast strangely at times with the supernatural energy and vim of the old man, who blazes like a furnace whenever the Orangemen offer an insult to their countrymen, and springs at them lithe as a panther. The Liberals, however, are balanced and perplexed. Between considerations affecting their leader's age, the chairman's bungling and the Unionist ferocity, they stand meditative and anxious, hoping soon for some issue out of the parliamentary morass.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

ST. CATHARINES, June 5.—The trial of Rev. A. Truax, of Courtland, for preaching doctrines contrary to the Methodist Church, which has occupied considerable time at the sessions of the Niagara Methodist Conference, has been concluded. The charges made against Mr. Truax were sustained by the conference, and he was suspended for one year.

MONTREAL, June 5.—Dr. Wilkins states that the general condition of Bishop Bond is improved to-day. The last bulletin issued stated: "The alarming symtoms of the Bishop's illness of the past week have mostly disappeared. The lung symptoms are still present, but in a less severe form. Although not yet out of danger, there is hope from his present satisfactory condition that he will continue to improve."

THE NEW RAILWAY.

That there is not a great surplus of unskilled labor in Victoria at present, is indicated by the experience of T. W. Peterson, contractor for the Victoria and Sidney railway, who, for a month past, has been carrying on grading operations between Sidney and Saanichton. Mr. Peterson has been engaging all the laborers who have offered themselves, and has now about seventy-five at work. It is his intention to advertise in a few days for the additional two hundred required to complete the work before the wet weather sets in in the fall. There have been a great many applications from persons wishing employment as timekeepers and in similar clerical capacities, but who will not engage in laboring work.

The rails are now on the way out, having been dispatched from the old country in April. The rails and the rolling stock are to be delivered at Sidney, and therefore the construction is going on from that end. It is expected that the work will be finished by October, though the contract time does not expire until December. The line of the road will be a fairly straight one. There will be little rock work, but a good deal of heavily timbered land has to be cleared.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—It seems that while the Czar was in Moscow recently the church of the Chudov monastery, within the kremlin, was plundered of a vast amount of plate and money. The plate had just been used in the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the Czar, and had not yet been returned to the vaults where usually kept. The total loss is estimated at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 roubles. Burglars are supposed to have entered the monastery through the roof. They are believed to have been coached previously by some of the priests. No arrests have been made.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Edwin Booth is now dying. The nurse has called Mr. and Mrs. Cleseman into the sick chamber with other relatives.