

# Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

PART 1.

## THE CELEBRATIONS ENDED

### The Excellent Tact Displayed by the Emperor at the Hamburg Banquet.

### Critical Comparison of the Various Fleets—The Critic New York.

Berlin, June 22.—Public interest as might be expected has been monopolized in the past week with the festivities at Hamburg and Kiel, upon the occasion of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, and Berlin has been deserted by nearly all the prominent men. The newspapers have devoted pages every day to the canal celebrations and everything done and said has been liberally commented upon. Emperor William's speech at the Hamburg banquet was enthusiastically received here and the stress laid by him on the peaceful significance of the event caused general pleasure and a most agreeable content seems to exist between the Emperor and all the German sovereigns. At the Hamburg banquet the Emperor, the moment the King of Bavaria rose to speak, poured wine into the latter's glass and his cordial attention to the King of Saxony were favorably noticed. His Majesty's pacific utterances have also been very well received in Austria. Dispatches from Vienna state that Herr Dumba, reporter of the budget committee, speaking to the Austrian delegation to-day, referred to the speeches of the Emperor saying: "The assurances of peace by our august ally find a mighty echo which is in perfect harmony with those words of peace. The creation of such a work of peace as the Baltic canal is a proof that both states and peoples nowadays are engaged in a widely different struggle and that the competition in the world's trade is now purely confined to the domain of economy."

The Emperor William and two of the leading marine painters, Heren Bolnot and Saltzman, went to the opening of the canal, where he indicated to them, during his four days' stay, the best moments and occasions for sketches. They will execute a series of paintings representing the most striking views of the ceremonies and the paintings will be presented to the national gallery. The naval correspondents of the German and Austrian newspapers have highly commended the appearance of the United States vessels and crews. They praise the display of maneuvering and seamanship of their manoeuvres, according to their place in this respect. They style the New York the finest vessel of her type at Kiel. In this connection the critical comparison of the various warships at Kiel made by an English naval expert now there is especially interesting. Omitting the British fleet comparison, in order to avoid a semblance of partiality, he expressed the opinion, after taking careful notice that, in respect to value and efficiency the various crews might be placed in the following order: (1) The Germans; (2) the French; (3) the Americans; (4) the Austrians; (5) the Russians; (6) the Italians; (7) the Swedes; (8) the Dutch; (9) the Danes; (10) the Roumanians; (11) the Portuguese; (12) the Spanish.

Among Emperor William's special guests at Kiel were Lord Lansdale and Mr. Poutney-Bigelow. The latter went to Kiel in his canoe from this city in five days, sailing or paddling and sleeping in the canoe.

It is expected that an international monetary conference will be called by Germany before October 15th. The Bundesrat, after receiving replies from the various federal governments, stands 16 to 43 in favor of such a conference. The opposing 16 members come from the three South German states and the Han-

sa towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, while Prussia, Saxony and the Middle States favor the calling of a monetary conference. The only point still unsettled is to what extent Germany, in calling the conference, is to engage herself. Whether she is to state the purpose as being the ultimate restoration of bimetalism or only to fix upon a new ratio between gold and silver?

The Emperor took a trip to Munich, Bavaria, on Monday last in order to determine upon the site and make the necessary arrangements for the building of the new Schack gallery of pictures, etc., which he has presented to that city. Count Adolphe Frederick von Schack, the millionaire author, died on April 15, 1894, and bequeathed his large picture gallery to Emperor William with the stipulation that it be added to the Berlin museum, but the Emperor decided that the gallery should remain at Munich, as that city was proud of it and its removal would have fostered an anti-imperial tendency in the South German states. The people of Munich were so delighted at the action of the Emperor that they have decided to place a statue of His Majesty in the famous gallery with the wording of the telegraph conveying his determination to the Munich authorities inscribed on the pedestal. His Majesty's visit was quite unexpected and consequently there was nobody at the railroad station to meet him. He jumped into a common hack and while he was being driven to the palace of the regent, Prince Luitpold, he was saluted, being in plain uniform, by the officers of the garrison whom he passed on his way. Among the latter was Prince Arnolph, youngest son of the regent and lieutenant-general of the first division in the infantry in the Bavarian army, and the husband of Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein, who would be supposed to be well acquainted with His Majesty, but nobody recognized the Emperor for more than an hour later, when he happened to meet the prince regent in some painter's studio. The art world of Munich, however, is delighted at his visit and with the Emperor's keen judgment and unaffected homeliness.

Mr. Gladstone, during his stay at Hamburg, expressed a desire to visit Prince Bismarck, but the latter declined. This report, however, is only a distorted version of the story called exclusively by the Associated Press on Sunday last that Sir Donald Currie, upon a steamer, the Tantalus, Castle, Mr. Gladstone was a guest, visited Friedrichshafen with others on Saturday and Prince Bismarck expressed himself as being glad to see him and Mr. Gladstone was given a card upon behalf of his father, who did not accompany the party.

The officers and men attached to the American squadron are delighted with their visit. They have been most favorably impressed with all that they have seen and expect to remain here some days enjoying the hospitality of the various fleets. The officers consider the canal a most wonderful undertaking and say that the programme has been an astonishing success, and that the fetes from the first to last have been the best thing of the sort seen anywhere. The officers of the American squadron are also much struck with the attention paid to the details and the perfect organization, noticeable not only in connection with the canal but also in the whole of the proceedings. After the banquet last night the American officers were all presented to Emperor William and the Duke of York. The former was extremely affable. He cordially shook hands with the American officers and had a friendly word for each. During his conversation with Admiral Kirkland, Emperor William especially referred to the great interest shown in American naval matters. He mentioned Captain Alfred T. Mahan's book on "Sea Power." Of this work he spoke in terms highly eulogistic, adding: "I have told all my officers to study Captain Mahan's book well and to sleep with it under their pillows."

The American ships have been subjected to much attention, the naval officers in attendance admiring especially the Columbia. The sailors from all the American boats have been daily fêted. All of the ships have been illuminated each night from stem to stern, exciting the admiration of the crowds on shore. The illuminations, torchlight processions, music and festivities everywhere continue to-night. The manoeuvres of the review were universally pronounced a brilliant success. The movements of the ships were witnessed by princes and diplomats, while thousands of persons followed in steamers, launches and yachts.

**CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS.**  
New Party Formed in Toronto—Too Much Federation.  
Toronto, June 22.—A new party which may make radical changes in the government of the country was formed here last night under the title of the Canadian National Association. Some of its objects are the fostering of a national sentiment, working for the removal of the present system of dual languages, for the abolition of separate schools, so that there will be but one official language and one system of schools for Canada, and to disseminate information concerning Canada's mineral, agricultural, marine and lumbering industries. Only Canadians by birth are allowed to join the new organization, and thousands of applications have already been received. "Canada for Canadians," will be its motto.

## ROSEBERY HAS RESIGNED

### His Resignation Accepted With Out Reluctance—Salisbury Summoned.

### "Joe" and the Duke Have Been Invited to Join the New Tory Cabinet.

London, June 24.—Lord Rosebery has resigned. Lord Salisbury is summoned to London.

Commenting upon the resignation of the ministry the Times says: "The ministers must be congratulated upon having rejected trickery and the cowardly advice of one of their supporters to remain in office. Obstacles to the assumption of office by the Unionist coalition have been grossly exaggerated and can be easily overcome. We believe Lord Salisbury will feel it his duty to accept the task of forming a cabinet and the new ministry will be composed of representatives of both sections of the Unionist party. The dissolution with a view to which a Unionist ministry will be formed cannot long be delayed and it will not be necessary to fill all the places in the ministry before taking steps for an immediate appeal to the country."

The Daily News (Liberal) says: "The Queen has accepted Earl Rosebery's resignation as she accepted Mr. Gladstone's, without any expression of that reluctance with which she favored Lord Salisbury. The sitting of the cabinet was chiefly occupied in weighing the respective arguments for dissolution and resignation. The idea of reversing Friday's vote and proceeding with business found little support. It is believed both Lord Rosebery and Sir Vernon Harcourt from the first strongly favored the course ultimately adopted. Lord Rosebery considered that the government which was weakened by defeat on foreign affairs, when Sir Vernon Harcourt has announced the resignation in the commons he will probably move an adjournment for a few days. The impression prevails that Lord Salisbury will dissolve parliament immediately. It is well known that the opposition believe an election in July will give them the best chance of getting a majority." The Daily News says in an editorial: "Lord Rosebery and his colleagues have shown a high and prominent sense of duty in resigning their offices. It would be unbecomingly to desert Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Moreover the government is at the mercy of accidents and an unexpected catastrophe and cannot conduct business with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. With the original majority of 40, reduced by the desertion of the Parnellites and losses by elections, the government has performed an amount of legislative work which exacted a reluctant assent from Mr. Chamberlain. Its success may be more cautious, but will neither be so bold nor so truthful."

The Times says that Lord Rosebery resigned on Saturday evening. "We understood that absolute agreement prevailed in the cabinet council on Saturday as to the resignation. There was a consensus of opinion that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had been insulted and that his retirement from office must mean the breaking up of the cabinet." The Standard (Conservative) says: "The government has been trading upon fraudulent representations from the beginning and probably Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt is not sorry that the ignoble farce in which he played a leading part has reached its end. We have reason to believe that the Duke of Devonshire, Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Lord Lansdowne have been invited to join the cabinet. The return of Mr. Gladstone is awaited by the Liberals with the greatest interest. There is no prospect that he will take a personal part in the campaign, but the impression prevails in Liberal quarters that he will issue a manifesto in support of the Liberal programme. The idea prevails that the Unionist government will be replaced by a compromise between the Irish land bill in order to pass it before the general elections. There will undoubtedly be some settlement of the Irish land question and it will be one of the first measures of the new government, but it is probable they will prefer to introduce their own measure in a new parliament."

Most of the members left when the House went into committee. Numerous questions were asked regarding the agreement with Russia on the Behring sea question, and the complaints received from the government of the Dominion of Canada on the same subject. The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Gray, replying, said satisfactory assurance had been given Canada on the point raised by the fisheries bill then passed its third reading. Mr. Charles Tanner, member for the middle division of Cork, anti-Irishmen, raised a disturbance by exclaiming that he did not see why the fisheries bill should be given precedence over the Irish land bill. The House then adjourned.

The Marquis of Salisbury conferred this morning with the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader of the house of commons, the Duke of Devonshire, the Unionist leader in the house of lords, and the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Unionist leader in the house of commons, at his house in London. The best informed speculations regarding the

cabinet agree in the belief that Lord Salisbury will accept the task of forming a cabinet and the new ministry will be composed of representatives of both sections of the Unionist party.

In the house of commons to-day there was a most animated scene and outside the houses of parliament large crowds of people gathered eagerly discussing the situation. The speaker, Mr. Wm. Court Gully, took the chair at 3 p.m. Soon afterwards the secretary of state for war, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, entered the house amid prolonged Liberal cheers. Mr. Balfour followed and was greeted with vigorous cheers from his supporters. At 3:30 p.m. the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, entered the house and the Liberals rose in a body and cheered him to the echo. The supporters of Mr. Chamberlain made a similar demonstration when the Unionist leader entered. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said: "It is my duty to make the announcement to the house that the division on Friday last was a vote of censure on the secretary of war, than whom never a more able, respected or more popular minister ever held office. The government, of course, associated themselves with their colleagues, and feeling unable to pass the votes for supply resigned and their resignation had been accepted. Under ordinary circumstances it would be incumbent to move an adjournment, but the seal fisheries bill must be passed before July 1. When it has passed its third reading the government will move the adjournment of the house."

The chancellor of the exchequer then said that his supporters acknowledged the consideration shown to the government by their opponents. Tears were in the eyes of Sir William when he uttered the last words. Mr. Balfour criticized the conduct of the government. He said he thought the constitutional manner of the proceeding would have been to advise the Queen to dissolve parliament instead of throwing the burden of continuing the government on the opposition. At 3:43 the house went into committee on the seal fisheries bill.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a new cabinet.

**CABLE NEWS.**  
Anniversary of Carnot's Tragic Death Observed in Paris.  
London, June 24.—Advices from Rome announce the death of Cardinal Ambrose Malgoula, archbishop of Fermo. He was born in 1810, was a native of Italy and was created Cardinal in 1883.

Over one hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Vishnie, Volstchok, Russia. Many inhabitants have perished.

In the presence of vast crowds of people the anniversary of the death of President Carnot was observed at Paris to-day at the Pantheon. The religious ceremony was held at the church of the Madeleine.

**CABLE NEWS.**  
The British Preparing to Fight in Formosa.

London, June 20.—The Standard's Rome correspondent discusses the great attentions which the Vatican has paid to Cardinal Gibbons, and says: "The secret history of all this is rather curious. Cardinal Gibbons is a power in America, both by his sound doctrine and his personal influence, and, with few exceptions, holds all the Catholic forces there in his hands. This is not altogether pleasing in the highest quarters, especially when coupled with the fact that the American bishops show great spirit and independence. The pope instituted the apostolic delegation at Washington with a view of checking this independence. Cardinal Gibbons came to voice the disapproval of the American bishops of the step. Meaning, however, the question has been carefully discussed here, and the result is that Bishop Sotelli will be a cardinal. This, together with the special attentions shown to Cardinal Gibbons, must tend to convince him that the presentation of the bishops' memorial would be both useless and inopportune. A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that the Black Flag general has demanded the withdrawal of the 200 British marines landed at Amping, on the island of Formosa. The British officer commanding the marines has refused to withdraw, and is preparing to fight.

A dispatch received at Madrid from Havana says Lieut. Col. Rodan, with three hundred infantry, charged a band of insurgents in the mountains of Santa Barbara with the bayonet and took a trench on the heights. The insurgents left five dead and six wounded. The troops had one killed and two wounded. Another engagement occurred at Caney Siro, in which the insurgents lost twenty-two killed and wounded.

**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**  
Horsely Mining Co. v. Kelly et al. Postponed.  
Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning made an order postponing the trial of the action of the Horsely Mining Co. v. Kelly et al. The trial will not take place until after the appeal is decided. The appeal is from a reference which went against the defendants.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.**  
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

## THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

### Cable Communication the Vital Feature of the Government's Policy.

### Reported Filibustering Expedition of 1000 Strong Ready to Leave Frisco.

Honolulu, June 16, via San Francisco. President Dole in his address to the first legislature of the Hawaiian republic said: "One of the matters to which I would especially direct your attention is cable communication with the outer world. Until such communication is secured, Hawaii must remain isolated. To do everything within our power to establish such communication is and must continue to be one of the items of the Hawaiian policy until accomplished. But two bills have been introduced in the legislature so far—the new land law and the supplementary appropriation bills, one item of which is for the settlement of Princess Kaiulani. She is to receive \$4,000 a year from the government, commencing April 1st last. This money will be paid as long as she does not meddle in politics."

There is a well defined rumor about the effect that the ex-Queen will be pardoned at an early date. Her health continues excellent. The government has declined to liberate a number of rebel prisoners on July 4th. This fact will be disappointing to several who expected pardon, Major Seaward among them. The last words, Mr. Balfour criticized the conduct of the government. He said he thought the constitutional manner of the proceeding would have been to advise the Queen to dissolve parliament instead of throwing the burden of continuing the government on the opposition. At 3:43 the house went into committee on the seal fisheries bill.

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**COWICHEAN INDIANS.**  
Their Protest Against the Enforcement of the Fishery Regulations.

A letter from Quamichan presents the case of the Cowichean Indians in regard to fishing rights, as set forth privately and at the late meeting of the Indians. They claim that they have always had the right to take fish in any way and at any time in all the waters of British Columbia, and they want to preserve that right. They say they did not protest against the regulations previously because they did not understand their property by natural right and the government regulations depriving them of their right are unjust. They say they do not destroy fish, but catch only what they use as food. On the other hand, white people do destroy fish therefore the regulations should apply only to them. The Indians say: "We take fish for our daily use, to have a living, and we make use of all the fish we take. The white population take fish mostly for pleasure's sake, and usually destroy the small fish by throwing them away. Our weirs are built in such a way that none but large fish are caught. Now we are aware of the object of what we claim to be unjust regulations we strongly protest, and we are decided to keep hold of our rights were we to suffer imprisonment. They claim the same right to the game as to the fish, as fish and game were the natural food of their forefathers and of themselves in former days. The Indians further say: "The government in taking our lands promised to protect us and look after us. We have on this account always been law-abiding. They have, however, more favored the white people so far that now they are allowed to take the food from our mouths."

Adelaide—Don't you think Miss Van Waffles is a very handsome young woman?  
Poppington—Well-er-really, I have not been able to form an opinion.  
Adelaide—Why, you have met her a dozen times.  
Poppington—Yes, but she was always chewing gum.

**SEND TO-DAY.**

Ladies and gentlemen be alive to your own interest. There has recently been a covered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whiteners." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thick growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising band of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whiteners" that will in one month time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of the Whiteners for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whiteners, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whiteners" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

**R. RYAN, 350 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ont.**  
P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will send a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish other purposes than it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

U. S. Gov't Report

## Making Powder PURE

As the government are in the matter we should...  
McVicar, of McGill College, said the Catholics of making themselves heard by their brethren in duty if she did not speak against separate schools in Manitoba. The Roman Catholics of making themselves heard by their brethren in duty if she did not speak against separate schools in Manitoba. The Roman Catholics of making themselves heard by their brethren in duty if she did not speak against separate schools in Manitoba.

## THE ROSIE OLSEN

### Wrecked Off the Japanese Few Days Ago—Is Total Wreck.

### Drew and All the Catch Hundred and Thirty Kins Saved.

Schooner Rosie Olsen has been wrecked off the Japanese coast, but her crew and her catch of 630 seal-eared were saved. The news was conveyed yesterday afternoon in a brief note by Andrew Gray and other. No particulars were given that the schooner and her crew were saved. The news created a great excitement in sealing circles last evening, and while the loss of the vessel was deplored there was no lives had been saved. The manner of the wreck was purely a matter of speculation. The schooner was reported to have been wrecked near the coast of Japan. The vessel was reported to have been wrecked near the coast of Japan. The vessel was reported to have been wrecked near the coast of Japan.

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**Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills**  
"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not until I began taking Ayer's Pills that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headache, and I am now a well man."  
—G. H. HORTON, East Auburn, Me.  
Awarded Medal at World's Fair  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 28.

THE DIVORCE FARCE.

Nearly all the striking senators of the divorce committee have gone back to work, but there seems to be no security given that the senate divorce business will in future be anything better than it has been in the past—a ridiculous farce. As far as can be known, no person has ever given any good reason for the senate being the divorce court of Canada, and the report of the committee the other day adds another to the many evidences that a change is necessary. The Montreal Witness observes: "In matters of divorce the function of the senate is a judicial one, and it seems a little absurd that cases should come judicially before a court almost half of whose members are actively opposed to the very principle of the law they are asked to administer, and give their judgment entirely on the facts laid before them, not on the basis of the law as it is, but as they think it ought to be. Another anomaly in the present state of things is hinted at by the resigning committee on divorce, namely, that there is actually lobbying for or against divorce bills. This is an outrage of which politicians naturally enough cannot see the enormity, but which would be very incongruous in another court. It seems clear, and this will probably be the early outcome of the senate committee's unprecedented act, that if divorce is to be administered at all it should not be by a special law for each case, but under a general law, and action under that law should be administered by the regular courts or by a regularly constituted court, as in England, with whom lobbying or canvassing would be hopeless." This view, we are convinced, will commend itself to a great majority of the people. Either have no granting of divorces or follow the British precedent and establish a proper tribunal for the purpose.

MORE SAULT SCANDALS.

