

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Balfour's Influence Weakened by the Abandonment of the Education Bill.

Cobdenite Celebration of the Repeal of the Corn Law—Sentiment in England.

LONDON, June 27.—The topic of the week in home politics has been the abandonment of the government's education bill. The measure itself was never liked, and was made more unpopular by the demands of the extreme clericals. This has greatly diminished Mr. Balfour's influence, and rumors are circulated that he may be compelled to retire from the conduct of the government's business in the lower house. The opposition newspapers do not claim credit for defeating the bill, but insist that it is the result of a revolt in the Conservative party; in fact they assert that such a revolt against a parliamentary leader has been unknown since the days of Peel, and they hold that it furnishes clear proof that the English do not intend to allow themselves to be "priest-ridden."

The speaker considers that the government has suffered more shipwreck; that it may remain in office two or three years, but that its prestige is gone.

The Cobdenites to-day have been celebrating the jubilee of the abolition of the Corn laws, by a dinner at Greenwich, at which the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Playfair, Leonard H. Courtney, and Thomas G. Shearman of New York, are among the speakers.

An address was presented yesterday to the father of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, member of parliament for South Wolverhampton, the only survivor of the quartette which carried the measure to a success. On the address is the following curious statement: "England is an exception to the prejudices of the civilized world."

This caused the Globe this afternoon to remark: "Perhaps it is not altogether wonderful that after our failure to convert any of our rivals, the suspicion is beginning to be entertained that the civilized world may, perchance, be right. The suspicion at any rate exists and may develop a force with which statesmen will have to reckon. Only the most rash will now venture to prophesy that in another fifty years England will be a free trade country."

There is no doubt that a substantial anti-free trade feeling has grown up in England of late years. Even the Saturday Review admits that free trade has "only a laudible of celebrants"; adding "while all the world over the dominant tendency is in direct opposition to the doctrine which it was only believed to be established for all time in 1846."

The speaker, while strongly upholding free trade, does not hope that other nations will change speedily, and says: "It is the commercial treaties and arrangements at present occurring in both hemispheres, including the pan-American efforts of the United States which eventually prove the best doors for free exchange." Continuing, the speaker points out that in all protectionist countries, except the United States, the struggle of life is becoming harder and the struggle to obtain an adequate revenue is becoming harder still.

There is a general feeling here that

FILES FROM BULAWAYO

Interesting Extracts From Newspapers Forwarded by a Former Resident of Victoria.

The Only Way to Stop the Rebellion to Severely Punish the Natives.

The Canadian freemen who have been taking part in the tournament here are greatly pleased with the reception which has been given them. At the close of the tournament to-day, they will visit Paris, and will not start for home before taking in the many sights on the continent, which will probably postpone their departure from the other side of the Atlantic to the middle of July.

The funeral of Sir Augustus Harris, lessee of Drury Lane theatre, who died last Tuesday, took place at Brompton cemetery to-day. There was a considerable gathering of notabilities present, and the casket was covered with floral wreaths. Among those tributes was one from the Princes of Wales.

It is reported that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Shah at Teheran. The attempt was unsuccessful, the assassin being arrested on the spot. He proved to be a member of the Bahi Mahomedan sect, and was hanged to the chief command of the forces in Matabeleland, he being the one to crush the rebellion speedily and effectively.

It observes "the present state of affairs is anything but pleasant for the authorities are of the opinion that the forces at their disposal are only strong enough to defend the town, and consequently the whole country is in the hands of the enemy. This compels the inaction of hundreds of people, and business is at a standstill, while the strain upon the health of the women and children of the community by being shut up inside a laager is no small matter, and we hope that as soon as the reinforcements arrive the people will be shown that it is unnecessary to go to the laager every night."

It is added that there will be no permanent security in the country until the bills have been stormed and ransacked for the enemy. Referring to the murders of the whites, it significantly remarks: "Never has there been such a thinning of blood as exists at the present time. The blood of the whites is being aroused, all the deeper passions of the whites, and the Matabele get short shrift if they are at the wrong end of the white man's rifle. A description is given of a skirmish on the 23rd of June, in anticipation of this course will be done during the summer by high officials of the foreign office. The currency issue in the United States, as a political factor, is engaging the particular attention of the Emperor who has been much interested in the recent articles upon the subject which appeared in the American magazines.

A cricket match between the first Shrewsbury eleven and a visiting American team, the Haverford cricket club, was played to-day. The match was finished so far as the decision was concerned, but the match was cut short owing to lack of time. Of the Americans only six went to bat and the score stood when their half of the game was called at 181 for four wickets. Shrewsbury 72 for three wickets.

BROOKS' COMET.

New York, June 29.—A special to the Herald from Paris says:

"The reappearance of Brooks' comet was made the subject of an interview with M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomical authority, at Juvisy. M. Flammarion said:

"The weather in Paris has been unfavorable recently and so the comet has not yet been seen. As soon as the heavens are bright we shall be able to do observations and make drawings and photographs. This comet was calculated to have a period of seven years and 27 days. It passed its perihelion on Sept. 20, 1880, and should have been back again in October. It cannot be seen except with the stronger instruments. It is very far away but it does approach us and the sun and it certainly will give rise to many important observations. A curious fact is that this comet is accompanied by three companions. The four have been seen at once giving the same spectacle as Biel's comet in 1846. The latter is supposed to have broken up into cometic dust and shooting stars. It will be interesting to see if this comet has undergone any changes or shows any curious modifications."

WOMEN LEARN QUICKLY.

(From the London Truth.)

I am more than ever delighted with the pluck and perseverance of our fellow-countrywomen. It seems only yesterday that the cycling craze set in with unexampled severity, and "wabbling" was the rule rather than the exception. Yet in the brief period which has since then elapsed, the fair sex have obtained a proficiency in marked contrast to the labored endeavors of many of our fellow-countrymen. I am reluctantly compelled to admit this on a bicycle, the expressive countenance of an exhibitor an amount of anxiety to which the fair face of a lady rider is a total stranger.

Among the more recent additions to the library of the Legislative Assembly are Mahan's Sea Power in three volumes; Lecky's Democracy, two volumes; four volumes of Japanese Art; the works of Longfellow, Halmer, Whitier, Emerson, Hawthorne and Lowell, in the American Authors' series; Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, four volumes; Light Railways by Mackay; Essays on Taxation, Marven Whitman saved Oregon, a number of the Babington series, Casper Whitney's Barren Lands of Canada, Foster's Constitution, Volume I; McLaren's Banks and Banking, and numerous official publications.

LILLOOET, June 29.—The weather has been very warm for several days, with the river steadily rising.

TRAIL CREEK COUNTRY

The Mining Industry There Certain to Outlive the Present Generation.

Plenty of Ore Awaiting Development—Grades of the Minerals—Comparisons.

(From the Post-Intelligencer.)

C. C. Woodhouse, mining engineer and assayer, of Rossland, in the city, a graduate of the Rautier-Grand, being questioned as to the outlook in Trail Creek and the general prospects, he said:

"The prospects are very good; a mining industry has been inaugurated there that will outlive the present generation. I am witnessing the same scenes that I saw in the early stages of Butte. Rossland will make another Butte. They have the ore at Butte; they have the ore at Rossland. Show the people plenty of ore, and with buoyant hearts and willing hands they will mine it, and gain the precious metals from it. Butte has 8 per cent upper and 2 ounces silver; Rossland has 3 per cent copper and \$20 gold. Butte is seventeen years old, and has 30,000 people; Rossland is two years old and has 5,000 people. Rossland has a greater surface showings than Butte. I do not wish to disparage Butte, nor believe in any mining glory, but will do her honor by comparison. The geological formation of Butte is granite and porphyry veins cutting through it with pyrite strength. The ore is pyrite and chalcocite, iron and copper, disseminated in a quartz matrix. The geological formation of Rossland is hornblende granite; the veins cut through it and westerly, with positive iron and copper. The ore is prebitite and chalcocite, iron mono-sulphide and desulphurized. The ore is easily desulphurized with a mixture now and then of a little just what chemical gold exists is a question of time. It is invisible before smelting, and is admitted that the prepared ore. Being non-desulphurized, the ore is easily desulphurized by washing preparatory to smelting. Much of the ore contains a large excess of iron, making it a very desirable ore for smelting."

"The deepest shaft in Rossland is 500 feet. The veins are so strong and continuous along the surface that mining engineers are willing to make preparations at once to work the mines on a system of plan, by putting down double compartment working shafts, with hoisting machinery, even before prospect work has been done. There are several shafts now being installed. There is also much preparation being made for diamond core drilling on the veins. I am in Seattle for the purpose of having constructed a special boiler for mountain shafts."

"The Columbia and Western railway has lately been constructed from the Heinze smelter at Trail, on the Columbia river, to Rossland, westerly seven miles. D. C. Corbin's Red Mountain shaft, on the Nelson and Fort Rupert railway, to Rossland, a distance of sixteen miles, is under construction. I saw, only a few days ago, 200 men with axes on their shoulders, marching to the scene of action, to clear the timber from the right-of-way."

"The Canadian Pacific has surveyed a line from Robson, on the Columbia river, some thirty miles to Trail, and the Columbia and Western will build from Trail to Seaway, on the Nelson and Fort Rupert, with three railroads a distance of six miles, which will connect the Canadian Pacific system with the American system of railways."

"The Canadian Pacific Company contemplates shortening their road by building through the town of Rossland, where exist exclusive coal fields, through Rossland and on westerly, joining their present route to the Coast, saving a long haul to the west. Steamers are active on the Columbia river, but they cannot take care of the traffic."

"The secret to the future success of Rossland is that the ore is there. The Heinze smelter, of 300 tons capacity, is only able to make a small hole in the output at present, and more smelters must be built. The ore generally is too low grade to admit of long transportation, and should be locally treated."

"Everything offered for sale at Rossland is not a good thing. Intending purchasers must seek reliable dealers or they are liable to make mistakes. I may add that the ore of Rossland are of great specific gravity, being from 4.5 to 5, which requires only from 6.5 to 7.5 feet of ore in place to make a ton."

THE BOERS AS MARKSMEN.

The Boers are probably the most expert rough-and-ready marksmen in the world, according to the Field and Stream. Why they are so is explained by their environment, which necessitates a good deal of hunting for meat. Shooting constantly at ranges unknown to these men to a state of perfection that astonishes those who have seen them shoot.

De Villiers, a vet Boer, and Jacob Cloete, a Cape Colony Africaner, were called a party of hunters from Kimberley, in the diamond fields, out for a week's hunt. Toward evening, after a hot day, when the air was fine and the plain, a bunch of hart-beest antelope were sighted. Jacob and De Villiers dismounted for a long range shot with their Snijver-Enfields.

"What have you got Jake?" asked De Villiers.

"Eight hundred, and I'll draw fine on the right-hand one."

"That's me, but I'll aim a trifle high for the next, for he's a little beyond."

From the knee rest, after a deliberate aim, both fired almost together, and Villiers' buck merely kicked a few times, and the other ran but a few jumps. The first one was shot through the shoulder, and the other through the liver, a foot too far back.

It is not stated whether it was yards or metres that "800" meant, but it does not matter—at 800 feet it would have been a mighty hard shot to make through heated air at a 250 pound animal.

It is stated that any given number of vet Boers (those from the prairies) picked at random can defeat any given number of picked men from the experts of any other land in a contest at unknown long ranges, since they are marvellous judges of distance.

The Montreal firemen's team, which has been in London in attendance upon the firemen's tournament, visited Windsor to-day, and were entertained at the Guildhall by the Mayor, Col. Stevenson, ex-commandant of the Montreal Artillery, accompanied the team and replied to the toast to "the visitors."

CHASING FOR OFFICE.

Amusing Suggestion That Bostock's Money Has Purchased a Cabinet Portfolio for Him.

The Senator's Claim Disputed on the Mainland—Mr. Eberts Appointed Judge.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ORFVA, June 27.—It is reported that to-day's meeting of the council Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., Attorney General of British Columbia, was appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme court bench of that province.

The British Columbia Liberals are already chasing after office in good style, and scores of communications are passing from the Coast towards Mr. Laurier with a view to inducing him to give British Columbia representation in the cabinet. It was admitted that as Col. Prior had a cabinet position with the Conservatives in this respect, Mainland influence is being exerted on behalf of Morrison, but others contend that as Bostock put up the stuff for the different constituencies, the plum should go to him. Senator McKinnley thinks the portfolio should lock his way, and if he cannot get it that his son might do there appears to be some fine old wrangling going on, and before the claims of the rivals are settled there will be many heartburnings.

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BIMETALLISM.

LONDON, June 29.—Day by day the interest of the English bimetallicist in the approaching Democratic convention increases, owing to the stress laid by New York and other correspondents on Mr. Whitney's bimetallic views.

Mr. Balfour, whose bimetallic inclinations are well known, when interviewed, said: "Interesting as the situation appears to me, I feel I must decline to express any views. I conceive it the most prudent course to leave the question of bimetallicism to the American politicians, especially at this time."

It may, however, with safety be asserted that Mr. Balfour agrees with the views on the monetary situation held by the most prominent English bimetallicists, namely, the victory of the silverites in the United States would retard instead of advance the cause of international bimetallicism.

