

THE VICTORIA TIMES

Twice-a-Week.

With the last issue the VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES was changed to a Twice-a-Week edition...

The Twice-a-Week TIMES will be mailed at Victoria every Monday and Thursday evenings...

We ask for a continuation of your support. The Times will be a better paper than ever...

WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS

Pay Up Now.

In view of the extra labor and expense involved in issuing two papers per week, prompt payments of subscriptions will in future be required...

HILL STILL AFTER THE N. P.

He States That the Deal Is Not Off by Any Means.

St. Paul, Aug. 8.—J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, has returned and was promptly interviewed on the status of Great Northern-Northern Pacific matters...

MISS FLAGLER NOT YET CLEAR.

The Case Will Come Before the Grand Jury in September.

Washington, Aug. 8.—There is no doubt whatever now that the grand jury which will meet in September will take cognizance of the killing of Ernest Green by Miss Flagler...

MAKER

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MASSACRED!

Full Account of the Horrible Massacre in China.

NEITHER AGE NOR SEX ESCAPE

England Must Take Swift and Deadly Vengeance.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Butchered—Little Evan and Kathleen Stewart May Survive—Six Year Old Herbert Cut to Pieces—Millard and the Baby May Die—Discovery of the Mutilated and Bleeding Bodies.

Foo Chow, China, Aug. 8.—Dr. Gregory, an American missionary, who escaped from Ku Cheng, gives the following account of the massacre there:

At 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 1, a native Christian rushed into my study, saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hwa, a mountain resort about 12 miles from the city of Ku Cheng, had been killed this morning and that two houses had been destroyed...

Washington, D.C., Aug. 8.—The United States anticipated that Great Britain in taking the most energetic steps for the protection of the American missionaries in China...

London, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Great Britain further and reliable news of an alarming nature has been received there. It is stated that fanatical outbreaks against Christians have occurred at Ching Chow, a seaport of the province of Fo Kiu, Great Britain, says the Ab Hu. These outbreaks are not merely the work of Vegetarians...

London, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that further outrages are inevitable unless Great Britain "takes swift and deadly vengeance."

A dispatch from Hongkong dated last night announces that the British and American missions at Fat Shan, near Canton, were attacked yesterday afternoon by a large and infuriated mob, which demolished the hospitals and caused some of the missionaries to flee to Shamou. It is stated that the Wesleyan mission at Fat Shan, near Canton, was under the charge of Dr. Wanyon, who has just arrived here after a perilous journey...

Hongkong, Aug. 8.—At a public indignation meeting just held here resolutions were passed expressing anger at the supposed connivance of the Chinese government in the Ku Cheng massacres...

Kathleen Stewart, eleven years old, received several slight wounds. They are not serious.

Herbert Stewart, six years old, received a deep wound on the right side of the neck, one on the crown of the head and one on the back of the head four inches long, cleaving the skull, a circular scalp wound, a small punctured wound in the chest and a stab in the back. He died of the injuries three hours later on the road to Su Kow.

Evan Stewart, three years old, was stabbed in the left thigh. His condition is not serious.

Baby Stewart, thirteen months old, has a severe injury to the right eye, a penetrating wound in the left frontal region. The injuries probably will prove fatal.

Of those killed, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Nellie Saunders and Lena Bellow, an Irish nurse, were almost wholly incinerated in the burned house. All probability they were murdered before the house was burned.

Kathleen Stewart saw Nellie Saunders lying unconscious on the nursery floor, and removed Baby Stewart from beneath the dead body of the nurse.

Bessie Newcomb was cut on the left cheek and hand, and was then thrown over a steep embankment, where she recovered the body.

Miss Marshall's throat was frightfully cut and there was a deep sword wound in the left wrist.

I failed to find any serious wound on the body of Miss Stewart. I am inclined to think that she died from the shock. This opinion is sustained by Miss Codrington's report to me.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Rumor That Sir Julian Pauncefote Will Leave Washington Denied.

Timothy Healy Defends His Action and Denounces Hon. Edward Blake.

London, Aug. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed that the foreign office to-day that nothing was known there of the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, was to be transferred to Berlin in succession to Sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador at that city...

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaren's argument Lord Herschell, one of the lords of appeal, said, addressing the Canadian attorney: "Your opponents contend that the Canadian temperance act implied the repeal of the prohibition act of the Ontario legislature. Supposing the temperance act was in operation at the time the Ontario legislature passed its restrictions, would the two acts so incoherently that the Canadian act repealed the Ontario act?"

Replying, Mr. McLaren proceeded to quote the Maine liquor law with a view to showing the interpretation generally accepted by the powers of the highest authorities in the world.

The special jury in the case of Salisbury against Rawson, involving the question whether the child in the case is the child of the late George Henry Salisbury, and its consequent right to inherit the estate of its putative father, this afternoon found that the baby was not the child of Mrs. Salisbury, although the latter persisted in her claim that it was.

Timothy M. Healy has addressed a long letter to Justin McCarthy, suggesting that the public attack upon him in the latter's manifesto on the evening of Monday last should be given a more serious and unflinching consideration.

London, Aug. 8.—The estimated condition of the crops in August, taking 100 as the normal standard, is: Wheat, 78; barley, 86; oats, 80; potatoes, 85; beans, peas and roots, 75, and grass and hops, 74.

The City of Melbourne, Australia, bank has closed its doors. In its financial article the Standard says the creditors of the City of Melbourne Bank decided to reject the latest scheme presented to them on behalf of the directors and shareholders partly in consequence of the rather defiant message received from Melbourne. The official liquidator was instructed to order his agents to petition the courts for liquidation.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 7.—Sig. Nobili, Italy's charge d'affaires in Rio Janeiro, has presented to the Brazilian foreign office the final report of his government's investigation of claims against Brazil. The claims arise out of outrages perpetrated, as alleged, during the revolution to the injury of Italian subjects.

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Horrible Crime Committed With the Connivance of the Chinese Mandarins.

A Baby's Eyes Gouged Out—Dead Women Spared and Hacked With Swords.

London, Aug. 4.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says: The mission and sanitary staffs at Wussang, near Auchang, province of Fokien, has been attacked, and the subjects killed. Rev. Mr. Stuart writes: "Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native clergyman who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight in Kucheng. The gateway of the city was being blocked with timber and stone in order to prevent their entry. We had one hundred men, women and children in our compound outside the town. We passed a terrible time of suspense until daybreak, when torrents of rain fell, and the vegetarians, not liking the rain, postponed their attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Kucheng. The male and female staffs in the early morning, after crossing the river in small parties in a tiny boat, reached Kucheng wall, the gates of which were blocked and had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of Chinese guards, the corpses of the rebels, and the remains of the insurgents were seen with swords and spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stuart's eldest child had a knee-cap but Stuart's wife and the youngest had their eyes gouged out. Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Foochow. The perfect of Chengtung, who was on the verge of commission, is seriously implicated in the Chengtu outrages.

The Times says of the above: "Rev. Mr. Stuart resides at Kuchang and superintends the work of the prefecture of Kuchang under the name of Pingsang. Writing under date of February, 1895, he described how a sect known as vegetarians, taking advantage of the war, sprang into existence and committed numerous outrages and murders. He stated that the vegetarians wanted him to organize an army. He concluded his letter as follows: 'I have just learned that ten thousand of these have been enlisted in the last six months. They are mostly of the lowest order and at the present time the reign of government are practically in their hands.'"