Reference has already been made to some of the scandalous transactions whereby the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been made to cost the people of Canada an unnecessarily large sum, for the benefit of favorite contractors. Further probing by the public accounts committee has brought forth more of the same sort. It appears that four tenders were received for the construction of the power pipe. The Central Bridge Co., of Peterboro, tendered at \$12,000; Bobt. Weddell, Trenton, at \$51,000; Ryan & Co., at \$55,000; and Doty, Toronto, at \$57,000. When the contract came to be awarded a clause not in the specifications was inserted, making the contractor responsible for the unwatering of the pit. By this device all the other contractors were frightened off except Ryan & Co., who got the contract. Mr. Schreiber admitted on examination that Ryan & Co. by virtue of a clause in their main contract held possession of all the surrounding ground, and no other contractor could have laid the power pipe without their permission. Of course this gave the favored Ryan & Co. a "dead cinch" on the job, and the calling for tenders was a mere farce. When the tenders for the lock gates were called there were three sent in: the Hamilton Bridge Co. \$54,000, Ryan & Co. \$67,000 and Toms \$73,000. The Hamilton Bridge Co. was frozen out by the insertion of a clause requiring it to unwater the lock, and Ryan got the contract as before, his tender in this case being \$13,000 higher than the Hamilton company's. In this case again Mr. Schreiber admitted that Ryan & Co. controlled the ground and no other contractors could have done the work except with their consent. To crown the scandal, Ryan & Co. were paid extra for the unwatering, which the Hamilton company was to be required to do at its own expense. Such are the methods on which public works are managed at Ottawa.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The adverse vote in the British house of commons was directed against Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary for war, personally, and the success of the opposition was achieved by a "snappy vote." Nevertheless it was a severe reverse for the Rosebery government as a whole, and coming on top of many other reverses it will doubtless prove too much for that government. The other ministers cannot cut their colleague loose and allow him to sink alone. It has been apparent for the last few weeks that the final blow to the government was likely to come at any time; its majority has dwindled to the danger point. In all probability an appeal to the people will shortly follow this adverse vote, and the prospects are that the defeat of the government will result. This will not be due to any in-

herent strength in Toryism, but to the failure of the Liberal government to carry out its programme and satisfy to the full its own adherents. Notwithstanding the reports concerning Mr. Gladstone's return to the leadership that event seems very improbable, and the Liberals will sorely miss his leadership in the coming contest. If they win in the face of their grave disadvantage we shall be most agreeably disappointed. In any event we fully believe their reverse will be only temporary. There is no reason to suppose that the country will go back permanently to Toryism, or that the Unionist combination will be successful for more than one parliament.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

The Manitoba government and legislature in their reply to the "remedial order" say that compliance with that order would mean the restoration of separate schools as they were before 1890, and they point out that those schools were ill-conducted and inefficient to the point of allowing the children attending them to grow up in illiteracy. This result they say they are not willing to bring about, hence they cannot see their way to complying with the remedial order. Government organs say that in this the Manitoba government and legislature are wrong, that obedience to the remedial order would not involve the restoration of inefficient separate schools, that all the order contemplates is the restoration of the right of separate schools to the Catholic minority and that the government would be free to control and regulate these as it might choose. It is in the first place very plain that a strict rendering of the terms of the order would allow no such latitude as the government organs suggest, and the Manitoba authorities took the natural course of supposing that nothing but the "letter of the law" was to guide them. If it was intended that there should be some elasticity in the interpretation of the order the omission to indicate this was unfortunate. For there is no doubt that the Catholic minority in Manitoba and their sympathizers in Quebec take the same view of the order as the Manitoba government and assume that it requires exactly the restoration of the "status quo ante" 1890. They apparently do not contemplate the establishment of a separate school system with government control and supervision, but one under the sole control and supervision of the church, and they would be satisfied with nothing else. But, be the Manitoba government's reasons for disobedience sufficient or insufficient, the fact remains that they have refused obedience, and the terms of the order seem to impose on the Dominion government the necessity of action in the premises. The report of the cabinet committee which was adopted by the governor-in-council and sent on to Manitoba as an order said: "If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, the committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation which to Your Excellency seems requisite will confer upon parliament authority to pass such a law." The Dominion government is therefore bound by the terms of its own order to propose the passage of such a law in parliament. This is the view taken by government organs in Quebec, notably the Montreal Gazette, while it is combatted by some of the ministerial newspapers in Ontario. At all events it is the course insisted on by the Quebec following of the government, and it is hard to see how the government can evade it unless its Quebec followers consent to an abatement of their demands. Should they refuse any concession, as they very likely will, the government must yield or quarrel with them. On the other hand, compliance with their demand will alienate a large majority of the government's followers in Ontario and other provinces, so that in any event the disruption of the government seems pretty certain.

A Halifax dispatch of June 14 says: "A bye-election for the Nova Scotia House of Assembly was held in Antigonish county yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. F. McIsaac. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Angus McGillivray; while the Conservatives brought out Dr. Fraser and made a strong fight in hopes of redeeming the seat so as to give them a chance at the next Dominion election. Dr. Fraser is a cousin of Mr. McIsaac, M. P., and also a cousin of Father McIsaac, who is the only priest Liberal in politics in the county. The whole resources of the Conservatives were brought into play, but the result is overwhelming defeat. Not only is Mr. McGillivray elected, but the Liberals led in every polling district in the constituency and rolled up a total majority of about three hundred." Antigonish seems to have little use for Conservatism.

The Montreal Gazette seems to have thought it settled the question of Sir John Macdonald's greatness by pointing out that he got the better of three Liberal leaders, Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier. It can hardly have thought so much of its effort when it elicited the following crushing retort from the Herald:

"If the Gazette's great prototype really was the embodiment of greatness to the extent alleged, how was it that an intellectual and moral power so colossal had always to rely for success upon the more vicious of human devices? How was it that the people's great tribune who met the stupendous mental giants of the Liberal party and worsted them" had to supplement his powers with those other potent influences that were represented by the Pacific scandal fund, the McCreery-Langevin funds, the red parlor levies, the cowardly gerrymandering of thousands and one undue and immoral influences that notoriously had been the main reliance of his political existence.

"But we find now, on the authority of the Gazette, that it was all trickery; and that he 'taught his successors the trick.' The author and teacher of a trick is not incorrectly called a trickster. It is a melancholy reflection, and that is about the substance of what 'the new crop of critics' have been saying, that from the Gazette's premises it seems to not only have cost the labors and life time of a powerful individuality but all the tricks into which the cards could be varied to keep the Grits out of power. In that case it is rather hard to determine whether the great achievements were due to the powerful individuality or to the peculiar devices; but it seems now well conceded that the exigencies of the situation were such that they had to stand together. That is quite in accordance with what we thought all along."

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Retrenchments in Newfoundland Unpopular—A Reporter's Accident.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 22.—Two of the retrenchment features of the government scheme will meet with general condemnation, namely, the reduction of the educational grant by \$44,000 and the abolition of the fisheries commission, involving a reduction of \$20,000. The former is a public calamity. The educational grant never exceeded 75 cents per head of the population, and is now only fifty cents. The government could easily keep the grant at the former figure by discharging useless officials, but not one dismissal has been made. The fisheries commission maintained the hatchery and stocked the coast with young cod, lobsters, salmon, trout, etc. It did a praiseworthy work. The assembly is pushing the business dealing with the financial question daily. The opposition now may not feature in the retrenchment programme.

Toronto, June 21.—Charles T. Long, a reporter of the Mail and Empire, met with a very serious accident to-day. He attempted to leap on board an island steamer which was moving out of the dock, when he fell across the deck railing and then into the water. He now lies unconscious and it is thought his spine is broken.

Toronto, June 21.—Cecil A. Mahoney, the two and a half year old son of Michael Mahoney, of the Dodge Pulley Co., Toronto, was instantly killed by an electric car not provided with a fender.

Chatham, June 21.—John Bellair, 35 years of age, was killed by a falling grain in the mill to-day. The grain was carried by the mill to-day got in the bin, was carried by the grain through the chute and suffocated.

London, Ont., June 21.—William David Welter, who was hanged with John Hendershott, made a confession to the jury other than the secret one made to Rev. D. Spencer. He told Turnkey Edward Langan, just before his execution, that he alone committed the murder in the woods, but that John Hendershott, though not present, planned it. Welter says he struck his victim over the back of the head with an axe and felled him to the ground; that Hendershott staggered to his feet and started to run, and he, picking up a wedge, followed and repeatedly struck him over the head with it. The wedge, he said, he afterwards buried in the ground, which accounts for its non-appearance.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Premier Greenway expects to leave for England shortly on a trip for the benefit of his health.

Farr, the C. P. R. engineer, was arraigned at the police court for trial this morning, but on application of the defence the hearing was postponed until to-morrow. When Farr was brought into the room, he stood for a minute and gazed steadily at the young woman mixed up in the case, without a tremor or the slightest indication of agitation. The moment Miss Robinson returned his gaze her eyes filled with tears, and with a half suppressed sob she covered her face with her gloved hands and silently wept. Once she nearly fainted in her chair, but Chief McKee quickly brought a glass of water, which revived her. Farr was seated directly opposite Miss Robinson, and during the ten minutes the proceedings lasted never took his eyes off her.

Fred Hopwood, aged 22, a school teacher, was drowned in Pelican lake last night while bathing.

London, Ont., June 21.—At to-day's diocesan synod of Huron (Anglican), Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of London, moved a strongly worded resolution declaring against federal interference with the Manitoba schools and denouncing separate schools as pernicious. The motion was greeted with cries of "withdraw," and as Beaumont found no second, he reluctantly did so.

Closing out sale thware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson strtte. Come and see prices.

WHAT MORE CAN BE DESIRED? The merits everybody wants in a box of matches are certainty of producing a light, absence of odor, also of danger from accidental lighting. To these features the E. B. EDDY MATCH adds that of low price.

BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS. The Announcement of the Defeat Created Great Amazement in the House. Great Excitement Prevails—The Members Are Discussing Dissolution.

London, June 21.—The announcement of the figures which defeated the government yesterday caused great amazement in the house. The Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, asked what course the government proposed to take, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the government would proceed with a non-contentious bill, and the house proceeded to discuss the naval works bill. The Unionists are jubilant at such an unexpected victory. The opposition only issued an ordinary "whip," but there was an immense amount of private canvassing done to bring up their supporters. The division occurred during the dinner hour and some of the government supporters had left the house. Great excitement prevails in the lobbies and members are eagerly discussing the expected dissolution.

The Times in an editorial discussing the ministerial crisis says: "Following the report upon the Gladstone incident, which the wildest imagining of the ministerial apologists cannot explain away, this defeat, it is admitted by numbers of staunch Liberals, places the government in an extremely awkward position. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman personally much sympathy will be felt. No course except resignation is open to him, and that must involve the break up of the cabinet. The government will gain nothing by seeking a formal vote of confidence which is not even certain to be given. It is useless to struggle ignominiously to postpone an inevitable dissolution.

The Chronicle's lobbyist says that a loud shout of triumph went up from the Conservative benches. The members leaped to their feet, and the Liberal Unionists, led by Jos. Chamberlain, leaped forward with mocking cries, mingled with cries to "resign." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman turned deadly pale and formally sent his resignation to Lord Rosebery and directly left the house. The explanation of the affair is that the Radicals expected an exciting debate over an attack on the Duke of Cambridge, and when his retirement was announced all interest was gone and they slipped away, evading the whips, who supposed they were able to count upon a majority of sixteen. The duke's retirement overshadowed everything. The opposition whips caught the Liberals napping.

The Daily News (Liberal) in an editorial says: "To tell the world of our defensive resources in detail would be an act of criminal folly for which no punishment could be too severe. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's resignation cannot be accepted. If he resigns his colleagues will resign with him."

The Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local government board, were both absent and unpaired from to-night's division in the house of commons. Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for Gloucestershire, voted against the government. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was engaged in conversation with Liberal members in the lobby at the time of the division.

He feels the defeat as a personal affront and resents its instigation by the front opposition bench, to whom he had promised to give the information sought if expressly challenged to do so, although he thought such publicity not advisable. They avoided the responsibility of making the demand, yet voted against him. It is stated that several Conservatives

Catarrh in the Head. Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following: "My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSLER, Newmarket, Ontario. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

THE LAST STONE

The Emperor Placing Touches to North Sea. Accident to Uncle - Comments of the Emperor.

Holtenau, June 20.—The Baltic and North Sea fleet. It is difficult to the general enthusiasm. One must imagine the fifty war vessels, large and senting nearly all nations the blue waters of Kiel shining brightly, the mast ships flying countless pennants, and their sides fire and smoke in honor, ruder, who was standing calm, upon the bridge of the yacht. To the ordinary eye as if all the nations of sent their warships here the Emperor of Germany that the squadrons had gathered here to celebrate the opening of the waterway between the Brest appeared to the Emperor especially by the mast ashore, who proudly checked again with wild ent Hohenzollern steamed to with the emperor bowing various as the beautiful sea naval salutes by touching his hat. After the Emperor anchored, dinner was served and the Grand Duke of Saxe, the King of Saxony, Wurtemberg and the Grand Princess heard the Emperor congratulated the Emperor of Germany was not present the Hohenzollern.

One of the features of the warm and friendly reception French gunboats steamed through the canal in. The French flag was cheered and the bands played La Marseillaise. The French ship went by a ticeable feature of the celebration was the dining room of the Hohenzollern. The French flagship, who had entertained the yesterday. Upon the latter German commander toast president at the same time the German Emperor, of the international feeling of the Hohenzollern.

Great excitement prevailed. The first caught sight of the yacht Hohenzollern coming canal with the emperor's white hull stood high out of the vessel gracefully entered of the last lock of the canal. Some time elapsed while the ed out of the sluices, the sinking slowly, but grandly as the water of the last gates of the lock were raised. Hohenzollern steamed into the open water. Shots were fired in rapid succession by the German fleet, the signal to begin. A deafening boom, commencing almost before the last gun from the fleet appeared, the noise of so many warships tremendous outbursts of arose from tens of thousands as His Majesty the Emperor was seen standing alone of the Hohenzollern, in uniform of an admiral of breast brilliant with orders of the British royal yacht, the Duke of York and grounded near the Levens all the vessels following to anchor for a time. Ever home proceeded on the side of the canal was gunned by infantry and cavalry the troops were great who loudly cheered the vessel. The different points route of the canal and a bor were decorated in the manner, burning of the British royal yacht, the Duke of York and grounded near the Levens all the vessels following to anchor for a time. Ever home proceeded on the side of the canal was gunned by infantry and cavalry the troops were great who loudly cheered the vessel. The different points route of the canal and a bor were decorated in the manner, burning of the British royal yacht, the Duke of York and grounded near the Levens all the vessels following to anchor for a time. Ever home proceeded on the side of the canal was gunned by infantry and cavalry the troops were great who loudly cheered the vessel. 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YEARS INEVITABLE

Remnants of Canadianism Approach Their Doom.

of Manitoba's Annual Precipitate Election.

Haggart is sulking... He has not been two days and did not attend a committee meeting yesterday... Adams told me to-day a bill would certainly be the government's face to the situation here is greatly publication of private between the hierarchy the papacy. Bishop has created a sensation by one opinion here, that issue had seriously contention that was already erid- the government. As only servative voted against yesterday morning it is Haggart had to pledge draw his opposition to ation before the Quebec- for him. At all events a bad temper all day made it noticeable even a French Canadian ment stated that Bow- at a remedial school introduced in parliament official answer of Maad- Ottawa until next week. tributed to the premier circumstances, be taken strong's latest railway Atlantic and Lake Su- thoroughly exposed and warned against counten- the finance minister was tentary estimates Sir said he had heard the stry complain because ngston made twice was in- ing the business of ry at Bradford.

the house yesterday government is suing R. water, Man., for an am- for binder twice. council will probably seek which recognizes as the British red sa- le leaf on the flag. they announced that city ry would be drilled this an account of the pro- on the Esquimaux for- ing the insurance act was a resolution authorizing the Northwest govern- prosecutions for in- liquor laws was passed. at the government mes- on Monday. upper gives notice of a penitentiaries act and m scale for officers, hereby, a saving of \$4- ll be effected. Present of affected. ham and Rathbone, in- ry commissioners, will inquiry on the Pacific nning of July. rd. of Perth Centre, N. all, deceased. rifle matches have been e August 20, instead of

tion of Victoria, and Vancouver, give notice -Gazette that they in- company, to be called the ssland Tramway Com- pose of building, equip- ing a tramway, and con- ing and operating a legraph line in conn- between some point o- r, at or near the mouth by a practicable rou- tinity of the valley of e convenient point at- and Mining Camp, with ct branches to connect a the vicinity of the pro-

OF CANADA



ND DYES... are Popular. best to use; they give the they make colors that last form out; the colors never will stand soap and washing. for the "DIAMOND"; re- Direction Book and forty th free. DEON Co., Montreal, P.Q.

EPWORTH LEAGUES IN SESSION

Opening Proceedings of the Convention of Epworth Leagues of British Columbia.

Glowing Report of Progress From the Secretary—Interesting Addresses.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening the opening meeting of the convention of Epworth Leagues of British Columbia was held. About thirty delegates are in attendance. F. W. Davey, president of the organization, occupied the chair and the meeting took the form of a welcome reception. Rev. Solomon Cleaver, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, delivered an address on behalf of the church, welcoming the delegates and friends. He was followed by Mrs. Chapman, who spoke on behalf of the W.C.T.U. Representatives from Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo responded, and at the close some little time was spent in a social manner.

The regular session of the conference opened this morning at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises. After a Bible reading by George Carter, of the Y.M.C.A., the appointing of convention committees was proceeded with. Reports were then read by the president, secretary and treasurer.

The president reported that the general conference had given the convention the right of electing representatives to the League board.

The secretary reported that there were 24 Leagues, junior and senior, with 1,300 members.

A most interesting paper, "Is the extension of the League work beyond the confines of the church work desirable?" was read by Mr. Waddis, of Vancouver.

Great interest was manifested in the address by Rev. J. H. White, of Westminster, "How the League can assist the college." Mr. White thought that several propositions could be accepted with- out question: 1st. The importance of education in its broadest sense and under Christian auspices. 2nd. Denominational schools and colleges. 3rd. Desirability of a college for British Columbia. Now the intelligent and progressive portion of the church, he said, is sure to take a profound interest in the college and will do everything possible to make it a success. Members of the Epworth League being among the most intelligent and progressive of the church workers, will take a personal interest and give individual help. This has been the case in the past. But there are many reasons why the Leagues, as such, should take a special interest in the welfare of the college? He thought so. The fact that they had chosen to spend three quarters of an hour in listening to the paper "How the League can assist the college," indicated that those who prepared the programme thought so. He had a strong hope that as the result of this consideration the convention might see its way to bring the college work to the special attention of the various Leagues, and perhaps of making for a few years at least, the establishment of the college an object of concerted action. In the first place the convention at present has no work which it prosecutes as a whole. It appeared to him an ideal object—the establishment of the college. The college needed assistance to the amount of \$7,000 was required. The way to raise the fund required was to reach the people and gather up small sums at least expense. Members can give in the capacity of church members.

Mr. White's address was listened to with much attention, and it was decided to appoint a committee to assist in canvassing for funds, to secure students for the college and to form a fund to assist students to go into mission work.

The morning session came to an end at 12 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 1:45 p.m.

The afternoon session was begun with a service of song, after which at 2 o'clock some time was spent in discussing the League's ideal social department: Open Parliament. Its work in the League. 2nd. Its work in the church. Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo, then took up the "Question Drawer," the closest attention being given to this interesting feature.

Mr. Smith, of Westminster, read a most interesting paper, entitled "Attitude of League members to the church services."

At 4 o'clock a denunciation from the W.C.T.U. was received and cordially welcomed, after which the discussion of a paper on "The League and missions" brought the afternoon's proceedings to a close.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quite a large number assembled at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street, last evening, the occasion of a public meeting under the auspices of the Epworth Leagues of British Columbia. The president, F. W. Davey, introduced Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Nanaimo, who was down on the programme for an address on the "Relation of the Church to Social Reform." Mr. Maitland dealt with the subject in a masterly manner, outlining the attitude of the church on all matters of social reform and the need of active, aggressive work along this line. The subject, which was one of great interest, was full of practical suggestions which cannot fail to be of value to the members of the League. Madame Laird, Clement Rowlands and others were heard during the evening in a special musical programme, which was ably rendered.

This morning the convention resumed business at 9 a.m. President Davey led in the devotional meeting with which the proceedings were opened. The programme called for a paper on "System-

tic Giving," from Kamloops, but owing to its non-preparation a general discussion on the subject of the paper was indulged in with much pleasure and profit.

Mr. J. H. Siddall then read a paper of decided interest on "The League and Sunday school work." In the Sabbath school and Epworth League, he said, our church possesses two engines of power that has accomplished great things and are capable of accomplishing still more for Methodism and the world. They are not separate institutions that may be favored or antagonized according to the whims or the notions of the passing hour. They are not auxiliaries or adjuncts—something tacked on as a kind of a side-show to the church. The Sabbath school and Epworth League are the Methodist church going out along certain lines of activity. The church, in order that it may accomplish its work, adopts a great many methods. This fact has made us what we are, the Methodist church—the greatest institution under the heavens. The church holds class and prayer meetings. It has quarterly and trustee boards, Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues. These are simply some of the lines along which the church extends its energies and performs its work for God and humanity. The speaker then took up the work of the Sabbath school, comparing its work with that accomplished by the Epworth League. The Sabbath school has been called the nursery of the church and some have been foolish enough to speak of it as the children's church. We look upon, speak of and act toward the Sabbath school in this way and then wonder when we see the youths of our schools leave them in blocks when they attain a certain age. The Sabbath school is not in any sense a mere nursery. The true Sabbath school is the congregation—the church—meeting together to study God's word. The League has been organized to carry on the work of our Lord in the world. We as Leaguers are to take or send the gospel—the all embracing gospel—to all men over into the ends of the earth. Young, intelligent and hungry minds fill our Sabbath schools every Lord's day and the great need of the hour is for spiritual and intelligent instructors for those that are ready to our hand.

The paper pointed out the similarity of purpose between the Sunday school and League work, showing the necessity of co-operation in laboring for God and Christianity.

Miss Breeze, of Homer street junior League, Vancouver, followed with a paper entitled "How to make daily Bible readings attractive to our young people." She was listened to with closest attention and proved very instructive.

A subject which was productive of much discussion was then taken up. "Shall we continue our Epworth League Convention?" A keen and prolonged debate followed, which had the effect of making the morning session a rather lengthy one. Rev. Birks was particularly impressed with the advisability of discontinuing the conventions, but was unable to convince a majority of the members, who, when the vote was taken, decided that the conventions were to be continued—a decision which was received with hearty applause by those present. It was 12:45 when an adjournment was taken.

This afternoon the convention was occupied in praise services, reports of committees and election of officers.

The afternoon session came to a close at about 3 o'clock, when the delegates and their friends were entertained at a picnic up the Gorge. Before the delegates were photographed by Jones.

To-morrow there will be special services for the Leagues at the Metropolitan Methodist church and in the evening consecration meeting and closing exercises of the convention.