Sir Henry Howarth, vice-president of the bimetallic league, prominent member of parliament and a writer of acknowledged eminence on fiscal sub-

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Passes Committee in the Lords—Pilgrims in England.

Victoria Woodhull's Fourth of July Proposal—Long Session of the Commons.

LONDON, June 30.—Inspired by the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of the John Robinson memorial church, Gainsborough, yesterday, the Chronicle this morning has a long article on the visit to England of the American pilgrims and the influence which the original pilgrims and their descendants have exercised upon American history. The Chronicle article concludes as follows: "It is therefore a source of genuine satisfaction to us in Old England to welcome our pilgrim guests, to forget with them the crimes and follies of the past which separate them from us and to remember the common traditions and common faith which we hope will ever unite in closer bonds people who are made to be helpmates in the great task of human civilization."

The diseases of cattle bill passed its second reading in the Lords to-day. An important conference has been held lately between the officials of the Admiralty and War departments and members of the cabinet, demonstrating that the British government views the present state of the Venezuelan question with the gravest apprehension. So far diplomatic negotiation with the United States government has proceeded without positive rupture, but since the Harrison arrest the tension has increased despite apparent friendliness and Venezuela's subsequent action.

The Field this week publishes a long article commenting on the bicycles manufactured by some of the leading American firms.

Land and Water expresses regret at the fact that the English manufacturers allowed foreign competition to step in, adding: "For weeks past it has been impossible to get a bicycle or even civil treatment from any of the English dealers. Some of the worst trash ever produced was on the market. The Americans have opened a vigorous campaign and one new arrival advertises a consignment of 1,000 machines, and offers to supply anything required within fourteen days and promises there shall be no more waiting for machines to be built. In price and finish the Americans are quite on a par with our best, and in weight they cut us dreadfully."

Mrs. Martin (Victoria Woodhull) has inundated London with invitations to a Fourth of July reception at which the stars and stripes, it is proposed, will be entwined with the Union Jack, but with the royal standard. The Globe commenting upon Mrs. Martin's proposition says: "We understand that the Fourth of July is Independence day, but however independent the Americans may be there is no reason why they should disregard a tradition which makes the royal standard the peculiar badge of royalty."

General Alex. McD. McCook, who was a member of the United States mission at Moscow upon the occasion of the coronation festivities, has called for New York. He has had frequent interviews with Prince Kilkoff, the Russian minister of ways and communications, and it is believed that these interviews relate to the construction of the railroad to Port Arthur, which both Russia and China desire to see constructed under American auspices. Li Hung Chang, while in the United States, will make a careful inspection of the American railway roads to be built across the continent from New York to San Francisco, and Prince Kilkoff will make a similar inspection of the Russian railways on an official journey which he is about to make in Siberia to Vladivostok and thence to China and home via the United States. Prince Kilkoff when a young man studied for several years in a repair shop on one of the American railways.

A prominent member of the cabinet said last night: "Those who think no cause for disagreement exists between this country and the United States live in a 'fool's paradise.'"

Under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Curzon, said in the House of Commons replying to the Duke of Devonshire that he had not heard that the United States had given up the treaty with Madagascar, and he had reason to believe that a communication on the subject had passed between the United States and the French. Great Britain, he added, had not taken concerted action with the United States, as the positions are not identical.

As a result of Saturday's cabinet meeting, the second battalion of King's Royal Rifles, now at Malta, has been ordered to Cape of Good Hope.

The deceased wife's sister bill to-day passed the committee stage in the House of Lords.

The House of Commons sat throughout the night to consider the agricultural land rating bill, destined to lessen the rates of taxation, and was still sitting at 5 o'clock this Tuesday morning.

A despatch from Bulawayo says that a brother of Dr. Jameson has been murdered by the Mashonas.

A Confidence Game....

That's all it is—a "Public Confidence" game. With Public Confidence and Trade Goods on his heels. We gained the confidence of the public many years ago, and we have it still. We are confident. We advertise because we are confident. All do not know our business advantages, nor the pecuniary advantages to be derived from trading with us. We state everything in truth, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the greatest satisfaction in style, quality and price.

Wrinkled Loveliness! Crinkled Prettiness! Puckered Beauty! Knotted Elegance!

Of course every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that it leads up to Crepon. Could any fabric ever prescribed by fashion be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new. Large stock of fancy colored and plain to select from, 20c. to 40c. per yard.

Wash Fabrics. Percales. Teazle Down. Crepe Llamas.

Of course, in white goods we have the very best for the money. Nainsooks and Lawns from 12 1/2 cts., India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Divinity and Swiss from 10 cts. per yard. Fibre Fabric for interlining the best, 15 cts. per yard. Harecloth and imitation Harecloth, at 15c., 25c. and 35c. Crinolines, Wigan lace, Imperials, muslin worth 25c., now 20c., Silkoline 15c. and 20c., Satenees 12 1/2c. and 15c.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & COY.
June 10th, 1896.

Artar Powder, free
any other advertisement.
STANDARD

your native land whose prosperity interests are so remains for me to science with which me, and so to bid times the departing numerous descended and pronounced benediction. Well, rally stands in loco, but in these revol, our wives assume dickerlocker, our air new womanhood er novels, and our referring to us as central chapters, the the past and the have been reversed, who are required to most we dare dea is that they should gentlemen, even in standards of peren me far more than el at your hands, has been inexhaustible. The cheers which on-night will make the resilience to which on the strength of I have still the the ancient past, by blessing and good we can bestow may yours, individually that this influential continue to discharge efficient functions to ge of France and

S FURNACE.
of prospectors and the merits of a new inds of ores and, copper, nickel, refractory and com- designed and con- a prospector, who a furnace, easily mounted, that is complete and set up at any dump that will not other profit and make a one to two tons of (\$125) for such a nelter, knock-down tension when smelt- 10 steel plates with pits, rotary steel with geared pulley fiber water, steam h three graphite handles, six furnace only weighing com- vention the prospector use of one ton of heat by the output very intelligence of, this five feet by eter little smelter, s, but will not pay s, but it will con- beyond redemption with us that the one to the ore. great many of these rs are now being he Western mining entire satisfaction recommendation for as an absolute nector, mine owner, works or mining instructions go with ves mode of treat- es, directions as to ting smelter, fuel, d general smelting of 1-ton capacity osts only \$65 and a number of tools, signed for the poor ly unable to pur- ter outfit. Reac- ers and compound reported on. For address National 5,720 Cliftonham lo, manufacturer, kel, copper, gold, engineers and con- of caloric and orks.

DOMINION DAY.

The Dominion of Canada has entered upon the thirtieth year of its existence. As a nation Canada is, therefore, very young indeed. Yet young as she is she has had her experiences, some of them painful and some of them pleasant—all of them it is to be hoped useful.

Canada has been taking lessons in self-reliance. She has thrown off the leading-strings of Downing street and has learned to walk, in a political sense, alone, and to think for herself. She may have stumbled now and again, and have occasionally made a blunder, but she has picked herself up without help, and she has profited by her mistakes.

AN INTERESTING EXPEDITION.

An interesting expedition is about to start for Behring Sea. It is composed chiefly of men of science, naturalists, and their objects to inquire into the condition of the fur seal, its habits, its way of living, its numbers, and the prospect there is of its existence being continued.

The practical object is, we presume, to collect information on which to base regulations for hunting the seal in the North Pacific and Behring Sea. Both Great Britain and the United States wish to preserve the fur seal. It is feared that if the present methods of hunting and killing them are continued the animal will, within a time easily measurable, be exterminated.

It is not to be supposed that any of the gentlemen forming the present expedition will use methods of obtaining information that are, besides being unfair, in the highest degree unscientific. Yet it is hard to see how even accomplished and able scientists can collect much information that will be of value in a cruise of two or three months, let them be ever so honest and desirous of arriving at sound conclusions.

years. How, for instance, can the scientist tell whether there are more or fewer seals in Behring Sea and on the Islands this year than there were last year. They will have to depend upon the evidence of men who know nothing about science and who have not come to observe scientifically.

MISCHIEVOUS TRIFLING.

The Grit daily cannot resist the temptation of making what it regards as political capital, no matter what the subject under discussion may be or how bad the argument it uses. We said a few days ago, while advocating the construction of a substantial bridge at Point Ellice: "If a good bridge of the proper sort had been built at that point in the first instance, it would be to-day not a mere useless wreck but as good as new, capable of supplying the requirements of the city for many years to come."

LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Dufferin is remembered by Canadians as the most sympathetic and kindly of Governors-General. He had always a pleasant word to say, no matter how unpleasant the circumstances appeared to be. He, by his tact and his good sense, put Canadians in a good humor with themselves and caused them also to think well of their country.

Lord Dufferin always had a power of sympathy, a power of interesting himself in what interested other people, and a power of showing to others the interest he felt in them and their affairs. This true kindness of nature went far and carried him far. His generosity comes out in his acknowledgment of the services of others. He tells his audience at the banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce that he is almost ashamed to think how frequently he has had the credit which belongs to other men.

Beautiful Materials For Summer—Popular Shades in Gloves and Parasols. Mohair in all forms is having a great success. Tulle, which is light and at the same time elegant, has lost none of its vogue, while crepe de chine composes some exquisite summer costumes.



RECEPTION GOWN. Goods are preferred. Serge, and particularly mohair, is very appropriately used for this purpose, and mixed goods are also employed.

Parasols in moire française or plain silk, of green, mauve and glauc tones, are much carried. The handles are entirely of the same color and are adorned with interesting incrustations of silver. White gloves, either of suede or kid, continue in fashionable favor, although they are the least becoming of any. Lemon and gray are also worn. Tan shades, which are always pretty, are less seen, although they will never quite disappear.

Hats and bonnets entirely of tulle are a feature of the season. They are trimmed with flowers, plumes and lace, besides rosettes and puffings of the tulle itself. The illustration shows a reception gown having a skirt of tulle green crepe de chine over a taffeta lining of the same shade.



over bright silk linings, applications of lace, beads and embroidery and innumerable constructions, more or less complicated, in plaited or ruffled gauze and chiffon. The collars of capes match them in extravagance. The larger number of these on fine capes are lined with an application of white gauze.

Dyer—What is your business, may I ask? Boorish Stranger—I'm a gentleman, sir. That's my business. Dyer—Ah! You have failed, I see.—Truth.

SPORTING MISCELLANY. The trials of starting machines on the running turf have up to date been far from satisfactory. The horse Symbolizer, 2:11, has lately become the property of F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I.

THE HANDICAP WINNER. The Brave Little Sir Walter Earned His Victory Well. It will be a long time before those who watched the work of Sir Walter and his gallant rider, Fred Tarral, will forget the tenth running of the Brooklyn Handicap.

A Brilliant Young Chess Player. Walter S. Franklin, the young man who carried off the honors of the chess tourney which came to an end recently in San Francisco, fought a long fight and earned his victory well.



White—15 (king), 30, 32. Black—11 (king), 18, 21 (king), 23, 28. White to play and draw. Chess Problem No. 376.

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Have YOU Used Reindeer Brand Evaporated Cream? FOR PICNICS, SPORTSMEN OR HOME USE. THIS CREAM IS UNSURPASSED. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

STYLISH HATS 10 Cases Just Opened. STRAWS 50c. EACH. SEE THEM. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

"MASSEY-HARRIS" BICYCLES. Having been appointed Sole Agents for British Columbia for this Wheel, we invite intending purchasers to call and examine them.

FOR A GOOD BREAKFAST YANKEE ROLLED OATS OR OATMEAL. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. HUDSON'S BAY CO. WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

HAIR! HAIR! PROF. DORENWEND IS COMING. It is contrary to nature that the head should be bald. Let that be fully understood. It is not a fact that many ladies and gentlemen do not wear artificial hair for no other reason than prejudice.

THE PU Tremendous Cyclone—Substant Marvellous Exp Phenomenon Disagree [From the St. The name "to cyclone" applied to these v diameter of f which sweep up and the Mexican are days in pas Under another r well known in the coasts of the among the myr but in each case the storm is the imaginary pivot at the centre, jus genuine Kansas structive, because course is over the land. Diminish the Atlantic cyclone yards, continue th tensify the destr the whirling wi point of the comp let the vortex be thing and the ty increased, and a t That is, the scient but the people made up their mi and in languag person still livi clone it is and cyo tinue. Within a yards broad and of there is shown a Indian hurricane. The tremendous the wind during exceeds that of which we are ac such as to cause in the beholders. T person still livi member the tornad little more than Standing on the the town was a tached to a train of The train was o nearly twelve fee wind struck the turned it over tw the bottom of th doze of the whea treated. When the story Louis it was univer the early visitors a asseverations of it thousands of peopl see the detailed en struse calculations made by matema termine what must per square inch of blow a forty-ton fig the rows of figur daunt all but the ext tented themselves wrier at the spec of the detailed en in half a dozen dif then, but the wond same as at first. Even greater astor at the thercemont the cyclone land constructed specially, sisting such a str steel bridge, the acti structure is taken in other problems, but all calculations an other day in Sierra of a bridge suppoed structed were warpe all semblance to th and phenomena of have occurred two Kansas and once e Nebraska. The giar arm of nighty grasp steel seems n The effects of th houses, some of generalization. S ings are torn uterly fragments distribut render collection and possibl; some of the remaining unused, the wall showed neit In another the porch wascut away as neat an ace, a queer contr the third case, wher stroyed and the por tact. In Nebraska th an eight-room hous the first was left, so given to the buildi moral of the upper on the mantelpiec and continued to tick by the wind in a K double house, with stood facing the dir the cyclone was a the storm was seen refuge in the cave, at the fall of the home was heard and they that the house was g they were surpris standing as before, paralyzed with aston nerves in every shad furthest from the d came, had been blow tables, dishes and all been carried off and and no other damage other part of the bui It is noted as one o sults of the Sherman

Used Brand Cream?