The Times comments editorially on the massacre as follows: "The Kuchang outrages will justify the subject of strong representations to China by England and probably by America also. It is quite possible that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the late war, and that the mandarins believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty."

The following letter from Hankow on the Szechuen mission outrages, published by the Times this morning, declares that the officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that if the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure.

The Standard, in its editorial on the Kuchang outrages, says: "The Chinese speaking in this manner which cannot be misinterpreted. Not only must the murderers be punished, but a thorough example must be made of the officials whose neglect permitted such outrages."

The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news of the massacre was suppressed for three days by the Chinese officials. J. McCourtney, British consul at Shanghai, and Mr. H. H. Huxford, British consul at Foochow, went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the two wounded Americans. "Their experiences," the dispatch says, "were terrible, and death the lot of the part of the sufferers of the butchered women." The indignation here is intense. A mass meeting will be convened to-morrow. The mandarins endeavored to throw all the blame on secret societies, but it is known that they were engaged by responsible officers. The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of cutting telegraphic communication.

Another Foochow telegram says that all the murdered ladies belonged to the Church of England. Zezania mission Mr. Hartford was fearfully injured, and bears evidence of the fearful treatment and cruelty she received at the hands of the mob. Several English and American children have been killed. The massacre commenced early on Thursday at Whassang, near Kuchang. The houses were fired, and eight ladies and a man and child were killed and several were wounded, two probably fatally. The bodies are expected to arrive at Foochow to-morrow. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Severe Engagement Reported Near Stramitz—500 Turks Slain.

Bread Riots in Persia—An Anarchist Hooted by His Own Bomb.

London, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle has a dispatch from Constantinople which says: A man from Uskun, who traversed the disturbed district, reports that a severe engagement has taken place with the insurgents near Stramitz, in which the Turks lost 500 killed and wounded and the insurgents lost 100 wounded, all of whom were placed in a hospital at Salonica.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Count Golchowsky arrived at Ansee at noon and spent three hours with Prince Hohenlohe, after which he proceeded to Ischel. Emperor William boarded the German warship Woerth this morning. He visited the anniversary of the Battle of Woerth, and made a speech. He pointed out how the battle of Woerth was the beginning of a campaign in which the union of the German races had already found expression. Prince Henry of Prussia called for cheers for his majesty and the appeal was heartily responded to.

London, Aug. 6.—The scarcity of bread and the closure of the markets for the present has led to serious rioting in Tabriz. The troops dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were killed. The mob carried the corpses to the Russian consulate and demanded protection against the soldiers. The consul thereupon visited the governor, who promised a reduction in the price of bread. Nothing has been done in the matter, and the troops were still firing on the mob when this dispatch was sent.

London, Aug. 6.—Officials of the foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Pekin, Mr. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all British subjects in the disturbed districts and to insist upon full inquiry into the massacre. In addition, Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and that an independent inquiry be made into the Kuchang massacre by the British consul at Shanghai. Aug. 6.—The British minister at Pekin, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has made demand upon the Chinese foreign office for a military escort from the British consuls in Foo Chow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Kuchang massacre and hold an inquiry. Mr. O'Connor also positively requested that the Chinese government issue a decree ordering capital punishment of the offenders, and that stringent orders be made for the protection of all missionaries throughout China. The Chinese government has assented with due demur to the demands of the British minister.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—The state department has just received the following cable from United States Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Jernigan, U. S. consul at Foochow, writes: "American mission property at Yun Fu has been burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping women and children speared to death. Situation unquiet."

CONVICT AT THE MASSACRE.

Chinese Officials Aware of the Brutal Work—Names of the Victims.

London, Aug. 6.—At the Chinese legation here it is stated that no information has been received regarding the Chinese missionaries near Kucheng, beyond the meagre statement that five persons had been killed or wounded at Whassang.

CYCLONE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A Furious Gale Destroys Orchards and Barns.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

Canadian Pacific People Surveying Sections of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the Northwest—The Scollie Case.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—The World's Montreal correspondent says that it is understood that the Canadian Pacific railway company has a couple of surveying parties at work just now in sections of the Crow's Nest Pass in British Columbia, but it cannot be learned if it is the intention of the company to begin operations on this line in the near future.

Quebec, Aug. 6.—Frank Stokes, W. Robinson and Thomas Monagle, seamen of the steamer Bengohead, were drowned last night while attempting to reach the ship in a punt from shore. The men had been drinking and were on shore without leave. The punt upset because he was taking fruit from a pear tree in the yard, was attended by a large throng of colored people. Two colored preachers, Rev. J. A. Taylor and Rev. W. H. Brown, who were present, were touching on the subject. Both were temperate, but the words of the latter were several times drowned by the interruptions of excited hearers. Referring to the action of the coroner's jury in exonerating Miss Flagler, he said that eventually the taking of human life without cause would be no crime in Washington City. Life here was not worth much, so far as the colored race was concerned, but God would have a day of reckoning.

MURDER NOT A CRIME

When the Unfortunate Victim is a Negro.

ONTARIO'S APPEAL

Again Adjourned—Blake Argues All Day.

London, Aug. 6.—The judicial committee of the council to-day resumed the hearing of the provincial prohibition appeal to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the federal or provincial authorities in Canada. The Hon. J. D. Blair, Q. C., M. P., who is watching the case in the interest of the Brewers' and Distillers' Association of Ontario, occupied the whole day in arguing that the appeal should be dismissed. Mr. Blair contended that the British North America Act gave the Dominion parliament full control of the regulation of trade and commerce throughout the Dominion. The government moreover, he contended, largely upon the moneys raised by the duties upon alcoholic liquors for revenue to enable it to meet public obligations. Eventually the hearing of the appeal was again adjourned.

MEXICAN WATERWAYS.

Mexico Developing Inland Navigation.

City of Mexico, Aug. 7.—Major Scougal, an irrigation engineer who has been in the employ of the British government in India, will immediately begin work on the Temporal river, near Tampico, to enable steamers to ascend the Temporal river to the town of Temporal. He will also, in conjunction with Mr. Corral, who is the consulting engineer of the Tampico jetties, excavate a 600-kilometer channel from the upper Rio Grande. Scougal will also be in charge of the canal project from Tampico to the Pastoria Lake. A concession has been granted for a canal to connect the lake on the west end of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the canal to run parallel with the coast. The new waterway will be nearly 400 miles long, and will extend into Guatemala. The Mexican government is giving much attention to extending its various waterways so as to develop inland navigation.

FOUND GUILTY.

A New York Merchant Fined and Sent to Jail.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Return of the Steamer Queen With an Interesting Budget of News.

The steamer Queen, Capt. Carroll, arrived from Alaska last evening and after remaining here for several hours left for the Sound. A number of her passengers remained here. The telegraph magister, John W. Mackay and Charles R. Hosmer, who returned on her, denied all the rumors about their visit to Alaska which have been flying around during their absence. Last evening they were entertained at dinner at the Diarr by a number of the lady passengers of the Queen. They proceeded to the Sound and will visit San Francisco before going east.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion among mining men as to the prospects in Alaska. Many are returning disappointed and others say the prospects are good. A party returning from Cook's Inlet does not think the mining outlook at all encouraging, but says that after more thorough prospecting a good future may be in store. The situation of Turn Again Arm, 200 miles from the coast line, is such that the warning effect of the Japanese current is not felt, and the climate is as good as on the upper Yukon. The best nuggets shown by the party were worth but \$4.50, and are low grade, worth but \$15 an ounce. Miners are trying to get money to leave the coast. The testimony in the celebrated Itoshaw case, which was brought in the courts of California last fall, is being taken before Judge Mellen. The suit was brought by Renshaw against James Broadwell. It is in Broadwell's hands, Richard C. Harrison (administrator

TO RESTORE THE QUEEN.