SASSONIANS APPEAL

To the British, French and Russian Consuls for Protection.

Boston, June 20.—The following is a copy of the petition from certain Sasson sufferers in Erzeroum, Eastern Turkey, which has been addressed to the British, French and Russian consuls in that city:

"We Sassonians, in our homeless condition, are forced to flee and come to Erzeroum to appear before you and narrate our bitter woes, arising from the present severity of the government. Not only does the government use very severe measures to prevent the people of Sasson appearing before the commission to relate the true story, but it also imprisons them if they are bold enough to attempt to appear, or even plan to do so. They have even brought women and girls and imprisoned them, naked and barefooted, under the surveillance of a wild and fanatical people, trying to force them, as they did other people (prisoners) to give testimony contrary to the truth, to the effect that the massacre occurred in a quarrel between Kurds and Armenians, and that the Turkish soldiers did no evil, but on the contrary, defended them against the Kurds, and because these poor people were unable to bear witness to such a barefaced falsehood, they were tortured, abused and subjected to the misery of imprisonment for many days. Still at the present time there are in Mooson prison more than twenty Sassonians suffering, while other Sassonians are being present in the Moch and Kiancos villages by the local governors. Because of this fearful condition of things we are unable to appear before the commission and are forced to secretly flee to place before your excellencies this petition and entreat your immediate pity and assistance for ourselves and those in prison, otherwise we and all the Sasson remnant will be lost."

The petition is signed by Hagob D'Arakelian of Shenk, Khaco D'Markarian of Shenk, Girago Bosian of Talvorig, Aprilian of Somala.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceeds those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

TO THE GLORY OF GERMANY.

The Closing Ceremonies of the Great Celebration—The Emperor's Speech.

At the Banquet Wilhelm Drains His Glass to All Friendly Nations.

Holtenau, June 21.—In concluding the ceremony of laying the stone the Emperor said: "As we this day with supreme satisfaction see approaching the fulfillment of the anticipations which the Empire attached to the creation of this waterway, suffering for the purpose of the naval and commercial aspects, it is a matter of especial rejoicing that it is surrounded by an illustrious circle of our high allies. In the presence of the representatives of the nation and with the thankworthy participation of the envoys of the foreign powers, whose squadrons we bid welcome to our first naval harbor, now thrown open to them in all hospitality, we are enabled to hand over this waterway to traffic. Even as we regard it as the foremost duty of our imperial office, devolving on us from our fathers, to ensure the preservation of peace and the possessions gained by the German races in the domain of national prosperity, liberty and culture, so also we hold fast to the endeavor to provide a free course for the labor of the fatherland in the hot race of competition and to secure a portion of the thanks which are due to the Emperor and his people. But, not only is the canal a profit to the fatherland in its trade, navigation and defensive power, but we place it at the service of the world's commerce, throwing open ungrudgingly to all seafaring people a share in its advantages. May it be a work of peace and through all time serve only in the rivalry of nations for the benefits of peace. At the same time we wish a memorial to the opening of this new channel of intercourse to be erected, and we desire by this memorial to renew a portion of the thanks which the German people owe to the great Emperor, who, 25 years ago, united the German races in eternal bonds and with wise foresight began the work now completed. May the rich blessing which attended the rule of the Emperor of uniting ceremony rest upon this work."

As the Emperor, Empress and young princes, the kings and grand dukes, stood in their places on the dais they formed an eminently picturesque group. The scene presented was remarkably effective and one not easily to be forgotten. The actual ceremony for the great mass of onlookers was a mystery, and outside of the inner circles not one of Prince Hohenlohe's words was audible. When the set of coins was placed in the stone, the Emperor, Empress and other imperial personages, bareheaded, tapped the stone three times, in accordance with German tradition, the massed bands playing different airs as the various persons touched the stone, and all the warships giving a royal salute to the Emperor's first step. The whole ceremony lasted exactly half an hour. The Emperor and the imperial party as well as all the foreign officers and other distinguished personages then returned to their respective ships amid renewed cheering and the bands played "Hell dir, Kaiserkrone."

The review of the fleet began at three o'clock. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the imperial family, kings, grand dukes, princes and mayors of the chief cities, etc., on board, left her moorings, and at the same moment the crews of all the vessels in the harbor manned their guns and the fleet fell slowly down the line, the Emperor in an admiral's uniform standing alone on the bridge. The crews of all the craft in the harbor greeted His Majesty with loud cheers and the bands played "Hell dir, Kaiserkrone."

The great banquet which wound up the ceremonies took place this evening in the structure representing the old German warship Niobe. About one thousand guests participated in the entertainment, including the diplomats and representatives of the various nations. The banquet hall was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction as in vogue in the seventeenth century. The whole structure was 413 feet long and 132 feet wide. The banquet hall itself measured 334 feet by 67 feet. The table arrangement was entrusted to a Berlin caterer, who received \$25 a plate, which sum included wines, service and transportation. During the whole of the festivities the orchestra of the second German naval division furnished music.

The French Admiral Monard sat at the Emperor's right hand, and the Russian Admiral Skrydloff sat on his left. At the conclusion of the banquet the Emperor said: "It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festival gathering and in the name of my high allies bid you all, guests of the Empire, heartily welcome. We express our heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown towards us on the completion of the work which was planned in peace and in peace achieved, and to-day opened to general traffic. It was not in our day that the idea of uniting the North Sea to the Baltic by a canal was first mooted. Far back in the middle ages we find proposals and plans to carry out this undertaking and in the last century the Eider canal was built, bearing glorious testimony to the productive power of that age. But it was only intended for small vessels and did not suffice for present needs. It was reserved for the newly created German Empire to complete the great task. My ever lamented grandfather, William the Great, it was who rightly perceiving the importance of the canal for the advancement of the

"IT WELL DESERVES ITS FAME."

So Says Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon, Ont., who was Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

THE MEDICINE THAT ALWAYS MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

In literature, art, music, law and statesmanship, the world has seen but few giants of towering intellect. The same may be said of the profession of medicine, that noble science that aims at assuaging pain, banishing disease and saving precious human life. Amongst the few noble medical men that have left grand records and imperishable names and memories, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., L.L.D., stands high, and rank with the mightiest benefactors that men have seen or heard of.

Prof. Phelps' grand discovery, Paine's Celery Compound, has done more for the sick and afflicted than any other medicine that human skill or science ever devised. Countless thousands of men and women on this North American continent owe their lives and present good health to that wonderful curing medicine that Prof. Phelps gave to suffering humanity. To-day, thousands are lifting themselves from the pains and miseries of nervous diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, headaches, sleeplessness, and impure and poisoned blood, by the curing and refreshing power of Paine's Celery Compound. Mr. Clair H. Sisson, of Carnarvon,

Ont., who was so satisfactorily cured by Paine's Celery Compound, after failure with all ordinary means, desires to contribute his quota of praise to a medicine, which, he says, well deserves its fame. Mr. Sisson says:—"Some time ago, I had a severe attack of Grippe, and I did not recover from the effects of the disease. Later on, the disease attacked me with double force, so that I was unable to work. Previous to this, I was doctoring for cataract and heart trouble, but received no benefit from the treatment I got. "One day in my mail, I received a book, 'The Dominion Album,' which was devoted to the interests of Paine's Celery Compound. After reading many testimonials, I concluded it was the medicine for me, and I sent and purchased three bottles. After using one bottle, I was much relieved, and when I had finished the other two, I was more like my former self. Now, I have no symptom of cataract or heart trouble. "Your Paine's Celery Compound well deserves the fame that many testimonials have given it. You is the most wonderful and best medicine of the age, and almost as palatable as milk. I shall consider it my duty to speak of its merits whenever I go."

THE GUILTY UNKNOWN.

Jury in Merrifield Fire Inquest Declares Them the result of Incendiarism.

The jury in the Store street fire inquest returned a verdict at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The verdict was as follows:—"We the undersigned jurors summoned to inquire into the fire on the property at 45 Store street are agreed that all three fires were of incendiary origin, but the evidence does not warrant us in naming the guilty."

(Signed) "Thomas B. Hall (foreman), J. Fisher, J. L. Forrester, M. McCahill, A. Rusta, J. Mann."

The case is in the hands of the police for investigation, but what will be done is hard to say. There is little or no evidence in the case and it would not be surprising if the whole matter were dropped. The police have their theories but lack evidence to back them up.

The New Governor—What are the comparative and superlative of bad, Berty? (The doctor's son)—Bad—worse—dead.

Watts—Hello! You have let your typewriter go, I see.

Potts—Yes. She was too ignorant—couldn't spell at all.

Watts—Did she get mad when you told her she had to go?

Potts—Oh, no. I gave as my reason for parting with her that she was so pretty that the clerks couldn't attend to their work for staring at her.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

Is a NEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

The University of Ottawa college has conferred the degree of doctor of law on Chief Justice Davie of British Columbia.



# Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 11—No. 25.  
WHOLE NUMBER 598.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

PART 2.

## LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Prince of Wales, the Shazada and a Shoal of Dukes and Duchesses Dine.

Severe Lightning Storm at Dartington—Shower of Stones at Dorchester.

London, June 26.—A severe thunder storm has raged in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland to-day and much damage has resulted. The lightning struck a tree in the grounds of the agricultural show at Dartington, just after the Duke and Duchess of York had left, killing two persons and injuring three others. Two miners returning from work were killed by lightning near Normanton.

The Times in its financial article this morning says that of the stock exchanges in the following cities, 48 members in Manchester, 98 in Liverpool, 11 in Leeds, 44 in Edinburgh, 90 in Glasgow and 33 in Dublin have signed a memorial to the chancellor of the exchequer, protesting against any change in the currency system, and pointing out that a decade ago 100 classes of currency bonds and 40 classes of gold bonds of American railroads were officially quoted on the stock exchange, while now the quotation for currency bonds had dwindled down to 28 classes, and for gold bonds had increased to 190 classes, this being conclusive evidence that investors distrust the currency security.

The Chronicle says that the stock exchange gold standard memorial represents a large majority of the provincial stock brokers.

A strange phenomenon is reported from the second concession of North Dorchester. On Friday John Smith Dees, a well known farmer, was working in his woods in company with James Bolt, a laborer, when a shower of stones began to fall from the clouds. The stones ranged in size from a pea to a pipe bowl. Yesterday more stones fell. They are of a flinty nature.

The Prince of Wales and the Shazada, Nazrulla Khan, dined with Hon. George N. Curzon and Mrs. Curzon to-night. The company included a number of dukes and duchesses.

The battle of the Flowers, which occurred in the harbor of Kiel, to-day, made an unmitigated picturesque scene. Numerous craft were decorated with floral designs and with great wreaths and garlands of flowers, including the boats of the American men-of-war, all passing by and thither, in complicated evolutions and procession. Emperor William, from the deck of the Imperial yacht, witnessed the procession. The models of many ancient craft were a striking feature of the display.

Insurgents in Brazil, under command of Admiral da Gama, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have been defeated by the government troops at Campos. Admiral Osorio was wounded and captured. He subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Admiral da Gama, finding himself overpowered, committed suicide. General Taveas assumed command of the rebels. Saldanhan da Gama was born in Rio Janeiro, and was descended from a noble Portuguese family, the most illustrious of whose members was the celebrated Vasco da Gama. Some of the family now hold high office in the Portuguese royal court. Among the dames of honor in the Countess J. de Saldanhan da Gama, and the Countess of the Telles da Gama. Da Gama was one of the ablest and most influential officers of the Brazilian navy. He was held in the highest estimation by Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, and was always a strong monarchist. When the revolt against Peixoto occurred about two years ago, he remained neutral for some time, but finally decided to join the insurgents. His accession was hailed by them as a great victory, but Peixoto made use of da Gama's well-known monarchist tendencies to counteract the effect of his desertion.

The Standard says that Baron Halsberry has been appointed Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Herschell, and that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's son will probably be a junior Lord of the Treasury.

Both parties profess to be ready for a general election in July, and the outgoing ministry do not appear greatly disheartened. Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt are particularly jaunty and jovial, and made it plain that their release from office at this time was the thing most to be desired.

Four Irish sympathizers have guaranteed £20,000 to the anti-Parnellites for an election fund.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, the Conservative member of parliament who made a special criticism of the government seal fisheries bill, while riding along Rotten Row to-day met Lord Rosebery, to whom he remarked that his bill had passed. "Yes," replied Lord Rosebery, laughing, "and there's been a good deal of fishing for the seals of office this week."

The Times says that Lord Salisbury offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Goschen, but he preferred the admiralty office.

The election addresses of Right Hon. Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain on accepting office reproach the government for not dissolving parliament instead of resigning. Mr. Chamberlain in his address adds: "The Unionist leaders have

absolutely agreed that the wild projects for constitutional change and destructive legislation which form the staple proposals of the two last administrations shall be laid aside. The Unionists will devote their principal attention to a policy of constructive social reform, and at the same time will maintain the full efficiency of the defensive resources of the empire."

The National Liberal Federation manifesto says that home rule is the first and foremost of measures to be pushed, and there are also mentioned the employers' liability bill, the Welsh church disestablishment bill, the Irish land bill, the one man and one vote bill, the local veto bill (local option), the factories and workshop bill, and sweeping reforms for dwellers in towns and country are demanded in the interest of the whole nation. Perhaps the most important feature of all in the manifesto is the insistence that the policy formulated in the Leeds programme shall be preserved until it is established beyond all question that when the houses of parliament come in conflict the will of the representative chamber shall prevail.

## IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Bishop Gravel is Likely to be Sharply Dealt With by the Vatican.

Accident at Modere Junction—Another at Winnipeg—Fire at St. Hilaire.

Winnipeg, June 26.—D. C. Kinsey, a retired Winnipegger, was badly crushed to-day by the collapse of a moving building.

Toronto, June 26.—Mrs. Enoch G. Rutan, of this city, was found lying across the bed dead, with her young baby playing beside the body.

Modere Junction, June 26.—While the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' excursion was moving from here this morning, Lyman Moore, of Belleville, who was getting on the train, missed his hold, fell on the ground and rolled under the train, the wheels passing over his body and legs, severing them. There is little hope of his recovery.

St. Hilaire, June 26.—The Ironsides house, a summer hotel, was burned to the ground last night. The hotel originally cost about \$30,000.

Winnipeg, June 26.—The annual session of the Anglican diocese of Rupert's Land opened to-day. Archbishop Machray made an extended reference to the school question in his opening charge, suggesting the adoption of the New Zealand plan as a compromise in Manitoba.

Toronto, June 26.—Dr. W. H. Withrow, who has served the Methodist church for many years as secretary of the Sunday school board and editor of Sunday school publications, has retired from the active work of the secretaryship to devote his whole time to editorial work. Dr. Withrow starts this week on a trip to Europe.

Toronto, June 26.—A Montreal special states that the publication of Bishop Gravel's letter will cause the Vatican to declare his usefulness gone, and that he will be called to a sharp accounting for his indiscreetness in allowing the letter to be made public. It is further said that the letter was given to the Montreal papers by an enemy of Mr. Gravel, who thus desired to block his aspirations to succeed Cardinal Taschereau as a prince of the church.

Montreal, June 26.—At a meeting of the directors of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. yesterday it was decided to memorialize the government against allowing the Chicago drainage canal to be built, which, it is claimed, will lower the lake and St. Lawrence river levels.

Winnipeg, June 26.—Rev. Thomas McCrossan, of this city, has been chosen as assistant pastor of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church of Victoria. Mr. McCrossan leaves for the coast in a week.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Fred W. Stobart, who was arrested on Tuesday night for shooting and wounding three young men while bathing in Assiniboine river, was arraigned in the police court and committed for trial. Stobart was charged simply with wounding, so that the penalty will be only a fine.

In the legislature yesterday a clause in the municipal bill prohibiting cars from running anywhere on Sunday was carried. An effort will be made to-day to reverse this decision when the bill comes up for a third reading.

It is estimated that Manitoba's wool product this year will exceed a half a million pounds.

Halifax, June 27.—The rain of the past two days has extinguished the forest fires which have been raging for a week or more in this section and elsewhere.

The 25th anniversary of the episcopacy of Bishop Cameron, who has just returned from Rome, was celebrated with great pomp at Antigonish yesterday. The clergy of the diocese presented his lordship with an address accompanied by a purse of \$2,000, and the laity presented an address and purse of \$1,700.

Chevert, the Painter, Suicides.

Montreal, June 26.—Chevert, the painter, committed suicide at his boarding house on Sanguet street last night by taking Paris green.

## DISSOLUTION EARLY IN JULY

Her Majesty's Consent Will be Asked to Dissolve the House Next Month.

Professor Huxley III—Ovillities at Kiel—The Yellow Fever In Brazil.

London, June 27.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury announced that he hoped to obtain the Queen's consent to a dissolution of parliament on July 8.

There is no improvement to-day in the condition of Prof. Huxley, who has been suffering for a long time past from the after-effects of an attack of influenza. He is weaker this morning than he was yesterday.

Advices from Santos state that the yellow fever is raging there on every side and the scenes in the harbor are harrowing. Men are dropping dead in the streets, dying by scores in the city and on the port. Some ships have had their flags at half mast day after day for weeks, as man after man of the crew succumbed to the scourge. The death boat is being rowed about the harbor day and night from vessel to vessel, collecting the dead and taking them ashore for burial. Some of the vessels have only one or two men left in their crews, and many of them are unable to get away for the lack of men.

A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says it is rumored that the German claims are to be settled by the cession of one of the islands to Germany for a coaling station. Semi-official advices received here state that Sir Vincent Harcourt has strongly urged on England the importance of an amicable settlement of the questions pending with Venezuela.

Kiel, June 27.—The dinner given by Admiral Kierland and the officers of the United States cruisers to the Emperor William was a very successful affair. In addition to his majesty, Prince Henry of Prussia, Admirals Von Knorr, Koester, Yaloe, Senden, Pledman, and Captain Evans, Sumner, Sherman and O'Neill were present. Captain Evans had previously been authorized to name the fastest racing boat of the New York the "Victoria Louise" after the daughter of the emperor and empress of Germany.

Princess Victoria Louise was born Sept. 13, 1892. The arrival of the Emperor William and party on board the New York was the signal for a magnificent cheering for the princess and emperor. In reply to the toast of Admiral Kierland, the Emperor requested the admiral to convey his thanks to President Cleveland for sending the United States squadron to take part in the celebration in honor of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, and expressed himself highly gratified by the fact that the Americans were pleased with their visit. The Emperor concluded his remarks by calling for cheers for President Cleveland.

Rome, June 27.—Sigmund Felice Cavallotti, the radical member of the chamber of deputies and editor of the "Avanti," who recently became notorious owing to his repeated attacks on Premier Crispi charging him with bribery, etc., now announces that he will prefer charges in court against the premier.

Cardinal Gibbons will visit Munich, Luxembourg, Brussels, Paris and London before returning to America.

## NANAIMO NEWS.

Accidents at the Mines—One Man Killed and Two Injured.

Nanaimo, June 27.—Alfred Seales met with a serious accident yesterday while employed at his usual vocation in the Wellington mines. Seales was charging a hole with giant powder when it prematurely exploded. The injured man had one of his arms blown off and was otherwise badly injured, that he now lies in a precarious condition.

Another accident occurred in the same mine later in the afternoon, whereby a Russian Finn named "Matt" lost his life. From the information obtained it appears that the deceased and his partner were engaged in putting up posts and while doing so the roof gave way, partially burying both men among the rock. Matt was killed instantaneously, while the other man has sustained severe injuries.

The scholars of the Girls' school and South Ward schools were dismissed for their summer vacations yesterday. The fire department were hurried out last night only to find their services were not required again. A chicken coop caught fire in the vicinity of Wallace street, but was quickly put out.

## THE COWICHAN INDIANS.

Legal Objections Overthrown the Fishery Prosecution.

Duncan's, June 27.—The case against the Cowichan Indians for placing weirs in the Cowichan river and thereby preventing the passage of the fish up the river was heard yesterday by Messrs. Mungro and Elkington, justices of the peace at Duncan. Mr. S. Perry Mills, who appeared for the Indians, took some preliminary legal objections to the proceedings and the case of the prosecution thereupon fell through. The natives are much incensed and threaten serious trouble if their rights to take fish for food are further interfered with. They yesterday put up notices on the Indian reserve at Quamichan, warning all persons not to trespass on the property.

The object is to prevent white men from fishing in the river, opposite the reserve, as long as the present law is enforced against the Indians.

## AFTER MANY YEARS.

Naval College Classmates of Twenty Years Ago Have a Chance Meeting.

The Vancouver World mentions as a noteworthy incident the meeting in Vancouver the other day of Mr. D. Cartmel, of this city, and Prof. Byles. Twenty years ago these gentlemen were attending the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and this was their first meeting since Mr. Cartmel left the college in 1875. In that year the latter was selected to join the polar expedition led by Sir George Nares, for his services on which he was promoted to chief engineer. Thereafter he served in the royal navy for many years, his last position being in the "Hesperus" from which he retired not long ago. Prof. Byles was a student of naval architecture at the college, and in this line has gained distinction. He was the designer of the Inman ships, City of Paris and City of New York, which have become part of the new American line. The "St. Louis," of the same line, lately launched, was practically built from his designs also. During his active professional career he has designed many marine-of-war for different nations. When the late Mr. Cartmel foregathered in Vancouver the other day the professor was just about to leave on the Empress for Japan, where he intends to further study the subject of naval architecture in the light afforded by the results of actual war. The meeting between the old classmates was naturally a cordial one and afforded great pleasure to both.