CREAM IS UNSUR-

10 Cases Just Opened

THEM CO., Johnson Street.

British Colum- purchasers have and most in- best mat- second to none y have secured identical with

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WIND

NG.

to, has for thirty ds. Thousands United States are article is more be- tect that the hair

and Gents' S, Switches, e pleased, Cast

charming effects, sday, Thursday, AFTER.



THE FUNNEL CLOUD.

Tremendous Force Exercised by the Cyclone—How it Deals With Substantial Structures.

Marvellous Experiences—Some of the Phenomena—Incredible and Disagreeable Features.

[From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

The name "cyclone" is properly applied to those vast circular storms, with a diameter of from 10 to 1,000 miles, which sweep up from the South Atlantic and the Mexican Gulf, and sometimes are days in passing over a given spot. Under another name they are equally well known in the Indian ocean, along the coasts of the Indian Peninsula, and among the myriad islands of Oceania, but in each case the general character of the storm is the same; it is atmospheric imaginary pivot with an upward suction at the centre, just as in the case of a genuine Kansas storm, and only less destructive, because the great part of its course is over the sea instead of over the land.

Diminish the diameter of the great Atlantic cyclone from 1,000 miles to 100 yards, continue the whirling motion, intensify the destructiveness by making the whirling wind blow from every point of the compass within ten seconds, let the vortex be reduced to almost nothing and the upward suction be greatly increased, and a tornado is the result. That is, the scientists call it a tornado, but the people of this country have made up their minds to call it a cyclone, and in language popular usage determines the application of a word; so cyclone it is and cyclone it is likely to continue. Within a tract from 100 to 200 yards broad and of indeterminate length there is shown all the fury of a West Indian hurricane.

The tremendous force exercised by the wind during a land cyclone greatly exceeds that of any other agent with which we are acquainted, and is often such as to cause intense terror to the beholders. There are hundreds of persons still living in this city who remember the tornado in East St. Louis a little more than twenty years ago. Standing on the tracks in the heart of the town was a cyclone, and it was attached to a train of loaded wheat cars. The train was on an embankment nearly twelve feet in height. The wind struck the locomotive, lifted it, turned it over and it reached the bottom of the embankment. A dozen of the wheat cars were similarly treated.

When the story was first told in St. Louis it was universally discredited, but the early visitors stuck stoutly to their asseverations of its truth, and finally thousands of people crossed the river to see the derailed engine and train. Abstruse calculations were, at the time, made by mathematical experts to determine what must have been the force per square inch of a wind that could blow a forty-ton engine off the track, but the rows of figures were so long as to daunt all but the expert, and most contented themselves with open-mouthed wonder at the spectacle. The miracle of the derailed engine has been repeated in half a dozen different localities since then, but the wonder has remained the same as at first.

Even greater astonishment is created at the unmerciful manner in which the cyclone laundries structures that are constructed specially with a view to resisting such a strain. In building a steel bridge, the action of wind on the structure is taken into account with the other problems, but the cyclone defies all calculations and calculators. The day in Sherman the steel girders of a bridge supposed to be strong and constructed were warped and twisted out of all semblance to their original shape, and phenomena of a similar character have occurred two or three times in Kansas and once each in Missouri and Nebraska. The giant of the wind has an arm of mighty power, and in his grasp steel seems no stronger than straw.

The effects of the cyclonic wind on houses are so diverse as to defy attempts at generalization. Sometimes the buildings are torn utterly to pieces and the fragments distributed so widely as to render collection and identification impossible; sometimes they are simply overturned and left otherwise undamaged. Occasionally the roof is taken off and torn to pieces, while the house is left on one occasion the roof of an eight-room house was lifted bodily, carried 200 yards into a grove, where it seemed impossible that it could have passed between the trees, and left lying flat, but upside down, in a vacant spot just large enough to receive it. Occasionally the side of a house is carried away and converted into kindling wood, while the rest of the edifice is left quite uninjured.

In one instance, in Iowa, half the house was shattered to bits, while the other half and the hall were left quite untouched, even the carpet on the hall remaining unsoiled, and the paper on the wall showed neither spot nor scratch. In another the porch of a Kansas house was cut away as neatly as though with an axe, a queer contrast being seen in the third case, where the house was destroyed and the porch left standing intact. In Nebraska the second storey of an eight-room house was taken off and the first was left, so little shock being given to the building by the violent removal of the upper half that the clocks on the mantelpiece were not disturbed, and continued to tick as usual.

A still more curious freak was played by the wind in a Kansas dwelling. A double house, with a hall in the middle, stood facing the sea, from which the cyclone was approaching. When the storm was seen the residents took refuge in the cave, and listened to hear the fall of their home. A terrible crash was heard and they, of course, supposed that the house was gone. On emerging they were surprised to see the house standing as before, but were almost paralyzed with astonishment to find the northeast wall of the dining room, the furthest from the direction the storm came, had been blown out, the furniture, tables, dishes and all other contents had been carried off and crushed to atoms, and no other damage had resulted to any other part of the building.

It is noted as one of the strangest records of the Sherman cyclone the other

day that although when the storm burst all its victims were fully clad, the tempest coming about 5 in the afternoon, the bodies of the dead were often naked, and from nearly every corpse the shoes had been removed. A similar phenomenon has frequently been observed in connection with these fearful storms. Generally the shoes disappear, being torn to fragments so as not to be recognizable as footwear, or carried off to considerable distances, and dropped in places where, if found at all, they excite little comment. In several instances, however, the shoes have been found close to the bodies of the dead.

Some years ago a shoe was taken from the ruins caused by a Kansas cyclone, and its condition caused no little wonder. It had been ripped from the foot of a man who was killed. The strings were gone, and the upper portions, from ankle to sole, were cut into tolerably regular strips from a quarter to half an inch in width. The sole seemed at first intact, but a closer examination showed that this portion was pierced by a number of small round holes. They were the holes made where the metal nails or tacks had been. The latter had disappeared, melted by the electricity. Metal objects on the bodies of persons killed are frequently thus treated. The soles of shoes of women become drops of iron; the knives of men, bunches of keys carried in the pockets, are fused into a solid mass. Watches and watch chains are often similarly treated.

In two or three cases in Southern Kansas the watch of a victim was not sufficiently melted to lose its original form and could still be recognized. Sometimes these remarkable effects are produced without visible injury to the body or to the clothing that remains on it, and are quite unexplainable with our present knowledge. When the clothing is removed it is generally not found, being probably rent into indistinguishable rags, but when it is or portions of it are left, the wind treats it in the most whimsical manner. In Iowa, in 1885, all the clothing but a torn garment remaining almost intact; in Kansas a body was stripped of all save a collar and cravat.

One of the queerest pranks ever played by a cyclone wind was in a country village near Abilene, Kan., in 1876. As sometimes happens in country places, the principal feature of the village was a store, containing almost everything that the varied wants of a country community could demand. In front was a certain door, with a large show window on each side. Along the walls were rows of shelves, containing dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, tinware, cutlery, hardware, canned goods and a hundred other things, while boxes, sashes, buckets, harness, chains and similar goods hung from the ceiling by hooks driven into the joists for the purpose.

Down the centre of the store, with an aisle on either side, ran a showcase, wherein were displayed that exceeding class of goods generally known as "notions," hooks and eyes, needles and pins, ink, pens, paper and envelopes, fancy buckles and the like. At the end of this showcase, furthest from the front door, was the post office of the neighborhood, a small inclosed space of about five feet square, with two or three dozen pigeonholes for letters and papers, a stool for the postmaster, who was also the proprietor of the store, and a small safe, where he kept his cash, stamps, and books. Above the store was a suite of rooms, where the proprietor and his family lived.

One dull, hot afternoon in July, the store was occupied only by the owner and one customer, who, having made his purchases, was at the little window of the postoffice waiting for his mail, while the postmaster was looking over the letter-just at this juncture a cyclone storm struck the town and demolished the houses immediately in front and directly across the road from the store, which led towards the southwest, the direction from which these storms always come. The postmaster and his customer realized their danger, but before either had time to move the funnel-shaped destroyer struck the store.

The show window to the south was broken in, the wind carried off the goods on the southern shelves, swept them over to the northern side, after carrying them completely round the further end of the room, from the front door, and finally deposited a large quantity of them and those on the northern shelves in the road outside, driving them by main force through the northern show window. The show case in the centre was undisturbed, the postmaster was unharmed, although frightened almost to death, while the customer was killed. No damage was done to the second storey or to the roof, save the removal of a few shingles, though a little further on the same storm demolished three or four houses a moment later.

Picking chickens may seem to be a small business for an able-bodied, full-blooded man, but it is a business that does it well; as a rule, the bodies of the fowl caught in its grasp are completely stripped. Chickens are not the only sufferers, however, for rabbits and cats caught in the whirling eddies are denuded of their fur, and completely as the fowls of their feathers. They are not skinned, but stripped, the agency being probably the same and the action identical with the bodies of men. In almost every case the animals are killed, though here and there, after a cyclone, a half-naked chicken or badly sprung and worse scared cat may be seen in a state of bewilderment as to what has happened.

Wherever a cyclone passes over a spot the water in the wells and cisterns is sucked out and disappears. The same phenomenon occurs in the case of streams, which are drained to such an extent that they sometimes fail to run for many minutes after the storm has passed. The water of ponds is carried away, and the beds of creeks and small streams become visible. Instances have been known of the water being drawn from buckets, piteers and other receptacles, while these were left undisturbed and in one case a boy was churning in the yard and fled at the approach of the cloud. On returning it was found that the cover of the churn, the dasher and the butter milk had all vanished, while the churn, to the boy's great disappointment, was left standing exactly as before.

One of the most disagreeable features of the cyclone is the amount of mud, sand and small stones it carries, and with such force are these borne along that they are driven into the flesh, where they form festering sores very stubborn and difficult to treat or cure.

In many instances fragments of planks or boards have been driven points first, and remain there as securely as though morticed into the wood, such is the terrible strength of the wind. Able to demolish the strongest structures, the cyclone leaves the ruins of a stone flour mill in condition such that the four walls were blown outward by explosion, and yet passes over a baby sleeping in its cradle, amid the remains of the parents' home. It has been known to carry away a stove and leave the flowers on the mantelpiece above it; to pass over a frame shanty and demolish a brick factory building; to carry away the bedding and leave the bedstead to dismember a human being and drop the body in one place and carry the head a mile further.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, June 29.—While running at a high rate of speed, a Grand Trunk East bound mail train was derailed by a regular train from the west, and the passengers but none was injured, though the four walls were blown outward by explosion, and yet passes over a baby sleeping in its cradle, amid the remains of the parents' home. It has been known to carry away a stove and leave the flowers on the mantelpiece above it; to pass over a frame shanty and demolish a brick factory building; to carry away the bedding and leave the bedstead to dismember a human being and drop the body in one place and carry the head a mile further.

TORONTO, June 29.—The youngest member of the new House of Commons will probably be Barrister Logan, who was elected in Cumberland. He is 27 years of age and a graduate of Dalhousie University.

TORONTO, June 29.—Samuel Curran, cigar maker, of Binghamton, N. Y., and formerly of this city, was killed at Beach Crossing on the Grand Trunk railway. He was 50 years of age.

ST. JOHN, June 29.—The funeral of the late Sir Leonard Tilley took place on Saturday and was attended largely. At the funeral passed through the streets the stores were closed.

WINNIPEG, June 29.—The full court of Manitoba to-day quashed the early closing law for the city of Winnipeg, under which grocery stores are closed at 6:30 each night during certain months of the year. Mr. Cloutier, one of the grocers, was the appellant. The court allowed the appeal, but without costs, and the conviction was quashed. The court held that the by-law was objectionable as being a restraint upon trade.

NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John, Nfld., June 29.—(Special.)

The sealing steamer Iceland was beached at Harbor Grace on Saturday night to prevent her being burnt to the water's edge. She was insured for \$40,000, which is ample to cover losses.

Forest fires here have ravaged Botwoodville and Pileys island, destroyed twenty homes at the former and thirty-five at the latter place, including the court house, Methodist church and the Pyrites mines.

NORTHWEST REBELLION.

TORONTO, June 29.—A monument in honor of the volunteers who fell in the Northwest rebellion was unveiled on Saturday in the presence of about 2,000 citizens. The statue were drawn up foot guards and dragoons, with other detachments of Toronto's three volunteer regiments.

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TORONTO, June 30.—(Special.)—The various societies here have appointed Archbishop Walsh, Sir Frank Smith, Eugene Ryan and Thomas Long and Rev. Father Ryan as delegates to the Irish National Convention to be held in Dublin in September.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMERCIAL CO.

LONDON, June 26.—The resignations of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Bert and Dr. Ruthven Harris have been accepted by the South African Commercial Company. The Transvaal and the franchise should see in this acceptance a demonstration of British friendly sentiment.