A Bold Scheme to Restore Queen Lil.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle has published a story exposing an alleged plot to restore Queen Liluokalani at Honolulu. Rudolph Spreckels, the youngest son of Claus Spreckels, is said to be in the scheme. It is one of the best contrived and most dangerous filibustering expeditions ever fitted out in American soil, its object being to overthrow the Hawaiian republic, restore to the throne ex-Queen Wilhelmina and divide lands and moneys worth approximately \$27,000,000 among some 200 freebooters picked up by ones and twos in Western America. The active agents of the conspirators is W. P. Morrow, a native of Connecticut, aged 31, recently a resident of Grass Valley. The local intimations of the expedition appeared in an advertisement a few days ago. The advertisement reads: "Timbermen and hunters to escort prospecting party; good pay to good men; estate ages fast \$10. Address Box 1,250, Examiner office."

A reporter answered the advertisement, and in a few hours received the following type-written reply: "We want men for an expedition in which there will probably be some fighting in the interest of 90,000 people, with less than 5,000 to oppose them." The reporter then arranged an interview with Mr. Morrow, and called upon him at his boarding house, 509 Broadway. Out of the 120 men who make up the standing army, we claim to have five men ready to do the bidding of the Revolutionary party, and out of the militia we can command the services of 50 men.

DURRANT ATTACKED

By a Wild-Looking Young Man With a Pistol.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The first attempt to do violence to Theodore Durrant, on trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont, since his incarceration, was made on Monday as the defendant was leaving the court room. The prisoner was in the custody of the chief jailer, when a wild-looking young man rushed towards Durrant with a pistol in his hand. The jailer threw him off before he could reach Durrant, and the assailant then tried to draw his pistol. He was seized by two deputy sheriffs before he could aim his weapon. It is believed that the assailant is insane.

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FOUND GUILTY.

A New York Merchant Fined and Sent to Jail.

Kissinger, Aug. 5.—Mr. Louis Stern, of New York, was sentenced to-day to two weeks' imprisonment for insulting a public official and to pay a fine of 600 marks for resistance to the authorities of the state. The defense pleaded not guilty to the charge of resisting and asked that Mr. Stern be found guilty on the charge of insulting a public official. Louis Stern is vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the firm of Stern, Bros. & Co. He was sentenced to the Kur garden in Kissinger to listen to the music and see the specialty performances which are the features of the place. It is against the rules of the garden for children under 15 years of age to be present, but as young Stern was considerably over 15 his father never dreamed of having trouble over his presence. Shortly after they were sent Mr. Stern was ordered to take the boy out of the garden, but he refused to do so, pointing out that he did not come within the age limit. This appeared to make no difference, and the order to remove the boy was repeated. Mr. Stern persisted in his refusal, whereupon Baron von Thuengen, who is general superintendent of the garden, was summoned. He insolently repeated the order, and when informed of the boy's age told Mr. Stern he did not believe it. Mr. Stern stood upon his rights, and so informed the baron, who summoned the police and had him arrested. Through the efforts of the American consul at Bamberg Mr. Stern was released from jail on bail, but he was practically held a prisoner at his hotel, not being allowed to go out to walk or drive.

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THE FRASER

Off the Mouth of Fifteen Miles.

The fiercest of the almost.

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NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Owners of lots are brought before the magistrate and punished by fine for allowing thistles to grow on their land, yet all the while the prosecuting corporation allows thistles to grow by the thousand along the sides of the streets and roads. In this sort of procedure there is involved a double injustice and a large measure of stupidity. The lot owner may be careful to clear the pests off his land only to see an army of them in the street ready to send their seeds to invade it in a week or so. If the citizen neglects his duty he is fined, but the mismanagers of the corporation's business go unpunished. A similar state of affairs prevails outside the city, where the "paternal government" prosecutes the negligent property-owner but raises a fine crop of thistles and other noxious weeds by the roadside. This is a very uncomfortable phase of "paternalism."

A REWARD IN ADVANCE.

The Canadian Pacific did not get all the additional mill subsidy that was asked for it, but it has evidently secured a substantial increase. No explanation has been offered on behalf of the government for this increase, which Sir John Thompson found good reason for refusing. Neither is it explained why the additional subsidy should be granted by order-in-council immediately after the close of the session instead of having the matter passed upon by parliament. It is possible that the government does not see any necessity of offering explanations, feeling sure that the people are ready to swallow all its acts without question or censure. In all probability, if the government does vouchsafe to set forth its motives they will not be the real motives; these will be kept a secret between themselves and the select knight who presides over the destinies of the C. P. R. The public need not be long in finding a true explanation for itself, for the attitude of the big railway corporation at the coming general election will provide one. The statement is made that the sudden change of tone by the Winnipeg Free Press in connection with the "deal." That turnover may have been part of the "consideration," but it is not likely to be all. An additional subsidy of \$100,000, or thereabouts, per year is worth more than the support of a solitary newspaper in Winnipeg. A generous subscription to the campaign fund and such earnest efforts as the C. P. R. authorities put forth on behalf of the government in 1891 would be none too big a return, in the eyes of the government at least. If the government should be successful through the assistance of the C. P. R. and the Red Party, what new method of raising the treasury would next be devised? How long are the people prepared to "pay through the nose" for the privileges of keeping up these unholy alliances?

ORANGE PRONOUNCEMENT.

At the meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge at Halifax it was proposed that a special resolution should be passed concerning the Manitoba school question. This was opposed by friends of the Ottawa government, but notwithstanding their opposition the following resolution was brought in and adopted, only ten votes being cast against it: We, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of B.N.A., express our adherence to the principle of a non-sectarian school system, and view with regret the persistent efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to propagate sectarian doctrines through the medium of the public school. We strongly disapprove of the decision of the governor-general-in-council calling upon Manitoba to enact further legislation which would have the effect of virtually repealing laws within the legislative competence of that province to enact, and which we believe to be in the best interests of Manitoba. We appeal with confidence to the superior in-

telligence of the Dominion parliament to look beyond a mere vote-seeking policy on this great question, and reject any action that will tend to create an unavailing conflict between the federal and provincial authorities, which the enforcement of the proposed remedial legislation would probably engender. We will support the people of Manitoba in their attitude of opposition to unjust interference with Manitoba, regarding this as a commendable and patriotic line of conduct worthy of the approval and support of all loyal Canadians, and confidently anticipate strenuous opposition to all candidates for parliament who are supporters of the proposed remedial legislation.

The nature of the opposition and its purpose are shown by the following comments of the Hamilton Spectator. It may also be noted that the Spectator's utterances show pretty clearly the trend of independent Conservative opinion in Ontario: "Conservative Whip Taylor seems to have experienced a change of heart since he stumped Hal-dimand with the cry of non-interference with Manitoba. Indeed, his conversion seems to be dated after he counted noses in parliament and reported 39 Conservatives as opposed to the government policy; for Brer. Jones charges that Mr. Taylor then betrayed his trust and canvassed the Conservatives in the interest of non-interference. We do not know what led to the change; but change, sudden and complete, there has been, for at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge in Halifax Mr. Taylor joined Brer Birmingham in an attempt to defeat a vote of censure upon the government for the course it had taken in the Manitoba school matter. Brer Birmingham seems to have lost his old-time grip upon the brethren, for the result of his effort, ably seconded by Gilbert Taylor, was ten votes out of about three hundred."