## OVERLAND TO QUATSINO.

Richard Farrell Visits the Norwegian Settlement on That Sound.

Richard Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, who arrived on the steamer Danube yesterday from an overland journey to Quatsino Sound, had a very interesting trip. Speaking to the local press he was saying he had just got north on the Danube, leaving her at Fort Rupert on the 18th. "I got two Indian packers and guides and we started in over the trail to Rupert Arm. It is only 15 miles, but traveling was so hard that we were all-day making the trip. Fallen logs covered the trail in places, and it is such a bad shape that cattle could not be taken in over it. The Indians told me we could surely get across at Rupert Arm, but to go down to the settlement, but we were disappointed in that respect. We were a loss just what to do, but finally decided to make down on a big log. It was hard work and weary, but we made it. We went down Rupert Arm, through Quatsino Narrows and past Limestone Island to the Norwegian settlement. Made Cook's harbor the first night from the head of the Arm and the settlement the next afternoon. The settlers are working on the public schools with the same eagerness as before. They are a hardy lot of people, capable of doing any amount of work. The soil is rich and mixed farming will pay. There are also good ranges for cattle and sheep. Last night I saw Mr. Burns and party preparing for the survey of a line to go down the coast. The distance is ten miles, and by September 1 the trail will be in good enough shape to take cattle over it. It is planned to give the settlers work on the road later. The road will eventually be used by all of the settlers in Quatsino district, as the means of communication by the West Coast are not as good as they should be. The settlers are anxious to come out and settle with them. I will see their eastern friends shortly, and there will very likely be another party come out here. I will see them at the end of the trip. I did the one down the arm. From Danube I made a trip around the coast to Hardy Bay and spent a day and a half there. The Indians put me aboard the Danube in safe hands. I left for Vancouver this morning and got east very shortly."

## ALIEN LABOR LAW.

An American Firm Hiring Canadian Plumbers.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—And now Inspector Barry has another cause to ride his hobby. He has seen an advertisement in the "Herald" for a firm of plumbers, and "Wanted—Plumbers, enquire of L. P. Brier and company, 231 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y."

Deberry's hair stood on end. He immediately started to get evidence to convict somebody. He found that the occasion for the advertisement was the strike of the Buffalo plumbers' union and that the strikers were as angry as he at the thought that their places were to be filled, and by Canadians too. Deberry found that three Canadians had applied in answer to the advertisement and secured employment here. They are Robert Summerville, R. Bell and John Fowler, all of Toronto.

"This is a dastardly and flagrant violation of the alien contract law," says Deberry. "This conspiracy and the parties to it are liable to a penalty of \$10,000 fine and imprisonment for two years. It was prepared affidavits in the case and forwarded them to Washington. L. P. Brier & Co. did not hire the three Toronto plumbers, but other master plumbers did, and gave them assurance of steady work at \$8 a day, whether the strikers wanted to come back or not. The master plumbers, however, were not satisfied with the offer of Deberry tries to make a fight. They want journeymen plumbers and will hire them regardless of creed, color or nationality, if they are capable workmen, and they say there is no law to stop them doing so."

## BUCHANAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

There Does not Appear any Chance of a New Trial.

Albany, N. Y., June 27.—Under instructions from the governor Private Secretary Cole this morning informed Mrs. Buchanan that the governor must decline to hear any further appeals for clemency on behalf of Dr. Robert Buchanan, now under sentence of death.

New York, June 27.—Attorney Arthur C. Pettis made his final appeal before Judge Lecombe in the United States circuit court to-day for a writ of habeas corpus for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan. The motion was denied.

## THE SEALERS NOT PROTECTED

Davies, Liberal, Advocates the Cause of the British Columbia Sealers.

Quimet Seems Bent on Widening the Breach on the School Question.

Ottawa, June 27.—The Canadian government received yesterday afternoon a draft of the bill concerning the North Pacific seal fisheries, read a third time in the Imperial parliament on Tuesday. Sir Charles H. Tupper, minister of justice and ex-minister of marine, said that the government would enter a strong objection to two clauses of the bill. One of these empowers Russian vessels to search Canadian sealers, and the other exacts the extreme penalty of the forfeiture of both ship and equipment for an infraction of the law. The government will forward a strong protest to the Imperial authorities.

In the Commons yesterday Davies, Liberal, brought up the question of Canadian interests in Behring sea and pointed out that British Columbia sealers were not protected by British cruisers. Tupper agreed with Davies and said the Canadian government had repeatedly called the attention of the British authorities to the matter, but with no tangible results. The matter will be discussed again.

Davies, Liberal, also drew attention to the delay in paying for the seizures of the Willie Macgowan and the Carmelite, in 1892, of the Russian islands.

Sir C. H. Tupper said it was a great hardship that people who have done no wrong and had contravened no national or international law should suffer such a loss. The Canadian government had forwarded the papers to Great Britain without delay, when it was informed that a Russian commission would investigate these and other claims. The British government were pressed to expedite the adjustment of the claims and recently, finding that the government was dealing with the seal fisheries bill, the Canadian government had again pressed them.

The truculent Mr. Quimet seems bent upon wrecking the remains of Porfyrim upon separate school schools. In a recent issue of the Ottawa Citizen he said: "All that Roman Catholics desire in Manitoba is to keep their distinctive religion in the schools, in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local government." He also added that they are willing that they should be under state supervision and inspection and up to the standard of efficiency maintained in the public schools with the same school books and the same examinations.

When Mr. Quimet's remarks were pointed out to Mr. Martin, the author of the Manitoba school law, that gentleman said: "If that be the case, there will be no necessity for remedial legislation, because, in my opinion, Manitoba will accede to this." Instead of receiving Mr. Martin's extremely sensible and judicious remarks in a spirit of concession and conciliation, the minister of public works now says that Mr. Martin's letter is a clumsy attempt in the interest of the opposition to stave off remedial legislation. He had no authority to speak for the Manitoba government.

The railway committee wrangled for four hours over the merits of the rival Nova Scotia railway bills. The discussion only stopped at the opening of the house.

Lariviere received a dispatch to-day from Lieutenant-Governor Schultz stating that the reply to the remedial order was mailed for Ottawa this morning.

## THE EMLY HALL CASE.

Letters Identified as Written by the Rev. Jonathan Bell.

Detroit, Mich., June 27.—In the trial of Dr. Seaman, charged with causing the death of Emily Hall, Jennie Wilson, an inmate of the Lane lying-in-hospital while Emily Hall was there, told a simple story of her acquaintance with Miss Hall, what she had observed of her treatment by Dr. Seaman and Mrs. Lane, and their conversation regarding the dead girl. Her own career was minutely gone into under cross-examination, but she passed the ordeal bravely and her testimony was unshaken. A potroom man testified to having searched Dr. Seaman and finding an envelope containing correspondence relative to the case. These letters were identified as written by the Rev. Jonathan Bell, the English clergyman.

## MEXICO AND THE INDIANS.

The Government Determined to Subjugate the Rebels.

City of Mexico, June 27.—The war department is engaged in active preparations for another campaign against the rebellious Yucatan Indians. Large bodies of infantry and cavalry have been concentrated at the town of Becanach and Bacalar in southern Yucatan, and others are being put in readiness for marching from Merida, the capital. The people of the State of Yucatan are enthusiastic over the determination of the government to permanently subjugate the troublesome rebels who have long caused the southeastern peninsula of Mexico to be shunned by commerce and other enterprises, owing to the risk of robbery and death in the region, which is exceedingly rich in mahogany, dye woods and other natural products.

## BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

James W. Burton Appointed for the Pacific Coast.

Washington City, June 27.—The President has recognized James W. Burton as consul-general of Great Britain for California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Arizona, to reside in San Francisco.

Chiers and Tatters.  
97 Johnson St.

Brags and Pike have been  
contract for the storehouse  
the drill hall. It is being  
and brick and will cost

MRDICAL

sumption.  
Two bottles of medicine sent Free  
Express and Post Office address. T. A.  
No. 124, Toronto, Ont.

ROYAL WAFERS.  
Specific monthly medicine for ladies  
restores and regulates the menstrual  
period, cures all ailments of the female  
system. No other pills on the  
market will use again. Investigate  
before. Avoid cheap imitations  
sold by those with our signature  
written on the wrapper. Send  
circulars mailed to agents. Sole  
Wholesale, EUREKA, CALIFORNIA.  
W. H. HALL, Detroit, Mich.

PLISH PRESCRIPTION.  
Solely of 10 YEARS PRO-  
bably the best of cases of  
Brain, Poor Memory  
all diseases of the  
youth. It is  
CITY, when  
ILL. One Box  
\$1.00. Mail  
and sent anywhere by  
Victoria B.C.

ERS WANTED.  
agee's Sale.

be received by the under-  
clock p.m. of Tuesday,  
of July 1895, for the pur-  
sively 160 acres of Lot 81,  
rnl, B.C.  
any tender not necessarily

H. G. HALL,  
Montreage, P.O. Box 172,  
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NING  
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which is stamped with  
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Tobacco is stamped  
& B. Tin Tag.

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IST JULY.

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ood new basement barn  
hldings; trout creek of  
ing all the rear between  
ood government roads on  
cows, sheep, wagon,  
rows, mowing machine.

W. R. ROBERTSON,  
McPherson's Station.

OFF HORSE?

Weeks ago we began  
of Dick's Blood  
feed and now look at  
there is no Condition  
to Dick's.—Am going  
high one now.

50c. Dick's Bileter, 50c.  
6c. Dick's Ointment, 25c  
at of price.  
Box 482 Montreal.

CURE FOR  
ALL ELSE FAILS.  
rup. Aches Good. Use  
by directions.  
UMPTION

Victoria, Friday, June 28.

## MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Minister Oumet has been interviewed on the Manitoba school question by the Ottawa Citizen, and has apparently set forth what the Catholic minority and the church are prepared to accept in the way of compromise. It appears also that the minister's statements represent what his government is prepared to grant in the way of remedial legislation. If this is so there may be a fair chance of reaching a compromise. Mr. Martin has expressed the opinion that Manitoba will consent to the proposals laid down by Mr. Oumet, and he is likely to be correct in his judgment. The sum of Mr. Oumet's declaration is that the minority will be satisfied with separate schools in which the Catholic religion may be taught but which in all other respects may be treated as the public schools, with the same books and the same amount of governmental supervision. These terms are far removed from the terms of the remedial order, which required the restoration of the separate school system as it was previous to 1890. The Manitoba government and legislature may be willing to re-establish separate schools on the conditions which Mr. Oumet specifies, while unwilling to restore the old order of things. Their attitude with regard to the modified requests is a matter for the future to decide. It will be well if a satisfactory compromise can be reached and this question be removed from the political arena, for otherwise it will carry possibilities of grave disaster to the country. One thing Mr. Oumet has accomplished by his interview is to emphasize strongly the stupidity which dictated the "remedial order."

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

Further revelations concerning the waste of public money on the Sault Canal were brought forth in the examination of W. G. Thompson, resident engineer of the canal, before the public accounts committee at Ottawa. The report of the examination, which supplies its own commentary, is as follows:—

"Arrangements were made with Hugh Ryan & Co. for a nineteen-foot navigation for \$192,000 extra at the lower entrance, and \$180,000 on the lock contract, and \$275,000 to Allan and Fleming on the upper entrance. In order to carry out the benefits of a nineteen-foot navigation, Mr. Thompson reported that it would be necessary to improve the St. Mary's river at a cost of \$800,000, to deepen Owen Sound harbor, \$200,000, or a total against the change of \$1,322,000. So far the amount expended on this account was \$376,000. In view of the enormous expenditure the deepening from 16 to 19 feet entailed, Mr. Thompson reported against the change, which had been suggested by Sir William Van Horne, in a letter which was read to the committee. This Sault canal was projected as a protection to Canadian shipping in case of trouble with the United States. In fact the military reason was the main thing, because of the total tonnage passing the Sault only 3 1/2 per cent. is Canadian. Yet Engineer Thompson swore to-day that a gunboat drawing 19 feet of water would have to use the Hay Lake channel, which is wholly in American territory. In case of trouble, therefore, the canal is useless for the purpose for which it was built, and, moreover, a vessel showing 19 feet passing through the canal could get no further than the Georgian Bay, unless enormous sums were spent in deepening the lake ports. This Mr. Thompson believed to be necessary if nineteen feet were adopted. At the present time the C. P. R. steamers and the Beatty line coasted at the American Sault, and used the American lock to get out. According to Engineer Thompson, the Sault Canal depth of nineteen feet is useless unless the other canals and channels between lakes Superior and Huron are deepened and a deep water harbor provided. None of these necessary improvements were made and are not contemplated. Mr. Davies cross-examined the witness as to the actual increase of expenditure consequent upon the change to nineteen feet, and it turned out that it caused an additional outlay of \$600,000. The fact also came out that a great waste was occasioned by the frequent changes in the design and size of the canal. The 83 feet width caused some curved stone masonry, which was not needed for the sixty feet width. This was finally adopted; in other words they were building an 85 foot width when they stopped and started over again on another basis."

Montreal Herald: United States protectionists are excited over the importation of woolen goods under the new tariff. They say that the quantity imported is disastrous, such as no truly American tariff would allow to come in. But if the Americans import woolen goods it is because they want them and have something to give in exchange, while they can spend their time to better advantage than in making them for themselves.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

## CURRAN BRIDGE SCANDAL.

The Government's Responsibility for the Job Discussed in the House.

Vigorous Criticisms Offered by Messrs. Davies, Gibson and Laurier.

Ottawa, June 18.—The Curran bridge scandal was brought before the house this afternoon by Hon. L. H. Davies, who made a vigorous onslaught upon the government for the scandalous and inexcusable waste of public money on this work. He held the minister of railways and his colleagues in the cabinet responsible for the frauds committed, through having recklessly disregarded their constitutional rights and opened the door to fraud by illegality and carelessness. The evidence taken by the royal commission was quoted from frequent statements that the minister was perfectly aware that the fraud was being carried on by Contractor St. Louis.

One after another minor members on the government side got up to challenge the minister, which showed no desire to defend itself. Mr. Laurier made a magnificent indictment of the government, which drew a feeble reply from Mr. Haggart, who considered himself not in the most remote degree to blame for anything that has occurred. Mr. Davies said that in view of the admitted fact that enormous frauds had been perpetrated on the government, the house should be informed first, as to the extent to which frauds were perpetrated, second, what were the causes by which frauds were enabled to be perpetrated and who was responsible, and thirdly, what steps had been taken to punish the guilty parties? Not only were government employees guilty of fraudulent acts, but the minister of the department should be held responsible by the house for the frauds.

Parliament had voted \$170,000 for building the two bridges which cost in the end \$394,000. In his speech last year the minister admitted this sum was excessive and he had no hesitation in stating that a large part of this had been fraudulently obtained by parties employed on the bridge. The fraud arose in connection with the substructure which was first to cost \$82,000, increased by changes in the plans to \$122,000 and finally cost \$334,000. Chief Engineer Hannaford, of the Grand Trunk railway, told the commission he could make \$10,000 out of building the superstructure of the G.T.R. bridge for \$35,000. The parliamentary grant was given after careful estimates by the department's engineers.

The only way by which money not voted by parliament could be spent was by governor-general's warrant, but the issue of the warrant in this case was illegal and unconstitutional. (Hear, hear.) The persistent and flagrant abuse of this power was what had led in this case, and in many others, to large wasteful expenditure. If the minister had respected the law and come to parliament to ask for this money he would never have got it. (Hear, hear.) There was also an outrage in not asking for tenders. The moment the minister decided to do the work by day labor he opened wide the doors by which fraud could enter. Thousands of political partisans of gentlemen opposite could be employed under this system, and the evidence showed that this did follow.

The reason given for this step by the department, as set out in the report of the commission, was the "uncertainty of the mode of execution which the circumstances will demand, whatever that may be." There was no uncertainty about the mode for most accurate plans and estimates were made before parliament voted any money. The next wrong step taken by the government was giving a private contract to a labor contractor to supply the labor, thus opening wide still the doors to fraud. Private tenders were invited from three or four parties only, but the house did not know whether there was one more than one bona fide tender. The commission felt considerable doubt on this point and the evidence showed conclusively that it was intended there should be only one tender.

The minister of railways admitted last year that he had doubts whether it was in the public interest to let the work in this way, but he finally yielded. At first only skilled labor was to be taken under this contract, but no sooner had the law been violated here than the contract was extended to ordinary labor. This extension, whereby fraud was greatly aided, was made after the government had direct knowledge that the work was being carried on in a fraudulent manner.

Mr. Desbarats, who prepared the original plans, and knew all about them, attempted to check the time, and was dismissed. Kennedy, a supporter of the government and the protegee of the minister, was appointed superintendent of the Lachine canal on the recommendation of the solicitor-general and Senator Drummond and Ogilvie, thought he was going to have a free hand in spending what he liked and doing what he liked. He wrote a sharp letter to the chief engineer, complaining of Mr. Desbarats' action, and made it plain that he was going to be boss. Within two days Mr. Desbarats was dismissed. Engineer Parent protested against this, but received scant courtesy at the hands of the department, and a week later there were 1,500 men tumbling over each other on the works.

On March 8 a charge was made by a Montreal paper that there was fraud going on, and this was confirmed by Mr. Douglas, who was sent down by the department. Mr. Parent came to Ottawa and stated that he could not get the fine from Mr. Kennedy or the pay lists from Mr. St. Louis. This in itself was sus-

picious enough, and the minister of railways should at once have stopped all payments.

There was gross and indefensible negligence on the part of the government, the minister and the deputy minister. Everything that was done or omitted to be done was with the full knowledge of the minister himself. About the same time as the newspaper article appeared Mr. Kennedy wrote to the solicitor-general complaining of the scandalous manner in which certain matters were being conducted. He stated that he could get all the labor needed at prices which would not cause public discontent. The solicitor-general saw the minister, and informed Mr. Kennedy to that effect. Notwithstanding all the circumstances, which he was perfectly cognizant of, the minister entered into the contract for labor for the Grand Trunk bridge, and he did with his eyes open and without excuse.

The hon. member for Queen's then turned his attention to the payment made to St. Louis. Within a couple of days of the appointment of the royal commission about \$90,000 was paid to St. Louis.

Mr. Haggart—"Is the hon. gentleman aware that I never sanctioned any payments?"

Mr. Davies—"On pages 451, 452 and 454 of the report are the identical cheques issued by the department. If the hon. gentleman was doing his duty, I assume that after the matters which had come to his notice he would have stopped all payments. (Hear, hear.) The royal commission was appointed, and yet ten days later a cheque was made out to St. Louis for \$66,000. Not an attempt was made to punish the men who had been guilty of a conspiracy to rob the country of hundreds of thousands of dollars' excess. (Hear, hear.) The minister is bound to apply to this public work the same care he would have applied to his own business. I therefore move in amendment that all the words after 'that' in the main motion be struck out and that instead be inserted:—

"It appears from the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the facts connected with the construction, in the year 1893, of the two bridges at Montreal across the Lachine canal, that in the building of the substructures for these bridges, the estimates for which were \$122,000, the government has been actually defrauded of about \$160,000, while claims for large amounts for labor and materials, alleged to have been supplied, are still unpaid.

"That the construction of such substructures was carried out by the department of railways without calling for public tenders, without proper supervision or check, and with reckless abandonment of business rules which encouraged fraud and wrongdoing.

"That after knowledge had been brought home to the minister and department of the reckless manner in which the construction of these bridges, no real or effective attempt was made to ensure an honest carrying on of the work, but on the contrary enormous sums of money were, after such knowledge, improperly given to contractors and vendors, the door was left wide open for the perpetration of fraud upon the government.

"That, although the evidence discloses the names of many persons who were parties to these frauds, no attempt has been made to punish any of them criminally except St. Louis.

"That under these circumstances the minister of railways is responsible, and deserves the severest censure of this house for negligence, for inefficiency and gross mismanagement in connection with these works and for the losses the country has sustained.

Mr. Bennett undertook to defend the minister, and began by a reference to the opposition's defence of the auditor-general, and the examination of the Rev. Dr. Benson in the public accounts committee. For this the speaker called him to order. He tried to put the responsibility of the oversunders of Mr. Haggart on to those of his subordinates. He regretted that St. Louis had not been convicted, and hoped the civil suit would succeed.

Mr. Gibson contradicted Mr. Bennett's statement that Mr. Hannaford had never made any money by reading the evidence before the public accounts committee. He was willing, he said, then, to have built the substructure of the Grand Trunk bridge on the basis of a 19-foot navigation channel for \$35,000, and to have taken it down four feet deeper for another \$85,000. That bridge would have contained 15,000 lbs. more steel in the superstructure, or \$6,000 worth, and would have been turned by steam instead of by hand as the present bridge, and this part of the work would only cost \$35,000 more. Mr. Kennedy was supreme, even over Mr. Parent, and it was clear that this was the intention of the government. There was no system, no order, nothing but gross extravagance. The amount of cartage charged for it was greater than the work which needed to be done. In the carting of stone there was enough charged to have carted it all in from Terrebonne; \$1,270 was paid for which no work was done. Men were put to carrying lumber from one side of the yard to the other and back again, and large quantities disappeared. No one, not even the solicitor-general, had initiated an investigation to find where it went. Even now the work on the bridge was not completed, and instead of the work being a credit to the country, the minister, the department, and every one connected with the department, ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Mr. Laurier said that it was manifest that the indictments presented by Mr. Davies were such that neither the ministers directly implicated nor his colleagues had dared to reply to them. They had to admit the truth of the charge, but true to their character, called on their followers to come to their rescue. No one forgot the pledges of the late prime minister who, while the Quebec graving dock and Levee block scene, and data were ringing through the land, in

solemn words, on a solemn occasion, promised the people that all offences should be investigated and all offenders punished. (Hear, hear.)