BOOK REVIEW.

A Daughter of Humanity, by Edgar Maurice Smith; paper, 8vo, 50 cents. Boston, Arena Publishing Company.

A novel that is written for the moral and the literary, and which obtains the reward of literary success, and which are usually on a par with the old-fashioned dissertations in dialogue form, serving a temporary purpose only. "A Daughter of Humanity" at all events is not written for the purpose of a revelation of methods adopted by large, fashionable and "respectable" firms in their business. As all know, in such cities as New York, there is an army of young women, with their employment, and keen competition has caused all classes of merchants and business men to utilize their labor as far as possible, more especially in the retail department of retail stores. Wages are paid barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and in the effort to keep up appearances necessary to employment in these stores the temptation to earn money by questionable means is very great. This book is an exposure of the system connived at by employers, by which young girls are lured to vice and degradation. The more attractive the young woman the greater is the danger of her employment under such circumstances.

The heroine of the book is a rich, gifted, beautiful and philanthropic heiress of Boston, who, having had her attention directed to a painful instance of the evils of the system, disguises herself and obtains employment in a fashionable establishment in New York. The author tells her experience in a plain, outspoken manner, which is calculated to shock some of his readers. Many will question the usefulness and expediency of such stories, but if the evils exist as they are represented the methods of the author are scarcely require justification. He is undoubtedly right in his object, and to do so. Apart, however, from the purpose of the book there is nothing in it worthy of special notice. It is fairly well written and the incidents are clearly and simply told. One, who has been in sympathy with the object, the author has in view to feel interested in it.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 30 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blow-off with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. Relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, and all other diseases of the Throat, Tonsils and Nasal Passages. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

JAPAN COAST SEALING.

A Fair Average Catch—Vessels En Route to Other Hunting Grounds.

Particulars of the Loss of the "Katherine" Received—Mutinuous Sealers.

Sealing on the coast of Japan is now over for this year and the greater number, if not all, the home fleet, are believed to be heading either for the Copper island or for Behring sea. Captain Fulton, of the lost sealer Katherine, who arrived home yesterday on the steamship Empress of China, gave it as his opinion that seals would be found to be more plentiful than last year and though the weather was much rougher the average catch would, he thought, be much better this year than last. The Mary Taylor, which arrived at Hakodate on the 7th inst., reported having taken 361 skins and announced the following catches up to the first of the month: Anaconda, 86; Viva, 506; Alton, 440; Almsworth, 540; Golden Fleece, 500; Pioneer, 540; E. B. Marvin, 700; Triumph, 461; Allie I. Algar, 602; and Josephine 60. On the day the Mary Taylor arrived the morning's catch was 560 skins. She had spoken to the schooner Donald, which reported the capturing of one of her boats while at the side of the schooner, and the drowning of two men who were in the boat. She reported having spoken to the following schooners on May 18: E. B. Marvin, 850 skins; C. G. Cox, 860; Florence M. Smith, 430; St. Lawrence, 260; and Aurora, 250. The Ocean Belle arrived at Hakodate on the morning of the 18th with 583 skins, and the Ida Etta arrived the same day with 642 skins. During a gale on the 9th of June the Ocean Belle carried away her foremast thirty feet above the mainmast and the boats were again just as soon as repairs are finished. Speaking of his own returns, Captain Fulton stated that his crew are all in Hakodate, where many of them are remaining. The Katherine, he says, foundered at sea after springing a leak in a stiff breeze. She was at the time about 90 miles south of Akashi, and although the pumps were at once manned the water steadily gained. The vessel was headed for the shore but did not make much headway in the light winds and calms which followed the gale. The next night there was four feet of water in the hold and the boats were then launched and provisioned. The crew stood by the vessel until 4 a.m. on the 11th instant, when she sank. The crew saved their effects and the guns, but the skins (208) went down with the vessel. After leaving the vessel the boats made for the shore, then about 25 miles away, and landed in Kushiro at 4 p.m. the same day, just commencing in a Hakodate. A Japanese exchange says five men belonging to the schooner Jane Grey were landed there early this month by the captain of the vessel. There had been a mutiny on board and the captain put these men on shore, not deeming it safe to keep them on board any longer. Three men belonging to the British schooner Arietis, who were lost from their vessel on the 4th of Cape Verino, arrived here to-day. Their schooner had nine hundred skins on the 4th. Seven members of the crew of the schooner Florence M. Smith were charged in a Hakodate court with refusing duty on the 6th inst. Some had been in irons and were sentenced to light terms of imprisonment.

On the night of June 4 while Milton F. Scott, a hunter belonging to the American schooner Louisa, D., with several of his shipmates was in a Japanese saloon at Hakodate they were set upon by a lot of Japanese rowdies and during the struggle knives were drawn by the Japanese. To defend the Louisa and his companions, Scott drew a revolver and tried to scare the crowd off but without success. Accidentally the weapon was discharged and the bullet, striking a man glanced at struck a Japanese in the stomach. Although the Japanese is not considered serious the Japanese have had Scott arrested and he has been sent to Yokohama for trial.

BATTLE OF FIRKET.

Recent English papers contain the following extended account of the battle of Firket, fought between the Egyptian troops and the Dervishes:

FIRKET, June 8.—The Sirdar slept last night in a small village two miles south of Firket. A portion of the troops, consisting of artillery and infantry, have gone forward. Major Burn-Murdoch, with the cavalry, is continuing his pursuit of the enemy, accompanied by the 12th Soudanese Battalion mounted on camels.

This morning I rode over the field of battle and examined the different points where the combat was hottest. When the attacking force debouched on to the plain where Firket is situated, the Second Brigade was formed up with its left flank touching the foot of Firket mountain, while the third advanced to the middle of the valley, and the first moved forward to the river bank. The Third Brigade, originally intended as a reserve, came into action almost immediately on occupying the centre.

DERVISHES FOUGHT DOGGEDLY

at every point where it was possible to make a stand along the line of small hills, where they first came into contact with the Second Brigade, and only retired when the Egyptian line had advanced to within a hundred yards. The number of bodies found lying here testified to the courage of the enemy as well as to the terrific fire which was poured into them. In one small spot over thirty bodies were counted all lying in close proximity. It was a little beyond this that the Emir Hamud, the dervish commander, was killed. The enemy was quick to take advantage of the conformation of the ground wherever possible, and innumerable cases of individual bravery on their part are narrated. One dervish, who sat behind a small rock, continued to fire after both

his legs had been smashed by bullets, and refused to surrender. Most of the enemy belonged to the Bagura tribe, and Slatin Pasha says they formed the flower of the Kalifa's Dongola army.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

On the river side, where the right flank was engaged, similar signs are to be witnessed of the tremendous homage displayed by the dervishes. Here the enemy engaged the First Brigade, which comprised the Third and Fourth Egyptian battalions, who yesterday secured for themselves a reputation for pluck, coolness and steadiness in difficult circumstances. The dervishes were hidden in thick mimosa scrub on the river bank, where they could run by concealed paths from cover to cover. Others fired from huts, offering a desperate resistance. In one instance about eighty dervishes occupied a mud house, whence they raked up a galling fire. Our men boldly rushed upon the infuriating rifles through the walls, fired inside the house. During a pause in the combat the defenders were summoned to surrender, but they refused. Every man inside was killed.

GOOD ARTILLERY WORK.

As soon as the river bank was cleared the heights on the left flank were secured, and the force proceeded forward towards the village of Firket, which contains about a thousand huts. Little resistance was here offered, only a few independent shots being fired, and gradually the left flank was moving round to the south of the village, camped in the neighbourhood. A number of dervishes tried to escape to the island in the river, but they were followed by the 9th Soudanese, and surrendered. The artillery throughout the engagement worked admirably and inflicted great loss. There was little opportunity to use the Maxim battery to full advantage, since the enemy seldom collected in masses, but on one occasion a discharge knocked over seven or eight horsemen at long range.

A PERFECT SYSTEM.

Osman Azrak has not yet been found. A search party was occupied for some time searching the island where it was believed that he had taken refuge, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had escaped to the west bank. It is probable, however, that he has succumbed here to his wounds, which, according to the statements of the prisoners, are very serious. "Prisoners who have been examined during the course of the day on which the Egyptian force left Akasheh, the dervish campmen made a reconnaissance to the north. They approached Wun, two miles off Akasheh, but found no signs of activity on the part of the troops there. This account in some measure for the want of precautions on the part of the enemy. The night march was admirably carried out, but absolute silence and order being maintained, notwithstanding the difficult nature of the ground.

EYES ON WASHINGTON.

Discrimination Against British Goods May Soon Form Part of the Liberal Programme.

Light on the Action of Quebec—Knighthood for the New Premier.

TORONTO, June 30.—The World's Montreal correspondent says he learns upon excellent authority that Lord Aberdeen lost no time, as soon as it became known that Laurier had carried the country, in recommending the Liberal leader to Her Majesty for knighthood, and that it is the impression in vice-regal circles that when the new Canadian prime minister takes his place at the Speaker's right in the House of Commons he will do so under the title of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

MONTREAL, June 30.—Your correspondent is informed by a gentleman high up in ecclesiastical circles that at the meeting of prelates where the recent mandement was decided upon and drafted there were two bishops favorable to Laurier's advent to power. These bishops resisted Mr. Lafleche and others who wished to tell the faithful plainly that the government candidates should be supported and others, and a compromise was decided upon which resulted in a manifesto that was neither fish, fowl nor good red herring. The correspondent adds that three days before the meeting the editor of La Patrie alluded to 'the' remedial bill instead of 'a' remedial bill we would not have carried a dozen seats in the entire province.

The Star's London cable says: "I learn from sources in close touch with Hon. Wilfrid Laurier that despite Mr. Laurier's tentative acceptance of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's zollverein proposal, the first act of the new Canadian Liberal ministry will be to send a commission to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. The Laurier government will also strongly petition the home government for permission to appoint a Canadian agent at Washington. It is suggested that if Sir Donald Smith does not desire to retain the high commissionership Sir Richard Cartwright may not take it but be sent to Washington as Canadian agent. In this case the question of discrimination against British goods imported into Canada may then assume an acute form.

Brown, June 30.—Sir Oliver Mowat left for Montreal this morning. He will attend a conference with Laurier and prospective members of his cabinet. The Mail, at the close of a column editorial headed, "The Mercier Faction on Top," says: "Mr. Laurier has struggled hard and long to bring the Mercierites to the front and give them power and authority in Canada and make them masters of the situation. He has succeeded in the federal arena. He and Sir Oliver Mowat, through the union of Dominion and local Liberals, have practically placed our provincial government at their feet. At such a time it is a criminal attack upon Ontario's interests to cry peace. We are brought face to face with danger; it must and shall be met."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are pure, reliable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? They have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE WORLD OVER.

Sentence of a Panama Canal Defaulter—Appointment of a Governor of Crete.

Animated Debate on Agricultural Rating Bill—World's W. C. T. U. to Meet in Montreal.

LONDON, June 30.—Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and the late Baron von Reinsch in the frauds on the Panama Canal Company, has been sentenced to six years at hard labor.

George Berovitch, Prince of Samos, has been appointed governor of Crete in succession to the Mussallan governor, Abdullah Pasha.

The Cretan assembly did not meet yesterday in accordance with their threats to refuse to assemble in response to the call of the Turkish authorities, unless the powers should guarantee them freedom arrest and insure them liberty of speech. The inhabitants of the province of Kissaama have commenced to elect delegates to a projected revolutionary assembly.

The House of Commons sat throughout Monday night debating the agricultural land rating bill, intended to lessen taxation on agricultural land. After midnight the excitement increased and the different clauses were carried under the closure rule. The bill was finally reported to the house at 8 o'clock this morning and the third reading fixed for Wednesday.

A statue to Li Hung Chang was unveiled on Sunday at the Villa Huegel, Essen, Germany, belonging to Herr Krupp, who made a speech, dwelling upon the cordial relations existing between Germany and China. Li Hung Chang afterwards inspected the great famous Essen works.

Miss Francis E. Willard states that the World's W.C.T.U., of which she is president, will meet in Montreal, Canada, either next spring or next autumn. The Emperor of Russia received Prince Ludwig, heir apparent to the throne of Bavaria. Prince Henry of Prussia was present, and mutual explanations were made concerning the unpleasant incident which occurred at the Moscow banquet on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar, when Prince Ludwig resented the chairman's allusion to himself and his fellow South German Princes and the members of Prince Henry's suit, and declared himself an independent Bavarian prince and ally, not a vassal of the German Empire. It is understood that complete harmony was restored at to-day's meeting.

A DYNAMITE CAMPAIGN.

Cuban Insurgents Threaten to Proceed to the Extremity to Drive Spain Off the Island.

HAVANA, June 30.—The revolutionists have formally served notice on the people of Havana that plans have been completed and will be carried into execution this summer to wipe out every vestige of the city by means of dynamite, if it be necessary to go to that extreme to drive Spain off the island. Copies of a circular conveying this announcement have been left at the homes of well-to-do families of Havana. It is entitled "Dynamite Circular to Cuban Families," and reads as follows: "The summer campaign is to be supported in large towns by the revolutionists residing therein, and to this end terrible means must be resorted to, the employment of dynamite. The inhabitants of Havana are fully aware that the announcement of this plan is no vain threat, as the plans agreed upon for the explosion have already begun to materialize. The edifices which have been blown up have already been selected, and one after another shall fall. The revolutionist party cannot retrace its steps, and if it is necessary to totally destroy the city of Havana, the purpose of expelling Spain, it shall be destroyed. Therefore our compatriots' families must become fully aware as to the importance of hurriedly abandoning the country, and to those who cannot, we charge them to be ever on their guard and employ the constant and indefatigable vigilance proper to those who find themselves next to a mine loaded to the utmost."