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The Globe has been calling attention to some remarkable expenditures in connection with the travels of Dominion officials, as recorded in the auditor-general's report. One official charges for "wear and tear of coat and suit," another charges for room rent at Ottawa while drawing his traveling expenses abroad. There are items for shaving, shining boots, etc., that should fill G. R. R. Cockburn's soul with disgust over lost opportunities. Why should the country have to pay for a man's shaving? A few of the items are reproduced to show the poor taxpayer how artistically his money is spent by his ministers at Ottawa:

Blais, J. C. (\$698.70)—At Chicoutimi—Board, paid Mme. Tremblay, 16 d. at \$2.30; office rent, July 1 to September 15, \$25; single fares to Tadoussac, 3 at \$4.50 at \$4.50; cabs to St. Alphonse, 3 at \$3.50 at \$4; sundry cabs, \$24.50. At Tadoussac—Board, paid Nap. Ron-leau, 30d. at \$2.50; single fares to Chicoutimi, 3 at \$4.50 at \$4.50; sundry cabs, \$23.25. At Beaubien—Board, paid Wm. Gagne, 37d. at \$2.50; horse-hire, 43d. at \$1.50; office 2 m., \$0. Board, Quebec, paid B. Trudel; 74d. at \$4.25 at \$3.50; St. Alphonse, paid P. McLean, 13 d. at \$2.50. Single fares, sundry, \$115.25; Pull-mans, \$14; porters, \$2.25; boats, \$7.50. Washing, \$19.50; 60 meals while traveling, \$40.75; telegrams, \$5.20. Cabs in Ottawa, \$5.25; sundry cab-hire, \$25.50; express and freight, \$11.50. Cote, L. paymaster, 33 trips (\$1,821.28)—Cabs, office to house, \$13.50; to Ottawa station, \$34.25; stations to hotels, \$72.05; hotels to stations, \$66.75; sundry, \$87.75; from Ottawa station, \$30.25. Single fares, Ottawa and Montreal, 38 at \$3.50; sundry, \$534. Pullmans, \$90; car porters, \$31.50. Stegmars, \$37.30; boat-hire, \$5.75, ferries, \$2.55. Horse-hire, \$57; team, Ste. Anne's to Murray Bay, etc., twice at \$25. Board, \$468.16; telegrams, \$10.87; phone, 30 cents. Porters, waiters, shining boots, etc. (items not given), \$80.55; street car, Kingston, 20 cents. Fur coat, 26 d. at 50c., \$13; umbrella, \$2.55. Desrochers, R. C. Private Secretary, 27 trips (\$778.03)—Cabs to Ottawa station, \$26.75; stations to hotels, \$21.50; hotels to stations, \$18.85; sundry, \$54; from Ottawa station, \$20.75. Single fares, Ottawa and Montreal, 46 at \$3.50, \$161; sundry, \$68.70. Fares to New York, March 28, and return, \$22; Calumet and return, 2 at \$3.10. Pullmans, \$40; porters, \$13.25; steamers, \$5. Telegrams, \$15.28; phones, \$1.03; stationery, \$1. Railway to Chicago fair grounds, \$1.50; entrance tickets to World's Fair, \$3. Board, \$255.20; American postage, \$2. Sundries not divided (waiters, bell boys, papers, etc., in early accounts), \$9.15; newspapers, \$3.05. Barber, \$1.30; laundry, \$1.50; cleaning boots, \$1.00; 2 books, \$1. Dionne, Octave, Accountant, 11 trips (\$300.35)—Cabs, office to house, \$4; to Ottawa station, \$5; stations to hotels, \$11.25; hotels to stations, \$12; sundry, \$60.03; from Ottawa station, \$9.50. Single fares, \$93.15; Pullmans, \$10; porters, 6, \$8.20; tolls, 30 cents.

Steamers, \$8; boat-hire, \$3.20; ferries, 66c.; phones, 65c. Telegrams, \$3.44; envelopes, \$25c.; room for paying men, 50c. Board, \$49.40; shaving, 30c.; shining boots, \$1. Wear and tear of coat and suit, September 16th to October 2nd, 1893, \$0. CONTROLLER AND GRAND MASTER.

The Hon. Clarke Wallace has not a seat in the Dominion cabinet, but he is the controller of customs and is practically a member of the government. It is therefore a noteworthy fact that he differs from the policy of the government in the matter of the Manitoba school question. By the cabinet's judgment of the privy council was interpreted as a command to restore the separate school system in Manitoba; if this were not done by the province then the Dominion authority was to step in and perform the task. Controller Wallace says there was no such injunction laid upon the federal power. In his speech as Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge at Halifax he said: "Now, as you are aware, a great deal of stress has been laid by the friends of remedial legislation upon this decision of the highest court in the empire, approved by Her Majesty, the Queen, as being practically a command to the Dominion government and the parliament of Canada to provide the redress asked by the Roman Catholics, namely, the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, but in my own view, and I know that I am not alone in holding it, all the judicial committee has declared is that the appeal of the minority may be heard, and that jurisdiction may be given to the parliament of Canada by the government by making an order upon the Manitoba authorities. This phase of the question, however, is essentially and distinctly political, and not judicial, or merely automatic. The Dominion government cannot divert itself of political responsibility by assuming to act as a judicial body. In the last resort, the parliament of Canada, the matter must be dealt with on political, though not party, grounds." Later on in his speech the grand master said: "What has been proved by experience to be sound policy in the case of Prince Edward Island, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, of British Columbia, may safely be applied to the young and lusty province of Manitoba, and if the time should ever arrive when coercive interference with its educational system is attempted, I will not fail to give effect to the views which I have so often previously expressed, and which I have now once more reiterated." The cabinet decided that the privy council judgment was to be taken as a command; Mr. Wallace says it merely settles the matter in the hands of the government to be treated as a matter of policy. The government is solemnly pledged to provide remedial legislation; Mr. Wallace says he will oppose any such legislation. Most men would decline to hold office in a government to whose policy they were so diametrically opposed, but Mr. Wallace has apparently a conscientiousness of an accommodating character.