The conduct of the government that day was the latest evidence added to other cases that this was only intended to quiet public opinion, and not to disturb those who had done wrong, and still less to disturb the party that had profited by the scandals. When the member for West Lambton made a charge against the minister of railways in connection with the Temiscouata railway, the government had done nothing in 1894, the member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) showed that the postmaster-general had received \$25,000 in a circuitous way and distributed it with the aid of two fellow-members, when at the same time two men had been indicted before the assizes for criminal offences and sent to jail. When the judges and lawyers at that trial stated that here were men in high office and members of parliament equally guilty, then again the government came to the rescue of the accused. When that day it was shown that another of these transactions had taken place in the department of railways which resulted badly for the treasury, but beneficially for the government and its friends, they had not courage to get up, but got their friends to meet the charge and declare that nothing was wrong. It was not denied by those who had spoken that there had been wrongs committed, pilage most impudent, corruption open, blackguard and shameless, by which the country was defrauded to the extent of \$200,000, but that, all the same, the minister of railways was not responsible, that he was a victim, not sinner, but himself much sinned against.

The truth was that all the fraud was due altogether to the fact that the minister of railways had openly and deliberately violated the law of his department. (Hear, hear.) The house knew the methods of old days to replenish the party chest at the expense of the treasury by giving contracts to those friends who were likely to be of charitable turn. The hon. gentleman did not charge that the minister had manipulated tenders, but he did charge that he dispensed with tenders altogether. Why were not the provisions of the law carried out in this instance and tenders asked? It was not a work of pressing emergency, for it had been contemplated for years. It was claimed in defence of the minister that he followed the opinion of his engineer, who made a mistake. If so, it was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. There was an example on the Cornwall canal, where the minister had set aside the opinion of his engineer. In matters purely professional or technical he should not do so, but in the Curran bridge case everyone could have used his own common sense.

There was no reason why the minister should not comply with the law, except the contemplation of the immense store of plunder which was to be obtained, and which allowed even Mr. St. Louis to come out with a large sum for his private pocket. When the decision to do the work was arrived at, there was a most unwarrantable further departure from the law. Mr. Kennedy asked for private tenders for the supply of labor, although the law called for public tenders, and Mr. Parent's recommendation St. Louis got the contract. Although the minister's good sense at first rebelled against the contract, he was carried away. To show how patronage was used in the employment of labor Mr. Laurier read several letters from Emmanuel St. Louis asking Mr. Kennedy to employ certain men. In one case two stone masons were strongly recommended by Mr. Oumet and Mr. Kennedy was advised that if it was necessary to dismiss any two men for whom room was to be made room for them, to do so. Mr. Kennedy's letter to the solicitor-general was read to show that St. Louis was enabled to defraud the government even after the attention of the minister was drawn to the facts. Could the minister consider himself blameless in the matter? (Hear, hear.)

The only way he could have shown his good faith was by prosecuting, without fear, all who were guilty of fraud, but when it took six months to complete the preliminary examination against St. Louis, he would go unpunished until Monday. His prosecution was a farce, nothing else. (Hear, hear.) The government did not wish for a conviction against him. The reason was that the prosecution was carried on by a junior counsel. Mr. Laurier did not wish to reflect on Mr. St. Louis' honor or ability, but it would have taken an Erskine's cop with the defence of Messrs. Macmaster and Geoffrion, and the government were to blame for not having a senior counsel. The government then tried to get the case before the grand jury, when the virtuous government of Quebec came to St. Louis' rescue. St. Louis was their contractor, the contractor for Montreal court house, which was like Penelope's shroud, what was done during the day was undone during the night. They commenced by asking for a guarantee of the costs from the Dominion of Canada. The result was that St. Louis to-day was as free as ever to contract with Quebec or perhaps with Ottawa. The more the matter was looked at, the more it appeared fraudulent from first to last. Fraud oozed from every detail. Every act was conceived and carried on in iniquity to give to their friends of the government by means of ill-gotten gains, power to come to their rescue in matters electoral. There had not been a contract for 15 years carried out within the estimates. With such things it was impossible for any country to develop, the hon. gentleman called on those opposite to see that such deals were not repeated by condemning them when they occurred. This debate had not been prompted by a spirit of revenge, and the moderate and patriotic tone adopted by Mr. Davies was to be commended.

The reply of the minister of railways was one long exhibition of fencing. He said that the law justified him in awarding the dock and Levee block scene, and was awarded for reasons recommended

to him by engineers of the department. The prices paid were fair and honest. The hon. gentleman asked, with an air of indignation, how he was to know of what was going on. He was led in error by his engineers, and had done all he could to ferret out the wrongdoers. The house was in session, and he could not go down to Montreal. In any case, he ought not to be expected to do so, while he had officers under him who he believed were efficient. He knew nothing about the payments made to St. Louis, and never suspected fraud until the commission was appointed, and even after that. This was an attack on himself personally, he waived, and he had done all a man could possibly do to recover the moneys which should not have been paid.

## NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Many Strikes Are Being Made Along the Kaslo and Slocan Railway Grade.

Hydraulic Works at Cariboo Child's Play to What is Going on at Kootenay.

The Ledger.

Millington & Talbot are preparing to burn 80,000 brick. Half of them are now in the kiln. The weather, however, has been very much against them.

Twelve miles creek is looming up as a possible camp.

Many new strikes are now being made along the Kaslo railway grade. Frank Dick is securing numerous assays from Cariboo creek and the returns are invariably satisfactory.

The Alpha people will build a concentrator at Four Mile creek this summer. The B. C. Iron Works have the contract.

Geo. Graham, conductor on the N. & S. railway, has purchased Black & McLennan's quarter interest in the Greenleaf.

Gold in more or less quantities is to be found on every location on Springer creek. The richest strikes this season have been made on that creek.

The stockholders of the Slocan Milling Company will meet in special meeting at the concentrator on July 1 to elect a board of trustees and dispose of general business.

The owners of the Noble Five group have given the B. C. Iron Works, of Vancouver, an order for a tramway from that property to Cody. Terminal grounds have been granted by the town-site owners. A survey of the line will be made in a week.

It is given out that 100 men will be put to work next week on the C. P. E. grade from the Three Forks to Cody Creek.

Sixty men are working in the Big Bend. The snow in that section is yet too deep to permit of work being done on any of the quartz ledges.

WEDDED THIS MORNING.

Hardie-Horton Nuptials Celebrated at St. James' Church.

Lewis H. Hardie, clerk in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Miss Lucretia Horton, daughter of Robert Horton, were united in marriage this morning. St. James' church was the scene of the wedding, which was a very pretty one and 7:45 was the time the ceremony was performed. The bride, who is a stately girl, looked handsome in a dress of white silk trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a veil and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. She was given away by her father, Robert Horton, and was attended by the Misses Hardie, sisters of the groom. The bridesmaids were becomingly attired in white. Mr. Hardie was attended by Keith Middleton as best man and Rev. W. D. Barber, pastor of St. Saviour's church, was the officiating clergyman. There was a full choral service and the scene at the altar when the vows were made was an attractive one. A large number of friends were present at the church and later extended their congratulations to the couple at the reception which followed at the house of Mr. Horton, No. 3 St. Lawrence street. Mr. and Mrs. Hardie left at 9 o'clock on the Sehome for the Sound on their way to California, where they journey on the wedding tour.

Mr. Hardie is a popular young man in business and social circles, while his bride is likewise well known and is beloved by all who know her. They were given many fine presents, which carry with them the hearty good wishes of their many friends.

INDIAN SEALING CREWS.

To the Editor:—Re stealing of Indian crews, a few days ago you stated in your paper that the information forwarded by me to the proper authorities was incorrect, and that I had been hoaxed by the Indians. Don't you believe it. My faith in a Siwash is not sufficient to believe any one of them on oath. When a Siwash hoaxes me I will forgive him and reward him for doing it. I don't think it is necessary to say where my information came from, but it was from a white man and a reliable one at that.

As regards the captain of the schooner Being Sea, who would not be so mean, etc., as to steal a crew, if necessary I can prove beyond all doubt that he has been in communication with Nitinat Indians for that purpose, and can give the names of several Indians who were going. I write this because whenever anything in connection with this section is published in the Victoria papers it is either greatly exaggerated or more than half untrue.

W. P. DAYKIN.  
Keeper Carmanah Light House.  
Carmanah, June 20.

The annual crusade against thistles is to be made at once. The city has given notice of the duty of the householders in the matter.

## COMPLEXION

Definitely And stone Will Publ

Mr. Croker, late Discusses Sit

London, June 27. Duke of Aosta, 14th of Italy, was the church of St. Augustin, Paris. He is the daughter of the wedding ceremony affair.

A dispatch from says that owing to land and income tax the bill was passed. The judicial committee, enabling colonial committee, passed the house of lords. A special dispatch the details received upon Americans a Cheng Tuk show were appalling. The ince encouraged the stroy missionary a it is reported that attempted to behead.

The French mission sent an ultimatum king demanding wrongs done the nouncing that in a pliance with the d commander of the be empowered to a Henley-on-Thames oarsmen to compete gatta are nearly al four of Canada, and their form is Windsor, June 5. Salisbury has for primiership made tion of Lord Rose.

London, June 25. The Rt. Hon. Jos. st leader in the has been appointed for the colonies and that the Rt. Hon. servative leader in means, has been at the treasury.

A great deal of in sent crisis centres Gladstone will dec Secretary, when quet, said the great not instead of being sent crisis centres Gladstone will dec Secretary, when quet, said the great not instead of being sent crisis centres Gladstone will dec Secretary, when quet, said the great not instead of being

The Healyites v dependent campaign to be confident of among the National liament.

Mr. John Redmo announced that it the members of h every seat in Ireland election.

In the House of fisheries bill passed readings. The Mar received assurance ministry will assist in passing the esti and the factment to London, June 25. This morning stated father would take n life.

Justin McCarthy festo to the people that the defeat of placed Ireland's bit. "For a brief tions," the manife street and Dublin's men pledged to the Ireland. The factment to the factment to the and by the votes the Russells and c land reform."

Advocating the c liance with the L land the only hope's festo appeals ear home and abroad to fight their enemity campaign. In Redmond said that that the elections w feat of the Liberal ites had invited the solve parliament w was united. Mr. C same advice and he position to assert Gladstone resigned rejected his advice had dissolved parl crals would have c the home rule poli the country without leader, beaten, disc ened. He did not Tory government they would have t Irish land bill t lords and they w quickly and to p the purchase of la He was not sure e not eventually be servatives. The p not be worse of u ment than they w the retiring home.

Mr. Richard Cr Newmarket, where Saturday, and w and Mrs. Hugh C as his guests. Mr to-day for Switzer weeks. While at er saw all his hor not to race them

COMPLEXION OF THE CABINET

Definitely Announced That Gladstone Will Not Return to Public Life.

Mr. Croker, late of Tammany Hall Discusses the Political Situation.

London, June 25.—Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, was married to-day at the church of St. Raphael, the bride being Princess Helene of Orleans, second daughter of the Comtesse Paris.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that owing to the rejection of the land and income tax assessment bill parliament will be dissolved.

The judicial committee amendment bill, enabling colonial judges to sit on that committee, passed its third reading in the house of lords to-day.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the details received there of the outrages upon Americans and other foreigners at Cheng Tuk showed that their sufferings were appalling. The victory of the province encouraged the Chinese mob to destroy missionary and other property and it is reported that the Chinese officials attempted to behead Bishop Dunard.

The French minister at Peking has sent an ultimatum to the viceroy of Nanking demanding prompt redress of the wrongs done the foreigners, and announcing that in the event of non-compliance with the demands of France, the commander of the French squadron will be empowered to act at his discretion.

Henley-on-Thames, June 25.—The oarsmen to compete in the Henley regatta are nearly all here. The Argonauts of Canada attracts much attention and their form is greatly admired.

Windsor, June 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury has formally accepted the premiership made vacant by the resignation of Lord Rosebery.

London, June 25.—It is announced that the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Unionist leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed secretary of state for the colonies and it is also announced that the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed first lord of the treasury.

A great deal of interest during the present crisis centres in the course Mr. Gladstone will decide to adopt. His secretary, when questioned on the subject, said the great Liberal leader does not intend to issue a manifesto.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and member of parliament for North Longford, expressed himself confident that an appeal for funds to enable the members of his party to contest their seats in the coming general election will meet with a prompt response.

The Healthiest will undertake an independent campaign, and they are said to be confident of securing a majority among the Nationalists in the new parliament.

Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, announced that it is the intention of the members of his party to contest every seat in Ireland at the coming general election.

In the House of Lords to-day the seal fisheries bill passed its second and third readings. The Marquis of Salisbury has received assurance that the outgoing ministry will assist the new government in passing the estimates in time to enable parliament to dissolve by July 10th.

London, June 25.—Herbert Gladstone this morning stated definitely that his father would take no further part in public life.

Justin McCarthy has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, stating that the defeat of the government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office. "For a brief space before the elections," the manifesto says, "Downing street and Dublin would be occupied by men pledged to the policy of coercion in Ireland. This defeat was compassed by the factionists who still divide Ireland and by the votes of the Chamberlains, the Russells and other false friends of land reform."

Advocating the continuance of the alliance with the Liberal party, as Ireland's only hope of redress, the manifesto appeals earnestly to Irishmen at home and abroad for funds with which to fight their enemies in the coming election campaign. In an interview John Redmond said that it seemed probable that the elections would result in the defeat of the Liberal party.

Mr. Gladstone invited the government to dissolve parliament when the Liberal party was united. Mr. Gladstone gave the same advice and he (Redmond) was in a position to assert positively that Mr. Gladstone resigned because the cabinet rejected his advice. If the government had dissolved parliament then the Liberals would have carried the country on the home rule policy. They now go to the country without a policy, without a leader, beaten, discredited and disheartened. He did not anticipate that the Tory government would coerce Ireland; they would have the power to pass the Irish land bill through the house of lords and they were likely to do so quickly and to provide more money for the purchase of land than the Liberals. He was not sure that home rule would not eventually be dealt with by the Conservatives. The political prisoners could not be worse off under a Tory government than they were under Mr. Asquith, the retiring home secretary.

Mr. Richard Croker returned from Newmarket, where he had been since Saturday, and where he had Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grant, of New York, as his guests. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left to-day for Switzerland to spend a few weeks. While at Newmarket Mr. Croker saw all his horses tried and decided not to race them at present. He said:

"I would as soon run horses on asphalt as on the turf in its present condition. Our American horses are unsuited to dry, solid earth, and the risk is too great to expect to run one or two horses at the second of July meeting at Newmarket. I am most interested at the present moment in my trotter, Lichy Wilks, which I have brought from Litchfield. I have entered him for the Dublin fair during the horse show week in August."

"What do you think of the change of government from the Irish point of view?" the Associated Press asked. "I am naturally disposed to sympathize with the Liberals, and I greatly admire Lord Rosebery. The Liberals are certainly the best friends of Ireland. It is an unfortunate thing that the Irish politicians do not stand together. If they did I believe things would be far better for the poor people, but do not expect to say how an organization might be founded that would hold together. In view of Irish history it would be worse than useless to attempt it." Upon being questioned as to his views upon the government of London he said he had formed a very favorable opinion. "Poor people have more personal liberty," he said, "than one would expect to find under this form of government. I think that in this respect some of our States could improve. Just look at the number of tramps that lie on the grass in the parks here and none of the policemen disturb them. Then the way of policemen control traffic of these crowded streets is wonderful. Of course, it has taken years to attain to this condition of perfection and it is due to the fact that there is no political party in London and no continual changes of officials. When a man becomes a good official he is not obliged to leave office at the beginning of his period of usefulness as the case with us. That is one reason why I have maintained that Tammany is better able to give a good government than any other organization. If Tammany were allowed to continue in power for a number of years I believe we should have as well trained a force as London."

London, June 25.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury will be premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs; the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury; Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Rt. Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty.

The prime minister, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, third Marquis of Salisbury, was born in 1830. He was educated at Oxford and is chancellor of the university. He has twice been secretary of state for India and twice secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was premier in 1886, resigning his second ministry in 1886, resigning in 1892. He proceeded to Constantinople as a special ambassador at the conference there in November, 1874, and he represented Great Britain at the congress at Berlin.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the new first lord of the treasury, is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was born in 1848 and was educated at Eton and at Cambridge. He was appointed president of the local government in 1889 and was secretary for Scotland with a seat in the cabinet from 1886 to 1887. He became chief secretary for Ireland on the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1887, and retained that post until 1891, when upon the death of Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, he became first lord of the treasury and leader of opposition until 1892, when the Salisbury government resigned. He was elected lord rector of St. Andrew's university in 1887, of Glasgow university in 1890, and was elected lord chancellor of the United Kingdom in 1891.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons and the newly appointed secretary of state for the colonies, is one of the foremost and most daring men in British politics at the present time. He is credited with having engineered the downfall of the Rosebery government, and is undoubtedly a man of great ability. He was born in London in 1836 and has been married three times, his present wife being a daughter of W. C. Endicott, formerly secretary of war of the United States. He was educated at the University College School, London, and was formerly a manufacturer in Birmingham, retiring from business in 1874. Mr. Chamberlain has been three times successively elected mayor of Birmingham, in 1874-5, 1881, and was appointed a member of the Board of Trade in 1888 and president of the Local government board in 1890, resigning the latter post shortly afterwards. In August, 1887, he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the fisheries dispute with the United States, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has sat for Birmingham in the House of Commons since 1876.

Spencer Compton Cavendish, K. G., P. C., eighth duke of Devonshire, is the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Lords. He has been prominently discussed as secretary of state for foreign affairs, the office which Lord Salisbury has himself assumed in the cabinet. He was born in 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and conferred upon him the degree of M. A. in 1852, and LL. D. in 1862. In 1862 he married Louise, Duchess of Manchester, widow of the seventh Duke. His second title is that of Marquis of Devonport. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. He has been a lord of the admiralty, under secretary of war, secretary of war twice, postmaster-general, chief secretary for Ireland from 1872 to 1874, and secretary for India, in former Liberal governments. He sat as a member of the House of Commons for four different districts from 1857 to 1861. He is chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and an alderman of the Middlesex county council.

Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ninth baronet, was born in 1837 in London. He was parliamentary secretary to the Poor Law board from February to December, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks during which he was under secretary for the home department. He was chief secretary for Ireland from February, 1874, to February, 1878, and secretary of state for the colonies till April, 1880. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in 1883, and again secretary for Ireland in February, 1888, as president of the Board of Trade, and has been a member of parliament since 1864.

Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen calls himself a Liberal Unionist, though he held office in Lord Salisbury's former Conservative ministry. He was born in 1831, was married in 1857 to Lucy, daughter of John Dalley, Esq. He was educated at Rugby and at Oriel college, Oxford. He was appointed an ecclesiastical commissioner Oct. 1882, and rector of Aberdeen University in 1887 and rector of Edinburgh University in 1890. He was vice-president of the Board of Trade and postmaster-general from Nov., 1893, till Jan., 1894, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from the latter date till July, 1896; president of the Poor Law board from December, 1898, to March, 1871, and first lord of the admiralty from the latter date to February, 1874. He was engaged on a special mission to Constantinople from May, 1870, to April, 1881. He accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second administration in January, 1887, and held office until the resignation of the ministry in 1892. He is the author of "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges."

He has sat in parliament for different districts since 1863, with the exception of a period during 1866 and 1887, when he was defeated in successive contests for East Edinburgh and the exchange division of Liverpool.

There were few present in the House of Lords when Premier Lord Rosebery rose on Monday afternoon to announce the resignation of the cabinet. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Cambridge sat on the cross bench; the Marquis of Salisbury was absent at Windsor. The galleries were crowded with people and members of the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery said: "I desire to make a very brief statement which the house has undoubtedly anticipated. After the vote of the House of Commons on Friday, which was practically a vote of censure on the resignation of the cabinet, I received a formal deputation, immediately after there had been laid before the house a great scheme for military organizations, the government felt it their duty to place their resignations in the hands of the House of Commons. Their resignations were accepted, and the government will hold office until their successors are appointed."

The Earl of Cranbrook, Conservative, said that the Marquis of Salisbury had desired him to say that he had accepted the resignation of the cabinet. Lord Rosebery remarked that there was only one very important bill, the seal fisheries bill, which would be proceeded with, and he expressed a hope that it would pass at its stages without delay.

The Graphic says: "It is an old trick on the part of a discredited ministry to resign office in preference to dissolving parliament, so as to leave the opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber, but it is the duty of the opposition to force Lord Rosebery's government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons."

It is expected that, immediately on the passage of the bill for the regulation of sealing in Behring sea, there will be an adjournment of parliament for several days, and it is possible that the new ministry will not be announced till the end of that time. The Marquis of Salisbury has received assurance that the outgoing ministry will assist the new government in passing the estimates in time to enable parliament to dissolve by July 10th.