THE DAY'S FATALITIES.

TORONTO, June 30.—The fatalities reported to-day are: John Kerry, senior partner of the old-established wholesale drug firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, sudden death; J. L. Wilson, postmaster, Wilsoncroft, Ont., paralysis; Mrs. Finkelnstein, aged 80, committed suicide at Berlin, Ont.; Mrs. Joseph Bordinan is dead at Neil Roche's, age of 102; Edie Breasport, a boy, was drowned at Dresden; Bella Brown, a young girl, shot herself at Brockville; and Albert Harvey, a young man, died mysteriously at Rossau, Ont.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from 3 to 6 nights; this application brings relief and comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The Garrison Artillery Rifle Association met last night, Major Williams in the chair, to discuss the intentions of the Council of the B.C.R.A. relative to the annual rifle meeting. A resolution was passed protesting against that meeting being held elsewhere than at Grandstream. Another resolution was passed in favor of an extraordinary meeting of the members of the B.C.R.A., to be held at Victoria not later than July 7, to protest against the action of the President in calling a meeting of the Council to be held at Vancouver on the 1st of July. The ground of protest is that whereas ten days' notice is provided for in the by-laws, it is claimed that the notice actually given was shorter.

MYSTERIOUS WRECK.

An Unknown Vessel Discovered Off the Cape by H. M. S. "Comus."

The Warship Carries Away Her Jib-boom—Awd by the "Quadra."

Ten days from San Francisco to Esquimaux is an uncommonly long passage for a steam vessel, but such was the time occupied by H.M.S. Comus on her trip, which was completed on Sunday morning.

On Sunday afternoon the funeral of the late John Ede took place, Rev. J. F. Betts officiating at the house, and the I.O.O.F. burial ritual being read at the grave by Past Grand Partridge and Graham.

Ice cream socials are now the order of the day. Last evening there were half a dozen of varying degrees of importance, that of the ladies of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, and that arranged by the congregation of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, being the most numerous attended.

An accident occurred just after the Comus' arrival, a marine named M. Callaghan having one finger tip on his right hand cut off.

As will be remembered the Comus had not much more than arrived at this station from England when she was dispatched South under sealed orders.

These articles which formed the contents of a couple of boxes broken by falling from the slings as part of the Warrimoo's cargo was being shifted at Honolulu on her outward trip, did not hail from Victoria.

There was a well attended meeting of the Natural History Society last evening, at which there were several additions to the membership.

Between thirty and forty girls and boys, between five and fifteen years of age, forming the Juvenile Opera Co., and effectively costumed and trained with Mrs. Lang's well known skill, gave the first production of "Olivette" in aid of Victoria Company No. 2, Boys' Brigade, in the Victoria last evening.

The following are the passengers on the steamer Umatilla, due this evening from San Francisco: Mrs. H. J. Scott and two children, S. C. Maynard, Mrs. Luck, Walter H. Scott, Jr., Mrs. Butcher, Miss Nelson, W. P. Neilson, Mrs. Mary H. Bennett, Miss J. Grey, Mrs. J. Ray, Miss Connelly, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Turner, A. Grumm, C. E. King and wife, H. Wicker, J. S. Yates and wife, Miss Smith, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. L. R. McInnes, L. E. Gallagher, Thomas Millard, Henry Millard, and Mr. Patterson.

Simple Precautions Insure Complete Victory.

A Child Can Use Diamond Dyes Successfully.

When using the world-famed Diamond Dyes for home dyeing, use fresh, clean, soft water; hard and impure water will mar the beauty of the shades.

THE CITY.

The midsummer examinations for certificates as public school teachers commence in this city on Friday next at the South Park school.

The Victoria corps of the Salvation Army, which on Sunday took possession of the new barracks, formerly known as Alhambra hall, will celebrate Dominion Day with a strawberry and ice-cream picnic at Oak Bay, the proceeds being divided between the Shelter and the Army proper.

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An informal meeting was held last evening, in the vestry of St. John's church, for the purpose of discussing the questions of burial charges and city taxes upon church property.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Proposal for the Tramway Company to Contribute Towards a Bridge.

An Investigation on the Medical Health Officer Asked—Chief Deasy Sustained.

His Worship replied that other important matters made it impossible to call the meeting sooner.

Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard again wrote in regard to the James Bay bridge stating that they had obtained a report from Mr. Bell, C.E., upon the bridge, and had recommended certain repairs which the company requested the city to have carried out.

The Mayor remarked that information had come to him on the subject on Saturday. He had had some inquiry made and considered as to a very serious question. He could not see, however, how he could possibly call a meeting until after the 1st of July.

Mr. MARCHANT defended the section as it was, and the by-law limited to bicycles only, and the by-law limited to bicycles only.

The Mayor, in answer to a question, stated that the act of giving the city the power to regulate the use of bicycles, but said nothing about tandems or tricycles.

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to a charge that had been made that Dr. Geo. Duncan, medical health officer, had on election day issued an order permitting a guard of the isolation hospital and a suspect then detained there to come into town and vote, and so mix with the people.

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STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW

B.B.B. TO THE MARK.

In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver, it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood.

With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock BLOOD BITTERS is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons.

What Has Been Happening to the Laurier Majority Ever Since Last Tuesday.

When the Liberals Start Protesting Sir Charles Tupper's Opposition Will Match Them.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The cabinet had a three hours' session this afternoon, and at the close the Premier informed your correspondent that it had been decided to ask the Imperial government to concur in awarding the contract for the fast Atlantic steamship service to the Allan Line.

The sergeant-at-arms is deluged with applications for good seats in the house. Messrs. Charlton and Scriven, and Grits, want to retain their seats on the Opposition side, but the Conservatives certainly prefer Charlton's room to his company.

Senator Robt. Read, of Quinte, died here to-night of heart disease in his 82nd year. He was taken ill about the close of last session, and suffered greatly, but passed away quietly.

One Honest Man.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE.

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SPORTS AND

Canadian Milit Matches—V Club's Me

The Albion team eleven of H.M.S. I teen grounds yeste Naval team went i runs, of which Cap a first class 24 and a first 10 respectively son divided the b Albions made 161 pel played a capita out. H. J. Martin good display of cric together a useful l

La. Crowley, B. And M. Hamer, G. G. Capt. Adair, and Capt. Glover, of York Mr. Ward, ran out Barracough, G. Green Mr. Davis, B. Green, Kelly, C. Swinton, Mr. Sibley, William Mr. Muller, ran out Mr. Edwards, not out Extras.

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THE CITY.

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JULY 1.]
At a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. rowing club executive last evening final arrangements were made for the races on the 11th instant.

The rooms of the Friendly Help Association, at No. 40 Market hall, will not be opened this morning, but will be open on Friday, July 3, from 11.30 to 12.30 as usual.

LORD ABERDEEN is now a full fledged member of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club. His Excellency's card of membership in the C.W.A. having been received from the headquarters of the National Association.

DONATIONS of reading matter to the Old Men's Home were received during June from the following: Hibben & Co., Miss Langley, Mrs. L. Goodacre, Mr. Castleton, Mrs. G. Winter, and Mrs. C. Bossi.

The Albion cricket team journey to Nanaimo this morning's train to play a return match with the cricketers representatives of the Coal City, whom they defeated with ease on the 24th of May. The team is a strong one and a reverse is not to be looked for.

MESSRS. M. W. WATT & Co. yesterday took possession of the premises immediately adjoining their music store and formerly occupied by C. Braund & Co. In future these large and well appointed rooms will be given up to the requirements of the city, and the new and up-to-date lines of the three "C's," both on sale and for rental, and supplied with a first class repair department as well.

The special committee of the city council, composed of Ald. Glover, Macmillan and Cameron, had a consultation with several of the medical men in the city last night with a view to smoothing out a friction that seems to exist between the Jubilee hospital and some of the medical fraternity. The committee will next meet the hospital directors and have a talk with them and it is hoped that a better understanding will be brought about.

The Mayor yesterday arranged to call a meeting of the city council on Thursday at 11 a.m., to consider as a committee of the whole the charges against Dr. Macmillan, the medical health officer, brought up at Monday night's meeting. At three o'clock the same afternoon the inquiry into the McClarty fire will take place, and Friday, 3 o'clock, is set for the meeting with the tramway company made in their letter to the city in regard to the bridge for tramway purposes across the Arm.

WORK began yesterday on the new pile bridge which the city are putting up to replace the Point Ellice bridge. The work is being done by Mr. T. P. West and a gang of men under the supervision of the city engineer. There will be a roadway eighteen feet wide for vehicular traffic and a sidewalk for pedestrians. The bridge is being placed just south of the old one, and it is expected that the erection will not take more than three weeks or a month at the outside. A considerable quantity of material is on the spot now, and the work will be hurried ahead as speedily as possible.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Imports' and 'Exports' sections with various goods and their values.

ALD. MACMILLAN has bulletined notice of a resolution to be presented to the next regular meeting of the city council that the Mayor and three aldermen be appointed a select committee to solicit aid from the provincial government toward the construction of a steel and stone bridge across the harbor from the foot of Telegraph street to the Indian reserve. In this connection a petition was placed in circulation yesterday; its object is, however, to demand the construction of the makeshift pile bridge commenced at Point Ellice, and to secure in its place a substantial and reliable structure capable of carrying all kinds of traffic.

SINCE the bicycle became the vehicle of the many instead of the toy of the few, residents of the suburban districts have found it wise to cater to the cycling trade in various ways, chiefly in providing for refreshing the touring wheelman who may chance to come their way. One of the most enterprising in this respect and one of the most successful is Mr. J. W. Bolden, who some weeks ago equipped a neat little ice cream and coffee stand, with tables and chairs, in a garden, on that pretty little thoroughfare known as Lovers' lane. Every day now sees the number of his patrons increased, and bicycle parties are becoming of common occurrence with "Bolden's" as the objective point. Last evening and Saturday evening parties of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen partook of his hospitality.

YESTERDAY evening was made the occasion of a very pleasant little surprise charge of the waterworks improvements for some time past in progress at Beaver lake, by the men employed on those important works now rapidly nearing completion. The surprise took the form of a tasty supper at the committee composed of Messrs. Neil O'Hara, M. H. Ryan and P. C. Hoban, on behalf of all the employees, presented Mr. Murray pin, accompanied by the following complimentary address which truly fully voices the feelings of the men toward their foreman: "We, the employees of the Beaver lake waterworks, wish to show our appreciation of the friendly relations between us and yourself as superintendent of the works, now that these works are drawing to a close, and before dispersing to seek work elsewhere. We feel that you have ever shown kindness and a just appreciation of our labors, and at any time when anything has occurred between us, no matter what might be the cause of dispute, we were sure that justice would be shown. We trust that in the future,

whatever works you may superintend will proceed in the same friendly manner between the employees and yourself, and we feel assured that the cause will not be on your side should any unpleasantness arise."

MR. J. A. VIRTUE, manager of the popular Mount Baker hotel, is arranging for a midsummer tournament of sports to be held at the Oak Bay recreation grounds all next week. The performances of E. Baisden, the trick bicyclist, will be but one of a number of interesting features.

The annual open tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club is to be held this year during the week opening on Monday, August 3, the club handicap being fixed for the previous week. The tournament will be contested by not only the best players of the province but the best in all the Northwest, several of whom have already entered the lists.

A DIAMOND robbery involving the loss of \$1,100 worth of gems has been engaging the attention of the police during the past fortnight, and has now been solved to the satisfaction of the loser of the jewels—Alice Seymour, of Kane street. The police on being called closed the doors and made a careful search of the premises, with the result that all the missing articles were recovered. The thief is under surveillance.

At the general meeting last night of the Scandinavian society, Valhalla, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, Mr. Louis Larsen; vice-president, Mr. John F. Anderson; secretary, Mr. Geo. Amorsen (re-elected, third term); treasurer, Miss A. Hansen; trustees, Mr. A. Hensson (former president), Mr. Peter Hansen and Mrs. C. Hansen. A new committee on entertainments and socials was also appointed and will make things hum. The young society is gaining members every month, and in the fall, when the seafarers arrive for the winter, a series of popular socials like those of last season may be looked for.

The citizens' celebration committee of Dungeness are very desirous of having the company of as many Victorians as can make it convenient to visit their busy little town on Saturday next, the special excursion by the Islander making a convenient one. In a letter to the Colonist Mr. W. L. Church, president of the celebration committee, notes that "over here in Dungeness we have a track, good race horses and a first-class baseball team that we would like to match against one of the teams from Victoria." The Amities are engaged to play in Port Townsend Saturday, but here is a chance for glory that some of well to do Victorians would do well to accept. Satisfactory arrangements can undoubtedly be made on communication with Mr. Church.