INDIFFERENCE OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS. Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Victoria, has done a good service in calling the attention of British capitalists to the openings for safe investments in British Columbia. In a letter to the British Trade Journal he says: There are great openings for capital upon this western coast, if used boldly and prudently by business men who can rely upon their own judgment and experience, and who are prepared to come out and see for themselves, and rely upon that judgment only. That we know British Columbia at home, except as a name upon a map, is not true. If we did, our capitalists would not have allowed such a large proportion of the mines of Kootenay to fall into American hands. They would not allow our lumber trades to be bought into the hands of the world's store since 1859, and that few for the first time the districts which were skinned by the poor man have been rendered accessible to the machinery of the rich man, and they might not have been so. If it is true that American firms, the Alaska Fur Company controlled by Mr. Louis Stoss and Mr. Gerstle and the North American Trading Company (controlled, it is said by Messrs. Cudahy and Wears of Chicago) should be purchasing goods in Victoria to take into British territory upon the Yukon for trading purposes. A first consignment of goods for the Yukon was ordered here this month by this company, amounting to about \$50,000 in all, and yet even this, though it is but a small proportion of the goods which this company will turn over in a year, would turn over a big income if used as profitably as this company has hitherto used its capital. The records of the Wasserman-Stoss law suit will show, if referred to, what kind of dividends this company has paid in the past. They were by no means entirely due to the fur seal, though largely so, no doubt. A trader with whom the writer went into the Cassiar country last year, took with him \$8,000 worth of goods and brought out this spring \$20,000 in furs. As the trader gets deeper into the country he will do better. On the Mackenzie river martens skins are said to be bought for about seventy-five cents in trade. But it is almost useless to write further. The men at home will say at once, "if this is so good, why do not the local men take hold of it?" The answer is simple. Such business men as there are out here have taken hold of business propositions and are doing exceedingly well (take, for instance, the rapid

rise and present position of Messrs. H. P. Rithet & Co., Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co., or, in the fur trade, Messrs. Hoscovitz & Sons), but they have their hands full, and the number of men who come out here with energy, business ability and capital is extremely limited. The capital which comes out is for the most part frittered away in real estate speculations, or strapped up by dishonest land sharks. It is very seldom that it is invested in a business of which the capitalist has some knowledge, and which he proposes to control himself. What is true of this country as a field for business enterprises should be more emphatically true of that Great Beyond now about to be opened to the English trader in the districts traversed by the Trans-Siberian railway. But it seems hardly worth while to write of it. France truly thinks it worth while to send her commissioner from Lyons to spy out the land; but the greatest trader of the world knows very little of her own Northwest; why, then, should she trouble to look beyond?

QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

The correspondent who writes to-day on "quarantine versus civic cleanliness" is undoubtedly right on one point; the civic authorities are far from doing what they should to keep the city clean. Unclean streets and private premises, unclean open drains and cesspools, sewage poisoning the air in countless places—these are all menaces to the public health which ought to be removed. Operations are in progress to improve the water supply, but if our civic rulers in the past had been doing their duty these operations would have been completed before this time. But we by no means hold our correspondent in his objections to quarantine precautions. Of course it is not pleasant to contemplate any interruption to the flow of commerce, but we have always to remember that an epidemic of infectious disease would have far more disastrous effect on commerce than all the measures of precaution that are recommended. Those who remember the summer of 1892 need not be told that. Nor is there much room for doubt about the prevalence of infectious diseases in the Orient; both the cholera and the bubonic plague are raging, though the latter has not become nearly so formidable as it was last year. Nobody who knows the circumstances will be likely to deny that there is more danger of cholera being brought to this coast from the Orient than of its being introduced in Atlantic ports from Europe, yet when the disease is prevalent in Europe very strict precautions are taken on our eastern coast. It is also the fact that such precautions are likely to interfere with a larger volume of commerce on the Atlantic than on the Pacific coast. Dr. Montzambert, superintendent of Canadian quarantines, in his last year's report to the minister of agriculture, said in respect of cholera-infected countries in Europe: "In view of the possibility of immigrants bringing clothing and effects soiled with cholera discharges, and the danger to this country and continent which would follow the handling and washing of such clothing, etc., at inland destinations, all packed luggage from cholera-infected countries arriving in the holds or staterooms of passenger vessels, has been, by your direction, throughout this season, steam sterilized at the ports of arrival before being allowed to pass inland." In another paragraph Dr. Montzambert says: "This sterilization of luggage has been carried out at the deep-water terminal of the railroads immediately upon the landing of the immigrants. It has therefore not involved any delay to healthy vessels. All vessels on which there had not been a death or an attack from cholera have been, after inspection, at once given free pratique, even though they may have come from an infected port. This is in accordance with the conclusions and rules adopted by the Dresden international conference." It is therefore quite freely recognized by the quarantine authorities that though the cholera may not have actually made its appearance on a vessel dangerous germs may be concealed in the immigrants' luggage. If it is wise to guard against these on the Atlantic side surely the precaution is still more necessary on this coast. There is another paragraph in Dr. Montzambert's report to which attention may well be called. In dealing with the bubonic plague he says: "No case of plague has entered Canada this season. How much this has been owing to the orders issued by you for the steam sterilization of the clothing of all Chinese passengers arriving at the British Columbian quarantines it is of course impossible to establish." Now it is a well known fact that the clothing and luggage of Chinese passengers were not so treated at the British Columbian quarantines. How did it come that the directions which, according to Dr. Montzambert, were issued by the minister were neglected? Is there anybody connected with the quarantine who is superior to the minister himself and able to countermand his orders? If Dr. Montzambert had made any inquiries he would at once have found that the exemption of Canada from the plague was not in the slightest degree due to the orders issued by the minister, for those orders were never carried out. It may be remembered that when Dr. Duncan undertook to supply the omitted precaution he was at once checked by an appeal to the courts, which decided the matter to be beyond his jurisdiction. It is well understood that the Canadian Pacific was behind this appeal to the courts, and the circumstance seems to throw light on the situation. Nobody will be at all sur-

prised to learn that the orders issued by the minister at Ottawa were ignored or over-ridden through the influence of the big corporation.

A Halifax dispatch says: "A prominent Orangeman from New Brunswick now here, who has long been one of Minister Foster's right hand men in King's county, says Foster cannot now be elected in York county on account of his action on the Manitoba school question. He left King's county because he and his friends realized that defeat was imminent. He accepted nomination in York county under the belief that he would practically have a walk-over, and be able to devote his attention to other constituencies. His pledge of remedial legislation has entirely altered the situation and he now faces defeat in that county. In fact he is looking for another constituency."

To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes is none the less robbery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative form. Nor is it taxation. There can be no lawful taxation which is not laid for a public purpose. From a judgment by the United States supreme court, rendered by Justice Miller.

It seems to be quite true that Minister Foster has been sent on a painful hunt for a constituency. The St. John Telegraph says: "The minister of finance has come back to New Brunswick in search of a constituency. It is thought that he was safely placed in the county of York, and a few months ago the faithful were figuring up his majority with great confidence. Now it has become clear as noonday that Mr. George E. Foster cannot poll five hundred Conservative votes in York county. A rumor is current that Mr. Alexander Gibson, who was expected to help the finance minister, has declined to have anything more to do with him. At all events Mr. Foster has concluded that the county of York is not for him, and he is said to be again casting his eyes towards the county of Kings. There, however, he finds Mr. William Ungley nominated as the Conservative candidate and by no means disposed to give place even to a finance minister. It looks now as if Mr. Foster could not be returned for any New Brunswick constituency with the possible exception of the county of Gloucester."

Speaking of representation in the cabinet the Montreal Herald notes Premier Bowell's attitude and says: "In this Mackenzie was not altogether right, for while it should not be possible for an unworthy man to get office for purely territorial reasons, every important section of Canada, provided it does its duty by sending capable men to parliament, should be considered in the composition of a cabinet. Canada, in its immense breadth of territory from Cape Eretton to Vancouver Island, includes so many important districts with varying needs and diverging views that if discontent is to be averted it is needful that all should be represented at the nation's council board. The west, in particular, is our land of promise. Its development is necessary to the fulfillment of our hopes that this may become a great country. The east has had full charge of it for over twenty years, and the results have been far from satisfactory. There is but a handful of people there; the public domain has been alienated under conditions which have not made for settlement, and the resources of the prairie country and mountain land are as yet undeveloped. If during these years the government had contained a representative of the west of firm will, more devoted to the interests of his section than to the fortunes of his party, incalculable advantage would have resulted to Canada as a whole."