The Irish members are extremely uneasy and dissatisfied. They state that after acting for three years as the strongest arm of the government, they are deeply concerned at the sudden end of the government without passing any of the principal Irish measures. Not only has home rule not progressed, but the measure concerning the Christian brothers, the county council bill, which reached a second reading, the grand jury bill and the proposal to extend the power of guardians regarding laborers' cottages were all lost. The only Irish measure now likely to be passed is Mr. Healy's municipal franchise bill, which has gone to the House of Lords. The Liberal-Scottish members are also sore, their expectations also having been disappointed. Mr. James M. Veir, member for Ross and Cromarty, has communicated with Lord Rosebery, urging him not to dissolve parliament until the measure extending the benefit of the cottage act to the Highland tenants should be passed.

THE BORROWER'S REFUGUE. Free Trade England Lends Slathers of Money to Protectionists.

London, June 25.—The three million dollar gold loan of the city of Chicago at 4 per cent. was offered here yesterday and was subscribed for several times over.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

FRENCH TORIES BACK DOWN.

Reported That Hon. Mr. Ouimet Has Considerably Modified His Demands.

Martin Says Manitoba Will Offer no Opposition to the Plan Suggested.

Ottawa, June 25.—In the House of Commons last night McLean, of East York, part of whose constituency is in Toronto, renewed his efforts to secure a two cent per mile passenger rate on Canadian railways. He moved that the charter of the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway be so amended as to provide for a two cent rate. He intimated the case of the New York state, in which a two cent rate had been found profitable to railways. The debate was adjourned without any action being taken.

The excitement over the crisis concerning the settlement of the Manitoba school question still continues. The Protestant supporters of the government have done their utmost to deter the government from interfering with the act of the Manitoba legislature doing away with separate schools. To-day the Protestant ministerialists will meet in caucus and pass resolutions warning the government that Canada outside of the province of Quebec will not tolerate interference. Sir M. Bowell, who some days ago promised the French-Canadian members that remedial legislation would be granted, adheres to his decision. There is now a plot on foot in the cabinet to compel Bowell to resign and to place the Hon. G. E. Foster, of New Brunswick, minister of finance, in the premier's chair. Foster is by all odds the ablest man in the cabinet and he is a Protestant, and has the full confidence of the majority of the Conservatives. Bowell, who is a partisan grand master of the Orangemen, is alleged by his opponents to have arrived at an agreement with the French members of the cabinet to force the remedial bill through parliament. His opponents are Haggart, minister of railways and canals, Montague, secretary of state, Wallace, controller of customs, Daly, minister of the interior, and Ferguson, without portfolio. With Bowell as Ouimet, minister of public works, Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general, Angus, minister of agriculture, and Sir Frank Smith, the only English speaking Roman Catholic in the cabinet. Bowell will hold on to power even if his government is defeated. At present it is probable that the Liberals will attain power.

In the House of Commons yesterday bills were introduced to amend the civil service and penitentiary acts.

In reply to Bruneau, the minister of public works said no money had been paid for the funeral of the late Hon. Thos. White except the cost of a special train to Montreal, \$754.

Haggart stated that \$214,000 had been paid for the construction of the Sheik's Island dam and \$27,000 more was due. The cabinet also discussed the reading of his bill to reduce the Governor-General's salary. Hughes will enquire regarding Bishop Gravel's letter. Foster proposed to expend \$150,000 to encourage silver and lead smelting.

The cabinet as well as the Conservative party is still divided as to whether legislation will be passed this session giving the Roman Catholics of Manitoba separate schools. The rival factions are betting both ways. It is said that Tupper is preparing a bill which he expects will please both sides.

At the public accounts committee to-day Col. Panet, deputy minister of militia, corroborated the evidence of Lieut. Col. Macpherson, given at a recent meeting, that J. E. Mills, M. P., was a tenant of ordinance land property at Annapolis and was in arrears over \$900 for rent. Papers in the department showed Mills to be the lessee. Mills denied this and said he was only acting for Harris.

The citizens to-day gives an interview with Ouimet in which the minister says that all the Roman Catholics desire in Manitoba is to teach their distinctive religion in the schools in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local government. He also adds that they are willing that they should be under state supervision and inspection and up to the same standard of efficiency maintained in the public schools with the same school books and the same examinations. Joseph Martin, author of the Manitoba school law, when spoken to on the subject to-day said that this being the case, and no doubt the minister was authorized to speak for the government, there would be no necessity for remedial legislation, because in his opinion Manitoba would accede to this. That, however, was not what the minority has been asking and which Manitoba has been refusing.

Ottawa, June 26.—The need of an parliamentary hand was never so apparent among the ministerialists. They are all at sixes and sevens, and Premier Bowell is driven to distraction by the demand on the one hand for remedial legislation and a threat on the other hand of what will happen to the remedial bill if one of any kind is introduced. The matter culminated in a row in the council and the excitement ran so high that three o'clock passed unnoticed, and this was the reason why the ministers kept the house waiting twenty minutes after the speaker took the chair. It was reported that a serious dispute took place between Haggart and one of the Quebec ministers. There, evidently had been something brewing.

A resolution of the Hon. Mr. Mills for a reduction of the public expenditure was defeated by 87 to 57.

Mr. Grieve will introduce a bill to limit the control of Canadian tracks by American turf associations.

The appeal of Odell of Quebec for separation from his wife was refused by the court for want of jurisdiction. The application for divorce from Odell is now before the senate. Unless he gets it their marriage is valid.

The Hudson Bay Railway Company's new deal was before the cabinet yesterday, and it was decided not to go on with any legislation this season.

In the house to-day in reply to Hughes Foster said the attention of the government had not been directed to Bishop Gravel's communication and they did not contemplate fetching the matter before the Imperial authorities.

Replying to McCarthy, Foster said no answer had yet been received from Manitoba regarding the remedial order.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

The Toronto Board of Trade Complain of the Excessive Insurance Rates.

Sunday Cars in Winnipeg—Dominion Rifle Association—Other News.

Chatham, Ont., June 24.—Shortly after 11 o'clock to-night a fire was discovered in the fanning mill works of Mason Campbell and the works were almost completely destroyed, causing a loss of \$30,000 and throwing 50 men out of employment. The aggregate insurance is \$25,000.

Warrton, Ont., June 24.—Owing to the cruelty with which a worthless man named Huff treated his wife she was driven to attempt to commit suicide on Saturday by taking poison. The neighbors heard of this with great indignation and at an early hour yesterday morning thirty masked men surrounded Huff's house, dragged Huff into the street and gave him a terrible lashing with horsewhips. They warned him that every night after to-night if he remained in town the dose would be repeated. Mrs. Huff is likely to recover.

North Bay, June 24.—By the collapse of a bridge over Chippewa creek, near here, Mr. Paul, with a butcher named Turner and a young man named Pill, who were crossing with a load of cordwood and two sheep, were precipitated into the stream. Paul was badly hurt and may die; Turner was injured.

Kingston, June 24.—A most determined case of suicide took place at Birmingham, in the Pitsburg township. An old bachelor named Thomas Hinton, who lived alone, shot himself. He drove a staple in the floor, passed a string through it, and tied it to the trigger of a rifle. Sitting on the floor he placed the muzzle to his heart, pulled the string, and fell back dead. In his clothes were found a purse containing \$50, and some small pieces of paper, on which was written: "Don't bury till dead." The deceased imagined that his friends were conspiring to poison him. He was in good circumstances.

Toronto, June 24.—Charles Durand, an aged lawyer, who took an active part in the affairs of 1837, and who enjoys a large degree of local celebrity on account thereof, was the solicitor this morning in a division court case. During his examination of another lawyer, George H. Smith, who was defendant and who was giving evidence, a quarrel occurred, in which Mr. Smith called Durand an "Anglican wounder" and Durand retorted that Smith was "a hypocritical Methodist." The judge quieted affairs for a time, but the two met subsequently outside the court house and Smith, who is young enough to be Durand's son, laid open the old gentleman's face under the eye. Blood flowed freely, and Mr. Durand, without waiting to have his wound dressed, went to the police station and swore out a charge against his assailant.

Montreal, June 24.—The C.P.R. traffic for the week ending June 21 was \$351,000, for the same week last year, \$348,000.

Ottawa, June 25.—There is much excitement here over the disappearance of Edward, whose surname is Brodeur. He went to a retired room in an outbuilding yesterday, changed his monastery garb for civilian clothes and left the precincts of the monastery. After leaving he went to the city postoffice and directed the officials not to give his mail to anybody from the monastery but to keep it for him. He told the postmaster that life in a Capuchin monastery is too severe for him. Often when he went out for a walk on the verge of starvation. He had frequent devotions to keep his mind from undermining his health. He had thereupon decided to leave the order and see the world. Before that he had been a Trappist monk at Oka, near Montreal. He is a well educated and comes from a rich old French Canadian family. He is believed to have gone to his friends.

Sackville, N. B., June 25.—Edward Cogswell, a well known business man of this place, has been missing since Monday when he went out for a walk on the marsh near here and did not reappear. Mr. Cogswell, it is alleged, was much worried over business affairs, which were said to be involved.

Montreal, June 25.—The Gazette's Ottawa special says: "It seems to be generally understood that no legislation in relation to the Hudson's Bay railway will be introduced this session. The promoters of the enterprise have submitted an amended proposition to the government, in which they ask that, instead of a loan of \$10,000 a mile for 250 miles, the government taking all the properties of the company as security, there shall be advanced only \$6000 a mile, the company retaining the land grant and the postal subsidy of \$80,000 a year. The latter proposition has been under consideration, but the government, according to the report, is not proceeding with legislation this season."

Montreal, June 25.—The Gazette says of the school question that it is the most difficult of national since confederation, even surmounting the Jesuits' estate act in the history of the province. In the Manitoba decision of parliament, in the Manitoba case an entirely different state of things is encountered, as parliament has jurisdiction. It may decline to interfere with provincial legislation in any way, or may proceed to grant such redress to give, and it is this distinction which places the present question in a wholly different category from those issues affecting which have preceded it.

An excellent bed of mica was found near the village of Rosefeult yesterday morning. It is about twenty feet below the surface.

THE INTERIOR

Are Being Made Kaslo and Slocan Railway Grade.

Works at Cariboo Child's What is Going on at Kootenay.

The Ledger.

Talinton are preparing to strike. Half of them are here. The weather, however, much against them.

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THE REBELS ARE VICTORIOUS

Maximo Gomez at the Head of the Insurgents Captures El Mulato.

Rebel Leader Carrying All Before Him—Puerto Principe in Danger.

Havana, June 26.—The most serious news of Spanish disasters received since the outbreak of the rebellion reached here last evening. The garrison of two towns have surrendered, and the places themselves have been burned by Maximino Gomez. Firing was heard constantly around Puerto Principe last night, and extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect that city. Owing to the restrictions placed by the government upon the transmission of telegrams concerning the insurrection, only the most meagre details of the disasters to the Spanish army are obtainable. It appears certain, however, that the garrison of El Mulato, in the province of Puerto Principe, and about thirty miles from the city of Puerto Principe, capital of the province, has surrendered to Maximino Gomez. The garrison was quartered in a house, fortified with palisades and pierced with loopholes for rifles. The place was also provisioned and contained a considerable stock of ammunition. During the unexpected absence of Lieut. Romero, the commanding officer, the fort was surrounded by about 1,000 insurgents under the command of Maximino Gomez. The latter sent a message to the garrison of El Mulato announcing that he would give the soldiers fifteen minutes to surrender, with the alternative of being fired upon by the full insurgent force if they refused to do so. It is added that the soldiers were willing to fight and were preparing to do so when Lieut. Romero arrived, and his presence being known to Maximino Gomez, the latter sent him a second note desiring to shed blood unnecessarily, and therefore the lieutenant was given five minutes more in which to surrender the fort and its contents. Thereupon, it is stated, the lieutenant surrendered the garrison against the desire of his soldiers, who were most indignant at being compelled to capitulate without firing a shot. When the garrison was in the hands of the insurgents Maximino Gomez ordered the village of El Mulato to be burned, and after depriving Lieut. Romero of his arms set him at liberty. The lieutenant was afterwards arrested by the authorities of Puerto Principe, and it is thought probable he will be tried by court martial and shot like Lieut. Gallego, who commanded a garrison which was surprised in a similar manner while the lieutenant in command was away. In addition the town of San Geronimo, situated about fifteen kilometers southeast of El Mulato, has met the same fate. A garrison which was attacked by the insurgents under Maximino Gomez, and was burned to the ground, after its garrison of fifty men surrendered. In this case, however, it is stated that the soldiers hoisted a flag of truce and their stores and ammunition before the fort of San Geronimo was captured by the enemy. Advice from Puerto Principe indicates that the city is infested by insurgents. Last night firing was constantly heard about Puerto Principe and the military governor of that place has issued a proclamation forbidding anyone to go into the towns or out of them after dark, and no more than three persons are to be allowed on horseback in the city of Puerto Principe after nightfall. It is rumored at Puerto Principe that Antonio Maceo has succeeded in making his way from the province of Santiago de Cuba into the province of Puerto Principe at the head of a large body of insurgents, and it may be his intention to join his forces with those of Maximino Gomez and make a combined attack upon Puerto Principe. Although the authorities here will not admit it, the situation of affairs in the province of Puerto Principe is looked upon as being the most serious. With a large body of insurgents under Maximino Gomez burning towns and capturing forts a short distance to the south of the city of Puerto Principe, and with Antonio Maceo at the head of another large body of insurgents reported to be advancing upon Puerto Principe from the north, even more serious news may be anticipated shortly.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Interesting News From Various Parts of the Republic.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—Mrs. Emma Gunther, wife of Edward Gunther, died suddenly on the steamer Pearl while returning home from an excursion. She had her two year old baby with her and was apparently enjoying herself when she quickly clasped her hand tightly to her breast as if suffering acute pain, and then lay back in her chair dead. The husband came to the dock to meet his wife and child and his grief was pitiable to witness. An empty phial by the woman's side gave rise to the rumor of suicide, but it is more likely that death resulted from a heart disease. Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—The police are completely at sea in the Cottle ransom case. The two bandits who made a respectable and venerable citizen their captive for forty hours have fled to Canada. They are only known by description, one being a young man of medium size and light complexion, the other a large, heavy man, weighing 240 pounds, with a florid complexion. The latter stood guard over the captive until 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. Neither knows his sight or name to Mr. Cottle. The police are following the clues afforded by the handcuffs and dog collar with which Cottle was manacled. Two bicyclists last night ran into three men who were staring across the street,

and one of the wheelmen, a carpenter named Schoen, was thrown from his wheel. As he picked himself up the pedestrian who sent him sprawling grappled with him. A rough and tumble fight ensued until Schoen whipped out a knife and cut the other, Edward Lewenicht, across the jugular. Then his brother interfered, when Schoen turned the knife against him, cutting his abdomen. All the parties to the quarrel are ordinarily peaceable and well behaved. Lewenicht's condition is critical. Boston, June 26.—The international supreme lodge of Good Templars opened its convention in this city to-day. Dr. D. H. Mall, E. W. G. T., presided. Secretary P. F. Parker's report showed a loss of almost twenty thousand members in America, Canada and Australia, while gains had been made in Africa, India, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain. The total membership in this country is now 990,000. Treasurer George R. Katzenstein reported that there was a balance of \$4,929.21 on hand.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Hydraulic Property at Quesnelle Sold to a French Syndicate for \$30,000.

Silver King Can Now be Seen From Nelson—St. Mary and St. Juan Bonded.

The Nelson Miner.

At Forty-nine creek all operations in the nature of dead work and removing the old ground which had previously been turned over are now finished, and as the rifle holes in some places were renewing it has been decided to have a clean-up, after which the full power of both monitors will be turned on to new ground. Indications are not wanting that the anticipations of the owners of this little property will be realized. Thirty-seven claims were recorded at Nakusp last week. Messrs. Wiebert and Johnson have sold their hydraulic property on Quesnelle river to a French syndicate for \$30,000. A Seattle engineer will get out plans for the ditches and buildings to be built. The amount of gravel bearing gravel is estimated at 18,000,000 yards. Every one is talking of the prospect of the smelter being built at Trial Landing. If a smelter cannot be built at Rosland it seems that Trial Landing would be the most suitable spot. Why Rosland should not be selected does not appear. Mike Sullivan was in town on Sunday. He brought in some specimens of ore from the Maid of Erin, of which property he gives a good account. Some of the ore has assayed as high as \$300, but the average is probably below \$10. The ledge has been uncovered on the Robert E. Lee, and the vein at the time of writing is about two feet in width. The highest assay at present is \$67.50, but a fair average would probably be about \$34. The St. Mary and St. Juan have been bonded for \$20,000 to V. D. Williamson. The St. Mary is in the copper belt and the ore appears to carry a large percentage of that metal. F. S. Algiers has brought in some fine rock from the Puzos, which lies close to the St. Mary. The samples appear to contain about 30 per cent. of malachite. Nelson Tribune.

Cholera Infantum

Has no Terrors Where Lactated Food is Used.

When mothers are unable to properly nurse and nourish their babies from nature's font, it should be known to all that Lactated Food is the only safe and perfect substitute for mother's milk. Cholera infantum has no terrors when Lactated Food is used. With this best of all prepared foods the little one gains strength from day to day, rests well and sleeps well at night, and every member of the family is assured that the darling baby will pass safely all the dangers that come so fast and thickly in the heat of summer. The baby that is daily fed on Lactated Food has no trouble or sickness when passing through the teething period. Instead of crossness and fretting baby is hearty and happy all day long. Lactated Food alone does this great work.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Instalment of the Loan Placed to the Colony's Credit.

St. John's, Nfld., June 26.—Sir Herbert Murray, British relief commissioner, sailed for England on Saturday. Governor O'Brien has refused to invite any of his cabinet to meet the French commodore because they have

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Interesting Discovery of the Long-Forgotten Grave of Captain George Vancouver.

Photograph of Monument Obtained by a Lady who Remembered the Burial Place.

In the display case of Eyres' photographic studio, on Yates street, is a photograph which should find a place in the provincial museum. It is a graveyard scene and shows a number of old weather-beaten tombstones fast crumbling to pieces. On the old-fashioned headstone which is prominent in the centre foreground is the following inscription, which possesses a world of meaning for British Columbians: Captain George Vancouver, Died in the Year 1798.

There is a very interesting little story to be told in connection with the photograph, the relation of which will be of undoubted interest to all residents of the province. Captain George Vancouver, the discoverer, was appointed in 1789 by the British admiralty to proceed to the northwest coast of America, there to be placed in possession, by the Spaniards residing at Nootka, of the districts and parcels of land occupied by His Majesty's subjects in 1781; and also to make a close examination of the coast from latitude 30 degrees north to 60 degrees north, more especially with respect to any water communication between the west coast and the country on the opposite side of the continent. The illustrious voyager left the Thames in 1791, taking the route via Cape Good Hope, and arrived at Cape Flattery on the 29th April, 1792. His discoveries, investigations and movements from that date may be learned from historical works. But ten years after his discovery of the island which bears his name the eminent navigator was laid to rest at the early age of 40 in the quiet churchyard at Petersham, near Richmond, England.

Many years ago a little girl, now married and a resident of Vancouver, played in the old burial ground, near the well-covered grave of the celebrated navigator. After a time she came to America and a few years ago was united in marriage to a gentleman in Vancouver, who proposed that they should make a trip to England on a visit to her birthplace. She had long forgotten the little churchyard at Petersham, the scene of many childish sports, but, strolling by the little church one afternoon in company with her husband, she stopped and said: "Let's go in here. I used to play among the old grave-stones when I was a little girl, and I just remember that somewhere in here is the grave of Captain George Vancouver, who discovered Vancouver Island." So they opened the rustic little gate and entered the silent city of the dead. The rector happened to be in the little edifice, and observing them, came out and accosted them. The lady stated to him the object of her curiosity, and although she was told that she was mistaken about Vancouver being buried there, she insisted on making a search. So, accompanied by the surprised rector, the little party made a diligent search, which resulted in bringing to light from amongst a mass of tangled weeds and decayed branches of trees the tombstone which as a little girl years before she had remembered as bearing Vancouver's name. The hand of time had almost obliterated the inscription, which, however, upon examination, was perfectly legible. It ran: "Captain George Vancouver, Died in the Year 1798, Aged 40."

FLOWERS ABOUT HER NECK.

The Gotham Girl Will Wear a Flower Boas With Her New Spring Gown.

What to wear about her neck is the all-important question to the Gotham girl of fashion. She appreciates the importance of dressing her neck becomingly and is, therefore, giving the subject much thought. The shops are helping her to solve the problem with the array of dainty neck adornments they are now displaying.

THE FLOWER BOAS.

The flower boar is, perhaps, the latest novelty. It is made of flowers which seem almost fragrant in their naturalness. The boar of sweet peas is an exquisite fancy. The sweet pea blossoms are in varying shades of pinkish white and violet. They are fastened to a foundation of periwinkle satin ribbon, which is arranged at the side in dashing loops to give a stock effect.

A BIG RACE.

New York, June 27.—It was announced today that arrangements have been made for a match race between Walter Sanger, John S. Johnson and Harry Tyler, the new professional riders, to take place at the Manhattan track on the fourth of July.

ATLETHICS.