MR. JAMES THOMSON, who for the past years has been in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at the Point Ellice, is about to be transferred to and take control of the Victoria office. Mr. R. H. Hall, who has had charge in Victoria for several years and who is at present visiting and inspecting the post of the company throughout the interior of British Columbia, will in future assume the direction of the company's fur trading business in the province, continuing to reside in Victoria and to manage his headquarters here, though his increased duties will necessarily cause him to be absent from the city a great deal. It is understood that Mr. J. W. Anderson and Mr. J. Sharp will take the position of accountant, while Mr. C. Urquhart will be cashier. While appreciating the promotion which has come to Mr. Anderson, his many friends will regret that his new duties will necessitate his removal from this city.

In reply to a statement made by Ald. Macmillan at the city council meeting on Monday night, the following affidavits were made yesterday before Mr. William Duck, notary public: "I, William Randall, of the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, a member of the Victoria Fire Department, solemnly declare that I have read in the DAILY COLONIST of this date, a newspaper published in the city of Victoria, the report of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen in and for the city of Victoria, held on the 29th instant, wherein Ald. Partridge is accused by Ald. Macmillan of promising to reinstate one of the firemen in return for his vote at election time; that I believe that I, the said William Randall, Lewis McNeill and William Duncan were the only firemen under suspension shortly before the last civic election and who were subsequently reinstated; that Ald. Partridge did not at any time, either directly or indirectly, promise to reinstate me in return for my vote at the said election, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that I am acting under the oath and effect as if made under oath and as if by virtue of the Evidence Act, 1894. (Sd.) Wm. Randall." Similar affidavits were made by Lewis McNeill and William Duncan.

ASHCROFT. (From the B. C. Mining Journal.) The wash-up from the Cariboo mine will be the most satisfactory that has yet taken place in the upper country since hydraulic mining began. A party of visitors to the Cariboo mines went up by special stage last week, consisting of Senator McInnes, of Montreal; Mr. Peterson, chief engineer of the C. P. R. system; Mr. Blaney of Montreal, and Mr. Drummond, of Vancouver, for the past two years in charge of development work on the Montreal Company's ground on Queenella river, of which company Mr. Peterson is president and Dr. Blaney is connected as a stockholder and official. Dr. Selwyn, the well-known geologist, went up on the last stage to visit and inspect the Laws property on Queenella. Dr. Selwyn says that the conditions extremely in evidence indicate an old channel under the basaltic capping, and from Mr. Laws' description to him since work has been done on the property, the finding of native copper, etc., would confirm the opinion that a geologist would form from the external showing. The shaft and drift is nearly 300 feet below the surface, and should the views of these scientists be right, vast fields for mining would be opened up.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatism (Ch. G. Rheumatism). Neuritis radialis cures in 1 to 3 days. The disease is removable at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Subscribers Held Yesterday Afternoon at the City Hall.

Recommendation That the City Should Transfer the Isolation Hospital to the Board.

The annual meeting of the Jubilee hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the city hall, a singular lack of interest being shown by the general public, for only Ald. Humphrey and Mr. John Teague were present besides the following directors: Messrs. Joshua Davies, Theo. Byrnes, J. L. Crimp, A. Wilson, W. J. Dwyer, W. M. Chudley, Charles Hayward, H. Dallas Heimcken, I. Braverman and the secretary Mr. H. M. Yates.

Mr. Joshua Davies, the president, having taken the chair read his annual report. In opening he referred to the letter of Hon. J. S. Helmcken, in regard to the necessity of establishing a maternity school, and that the matter had been before the board in some shape or other continuously during the year. What was desired to be the greatest difficulty in furthering the object. The consensus of opinion would indicate that the directors favor the erection of a maternity ward as a separate institution upon the hospital grounds. In the meantime the nurses are receiving practical training in obstetrics with additional facilities since the arrangement with the maternity hospital report next referred to the consultation with last year's city council in August, 1895, on the suggestion that the management of the isolation hospital should be transferred to the Jubilee hospital with a view to economy in its administration, the city to pay the amount of running expenses. The council of that year, however, could not see their way clear to assume the expense of carrying out the alterations suggested, and were of opinion that the full cost should be estimated before the council undertook itself. The President was of the opinion that the incoming board of directors should prepare this estimate and press the subject to a successful issue. He was of opinion that much of the extra grant needed to carry out the suggestion of the Jubilee hospital on the lines indicated by the special committee could be saved by the city if the management of the isolation hospital were placed under the Jubilee management, and the present cost of carrying on the hospital be paid to the Jubilee hospital. The report referred to the great inconvenience suffered by the delay of the annual grant to the hospital, and the interest of the hospital if the board were informed at the beginning of the year that the grant from the city would be paid. In this connection the President said he did not think that \$5,000 out of the money collected under the health rate was a fair proportion for the number of Victoria free patients cared for at the hospital. Fully one-half of the cost collected under the by-law should go to the hospital, and of this not less than \$6,000, payable monthly, should be guaranteed. The President also held that the aldermanic boards should allow the directors to carry on the hospital as their best judgment may direct, and not continually harass them by attempting to introduce changes that cannot be effected by the board of the hospital. Attention was called to the necessity for repairing and painting the hospital, and the grant of \$5,000 for the purchase of an Old French hospital to be used for the benefit of the city would recognize that old women had equal rights with men for a home for their declining years.

The assistance given by the ladies' auxiliary was acknowledged with warm thanks, the visits to the sick of the King's Daughters were referred to, and Dr. Richardson and Miss MacMillan, the matron, praised for their good work. There were 6,509 visitors at the hospital during the year. Reference was made to the sad death of Dr. Lang, the hospital oculist and surgeon, that his sympathy was expressed with his family. Thanks were given to the press, the consulting and visiting staff and those who had assisted the hospital during the year in various ways, and in conclusion the President expressed his confidence in the fact that their meeting had been so amicable throughout their term.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken in moving the report said he had been sorry to see statements made by members of the aldermanic board that the Jubilee hospital had been extravagantly administered. He would like to contradict this for it must be remembered that a complete examination of the accounts found that the finances were as economically handled as the present opportunities permitted. The hospital was doing the present grant of \$5,000, and though some one he believed that it might possibly be increased. Mr. Byrnes seconded the motion and the report was adopted.

Dr. Richardson, the resident medical officer, in his annual report showed that his estimate of \$20,000 for the probable cost of maintaining the hospital for the year had not been exceeded as the cost was \$19,989.08. The total days' stay of patients was 12,833 days, at an average cost per day of \$1.55. The total amount charged for paying patients from the total amount of maintenance free patients \$12,110.48 expended on Victoria city totalled 6,750 days at a cost of \$9,011.25. For this expenditure the city contributed nothing during the past year. The report went very fully into details of expenditure, and suggested that more room should be provided for pupil nurses, as at times the nursing staff is very much overworked. Dr. Richardson expressed his thanks to those who had given books, flowers, etc., to the patients, and especially to the Flower Mission for the work they had undertaken of keeping the wards beautiful with fresh flowers. "I assure you," wrote Dr. Richardson, "that there are not words to express the gratitude of the patients, whose suffering and

loneliness is thus relieved, nor the pleasure it always is to the staff to have the hospital made so pretty and bright."

The operating room was nearing completion and would require an expenditure of \$500 for equipment. The training school continues to flourish and Dr. Richardson expressed his thanks to the medical gentlemen who have contributed to the lectures. Four nurses graduated during the year and are doing well in the practice of their profession.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year ending May 31, were \$17,058.52; the balance in the liabilities at the same date of \$9,047.11. A table was added showing the cost of land, buildings and equipment to have amounted in all to \$99,574.96.

The report of the auditor, Mr. Charles G. Willy, certified to the correctness of the Treasurer's accounts. The Treasurer, Mr. Chudley, remarked upon the fact of the donation, subscription and hospital Sunday collection lists being the lowest yet received since the institution was commenced, and that the city council had contributed nothing whatever to the funds for the year. Some definite course will have to be adopted, he maintained, to increase the general revenue in the coming year.

The matron, Miss Macmillan, reported that four nurses had graduated from the training school during the year, and at present nine are in training, and expressed her satisfaction at the success the graduates were meeting with in their profession.

The reports were all adopted and then the election of four directors was held. Those who retired in rotation were then it resulted in the re-election of the same gentlemen, Messrs. Joshua Davies, A. Wilson, W. M. Chudley, and J. Stuart Yates. The first meeting of the new board will be held on July 7. On motion of Mr. Charles Hayward, a vote of thanks was passed to the officers for their services during the year and the meeting then adjourned.

THE CARIBOO COUNTRY

Visited by Mr. W. C. Ward, Manager of the Bank of British Columbia.

What He Saw and the Impressions Which His Trip Made Upon Him.

(From the B. C. Mining Journal.)

Mr. W. C. Ward, general manager of the Bank of British Columbia, returned Friday from an extended trip throughout Cariboo. Mr. Ward was accompanied on his trip by Mr. S. Tingley of the British Columbia Express Company, who, by his intimate acquaintance with Cariboo, was able to take Mr. Ward through this immense section of country with the least possible loss of time. Mr. Ward said that in general he found Cariboo prosperous, more so than he had anticipated; that the mining interests, and in his judgment a railroad should be built into this vast undeveloped empire. Such a development would follow the building of one as would soon put the upper country on a level with any known country. Mr. Stanley spent a day at the Forks, at the 150, Soda Creek and various other small points and the quantity of freight now being forwarded spoke for the general prosperity of these places. At the Cariboo a constant cannonading of shooting bolts in the other of the pits was in progress, the two motors playing first in one pit while the boulders were fired in the other then the firing turned on to the pit where the galore is seen in flames. Amalgam is great mine, and while Mr. Ward says any one can well understand after seeing the mine that it will not be at its greatest for several years, it is enough to now satisfy one of the immense value of the property. Mr. Ward was unable on this trip to visit the Horsely owing to lack of time. The company, Mr. Ward said, does not compare of Cariboo at present, but will do so as soon as in their judgment the business outlook will justify so doing. Lillooet was visited on their return and the good word for that section was given by Mr. Ward. He spoke of the distance the Wrights are carrying their machinery, nearly 600 miles from Ashcroft, the nearest railway. Of Queenella lake, it is, he was informed, nearly or quite 200 miles long and surrounded by high mountains and mountains which but comparatively few white men had ever visited. The lake is deep enough to float any timber. This vast and comparatively unexplored section lying north of Barkerville, and various other sections of the country soon be as well known perhaps as is the famous Kootenay country, which without railroads would still be a comparatively unknown camp.

At the regular meeting of Seghers Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Harris, (re-elected); first vice-president, Rev. Father Nicolay; second vice-president, L. Gray; recording secretary, S. A. Bantly; financial secretary, M. Steele, (re-elected); corresponding secretary, F. S. Selby; treasurer, J. Leonard, (re-elected); matron, J. J. Swain, (re-elected); inside sentinel, W. Deane, (re-elected); executive committee, J. J. McKenna, D. McBrady, T. Boake.

F. S. MacInure and B. H. John have returned from the annual shooting tournament of the S.A.N.W. recently held at Spokane, in which Mr. John established his right to hold the championship of the Pacific Northwest, for the current year at least.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure of Heart Disease. In all cases of "traumatic or sympathetic" heart disease, a cure in 10 minutes, and speedily and permanently, is a certain remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective cure. It is a certain remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective cure. It is a certain remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective cure.

A SMOOTH PASSAGE.

Arrival of the R. M. Steamship "Empress of China" From the Orient.

The "City of Topeka" Returns From the Far North—Alaska News.

The R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, R.N.R., arrived from the Orient yesterday afternoon after a pleasant voyage from Yokohama, begun on the 19th ult. Stowed away in her hold were 36,281 packages of freight, representing 2,342 tons, of which 180 tons are consigned to Victoria. There were about the usual number of passengers to disembark here, over fifty of the 402 Chinese being destined for this port.

The saloon passengers who landed here were Mr. Edward Barrett, J. E. Champney and wife, H. H. Child, Lieut. A. J. Craven, A. P. Pennell, Lieut. G. H. Griffith, Lieut. A. Walpole, F. P. Woodward, and Mr. Basil Woodd, all of England and almost all tourists, who have enjoyed a pleasant sojourn in Japan and China; and F. Gay, G. Wyley, Lewis Lombard and J. W. McBride, Mrs. McBride and Miss McBride, and Admiral F. von Schalkwylch de Boisabutin, the admiral in command of the French fleet on the China station, was also a passenger. He is accompanied by his wife and is now returning home. Mr. S. Iwanaga, another passenger, is the manager of the Nippon Yusen-Kawasha line and is here to enter into an arrangement with a railroad company whereby his company can have through transportation. Mr. R. Masujima, a Japanese barrister, accompanies him, and both are bound for Vancouver. They will afterwards go to Seattle and will also visit Victoria before their return to the Orient. Although it is generally understood the Great Northern Railway Company is the one which will be taken into the new steamship scheme, Mr. Iwanaga would not make any definite statement, as he explained that he was going to see what he could do in the matter. Seattle, however, is to be the terminus of the new line, and as to the service which will be applied it will depend upon the amount of trade offered. The company of which Mr. Iwanaga is the head owns and operates over eighty steamships, some of which are engaged in the largest trades of the world. The great majority of the other passengers aboard are on their return from pleasure trips.