AN UNHEALTHY JAIL.

Really the Ottawa jail ought to be inspected. There is nothing in the structure of the building or in the character of the landscape round about which should make the prison other than an abode of health, yet the jail is condemned by its almost deadly effects upon the ordinarily good health of four distinguished offenders.

After these gentlemen get out their health is as good as it was before they got in. Their physical disabilities begin with their incarceration and end with their escape. During Mr. McGreevy's short stay in jail he developed symptoms of many diseases ancient and modern. He was a bad case. Affliction sore long time bore until the physician intimated to the Governor-General that it would be a merciful act to release the old man and to spare his family the disgrace of seeing him die in jail.

Accordingly Mr. Thomas McGreevy was released. Liberty toned him up to fitness for an arduous election campaign that brought him back, not to jail, but to Parliament in Ottawa. Now the latest culprit is released lest he should lose his health and leave his life in Ottawa jail. There must be something terribly wrong about that building. If the gentleman whose health has been impaired by a sojourn within the gloomy walls of Carleton county jail had been committed to Central Prison, Toronto, they could have made brooms and other things have found something else to do than develop symptoms of disease.—Toronto Telegram.

H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., is expected to leave London on the 17th inst., and will reach home about the end of the month.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce—Carefully Corrected.

There have been some changes in the local markets during the week, but as far as the general state of trade is concerned there is little new to report. The flour trade is in a very satisfactory state and prices are being cut by dealers to a point where the margin of profits is very small. There was a rise created in a peculiar way, but prices have come back to a low standard. Portland flour was advanced and the lead was followed by flour of all proportions. Sales of Hungarian fell off in proportion. Sales of flour and trade was quickly restored to generous marking down. It is difficult to get retail quotations on flour that will fit the prices prevailing at the different stores. It has been claimed that flour was being sold at a loss, but that is probably untrue.

Ranch eggs are a trifle scarcer this week and the market has responded by growing firmer at once. The average retail price through the stores is 30 cents, and consignments from the farms are doing well and will do better. The Manitoba eggs come in regularly, and get there by the trade at 20 cents retail. They are generally in good condition, and the shipping facilities are excellent. Domestic butter is scarcer as the weather gets drier, and the market is firm at 50 cents. There is plenty of the Manitoba creamery in stock and it is coming regularly in very good condition. It sells well at 20 cents.

The island fruits are beginning to come in, plums particularly. There have been fairly heavy receipts of the green gage and red varieties, and they are readily at 4 cents per pound. Strawberry purchases are being made for preserving. Other fruits will follow speedily and a good trade is expected to follow in domestic fruits. The growers are learning much about the proper packing and otherwise preparing their product for market and will profit by it. Berries and small fruits have disappeared from the stores after a very good season. The last raspberries received were from the Sound. The arrival of California in the matter of seasonal fruits and water melons from San Francisco. They are moving well at an average of about 25 cents each. Grapes are still higher, but tomatoes are coming better and they will soon be down to a market price for preserving. Cucumbers are having a good run at 25 cents a dozen.

There is a very satisfactory trade in meats, but poultry is rather quiet. Consignments of domestic veal and pork fare very well in the local markets. The year has been a very good one for cattle and its success began with a very mild winter. New potatoes are coming in very well and the tendency of the market is downward. While prices are as a rule held at 1 1/2, there have been some reports at 1 1/4, and the market may shortly drop to the latter figure.

Retail quotations on staples are below: Eggs, Island, per doz. 30; Butter, Manitoba, 20; Butter, Creamery, per lb. 15; Hams, American, per lb. 15 to 18; Hams, Canadian, per lb. 15 to 18; Bacon, London, per lb. 12 to 15; Bacon, Long clear, per lb. 12 to 15; Bacon, Canadian, per lb. 12 to 15; Lard, 15 to 20; Veal, per lb. 10 to 12; Mutton, per lb. 10 to 12; Pork, per lb. 10 to 12; Turkey, per lb. 10 to 12; Flour—Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl. 45 to 50; Lake of the Woods Hungarian, per bbl. 45 to 50; Victoria, 45 to 50; Portland Roller, 45 to 50; Salem, 45 to 50; Bakers, 45 to 50; Super, 45 to 50; Flour, 45 to 50; Oats, per ton 30 to 35; Barley, per ton 25 to 30; Middlings, per ton 25 to 30; Bran, per ton 20 to 25; Ground Feed, per ton 25 to 30; Corn, whole, 25 to 30; Corn, cracked, 25 to 30; Corn, per 10 25 to 30; Potatoes, local, 15 to 20; Cabbage, 10 to 15; Green Peppers, cured, per doz. 25 to 30; Onions, per lb. 5 to 10; Cucumbers, per doz. 25 to 30; Lemons (California), per doz. 25 to 30; Apples, per lb. 5 to 10; Peaches, per lb. 5 to 10; Grapes, California, per lb. 5 to 10; Nectarines, per lb. 5 to 10; Pine Apples, per lb. 5 to 10; Fish—Salmon, per lb. 25 to 30; Smoked Salmon, 25 to 30.

THE BACHELORS' GUESTS.

Delightful Dance in Honor of Visitors To the Tennis Tournament. There was a delightful dancing party at the Mount Baker Hotel last evening in honor of the visitors from Tacoma and Cowichan attending the tennis tournament. It was arranged by the bachelors, and while there was no attempt at elaborate decorations everything passed off very well and the affair will go down as one of the most successful of the kind ever held here. The spacious dining hall made an excellent ball room and looked very attractive, as did the corridors, lobby and parlors. The floor was in splendid condition for dancing and the music furnished by J. M. Finn's Victoria Theatre orchestra pleased everybody. Mr. Finn had carefully rehearsed the programme in preparation for the ball, and he had his reward in the general congratulations on the music. There were a number of cozy-looking sitting-out places and one of the prettiest effects was obtained from a series of bon fires on the islands in Oak Bay. The latter lit up the water and surrounding shore and looked very pretty.

Cecil W. Ward and George E. Powell were directors of the floor and music and carried the programme through as arranged. The supper served at midnight having taken special pains with its preparation. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until 2:30 o'clock. The tramway company gave a good car service both ways, and the crowd, which numbered 250, was speedily hauled at the conclusion of the ball.

Cobbler... started... burned... in this... are still... wind... Catholic... from... after... the sett... his... by fire... insured... Cobble... day for... deliver... Smith... was cat... R. Smit... \$80 per... Rev. J... the hart... cat into... the able... until he... the par... rences... The o... for the... as follo... and Ge... revery... W. and... meeting... An ad... in the... Nana... Jordan's... still vig... in this... mairs h... freight... Jordan... another... price de... outrage... cisio... mus... vic... coal... Willing... the place... and ga... Knights... the Kn... ince an... interest... The G... have be... the even... tend to... was disc... in a... A meet... of tural... an... in... arange... lists and... ed with... year the... special... have ha... Word... the min... on Aug... work on... At the... majority... McLaren... McLar... McLar... at Ross... from... from the... one of... and be... through... when se... tion in... thought... seal. It... however... hand, w... about a... hat re... but the... more D... man of... a native... 500 pou... inches i... yesterd... Arm of... man, G... of 449... ings mil... Mr. C... Montreal... bank. S... cal staff... The o... those fe... know a... a tempora... of the... Monday... attempte... the lock... equally... When i... could no... pelled t... of Mont... business... safe in... Mr. Cra... open the... succeeded... On the... call rail... fight for... Kaslo &... best of... south to... like the... Recco... Shebrid... the Ruel... the outp... and guid... Kaslo r... Wellingt... W. and...