Boston, Mass., June 27.—Harvard University committee on athletic sports has sent a reply, declining the invitation of Oxford and Cambridge universities to an international university athletic contest in this country next autumn, and adds: "We could hardly accept your invitation without assuming in appearance, at least, that Harvard and Yale occupy the same eminent position among American universities which is held among the English universities by Oxford and Cambridge, as no foundation for such pretension exists in this country, as well as for university interests in general, that we should not lend any countenance to it, and that we should, furthermore, avoid all semblance of any spirit of exclusiveness towards our sister universities."

ATLETHICS.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.—It has developed that Harry T. Hayward, in fall under sentence of death for the murder of Catharine Kling, made a formal application to the New York and Travelers Accident Insurance companies for \$5000 on the life of his victim. He is supposed to have taken this action to bear out his claim of innocence.

been convicted of bribery and corruption. Men are returning from the interior, where they went seeking work on the railway. They are returning unsuccessful. They complain of the hardships endured, many being compelled to walk fifty or a hundred miles, most of them being destitute. It is reported the government will reduce the number of civil servants, cutting off fifty. The supply bill has passed, and also the bill rearranging the reduced education grants. The Allan line steamer Carthaginian arrived to-day and brought all the necessary documents for arranging the loan. The first instalment of the loan was placed to the credit of the colony in London to-day.

DRINKS ICE WATER FREELY.

Doctors Have Finally Discovered That It Hurts Nobody.

Pepper's Therapeutics, lately published, being a standard compilation of the most recent advances in medical science, contains an answer to the question, "How to keep cool." For those who find it necessary to endure great heat it contains the usual instructions about farinaceous food and frequent bathing and says: "Drink an abundance of water." It also says: "Most persons have a strong prejudice against ice-water. It is conceivable that a large quantity of cold water taken suddenly might prove injurious by chilling the stomach, but taken at frequent intervals it makes perspiration easy and therefore must be beneficial." This is an utter reversal of old ideas.

THE OAR.

THE HENLEY CREWS.

Henley-on-Thames, June 27.—The Canadian four, the Argonauts, have created the best impression among expert oarsmen, and the sporting papers admit that they are far ahead of any four at Henley. Thompson closed up yesterday with bowel trouble, but he is much relieved to-day. Mr. Courtney is saying trouble training the Cornell crew as the climate does not suit any of the men from Ithaca.

YALE WINS.

New London, June 27.—The course over which the freshmen crews of Yale, Harvard and Columbia will row, starts from a point just above the big iron bridge, and continues for two miles up the river to a point just below the navy yard.

NORTHWEST REGATTA.

The members of the I. B. A. A. who undertook to secure funds for the annual regatta of the Northwest Oarsmen's Association, to be held here on July 19th and 20th, are meeting with every encouragement, and will be able to offer handsome prizes for the various events. The I. B. A. A. four-oared crews are losing some time on account of the accident to their shell, but nevertheless will make a good showing.

LAWN TENNIS.

DR. PIM DEFEATED.

Newton, Mass., June 26.—Dr. Pim, the champion tennis player of England and Ireland, was defeated by Clarence Hobart, the American player, this afternoon in two straight sets. The games were the best ever witnessed in this country, so the tennis cracks, who were present in force, say, "Over the top people witnessed the match. Pim felt his defeat keenly, but when questioned he said he was out played."

THE WHEEL.

Toronto, June 26.—Secretary Gorrie, of the Toronto Bicycle Association, received a dispatch this afternoon stating that John S. Johnson, Walter C. Sanger and Harry Tyler, who are here on the first of July. The event will be a match race for the largest purse ever put up in Canada or the United States for a contest of this kind. There will be three races, and the bicyclist winning the largest number of times will receive the money. The acceptance of this offer means that Tyler and Sanger have turned professionals.

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Bethlehem, Pa., June 27.—Arrangements were perfected to-day for a meeting at Rittersville, Pa., on July 17th, between Johnson, Sanger and Tyler, bicycle champions. Manager Eck says the purse will be a large one. The track is one of the best in the country.

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BRISTOL'S PILLS Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

BRISTOL'S PILLS Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

BRISTOL'S PILLS Act gently, but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep.

BRISTOL'S PILLS IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Canadian Four Create a Good Impression—The Cornell Crew and the Climate.

Hobart Defeats Pim at Tennis—The Northwest Regatta—Victory for Yale.

THE OAR. THE HENLEY CREWS.

YALE WINS.

NORTHWEST REGATTA.

LAWN TENNIS. DR. PIM DEFEATED.

THE WHEEL. PROFESSIONALS.

A BIG RACE.

ATLETHICS.

MERRY WEDDING BELLS.

Nuptials of Mr. J. H. Senkler and Miss Margaret Richards This Afternoon.

Impressive Ceremony Witnessed by Many Friends—Tasteful Decorations.

This afternoon at half-past four o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral, John Harold Senkler, barrister-at-law, Vancouver, led to the altar Margaret Hargrave Richards, youngest daughter of the Hon. A. N. Richards, barrister-at-law.

The church was tastefully decorated with ferns, flowers and trailing vines. A profusion of roses and peonies were becomingly arranged at the altar and white predominated and blended most harmoniously with the varicolored lights which poured through the stained-glass windows.

After the wedding a delicious repast was served to a few intimate friends of the happy couple at the home of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Senkler leave on the City of Kingston this evening for Portland, where they may remain some time.

STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

A Line Established From Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay.

While the merchants of Seattle have been for years trying to secure the establishment of a steamer line to the Orient, there has been put in operation from this port another steamship line which promises to become a great factor in commerce.

The line is backed by G. F. Neame & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers of London and Paris, and the Puget Sound agents are the Port Blakeley Mill Company and the Tacoma Mill Company.

By far the most interesting feature of the new enterprise is the large amount of lumber taken by steamer and rail from Puget Sound to Johannesburg, the Delagoa Bay & Johannesburg road is about three hundred miles in length, and strikes from the sea coast into the Transvaal.

Another point to be considered is that the African timber is hardwood, and not nearly so well adapted to building purposes as the lumber from Puget Sound.

RETURN OF THE QUADRA.

Everything Satisfactory Among the Coast Sealers and Indians.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, has returned from the West Coast. The object of her trip was two-fold.

business to attend to, and secondly Capt. Walbran had been instructed to look into the reported "stealing" of crews from British schooners by the captains of American schooners.

IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

Money is a Drug—Newfoundland Loan Subscribed Twice Over.

St. John's, Nfld., June 24.—Information was laid before the magistrate today preliminary to the arrest of the Bank directors on a charge of making false statements as to the condition of the bank.

The new steamship service between St. John's, Halifax and Boston will shortly be inaugurated.

PROVINCIAL BRIEFS.

Insurance Advance on Canniers—Wedding at Duncears.

Vancouver, June 24.—H.M.S. Wild Swan is in port. The U. S. steamship Mohican left for Nanaimo this morning.

New Westminster, June 24.—The insurance on all the canneries at Steveston has been raised since the Costello fire.

D. W. Thurston, the swindling sewing machine man, who raised money on imaginary sales, has pleaded guilty and has been sent for trial.

Duncans, June 24.—Two young people of prominence in the Cowichan district, and very cleverly popular, on Saturday linked their fortunes when Rev. A. J. Leakey, rector of Cowichan, performed the ceremony which made Miss Mutter the bride of Mr. H. B. Greaves.

Ottawa, June 24.—There was a sensational denouncement to a marriage last evening. Abel Rivard and Alphonse Labelle were married at the Basilica.

Toronto, June 25.—J. J. O'Connor has been sentenced to jail for 60 days for keeping a gambling house.

Thorold, June 25.—The anniversary of the battle of Beaver Dam was observed here yesterday.

Windsor, Ont., June 25.—Frank Danher, aged 14, of Maidstone, was killed on Saturday by being thrown from a horse.

Lethbridge, June 25.—An ex-policeman and British soldier named James Curry died here somewhat mysteriously.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., June 25.—Local banks have decided to charge a discount of one per cent. on Canadian currency after July 1.

BOTH WERE DROWNED.

Two Little Boys Drowned, One at Langley and the Other at Mission.

New Westminster, B. C., June 25.—The four year old son of J. Allard, a well known Langley farmer, fell into a well near his father's house yesterday and was drowned before help could reach him.

A boy, aged 15, while bathing in a slough near Mission Junction station today, got beyond his depth and was drowned.

MAYOR WILL ACT AT ONCE

He Will Call the Public Meeting Asked for on the Filter Beds Contract.

Dominion Aid for Darcy Island Lazaretto—Charges Against the Coroner.

There was a highly interested meeting of the city council attended by all the members last night. The mayor's speech was touched on a couple of times and Mayor Teague said he would call the public meeting desired at once.

The Dominion government forwarded a cheque for \$1000 in aid of the Darcy Island lazaretto, and there was some criticism in the matter of maintaining Lazaretto. Considerable new business was also brought before the meeting.

Ald. Macmillan, at the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, got the floor and said he wanted a ruling on a couple of points before the vote to adopt the minutes was taken.

The minutes dealt with the award of the contract for the construction of the filter beds to Walkley, King and Casey, and the points he desired to make were that a contract had not yet been entered into and would not be even by the adoption of the minutes, and that under section 82 of the municipal act the mayor cannot affix the corporate seal to a contract without specific order of the council.

The mayor said he was perfectly right, and that he himself had made a note on the matter, intending to inform the council that it would be necessary that a motion be passed ordering the seal to be affixed before it could be done.

The minutes were then approved without further discussion.

The following letter from H. B. Small, secretary of the department of agriculture, was the first document read:

"I am directed by the minister of agriculture to enclose to you herewith a cheque for \$1000 as an aid for the support of lepers on Darcy Island for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. The minister is informed that two of the seven lepers now on Darcy Island were sent by the city of Vancouver at its charge to the lazaretto on the island, and the condition on which this cheque is sent, that an amount proportionate to the expenditure of Vancouver for the maintenance of the lepers placed on the island by the city be allocated on this cheque for the benefit of that city."

It was agreed to receive the letter and order the request as to Vancouver carried out.

The following letter from the Victoria members, Messrs. Earle and Prior, bearing on the same subject, was also read:

Ottawa, June 12, 1895. Sir,—We beg to inform you that the department of agriculture forwarded you a cheque for \$1000 in aid of the lazaretto on Darcy Island lepers. Their covering letter will explain on what conditions they send it. The Dominion government will not assume the maintenance of the lepers, as they contend the province is responsible for same. We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants, Thomas Earle, E. G. Prior.

Ald. Williams wanted somebody to tell him why the Dominion government paid for all of the maintenance of the leper station in the east, while in British Columbia were left out in the cold?

The mayor said he guessed it was because the people out here were too easy going.

Ald. Williams said if that was so he was not going to be easy going any more. The letter was received and ordered filed.

A. G. Smith, D. A. G., wrote in re the charges against Coroner Hassel, saying he had learned that the doctor was absent from the city on the days in question, and that the coroner was not the whole matter, he wrote, brought up the necessity of the coroner having the power to appoint a deputy, a matter that would be brought before the legislature.

Ald. Humphrey said it all showed that a doctor was not a proper person to be coroner. The police magistrate would be the proper person and he would be free from any professional jealousy. A doctor could not use his professional skill, the present coroner, he said, was charged with refusing to accept certificates of death from reputable physicians and holding unnecessary inquests.

C. E. Renouf wrote giving the dates of the agricultural show and suggesting on behalf of the association that any repairs contemplated at the grounds be made at once. At the suggestion and on the motion of Ald. Humphrey and Macmillan, the council agreed to place the money on hand in the hands of Mayor Teague and Building Inspector Northcott to expend as they believe best.

Drake, Jackson & Helmecken wrote saying that they had been consulted by George Bridges, who was badly injured, and asking that the council consider the matter of damages. The street committee and city solicitors will look into the matter.

Drake, Jackson & Helmecken wrote a farewell letter prior to beginning action in the Sobry claim over the James Bay causeway plans. The letter was received and filed.

Frank Higgins, solicitor for Lang Ah On, whose house at the corner of government and Fisgard streets is to be destroyed, wrote protesting against the burning of the place as it would endanger a lot of growing vegetables and asking for three months' time.

It was decided to notify Mr. Higgins

that the city was not going to burn the building but would tear it down.

The Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company wrote asking for the same consideration in water rates as others received. Tabled for future consideration.

A letter from Carlo Bossi in regard to his sidewalk on Johnson street was referred to the street committee.

J. M. Finn, leader of the B. C. E. G. A. band, wrote asking that the band be paid a proportionate amount of the music appropriation after each concert, and also that lights be put in the park and near the band stand.

The first proposal was agreed to, and Ald. Bragg said the lighting was receiving attention.

John Walsh applied for admission to the Old Men's Home. The matter was referred to the committee.

Ald. Macmillan called attention to the fact that the chairman of the committee was not acting and that the committee was disorganized.

The mayor said Ald. Cameron had been made chairman and that the committee should reorganize at once.

The filter bed contract petition, signed by J. W. Kellar and 117 others, was then read, and Mayor Teague said there was no need for a motion; he would act in the matter to-morrow.

Ald. Partridge said that he had urged that the matter be taken into court, as he could explain to a judge of the supreme court what the filter bed would not permit him to say at a public meeting.

He had ample reasons for his vote on the subject but it might be dangerous to express them. He had in his hands a copy of a record one-half of which, if stated in public, would jeopardize his home and business. He was sorry that he could not go into court on the matter.

Ald. Bragg said that he and all of the aldermen courted the fullest investigation. He hoped the meeting would be large and fair, he had his reasons and was prepared to give them.

Ald. McLellan believed the matter should be left alone personally. He might have his own ideas in that way but he would not give them to the public. He would, however, take the matter up in a broad way and show the ratepayers from the bills of quantities what there was in the matter. He knew the part he owed to the ratepayers and would do his part.

R. W. Shaw and seven other Oak Bay residents complained of roaming cattle in that neighborhood. The pound committee will investigate.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$4066.10 out of the general revenue and \$131 out of the electric light fund.

The electric light committee reported that James Dunsmuir had been interviewed and that he had offered to supply not coal to the electric light plant at \$2.75 per ton, which was recommended should be accepted. The committee also reported that Superintendent Hutchison was of the opinion that no change should be made this year in the method of lighting the agricultural hall, and also that the spare armature had been returned to the manufacturers.

The report was received and adopted. The library committee recommended that \$250 be appropriated for the purchase of books. Received and adopted.

The streets committee reported recommending among other things that A. J. Bechtel be paid \$420 for the encroachment of the Rock Bay bridge on his land, Lot 11, Work street.

Ald. Cameron asked if that meant the purchase of the land.

Ald. Humphrey replied that it did and the report was received and adopted.

Ald. Bragg's resolution, giving the school board the necessary authority to start a night school, provoked considerable discussion.

Ald. Cameron said as he understood it the school board had no right to thus expend any money in that direction.

Ald. Humphrey said the request to the council meant nothing. The money really belonged to the city, as the school board had over-estimated its expenditure. They had made a requisition for two thousand dollars more than they needed. The trustees had tried first to start a school and now it was a night school. He did not believe the school was needed.

Ald. Bragg and Partridge favored the night school, saying it was a good thing and would not cost much.

Ald. Wilson said he could not support the night school project, as he believed the present system was good enough. The school trustees seemed to want to go too far.

Ald. Williams believed it would tend to draw boys out of the day schools if a night school were established, and an already overcrowded labor market.

Mrs. Greenwald said she had an excellent system of day schools and he believed the youth of the city should be at home at night.

Ald. Cameron supported the proposal, believing that people could not be given too much education. There were young people who did not have the opportunity of the majority and he believed they should be given a show.

Ald. Macmillan opposed the motion most earnestly. He contended that the present school system simply aimed at laying the foundation for a classical education and was a failure from a practical standpoint, and argued that they should remedy the existing evil before they went further. His boys had toiled night after night memorizing the names and valors of mythical kings and heroes and thus wasted time without limit upon things of no value. Practical history was good, as was anything else practical. The motion was lost on a division of 6 to 3.

Ald. Macmillan stated that as a member of the committee appointed by this council to bring in a by-law to regulate the city backstands, he had signed a report recommending an amendment to the present by-law. A majority of the committee agreed that such a report placed the amendments properly before the council. The majority ruled that the matter required a notice in regular form. He had placed such a motion on the board but, owing to this disagreement, he was not able to get a seconder and the

matter, through no fault of his, had not been acted upon.

It was ten o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

THE NORTHERN SALMON RUN

Commencement of the Sockeye Run on the Naas and Skeena Rivers.

First Lot of Spring Salmon Received by the Danube-Northern Colonists.

The Northern canners have beaten all their former records in the shipment of spring salmon. The steamer Danube, which arrived here this morning, having called in at the Fraser river, brought down 4,000 cases from the North Pacific and British American canneries on the Skeena and landed it at the Britannia cannery on the Fraser. This is the first time that spring salmon, packed the same year, has arrived down before the end of June.

The sockeye run commenced on the Naas and Skeena rivers about June 20, and when the Danube left, three days later, the canneries had an average of 500 cases. The run promised to be a fairly good one. All the canneries were running full blast. The run had commenced at Rivers Inlet when the Danube passed there. Capt. Meyer, of the Danube, says the colonists who have taken up homes along the northern coast seem to be prosperous and express themselves as being thoroughly satisfied. Several Norwegians who went up to look at the land at Bella Coola decided to remain over one trip and see what the prospects were for joining the colony.

Mr. E. Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the C.P.R., was among the passengers who came down on the Danube. He visited the colony at Quatsino, going overland from Port Rupert, and made arrangements to bring out another party of settlers from the east to join the colony. Mr. Burnett, who went up to lay out the land for the colonists, is now engaged in a survey for a road across the island from Quatsino Sound to Hardy Bay, near Fort Rupert. When this road is completed the colonists will have a semi-monthly steamer service with Victoria, as the northern steamers will call at Hardy Bay.

The Salvation Army have corps at all the canneries along the northern coast, and are building barracks and securing a large number of enthusiastic followers.

Monday will have a holiday the Danube will not leave on her return trip north until Tuesday.

RATE WAR IN SIGHT.

Rumor That the Selkome and Rosalie Will Cut Rates to the Sound.

It was stated this afternoon on good authority that within a very short time the Rosalie would inaugurate a cheap fare to the Sound. This would be immediately met by a similar reduction in the rate quoted on the Selkome. At present the fare to Seattle by the morning boat is \$2.50, but it is more than likely that it will be possible to visit the Sound metropolis for \$1 before many days. Capt. D. E. Jackson, who interested himself in placing the Rosalie on the route, is expected to arrive from San Francisco on the City of Esquimaux this evening, and he may be expected to take speedy action in the matter.

Mayor Teague and Building Inspector Northcott paid an extended visit to the grounds of the Agricultural Association today. There are many needed repairs and the funds available for the purpose will not cover them all. The council, by resolution at the Monday night meeting, placed the whole matter in the hands of the two officials named and they have already taken the matter in hand. The galleries need bracing and there are other wants of a pressing nature that will receive attention first. A plan will be agreed on in a day or so and the work will very likely be done by day labor.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Mrs. Isabella Hodge, of Victoria, and Mrs. Lewis Greenwald, of San Francisco, had a spirited contest in the United States district court to-day as to which is entitled to the government reward for information that the Queen last year smuggled opium from Port Townsend to San Francisco. Mrs. Hodge contends that she informed the collector at Port Townsend of the intended shipment, and Mrs. Greenwald says she informed the collector here. The amount due the informer or informers will not exceed \$1,200.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, yesterday paid a visit to a number of orchards in Saanich. The fruit crop, particularly apples, he says, looks well, while the grain is very promising.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloor of Saanich, the parents of Arthur Bloor, drowned in the Velos disaster, have written very nice letters to the Daughters of St. George and the Sons of St. George, thanking them for the \$77 raised by the benefit concert and forwarded to them.

Richard Drake, contractor for the plaster and cement work on the new government buildings, is recovering from a fall from a scaffold on Saturday.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$5 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. jelt5m-d&w

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LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Conservatives Instructed to Prepare for an Immediate Election.

Rumored That China Refuses to Sign the Russo-Chinese Loan-At Kiel.

London, June 24.—The various Conservative agents throughout the country have received official notice to prepare for an immediate dissolution of parliament.

Rome, June 24.—The Italian deputies had a noisy sitting to-day. During the debate on the Cavallotti-Crispi question, involving charges made by Signor Cavallotti of a scandalous connection between the premier Crispi and the Banca Romana, the president's refusal to allow Signor Cavallotti to speak led to an uproar and the sitting had to be suspended.

Sofia, June 24.—News from the frontier confirms the report of fighting between the Turkish troops and the rebels in Macedonia. One band surrounded the town of Kresna and killed and wounded many of the troops.

Rome, June 24.—Cardinal Gibbons will leave here on July 1, but he will stay some time at a health resort in England before sailing for the United States. It is stated upon good authority that as a result of the visit of the cardinal to Rome the Holy See has taken the more favorable view of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., toward the school question.

Lemberg, Austria, June 24.—A court martial held at Przemysl, Galicia, which tried 23 Hussars for the murder of a sergeant, three non-commissioned officers and ten privates who were chosen by lot to die the deed were sentenced to death, and the remainder to imprisonment for life. The condemned men have already been shot.

Kiel, June 24.—The officers of the Royal Sovereign, the British flag ship, gave a banquet to their German colleagues to-day. The Emperor William was present.

London, June 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Kiel says that at the banquet on board the Royal Sovereign Emperor William wore the uniform of a British Admiral, and made a most gracious reply to Lord Walter Kerr's toast. He complimented the British navy for the presence of the British fleet at the festival. The German navy, he said, always tried to learn from the English. It was quite unprecedented that in Kiel waters the standards of a German Emperor should fly with a flag of the British admiral aboard a man-of-war. He hoped that they would interpret his thanks to the Queen for her kindness in sending them.