"TOPEKA" ARRIVES FROM ALASKA. The steamer City of Topeka reached port yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock from Alaska, and after a stay of an hour sailed for the Sound. She had quite a number of tourists on board, and two ladies who went sight-seeing in town said the Topeka was here got back to the outer wharf just in time to see the steamer sail away and leave them standing disconsolate on the shore. Dr. Rogers of Sitka, and Judge Wilkams, U. S. marshal of Alaska, delegates to the Democratic convention, were among the passengers, and Mr. William Alvord, president of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, who is on his way to San Francisco. The Alaska Mining Record of June 24 states that nothing much has been done as yet this season in the way of prospecting, although a number of small parties have left Sunrise City for the interior with a view to improving the earliest opportunity for commencing operations when the snow shall have gone sufficiently to permit. The same paper says: "A pair of mastodon tusks from the Yukon valley are now in the care of Messrs. Levey Brothers, the first ever brought out from that land of wonders. The tusks are about 12 feet in length, symmetrically curved, weighing about 150 pounds each. The ivory laid for centuries with age, having probably found a resting place ere long in some museum. They are said to be valued at \$600." An entertainment was given by H.M. S. Pheasant at Sitka a short time ago for the benefit of the Russian orphanage and mission hospital. The people of Sitka were delighted with the excellent performance.

IRON HORSE AND VIRGINIA.

Arrangements Made to Sink Joint Double Compartment Shaft 300 Feet.

(From the Roseland Miner.)

Last year was Red Mountain year; this year it is plain that Monte Cristo hill will be the centre of attraction. In no other part of the camp are there such extensive and continuous surface showings as on this hill, and at last the work of developing these veins on an adequate scale is about to be entered on. Work is already being pushed on the Virginia, City of Spokane, Monte Cristo, Evening Star and Georgia. It remained for Messrs. A. E. Humphrey and J. D. Farrell, in conjunction with the Iron Horse company, to plan a scheme of development work which will put at least two mines in this section in the front rank of producers. As is well known, the Virginia is the eastern extension of the Iron Horse, many considered to be the best mine in the War Eagle group. Adjoining it on the east is the Iron Horse, to which Messrs. Humphreys and Farrell have clung tenaciously through all the vicissitudes of the Iron Horse group. It is now arranged to develop these two claims by a double compartment shaft, on which work will be begun immediately. The shaft will be the joint property of the Virginia and Iron Horse companies and will be sunk perpendicularly to tap the ledge on the 300-foot level. Meanwhile work is being continued on the Virginia tunnel, which was surveyed yesterday and found to be 63 feet from the vein at a point under the old shaft. Phil Hickey has arrived to take charge of the preliminary work on the Iron Horse. Some more surface exploration will be at once undertaken and the sinking of the winze in the old workings will be immediately resumed. There is an immense body of low grade ore opened up in these workings and arrangements will soon be made to ship this ore

A GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN AND EARLY VICTORY.

But Sensible American Features Only Some Costumes—Hairs—Plain Suits.

Just now there is a contest between the early American and modern modistes are and adapt all the five features of the modern. The English wishes to force the sloping shoulders worn when she does not try to oblige the modistes and the hoops and the corsets should be duly that presented some years in the way of sleep.

Some of these are downy, with narrow ruffles sewn part and as many as could not be imagined of the London style. It is so tacked to sleeve does not, but from over the water fit the arm very tight way above the elbow a moderate puff, stiffened, though prevailed without do until next winter.

is wrinkled all the spring at the wrist. The French sleeve and set on outside. This throws the full is very pleasing. S pronounced costume with fancy caps over best importations of silk sleeves as ever big, for even the large continue in favor of the London style. Basques are seen goods are frequently basques to wear over blouse fronts, though often seen as the over a starched shawl well reception at where evening dresses are made with their Louis XV marks, of which the dress vests are some in the corners and plain, but in that large and to represent had opal centers and them. Another was brilliant, or to be in tions of diamonds, are very much worn are not intended to dress are showy and costume wonderfully. There was an extra received last week, in which these "star" are called, are employed was intended for "promenade." It was "broadie in shades of grayish tint over a pale pink tulle in it. The rose purple is. The nine breadths, each paquin plait or fold seems there was sew a deep myrtle green. On each of these four were set, and in the a strap buckle of six circles, around an ground. In the cent stone of larger size. There was a Louis XV of the same brocade of many corded silk moderate sized pigot cream satin, thick at double breasted and buttons of amethyst tint diamonds. The revers, which laid on An immense tulle with three ruffles of filled in the whole were very long and such. The opening



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, curing the most distressing cases of indigestion, and the only correct and safe remedy for the stomach, stimulating the liver and regulating the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that her is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action give all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; three in a box for 75 cents. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder

WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Bleaching Powder, Yeast or Salt required. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 125-4 Saw

FOR SALE.

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H. F. HALDON, Turcoose, P.O.

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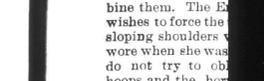
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A GREAT STRUGGLE.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE LOUIS XVI AND EARLY VICTORIAN STYLES.

But Sensible Americans Will Adopt the Best Features Only of Each—Some Hand-some Costumes—Silks, Wools and Mo-hairs—Plain Suits and Hats.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Author.)

Just now there seem to be two distinct styles struggling for the mastery. One is the Marie Antoinette-Louis XVI and the other is the early Victoria. Between them there is also a style particularly American. That means that our own modistes are clever enough to adopt and adapt all the best and least obtrusive features of both the others and combine them. The English mode just now wishes to force the tight sleeve and long, sloping shoulders which Queen Victoria wore when she was young. The modistes do not try to oblige us to wear the hoops and the horrible festooned skirts and balmorals, for which, I suppose, we should be duly thankful. But they have presented some veritable monstrosities in the way of sleeves.

Some of these are tight fitting all the way down, with ungainly puffs at the elbows. Some of them have six or seven narrow ruffles sewed around the elbow part and as many more at the shoulders. Ugly or more ungraceful things could not be imagined. Even when some of the London sleeves have any fullness it is so tucked to the lining that the sleeve does not bulge out as the others from over the water do. Some of these fit the arm very tightly up to about half way above the elbow, and then there is a moderate puff. No new sleeves are stiffened, though the rigid style will prevail without doubt—at least long until next winter. The Bernhardt sleeve is wrinkled all the way down, and is sprung at the wrist, and is very long. The French sleeves are often shirred and set on outside the shoulder seam. This throws the fullness downward and is very pleasing. Some of the most pronounced costumes have snug sleeves with fancy caps over them, but the latest importations show about as many as the big sleeves as ever. No, not quite so big, for even the largest of them are not nearly as large as they were. Bishops continue in favor for home and for the light summer materials.

Basques are seen everywhere. Cotton goods are frequently made with jaunty basques to wear over white vests or full blouse fronts, though these are not as often seen as the snug vest bulging over a starched shirt front. Silks for well receptions and other functions where evening dress is not necessary are made with these entaway basques, with their Louis Seize distinguishing marks, of which the satin vest is one. These vests are sometimes embroidered in the corners and are as often quite plain, but in the case of the buttons are large and to represent jewels. One set had opal centers and brilliants around them. Another was of turquoise and brilliants, or, to be more precise, imitations of diamonds. These paste jewels are very much worn as trimming. They are not intended to deceive any one, but they are showy and brighten up any costume wonderfully.

There was an extremely rich costume received last week, showing the manner in which these "star buckles," as they are called, are employed. This costume was intended for "visiting or for the promenade." It was of a rich quality of brocade in shades of dull green, with a grayish tint over a ground of ashes of roses, which is a very soft gray with a pink tint in it. The flowers were the pale purple iris. The skirt was cut in nine breadths, each laid in a deep paquin plait or fold. Up four of the seams there was sewed velvet ribbon of a deep myrtle green two inches wide. On each of these four bows, with ends, were set, and in the center of each was a strap buckle of single stones set in circles, around an amethyst enameled ground. In the center of this was one stone of larger size than the others. There was a Louis Seize entaway basque of the same brocade, with large revers of mauve corded silk. The sleeves were moderate sized pignots. The vest was of cream satin, thick and rich. This was double breasted and ornamented by six buttons of amethyst enamel and imitation diamonds. The vest had pointed revers, which laid out over the others. An immense tie made of silk mull, with three ruffles of chiffon at each end, filled in the whole front. The sleeves were very long and open about five inches. The opening was faced with the

striking and artistic combinations have been achieved by velvet basques of more and pale mauve satin sleeves. Moire miroir velvet in parma violet, with sleeves of dark purple, was shown in one splendid costume, with ivory satin embroidered vest. The skirt was of satin brocade stiff as a board. A plaid suit deserves more than casual mention. It was of myrtle and white in very large squares, with a line of lemon yellow to define the plaids. The skirt was plain. The basque was of myrtle diagonal cheviot, with doubled revers and high turned collar. There was a

WASH FABRICS. New Printed Flannels and Muslins and the Quickly Crumpled Grasscloth. The designs and colorings of many of the printed flannels are copied from paisley velvets and velveteens, but the combinations are less satisfactory on a smooth fabric than where they are softened by a silk or cotton pile. Zephyr cloths and cotton crepons and chilies are seen in both checks and floral patterns. Many designs consist of single detached flowers thrown on the fabric, but the more pleasing ones are those that have an irregular, rambling effect. Some of the cotton crepons are enriched by woven dots or sprays of a different color from the ground. The new muslins are beautiful not only in the loveliness of the floral designs and their exquisite colors, but in the smooth and silky fineness of the goods themselves. The transparent texture conveys an idea of refinement that is very pleasing. In the matter of dye, what comes to be more charming than the faint flush of pink, like that of an almond tree in bloom, which suffuses some of these delicate materials, the soft pale blue of others or the tender

SPRING STYLES. Puffed Sleeves and Spring Jackets—The Latter Are Lined With Silk. Plain bodies are seen this spring, the trimming being flat and the bodice itself tight. In some cases a plain plastron is buttoned on in front; in others the bodice opens under the arms and on the shoulder, while there are a few where the closing is at the back. A new sleeve is made with four puffs, each about four inches wide. These are pushed up together until they occupy a space of but four inches. Below this is loose puff to the elbow, then a fitted cuff, with a puff at the wrist. The fancy for points extending over the hands is quite decided. If the modification in the size of sleeves continues for it is really an ac-

PARIS NOTES. How Giddy Paris Women Dye Their Hair. Women of fashion in Paris have, many of them, a fancy for changing the color of their hair as they change the fashion of their dress. It is a curious caprice, but not an uncommon one, although the taste displayed by it cannot merit even the dubious compliment of being called questionable. One grand dame alters the hue of her locks every three months, running through the whole gamut of shades—red and auburn. When the last resource of these different colors is exhausted, what will she do? Her freak already shows that she is utterly indifferent to invidious criticism, so there would appear to be no good

DOMINION DAY. Excursions and picnics will, as usual, constitute the chief features of Dominion Day so far as Victoria is concerned. Of the former the largest and most important will no doubt be those to Wellington and Vancouver, the former with the big bicycle meet as the objective attraction, and the latter with the great lacrosse match between the Capitals and Vancouver as the drawing card. All the California cracks, with the racing representatives of Oregon, Puget Sound and this province, went up the line yesterday, having completed their preparatory work on the Oak Bay track, in order to get accustomed to the sharper curves and increased banking of the Wellington course. The amateur and professional lists are both well filled, and great races are looked for, the chief interest centering in the five mile handicap in which \$100 is first money. This Evans, the 1.46 man is looked to to win, no matter what handicap advantage is given to the Deaminges. The eyes of Victorians will also be directed with special interest upon Bert Rucker, who acquitted himself so creditably in Saturday's races here, and who at Wellington to-day and Vancouver to-morrow bestrides a Rambler for Messrs. Weller Bros. The Victorians at Wellington will be able to return home to-night by special train and reach this city at 10:30 or thereabouts. It will be well toward midnight when the Charnier arrives back from Vancouver to-night, she having on her a large excursion crowd when she sailed this morning, and arrangements having been made to have her sailing on the return trip made to dovetail with the engagements of the lacrosse team. Of picnics both great and small there appear to be no end. The united Methodist Sunday schools go to Sidney for the day; the young folk of St. John will have their holiday at the same pretty resort; the Presbyterians as usual spend the day at Goldstream, and the school children of St. Paul's, Victoria West, invade Macaulay Point. Cordova Bay will claim its picknickers from the ranks of the I.O.G.T. lodges; the South Saanich farmers hold their annual outing on their own convenient grounds, and the Salvationists go to Oak Bay. For the conveniences of the picknickers special trains will run throughout the day between Victoria and Goldstream on the E. & N., and Victoria and Sidney on the V. & S. road.

RACES AT THE DRIVING PARK. To accommodate a large crowd going to the Driving Park this afternoon a special ten minute tramway service will be provided. The programme of the day's racing is as follows: Free for all, trotting and pacing—Purse \$100; 3 in 5. Dr. Hall's Mink. Mr. F. Adams' Snohomish Boy. Buggy race—Cup \$20; 2 in 3 mile heats. Mr. M. Fowkes' Black Boss. Mr. W. McKeown's Rags. Mr. J. W. Mellor's Ormound. Mr. G. Hartnagle's Brown Flyer. Mr. J. Byrn's Oregon Pet. Running half mile—Cup \$20. Mr. J. Byrn's s.g. Rosie. Mr. F. Prescott's s.g. Grey Dick. Mr. B. J. Perry's s.f. Messina.