DONE TO DEATH.

An Incident Illustrating the Character of Spanish Rule in Cuba.

Eight Youths Who Were Officially Murdered on a False Charge of Treason.

In the Colon cemetery at Havana stands a monument to a crime no less heinous than that of the Spanish rule in Cuba. It was done in the name of the law.

This monument bears the names of eight Cuban youths who are held in an affectionate remembrance by their compatriots as the victims of a crime for which there was no evidence.

On the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1871, the military students of the university of San Dionisio, just outside the walls of the city, were busy with their studies when they received a call from the then military governor of the city, Don Dionisio Lopez Roberts.

Taking the chair of the professor, the governor demanded to know what student in the class was concerned in an alleged occurrence in the adjacent cemetery on the previous Wednesday, during which some of the students had been seen to dig up the remains of a man.

The students denied any knowledge of the matter. The governor became angry, and threatened the entire class with the most severe punishment.

Some of the students had been in the cemetery at the time regarding which the complaint was made, and had perhaps indulged in some boyish pranks.

One, Alonso Alvarez de la Campa, a young man of about sixteen years of age, had the hardihood to acknowledge that he had plucked a flower from the tomb.

The utmost offence which was at this time alleged was that a glass which contained Castanon's portrait upon the tomb had been scratched by a diamond.

But these were trifling matters, and the report was passed from mouth to mouth, and grew as it ran. Whether Roberts knew how slight a matter it was cannot be told; certainly it was not within his power to inform himself, had he so desired.

He appears, however, to have had no wish to arrive at the truth, but rather to make capital for himself from its exaggeration.

The Anglo-Armenian Association's advice from Constantinople say that Lord Salisbury has demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all Armenian political prisoners not convicted by a legally constituted tribunal.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The reply of the porte to the demands of the powers and on many points agrees with the powers' demands. It proposes to appoint Christian assessors to assist the Turkish provincial government, and to admit a proportion of the Christians among the minor officials, police and gendarmes, and also promises to restrain the Kurds from violence.

It also declares that some of the powers' demands are not acceptable or impracticable, and in execution. It is probable that the powers will not be satisfied with the reply.

The Berlin treaty, which gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, provided that, in case Turkey misgoverned Armenia the great powers should have the right to interfere and reform the administration. If the dispatch is correct, Armenia has been permanently lost to Turkey.

WATCHING FILIBUSTERS.

Hawaiian Government Agent Stationed at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Aug. 5.—For several weeks a secret service agent of the Hawaiian government has been stationed here. He and a Seattle detective are watching for an expected shipment of several hundred rifles and half a dozen Gatling guns, which it is believed Hawaiian royalist sympathizers have ordered from eastern manufacturers.

There are several other agents stationed in California. One of the agents on the Sound started this week that 500 or 600 short rifles were shipped west over the Great Northern last October and November, loaded aboard a smuggling schooner at Ballard and landed in Hawaii, probably on Maui island.

Some of them, he said, were captured at the time of the January revolution, and the balance are yet secreted on the islands. The agent who has been here bears credentials signed by E. G. Hitchcock, marshal of the Hawaiian republic, and receives regular remittances from Honolulu.

ANOTHER DURRANT REPORT.

If True It Will Seriously Damage His Defence.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—There is another story about Durrant in circulation on the south side that the police have not yet been able to trace. It is said that a year ago Durrant was very near to jail on a charge of forgery in Paris. The alleged victim in this case was a young girl not yet 11 years old. She went to church with the young man, according to the report, and on her return to her home told such a story of what she had suffered at the hands of the child's parent proposed having him arrested for felony.

REFORMS FOR ARMENIA.

Turkey Will Probably Lose the Province Permanently.

London, Aug. 5.—The Anglo-Armenian Association has learned from Constantinople that the signers of the Berlin treaty have agreed to send a note to the Porte announcing that as Turkey is unable to protect the lives of her Christians, the powers have decided to appoint a European high commissioner for Armenia in place of the sultan.

Baron Kalloway will be appointed. He comes from an ancient family of Hungary. In 1881 he was minister of foreign affairs for the empire, during the session between the death of Count von Haymerle and the nomination of Kanok. In 1882 he was minister of finance in the Austrian cabinet and at the same time administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the Berlin treaty, and has given attention to the eastern question all through his public life.

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RUSSIANS CLUB THE SEALS.

A Batch of 5,000 Skins Sold by Lamson in London.

London, July 5.—An extraordinary scandal has just come to light in connection with Russia and the Behring sea patrol. About the middle of last winter a firm of fur brokers in Hamburg received 5,000 skins of the seal, intended to be forwarded to London in time for the big February sale, which occurs here every year.

It was noticed that the packages did not bear the usual marks, and what also struck the people as peculiar was that not one of the skins had a bullet hole in it. It is now reported on good authority that these skins were sent by the officers of the Russian warship which left Robin's island last September, and is presumed that the enterprise was the private speculation of those who were sent to protect the seals.

WATERPROOF BRICKS.

Experiments in the Treatment of Bricks With Oils.

In a paper read at a recent meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Livermore, of the University of Melbourne, described the results of experiments made with a view of ascertaining the length of time bricks and sandstone are rendered waterproof by oiling.

The experiments showed that the bricks absorbed much more oil and water than the sandstone, notwithstanding the fact that the area of the latter was much greater than that exposed by the former.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON.

Some Stories of His Lordship's Doings on the Bench.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon had his aversions. He hated a fool, he hated a bore, and perhaps above all he hated a barrister with no money. "I cannot hear you," he said to one of the tribe whose upper lip bore the accursed thing; "and do you know why I cannot hear you?"

ODD USES FOR PAPER.

Horseshoes and Coffins Among the Articles Manufactured From Pulp.

We have had the golden age and the iron age and various other ages, says a writer in the Post-Dispatch, but the present will probably be known as the paper pulp age. Paper dross material masquerading as silk is the latest invention in the paper line and threatens to drive the silk worm out of business.

Spruce sawdust, cotton or jute waste and muck are put into the machine and come out at the other end shining, delicately colored, rustling silks, suitable for the most fastidious lady's gown. Of course this paper silk doesn't wear so well as the real fabric, but think of a wonder! "monsters" this must have been. What one is curious to know, was her fate?—Westminster Gazette.

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AN ANECDOTE OF HUXLEY.

Ready To Help the Obscure Devotee of Science.

Your paper will no doubt be presently full of memories of Professor Huxley. I should like, with your permission, to add one while his loss is so fresh with us. Some time ago I received a letter from an unknown correspondent asking me for an account of a parishioner of mine, a casual laborer in a large dockyard, who had been out of the man, and gathered that he was socially of the laboring class—politically a socialist and theologically a free-thinker; but that all his spare time was devoted to original research, aided by a six-penny magnifying glass.

WOBBLINGS OF THE EARTH.

An Unsuspected Motion Indicated by Tests in Colorado's Capital.