NEW MATERIALS. Woolen Canvas, Mouselines de Laine and Thin Fabrics Made Up Over Silk. The coming months will bring a show of canvasses of all colors, as this material is looked upon as likely to supersede the heretofore popular crepon. Woolen canvas, at times coarsely and loosely woven, and others more evenly disposed, and reminding one somewhat of Java canvas, especially in fashionable tones of beige, tan and suede, will be the stuff most employed by the leading houses. Others, again, are similar to tannine, but are softer and more supple in warp and woof. Then there are a whole series of grenadines, mouselines de laine and gossamer fabrics that will be made up over contrasting colors of silk, the latter giving a pretty shaded appearance to the dresses, peculiarly attractive and charming. We talk about fashion and personify it as a sort of deity, but, as a matter of fact, designers may design, manufacturers may

NEW MILLINERY. Flowers Are the Principal Trimming. Though Feathers Still Hold Their Own. Absurdly full skirts and sleeves and the specimens of millinery have had their day. The only exaggeration that strikes one at the present time is the height of feathers and aigrets that are not only absurd, but supremely inconvenient, as they brush against cap and carriage ceiling and become damaged in so doing. It is hoped, however, that this lofty trimming will disappear and that low arrangements will prevail next season. The high adornments have been worn so long that it is about time to expect a change, regardless of whether it is beautiful or not. Floral trimming will be characteristic of this season, and there are an immense number of artificial botanical products to choose from. Roses are exceedingly es-

HATS AND WRAPS. Many Flowers and Brilliant Colors For Fashionable Headgear. Colored straw hats and bonnets are very numerous. Very yellow straw, trimmed with lace and white gauze, is much liked. The bright colors are represented in this shade, besides the more natural looking copies of ivy, ferns and other foliage. Green tulle is much employed in millinery, and green strews with flower trimming are among the most effective seen. Summer caps are exceedingly pretty and attractive. For general use the cape of cloth, relatively simple, is preferred. It

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS. Occupations and Pay of Ladies Who Are College Graduates. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae furnishes perhaps the most interesting chapter in the last annual report of Massachusetts. The association took on itself the task of searching out the occupations of its members and finding the rate of their pay as compared with that of men in the same work. The report is full of encouragement for all women. It also shows the advantage to a woman of a college education and diploma. To the questions in the circular issued by the association 400 replies were received from all parts of the country. Nearly 200 members reported that they were teaching. That as a matter of course. A fourth of those replying were stenographers and librarians. The rest were chiefly engaged in clerking and bookkeeping, or were nurses or newspaper women. Four out of the 400 received in wages over \$200 a month. Only six got less than \$25 a month, which is very low pay for a college bred woman. But three-quarters of the whole number received \$50 to \$100 a month, and the average of all was \$70 a month. That is very good indeed for these hard times. Of those replying to the question as to how their pay compared with that of men engaged in the same occupations, three-fifths answered that they received less than men did. Since about half of the college women answering were engaged in teaching, the discrepancy is not hard to understand, because the ranks of women teachers are so crowded that they must beat one another down. But, on the other hand, two-fifths of those replying answered that they got the same pay as men did for the same work, which is cheerful information. All indicates a decided industrial advance for women, and the industrial advance is the key to the whole situation. Make women peculiarly independent and they will be free in all other ways. Neither relatives nor the law, neither husbands nor society, will dare to mistreat the woman with a pocket full of money which she has earned herself, and which she can add to constantly. You girls and women with a career to make, prepare yourselves thoroughly for a chosen work and do it with all your soul. Especially go into business for yourselves. That is the way to get rich.

It is known perhaps to few people that the business manager of Theodore Thomas' great orchestra is a woman, a young woman at that. I find an admirable sketch of her in the New York Journal. She is Miss Anna Millar, a western girl—I had almost said "a western girl of course." On second thoughts, however, I will not say that. Miss Millar was born in Iowa, at Muscatine. In the fall of 1893 a girl friend of hers was anxious to go to Europe and get a musical education. Miss Millar undertook the management of a benefit concert for her. So successful was it that it turned her attention to the managerial field. She had hired the Thomas orchestra for her friend's concert. Then she hired the orchestra for some subscription concerts she herself organized. Then she undertook the whole management of it and has been so successful that its receipts have swelled largely since her advent at its head. She engages all the performers, gives them their place on the stage, makes all the dates and even caters for the whole band. I admire extravagantly this girl who shows what executive ability and talent for organization a woman has.

Mrs. Frances Hardin Hess is the able cataloguer of the library of the University of the City of New York. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

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WALKING OR VISITING COSTUME. white satin vest with eight small gold buttons, and a full frill at the throat. The hat was a rolled brim, myrtle velvet English walking hat, covered with plumes to match the plumes lying around the crown flat. Of hats there is no space to speak. They are by far too large, and in almost every case they are overloaded with trimming, whether of feathers, flowers or ribbons. The befeater shape, the bell crown and the great picture forms are the favorites. Some of the bonnets are terribly ugly, particularly those called the beehive and the pine cone. They go up to a long point in the crown, and there are very little brim and a good deal of string. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

MUSLIN GOWN. tones of green and mauve that seem borrowed from the leaf and bud of opening spring? Sprays of creamy anemone thrown on such a ground as these clusters of blue or branches of apple blossom make part of the poetry of dress. There seems to be no limit to the craze for ecru grasscloth, plain, adorned with lace or embroidered with white, colored figures. It is seen also in openwork effects and is treated in every possible way to give variety. In the skirts it is most attractive as it hangs in sheer, cool looking lengths, but practically it is not so satisfactory, as in actual wear it crumples almost at once and acquires a dragged, stringy look that is most displeasing. Over the shoulders in the sketch has a skirt of checked muslin, edged with a narrow frill of lace at the foot. It is made over a taffeta lining. The blouse bodice is of striped, crape chiffon finely plaited. The gown shows in the lining, with horizontal insertions of red and blue lace and a frill of lace on the lower edge. The sleeves are of muslin and have full epaulettes edged with lace. A lace ruche finishes the neck and the belt and bows of satin ribbon. Gently plaited tulle and foliage form the trimming of the hat. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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WASH FABRICS. New Printed Flannels and Muslins and the Quickly Crumpled Grasscloth. The designs and colorings of many of the printed flannels are copied from paisley velvets and velveteens, but the combinations are less satisfactory on a smooth fabric than where they are softened by a silk or cotton pile. Zephyr cloths and cotton crepons and chilies are seen in both checks and floral patterns. Many designs consist of single detached flowers thrown on the fabric, but the more pleasing ones are those that have an irregular, rambling effect. Some of the cotton crepons are enriched by woven dots or sprays of a different color from the ground. The new muslins are beautiful not only in the loveliness of the floral designs and their exquisite colors, but in the smooth and silky fineness of the goods themselves. The transparent texture conveys an idea of refinement that is very pleasing. In the matter of dye, what comes to be more charming than the faint flush of pink, like that of an almond tree in bloom, which suffuses some of these delicate materials, the soft pale blue of others or the tender

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SPRING STYLES. Puffed Sleeves and Spring Jackets—The Latter Are Lined With Silk. Plain bodies are seen this spring, the trimming being flat and the bodice itself tight. In some cases a plain plastron is buttoned on in front; in others the bodice opens under the arms and on the shoulder, while there are a few where the closing is at the back. A new sleeve is made with four puffs, each about four inches wide. These are pushed up together until they occupy a space of but four inches. Below this is loose puff to the elbow, then a fitted cuff, with a puff at the wrist. The fancy for points extending over the hands is quite decided. If the modification in the size of sleeves continues for it is really an ac-

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ADVERTISING RATES. IMPERIAL FEDERATION. The Times in its article on "An Imperial Zollverein," makes it plain that intelligent people in Great Britain are losing their faith in the infallibility of free trade...

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written in Victoria after it was known that the French Canadians had placed Mr. Laurier in power.

NOT A "REVOLUTION." The Portland Oregonian speaks of the late Dominion election as "The Canadian Revolution." But it was not a revolution or anything like it. The machinery of Government is in exactly the same condition to-day as it was on the day before the general election. The people of Canada on the day of election decided that some of the men who have the management of their affairs shall be changed. In a few days there will be new heads to the different departments, and the Government will have a new leader. But the governmental machine will go on working in the old way. There may or there may not be a change in the policy of the Government. We rather incline to the opinion that there will be very little change, if any. The trade policy of the late Government, or rather of the successor of Conservative governments, was so well suited to the circumstances of the country and so successful in its working that we venture to think that the new men will be in no hurry to make any material change in it. In the matter of the Manitoba schools, Mr. Laurier before the election was pledged to pursue a policy precisely similar to that inaugurated by the late Government, and he has since the election, we see, renewed that pledge.

Our Portland contemporary seems to be under a misapprehension as to what that policy really was. It was not, as it seems to think, to force separate schools on Manitoba. The question at issue was: Shall Manitoba be required to carry out in good faith the terms on which it entered the Confederation? The question is simply a question of good faith. There was at first some difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the federal compact. But as the controversy went on that almost wholly disappeared. Leading Conservatives and leading Liberals interpreted the compact in the same way. Mr. Laurier thought that the Manitoba Government could be induced to come to an amicable settlement. But the leader of that Government declared if the settlement meant the restoration of separate schools, his Government would never settle. Mr. Laurier is pledged to restore to the Manitoba minority the schools of which they have been deprived by the Legislature of the Province.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. The Times in its article on "An Imperial Zollverein," makes it plain that intelligent people in Great Britain are losing their faith in the infallibility of free trade. Thinking men in the Mother Country are beginning to entertain a distrust as to the universal applicability of free trade. There are conditions and circumstances, they are now ready to admit, in which a policy of protection may be allowable and for the general good.

"We hear no longer," says the Times, "that the notion of any Customs Union between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies is preposterous. In fact, the principle is admitted to be justified on grounds of expediency, if only a reasonable and practicable method of supplying it can be discovered. It is tolerably plain that up to the present the discovery has not been made either by the Colonial Office or by the representatives of the colonies. Expressions of good will on both sides are not wanting. Mr. Chamberlain's language is of the most cordial character, though he is right in saying that any proposal in the direction of commercial union must come from the colonists themselves. It is not a policy which, even if it were unanimously adopted at home, we could think of imposing upon the colonists without their consent. We can only go as far as to say that, if any fair and workable proposal is made on behalf of the colonies, it will, as Mr. Chamberlain says, not be met with a blank refusal by the people of this country."

There is an increasing willingness in the Mother Country to make any concessions that are not positively and demonstrably mischievous in order to strengthen the colonial connection."

This is not the language of a bigotted free-trader who regards the system of free trade as little, if anything, short of divine. Both the Times and Mr. Chamberlain are sincere and consistent free-traders, but it is evident, if they considered the Empire would be strengthened by a departure from the principles of free trade, that they would not hesitate to take a step or two, perhaps more, in the direction desired by the colonies. We find that we are not alone in arriving at this conclusion from the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain and other leading men in Great Britain as well as the Times newspaper. The New York Times, after commenting on the reluctance exhibited by British statesmen and British men of business to depart from the strict principles of free trade, to which they have become so deeply attached, goes on to say:

It remains true, nevertheless, that a change is not only possible but probable in the relations of the colonies and the United Kingdom, and that it will be in the direction of a closer union and more substantial duties and rights on either side. It is in the recognition of this tendency that the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's general position consists. Great Britain has practically no foreign policy that is not shaped by her possessions in every part of the globe. These possessions have steadily grown, not only in extent, but in the proportion of English population, in wealth, in commerce, and in actual or potential military and naval power. It is a reasonable inference that

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What is to be the great issue at the approaching presidential election? Some say that the currency question will be the leading one. They say it is far and away the most important, and will therefore take the first place. This does not, appear to be Mr. McKinley's opinion. In a short speech which he made a few days ago, in answer to a congratulatory address, he is reported to have said: "And, my friends, these principles are to be tried before we decide what will be your decision in November? What are these principles? A protective tariff that takes care of every American interest and serves the highest good to America; a labor principle that insists that our work should be done at home, and not abroad; a reciprocity that while seeking out the world's work for our people and markets for our products will never yield up a single day's work that belongs to the American workman; and then a sound dollar, as unimpaired as government and as untarnished as its flag; a dollar that is good, not only at home but good wherever trade goes; a dollar that is as good in the hands of the farmer and the workman as in the hands of the manufacturer or capitalist. These, great principles, emblazoned, as they will be, upon the banners of the Republican party, will bring triumph in November, and I firmly believe will carry me into the White House as every American home and every American friend."

Mr. McKinley, as the reader sees, gives precedence to the trade question. This, some will think, is only natural as his name has for many years been closely connected with protection of the most uncompromising kind. But men in Mr. McKinley's position are not apt to give undue prominence to their personal preferences. They speak not so much for themselves as for the party they represent—and the Republican party has for a long time consistently advocated a policy of high protection. Late elections have shown that in this the Republicans have been backed up by the great majority of the American people. The money question has not as yet been made an issue in a Presidential contest. It is likely, therefore, that the Leaders of the Republican party will not be content with the conclusion that Protection is the strongest card, and it is, therefore, their policy to keep it well in view.

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