It is a curious old contrivance, this world of ours. It has more motions than almost any other eccentric body, and the more it is studied the more motions it has. First of all it travels about the sun, then it takes a whirl of its own accord around itself, like a top; then it wobbles from one end to the other, just like a top, and, finally, it has another quirk, and what that quirk is goodness only knows. The new quirk is goodness exist at the equator, but it does at the North Pole. It is very slight at sea level, but up in the mountains it is quite perceptible. Anybody can see it if he wants to, this newly discovered movement of the world.

Suspended from the lantern of the State Capitol building, which is that tall, thin tower on top of the dome, and reaching into the sub-basement is a wire of steel, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and on the end of it is a plumb, filled with wet sand and weighing about forty pounds. A wise man who once had a similar one working in Switzerland had started this one in the Capitol dome. His observations in Switzerland got him into no end of trouble. He said the world made such a sudden movement or rather that his pendulum did, and as the big pendulum did it, it made it many other remarkable acts. But the astronomer came down on him like a thousand of bricks. They hauled out their papers and their telescopes, their spectrosopes, their microscopes, their algebras, and everything else they possessed and proved that the experiment was not only wrong, but quite wrong.

A WONDERSHIP.

Description of a Sea Monster of Olden Times.

Is it true that our old ram battle ships are but old inventions in new forms? It looks like it. Some one has unearthed a curious announcement which appeared in the Mercury Politicus for December 6, 1653—that is, 240 years ago—to the effect, as stated by the Dundee Advertiser, that "the famous monster called a ship, built at Rotterdam by French engineers, is now launched." In a description of the vessel its capabilities are thus detailed:

"1. To sail by means of certain instruments and wheels (within masts and sails) as swift as the moon, or at least thirty miles every hour. 2. Both ends are much alike, and the ship can be stopped at pleasure, and turned as easily as a bird can turn. 3. In time of war it can, with one bounce, make a hole under water in the greatest man-of-war as big as a table, and in an hour's time will be

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Suspended from the lantern of the State Capitol building, which is that tall, thin tower on top of the dome, and reaching into the sub-basement is a wire of steel, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and on the end of it is a plumb, filled with wet sand and weighing about forty pounds. A wise man who once had a similar one working in Switzerland had started this one in the Capitol dome. His observations in Switzerland got him into no end of trouble. He said the world made such a sudden movement or rather that his pendulum did, and as the big pendulum did it, it made it many other remarkable acts. But the astronomer came down on him like a thousand of bricks. They hauled out their papers and their telescopes, their spectrosopes, their microscopes, their algebras, and everything else they possessed and proved that the experiment was not only wrong, but quite wrong.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LAWN TENNIS.

There were not many people at the street tennis courts to-day as yesterday, because the polo match was a counter attraction and the unpleasant weather kept many at home.

In the mixed doubles handicap Mrs. Wright and E. Jacob defeated Miss M. Drake and W. H. Langley, 6-4, 6-4.

Yesterday's scores after the Times went to press are below: In the open singles (championship of K. V. Cup) Miss G. V. Cuppage beat J. M. Miller, 6-2, 6-3; H. Combe beat E. A. Jacob, 6-2, 6-2; E. Barkley beat G. C. Worsfold, 6-3, 6-2.

From Wednesday's Daily: The day has been a splendid one for tennis, and good games were the order at the Belcher street courts to-day.

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In the gentlemen's doubles (open), H. W. F. Pollock and J. A. Rithet beat G. W. Davy and G. E. Parkes, 6-1, 6-0; Lieut. E. G. W. Davy and G. E. Parkes, 6-1, 6-0.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

was considerable enthusiasm worked up this afternoon when Messrs. Green and Ward rallied in their game with Messrs. Foulkes and Cuppage and pressed the winners for several seconds with some sharp volleys.

In the ladies' singles Miss Goward beat Miss Eastley, 6-5, 6-1, 6-0. In the gentlemen's doubles Messrs. Green and Ward won from Messrs. Payne and Ahsbally by default.

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Stilian defence after 23 moves. Steinitz defeated Blackburn in a King's bishop gambit after 63 moves. Tinsley beat Janowski in a centre gambit after 37 moves.

COWES TOWN CUP. Cowes, Aug. 8.—Britannia, Ailsa and Hester started for the town cup, valued at £500.

THE WHEEL. YOUNG CHALLENGERS JOHNSON. Toronto, Aug. 7.—Young, the Canadian class B rider, who has been making records within the past fortnight, to-day challenged John S. Johnson to a series of three races of one mile each, best two in three, for \$100 a side.

MISCELLANEOUS. The championship bicycle meet at the Oak Bay track will take place on September 17th, and the final heat on August 31st.

BRIEF LOCALS. Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Thursday's Daily.

Collector Milne has commenced to assess the claims in the cases of the sealers on board the "The Great Activity," seized by the Russian authorities while sealing off the Copper islands several years ago.

THE TIGER. The Tiger fire engine has been returned to the custody of the firemen, having been towed land from Telegraph Bay on a scow.

THE LOSS BY THE FIRE AT THE VICTORIA IRON WORKS has been settled by the payment of \$500 by the Guardian company, which had insured the building.

AN INTERESTING MATCH. There was a good attendance at the polo match played at Stanley Park yesterday between teams representing H. M. Service and Victoria-Covitchan.

AQUATIC. Y. M. C. A. REGATTA. Entries for the Y. M. C. A. regatta, to be held on Victoria Arm on Saturday afternoon, will be received by Secretary Carter up to 7 p.m. on Friday.

TO-DAY'S PLAY A DRAW. Hastings, England, Aug. 8.—The third round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was played at the Cruxey Institute in this city to-day.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Rec. Proprietors Hold a General Meeting and Receive the Chairman's Report.

A general court of the proprietors of the Bank of British Columbia was held on the 17th ult., at the City Terminus hotel, Cannon street, London.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, on the last occasion of our half-yearly meeting I was unfortunately unable, through severe illness, to be present.

James Anderson—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Dr. Drysdale—We are very much obliged to you for the admirable report you have given us.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously. The chairman—I beg now, gentlemen, to propose "That H. J. Gardiner, a duly qualified shareholder, be elected a director of this bank."

Dr. Drysdale—I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, and I hope we shall see him here for the next 20 years.

Hubbard—We must be more economical in the use of coal. The wife (a Yassar graduate)—There are untold billions of tons of coal just beneath the earth's surface, and certainly Hubbard—And one or two big corporations just above—New York Weekly Teacher—Now, girls, you all know what liquid measure is.

Little Alice—Tape measure, teacher—Prospective father-in-law—And you promise to make my daughter happy? Enamored Youth—I will care for her like a beautiful flower.

Prospective father-in-law—I hope you don't mean that she is to live on water and air—Texas Siftings. Two James Bay boys were up in police court this morning charged with damaging a cherry tree.

Some very thoughtless, if not cruel, person threw four young kittens tied in a sack on to the street last night, to either starve to death or be killed under the wheels of passing teams.

Yal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Rec.

I believe the court are aware, competition itself in trade, but in the banking world only. Only recently another chartered bank has opened a branch in the province of British Columbia.

I fear it is not unlikely the balance we have now at credit of bad debts account may not be sufficient to meet the total requirements, and that we may at the end of this year have to provide a further sum from reserve.

Dr. Drysdale—We are very much obliged to you for the admirable report you have given us. It is exceedingly agreeable to us on this side of the table to hear that you have no less than 87 per cent. of assets as compared with liabilities.

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, containing various notices and small advertisements.