The Standard believes that Sir William Harcourt will retire from public life if Lord Rosebery retains the leadership of the Liberal party. The Daily News denies that Sir Wm. Harcourt intends to retire from politics. At a meeting of McCarthys in the house of commons yesterday it was decided to appeal to the Irish people at home and abroad for funds for the election.

The Times, the Post and the Daily News agree that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the task of forming a ministry is conditional on the Gladstonian opposition votes of supply and an early dissolution. The Times and Daily News further believe that no such assurance has been given and that therefore the issue is doubtful.

Mr. Gladstone remained discussing the situation with Lord Rosebery until nearly midnight. The party was joined by Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, and Lord Tweedmouth, the lord privy seal. The Ulster convention of the league will publish an address signed by the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Ranfurly, Viscount Demings, Lord Arthur Hill and others to the Ulster Unionists, appealing in view of the general election, for £10,000 to continue the work which has already in the bye-elections proved so successful.

William Crawford Williamson, a naturalist, is dead. Dr. Williamson was born on November 24th, 1816. In his early years he made many valuable investigations of the geology and zoology of the coast of Yorkshire.

There are rumors in London and St. Petersburg that China refuses to sign the Russo-Chinese loan. Athens, June 24.—In an encounter between the peasantry and the Turkish soldiers in the province of Apocrona, Island of Crete, an officer and four soldiers and four peasants were killed. The ferment continues.

Dublin, June 24.—The Independent, commenting upon the fall of the Rosebery ministry, says: "This government was returned to pass upon Home Rule. The measure failed owing to the action of the House of Lords. The government then declared that it would either mend or end the upper chamber. It attempted to do neither and ought to have resigned long ago."

Freeman's Journal says: "The Irish supporters of the ministry are keenly disappointed at the abandonment of power by the government. The ministry relied upon and were destroyed by a band of Irish posing as genuine opponents of national feeling."

Trieste, June 28.—A dispatch received from Madras states that the Austrian steamer Thibis, which sailed from Trieste May 30 for Madras, is ashore on the Sacramento shoal, near Madras. The crew is saved.

Buenos Ayres, June 26.—Insurgents under the command of Admiral Degama in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have been defeated by the government troops at Campos. Admiral Osorco was wounded and captured and subsequently succumbed to his injuries. Constantinople, June 26.—The police

raided two Mussulman schools of theology to-day and arrested many students who had arms in their possession. It is reported from 30 to 80 students are in the hands of the police.

Kiel, June 26.—The Emperor William will be the guest of the officers of the cruiser New York at dinner to-night on board that warship.

Shanghai, June 26.—High officials here, who are unquestionably well-informed, express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Corea will break out within the next three months.

London, June 26.—The gold standard defence association, by way of reply to the recent bimetal memorial, the substance of which was cabled to the Associated Press, has issued a long statement explaining the object of the association and recounting the arguments against bimetalism. The statement concludes: "The memorial proves the weakness of the bimetal cause. After years of agitation and discussion it is clear that its advocates can produce no proposal for a conference, in the vague hope that out of the conflicting theories and jarring interests there represented by some process, as yet undetermined, some cure, usually uncertain, may be found for exaggerated or imaginary evils."

Paris, June 6.—A double suicide occurred here on Monday night. Fabrice Carre, a noted barrister and dramatic critic, and his wife shot themselves. M. Carre was well known in political and literary circles. Madame Carre was recently divorced from her former husband.

Madrid, June 26.—A lunatic who tried to force his way into the royal palace to dine with the queen was arrested yesterday.

Kiel, June 26.—The Italian warship Sardegna, on her way to the North Sea, went aground yesterday morning in the Great Belt. She was pulled out by the combined efforts of German and Danish war vessels.

Paris, June 26.—Baron Edmond Rothschild has bought for \$10,000, and presented to the Louvre the Boscoreale treasure, consisting of silver articles found at Pompeii, which the Boston museum was trying to purchase.

Rome, June 26.—The pope yesterday accepted a final audience for Cardinal Gibbons, who took leave of his holiness in the most cordial manner. The pope renewed his declaration of love and admiration for the noble American people, urging a close union between the episcopacy and their flocks and enjoining upon Cardinal Gibbons to remember that Catholicism must always take the lead in civilization and progress.

London, June 26.—The Hon. Emily Jane Mercer, daughter of Marchioness Lansdowne, mother of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, formerly governor-general of Canada, is dead. She was born in 1819.

Replying to Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons to-day, the Hon. Aker-Douglas, the Conservative whip, said his party was anxious for a dissolution of parliament at the earliest possible moment. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the subject on Monday next.

The fifth meeting of the International Railway Congress was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Imperial Institute by the Prince of Wales in a felicitous speech, which was applauded. The prince paid a special compliment to the American delegates, saying this was the first time the railway congress had the pleasure of welcoming them. He thought it would profit them to visit Manchester, Crewe, and other great works. The prince added that he would venture to say, this even to the delegates from the United States, that great country which owned half the mileage of the world. The American delegates are delighted at the speech of the prince and the cordial manner in which they have been received here.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Three Boys Drowned at Seattle—Senator Fair's Millions.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—Three boys named Louis Blanchard, 16 years, Albert Birket, 12, and Wm. Birket, 11 years, were drowned last evening while on a boom of logs in the bay.

Sacramento, Cal., June 26.—Early this morning a vigilance committee of citizens assembled to drive from the city a large number of tramps and disreputable characters who have lately been terrorizing this section of the state. The committee applied to the sheriff for appointments as deputies, but the officials refused to grant the request. The people then took the matter into their own hands.

San Francisco, June 26.—According to the afternoon papers, Mrs. Lobo, dressmaker for the Fair family, asserts that Fair called at her house some time before his death and met Miss McKenna, whom he afterwards married before a justice of the peace in Oakland. According to the story two children were born, and one, a boy 14 months old, is still living. A few weeks before his death, Senator Fair is said to have called on the mother and read a paper purporting to be his will, in which he had provided for the child. The mother is preparing to fight for some of the dead man's millions.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Valparaiso says Lester Douglas Howser, who came here from Spokane, Wash., was murdered on Saturday a league from Quilice, a town close to this city. Howser was killed while on his way to the mines to pay off his men and the murder occurred in broad daylight.

Not many business houses in the United States can boast of fifty years' standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half-centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.

OVER THE BOUNDARY LINE

Heavy Purchases of Canadian Lands Made by American Capitalists.

British Ship Seized at Galveston—The Captain Charged With Cruelty.

New York, June 24.—The general market was unsettled with trading erratic.

Wapakoneto, Ohio, June 24.—A lightning storm played havoc in the oil fields in this vicinity. Nicholls & Levy lose about \$100,000, while the Buchland field's loss cannot be estimated.

Watertown, N. Y., June 24.—Geo. L. Fell, a partner of Potsdam, was murdered by his son Ernest this morning during a bitter fight caused by young Fell returning home drunk. Young Fell struck his father, then seized a pair of shears and struck the fatal blow. Death was instantaneous.

New Orleans, June 24.—Gretna, a small town across the river, was the scene of mysterious lynching last night. The body of John Frye, a young man 22 years old, was found hanging from a telegraph pole at the outskirts of the town early this morning. Frye belonged to a gang of young men who have made a business of setting fire to and burning down property in Gretna.

New York, June 24.—Stocks closed strong.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—Oil closed 122 bid.

New York, June 24.—As a result of today's transaction in the stock exchange values have appreciated very generally, the advances ranging up to 4 1/2 per cent, with New England in the lead. The rise in this stock was due to a squeeze. It is understood that some of the stockholders were short of the stock some time ago and the recent purchases to secure control of the company in the interest of the New Haven-Vanderbilt combination took a large amount of the shares off the market with the result of creating a scarcity of stock. Reports touching upon this deal were in circulation to-day and the shorts attempted to cover. The efforts to cover their contracts disclosed a small corner and they were forced to buy at constantly increasing figures, the last sales being 5 1/4 and 5 1/2 being bid at the close. The low point of the year was 29 touched on January 20th.

It was a field day in sugar, the trading in which was very heavy and the fluctuations wild, all on post manipulation. Opening 1/4 lower, the stock lost an additional 1/4, rose 1 1/2 per cent, broke 3 per cent to 1 1/2, sold up to 3/4 per cent, 1 1/2, closing 3/4 from the top and 3/4 higher on the day. Tennessee coal declined 1/4, but recovered 1 per cent. The general list opened irregular, Susquehanna and Western, preferred, declining 1/4, and leather 1/4 per cent, and General Electric advancing 1/4. Subsequently there was a general rally of a fraction. About 11 o'clock the break in sugar led to a general reaction of 1/4 in Chicago Gas, one in Susquehanna and Western, preferred, and 3/4 in the rest of the list. The downward movement was checked before midday and good buyers coming in, the market prices moved upwards to the close.

New York, June 24.—A special from Binghamton to the Press says: "According to a letter received in this city by a member of the Cornell University from one of the Cornell crew now in England, Courtney is fooling the Englishmen. Among the other things the writer says: Do not pay any attention to the rot you see in the newspapers. The second day we were here we made the course in seven seconds less than the year before."

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.—It is announced here that Col. John Magee, of Watkins, N. Y., is at the head of the syndicate composed of some of the leading financiers of Toronto, allied with some of the most prominent capitalists of New York, and they have acquired a tract of land of nearly two thousand acres adjoining the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls park and extending from a point on the high bank nearest to the proposed station of the Canadian power company along the river front to the Chippewa river and back into the interior. It is said a Canadian depot is to be built on this tract of land. The Michigan Central tracks now pass through it.

Col. Magee is a son of General Geo. J. Magee, the well-known capitalist and coal mine owner, president of the Fallbrook railway company, which is controlled by the Vanderbilts and which supplies all the coal for the New York Central railway company. Col. Magee has been at Niagara Falls several times within the last few months looking after the interests of the syndicate. It is believed that the purchasers of the land will proceed to make it valuable by securing the establishment of manufacturing enterprises upon it.

Bristol, June 4.—The date of the launching of the yacht Defender was fixed upon at a notable gathering of American yachtmen here at noon to-day on Wednesday, June 20th. The party consisted of ex-Commander E. D. Morgan, of New York yacht club; C. O. Leitch, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace Leeds, Nicholles Kane and Nat Herreshoff, the designer.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Dr. Dennis J. Seaman was placed on trial this afternoon charged with committing a criminal operation on Emily Hall on January 25 last, from which she died on February 3. This is the case in which such sensational disclosures were made against Rev. Jonathan Bell, of Blackheath, England, and account of which he disappeared after the publication of the facts in the matter.

Baltimore, June 24.—The body of Jacob S. Keenwood, found floating in the Niagara river at Lewiston last week and which was buried here on Friday,

has been disinterred and sent to the morgue, where an autopsy will probably be made. The action is taken at the instance of the insurance company adjuster, who is not satisfied that the badly decomposed corpse is that of Keenwood. Relatives claim that Keenwood is insured only for \$15,000 and the last policy was taken out seven years ago.

New York, June 24.—Wm. Caesar, convicted of the murder of Mary Martin, was this morning sentenced by Judge Goff to die during the week beginning July 28th.

Richard Leach, who murdered his mistress, and whose motion for a new trial was denied by the court of appeals, was to-day resentenced by Justice Ingraham to die during the week commencing August 5th.

Louisville, Ky., June 24.—Hon. James B. McCreary, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, is in the city attending the Democrat state convention and running against Senator Beckburn for chairman of the committee on resolutions. Mr. McCreary was a member of the international monetary conference which met at Brussels in 1892. When seen to-day by a reporter McCreary stated that his experience with the English members of the conference gives him the assurance that the advent of the Salisbury ministry will be in the interest of bimetalism. Mr. McCreary regarded Salisbury as better equipped every way than Rosebery for a more liberal and more enlightened policy which would extend to Nicaragua, Venezuela and other American countries in which the United States is interested. He thought England was paying very little attention to Hawaii and the United States was paying entirely too much attention to these little islands. Mr. McCreary said he was not only opposed to the annexation of Hawaii but also to any subsidy for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. There were fourteen submarine telegraph lines in operation and all had been built by private capital. If any more such enterprises were needed capital could be found for them. While Mr. McCreary expressed himself as delighted in every way with the change of the English ministry, he was especially so in regard to the prospect for an international monetary conference.

Chicago, June 25.—The Chicago Evening Mail has been sold to George G. Booth of Detroit. Mr. Booth is also general manager of the Detroit Evening News and Detroit Tribune and principal owner of the Great Rapids Evening Press.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—The will of General Walter Q. Gresham, late secretary of state, was probated yesterday. He was worth \$51,000.

Galveston, Tex., June 25.—The four-masted British ship Andrina, from Calcutta, has been seized and a United States marshal placed in charge. Juan Ridez, a sailor, brought suit in the U. S. district court for \$50,000 damages for personal injuries sustained under the direction of the Andrina's master, Benjamin F. Smith. He says he was beaten over the head with a belaying pin, iron handcuffs were placed on his wrists and he was fastened to the ceiling, so that he could only partially reach the floor, and which compelled him to remain on his hands with only ten hours of a rest, causing great pain and permanent injury to health.

San Francisco, June 25.—The Los Angeles and Eureka mines, in Morris district, Chihuahua, one of the largest gold mines in Mexico, has been sold to an English syndicate for about \$200,000. A fifty-stamp mill plant will be erected. The property is fully developed.

Pittsburg, June 25.—A fast mail train on the Western Pennsylvania road collided with an electric car on the Sharpshooter and Citizens' line at Sharpshooter at 12:30 this morning. Five people were injured, one fatally.

San Francisco, June 25.—Reuben Lloyd, attorney for Mrs. Helen Oelrichs, nee Miss Virginia Fair, stated in an interview that the grain brokerage firm of L. F. McLaughlin & Co. owed the Fair estates \$40,000, representing sums collected by the firm as additional margin money upon wheat contracts over a year ago. In paying McLaughlin & Co. a commission of \$44,500 for the sale of all the wheat on the debt, the Fair estate was deducted. This accounts for the small cheques received by the firm from the Fair executors.

New York, June 25.—The Evening Post to-day prints the following: Tax managers of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate have completed the purchase of the bonds by paying into the government \$850,000 in round figures, and the fact was certified by the treasury officials so that the balance of the bonds can be at once delivered to the syndicate in London.

New York, June 25.—Bar silver, 66 1/2; silver certificates, 66 1/2 to 66 3/4; Mexican dollars, 53.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—The executive board of the Deep Waterway Association met to-day at the sanitary district office here and will continue in session for two or three days. The board consists of seventeen members distributed from Boston to Winnipeg on both sides of the chain of great lakes. The organization is the outgrowth of the Toronto convention held September last, which declared in favor of ocean navigation of a depth of not less than twenty-six feet into the great lakes. The special object of the present meeting of the board is to arrange for the holding of a convention in September next.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Millers' National Association of the United States began at the Auditorium to-day. Of the total membership of over 200, about 150 were present.

Ocala, Fla., June 25.—J. W. Murray, a Canadian officer, arrived here to-day and served extradition papers on Thomas Gray and wife. A hitch arose, however, as to Gray's six children in jail with him. Sheriff Hodge holds that if the parents are taken the children must go too and

not be left as a burden on this country. Officer Murray has wired to Canada for instructions.

New York, June 26.—The steamship Berlin, of the American Line, sailed to-day, carrying as passengers the Presbyterians who for eight weeks are to visit the scenes of the early religious struggles which have given deep interest to the history of the Presbyterian church in America.

Louis M. Carnish, a Wall street broker, was found dead this morning in the library of his home with a bullet hole in the right temple and a 32 calibre revolver at his side. He evidently shot himself. No reason is assigned for the act.

Trading was quite brisk at the opening, but there was no decided tone to the market.

Bristol, R. I., June 26.—Mr. J. B. Herreschoff, head of the great boat-building firm, last night declared positively to a representative of the Associated Press that if the work on the Defender progressed as rapidly as he anticipated the yacht will be launched on Saturday at high tide, which usually occurs about noon.

New York, June 26.—The Press this morning says: While there have been many conjectures as to which country would take up the proposed Chinese loan to satisfy the Japanese war indemnity, 200,000,000 taels, the Press is able to say that the loan will be floated in Europe. England will in all probability be the place.

Chicago, June 26.—The executive committee of the international deep waterway association has set the dates of its convention as September 24, 25 and 26, the meetings to be at Cleveland.

Milwaukee, June 26.—An electrical storm of unusual severity passed over this section last night. Several houses were struck by lightning and caught fire. In Menominee valley 600 feet of bread of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway was washed away.

Quincy, Ill., June 26.—A cyclone accompanied by rain and lightning swept over this city last evening, doing great damage. Trees were torn up, telegraph, telephone and electric wires prostrated, windows broken and several buildings were struck by lightning and burned.

Baird, Tex., June 26.—Last night a heavy storm struck this place. The Baptist church is a total wreck. It fell upon the Baptist parsonage, crushing it instantly and killing Mr. Mitchell Mayes, the eldest son of the pastor.

A WINNIPEG SENSATION.

F. W. Stobart Shoots and Wounds Three Bathers in Front of His Residence.

Strenuous Efforts to Hush the Matter Failed—Stobart Has Been Arrested.

Winnipeg, June 26.—Winnipeg has another sensation which for the present overshadows the Farr case and the school question. It is just learned that on Sunday evening three young men who were bathing in the Assiniboine river, opposite to the residence of Fred W. Stobart, were ordered by that gentleman to depart and on their refusing to go Stobart fired four shots at them. All three men were wounded. The friends of Stobart, realizing the seriousness of the offence, made strenuous efforts, but were not entirely successful in hushing the matter up. The injured men were revealed upon to accept compensation on the understanding that no action would be taken at law and all the daily papers were induced to suppress the news of the occurrence. Stobart also bought a ticket for England, intending to depart last evening, but early in the afternoon a special edition of the People's Voice was issued, giving the whole details of the outrageous affair and matters were thus brought to the attention of the public and the police. The result was that the chief of police took Stobart into custody, bail being accepted. The public became considerably agitated over the case and accord much credit to the editor of the People's Voice in publishing the matter.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

Reported Defeat of the Rebels—The "Childs" at Jamaica.

Havana, June 26.—The band of insurgents recently commanded by Major Casals, who deserted the enemy with a number of soldiers and who was afterwards killed in the fight at the San Jose plantation near Placetas, has been broken up and is in a demoralized condition.

Three columns consisting of three thousand men have been sent to reinforce Spanish positions with their camps, arms and ammunition. The insurgents lost many dead and wounded and are being pursued in the direction of Siboney.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 26.—A dispute has arisen between the American and Spanish consuls regarding the character of the Spanish ship Bridgetown, which put in here in a half-wrecked condition, having encountered a severe storm. She followed close upon the arrival of the George W. Childs, which was to have landed a filibustering expedition in Cuba. The British government refused to take any action against the Bridgetown on the grounds that no evidence had been brought that shows she is a filibuster.

Havana, June 26.—General Navarro has returned after capturing the insurgents' camp and strong positions in Sierra Maestra. The fighting continued for three days, and the insurgents lost 12 killed and many wounded. The troops captured 25 saddle horses and a quantity of ammunition and clothes. Only four soldiers were injured.

THE ARION CLUB CONCERT

A Feast of Melody Served to a Delighted Audience at the Charity Concert.

Institute Hall Well Filled Last Evening—The Event of the Season.

Let one imagine, if possible, a great pipe organ endowed for a time with powers of articulation played upon by a master hand, and he will have an adequate conception of the character of the superb vocal performance by the Arion club.

The first number was Mendelssohn's "Hunting Song," a selection which afforded an opportunity for the exhibition of the power of the combined voices, the rollicking song being sung with a gusto that was exhilarating.

Part II opened with "An Italian Salad," by Genee. The composer calls it "a musical jest in the form of the finale to an Italian opera."

James Peet, who went insane at Jubilee Hospital, where he was a patient, was taken to New Westminster for commitment to the asylum yesterday by Constable Abel.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICES Cream Baking Powder MOST PERFECT MADE.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Arrangements are being made by the horticultural board to propagate and disseminate among the orchards of the province natural enemies of the fruit pests.

Miss Flora Rolfe secured the Governor-General's medal for competition among the candidates who wrote at the examination for entrance to the High School.

The schooner Kate left early this morning for the West Coast, where she will pick up a crew and proceed to Behring sea.

A committee has been appointed to circulate a petition asking for the construction of a road from Oak Bay to Gordon Head.

John and Louie, the two Indians who, three weeks ago, were sentenced to two years for shoplifting, have been pardoned and are now on their way down the coast.

James Peet, an old man being treated at the Jubilee Hospital, has lost his reason and steps are being taken to officially examine him and secure his commitment to the Westminister Asylum.

Philip Chalk got full again yesterday and made himself so offensive in the precincts that Constable Carson was sent for to place him under arrest.

Among the passengers on the steamship Queen due here this afternoon on the way to Alaska is Major-General Scofield, of the United States army.

William Ogilvie left Ottawa last week for Victoria on his way to the Yukon district for the purpose of marking the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

From Thursday's Daily. The ladies' committee of the P. O. Home will not meet on Monday, as it will be a holiday, but will meet a week later on.

A large panther measuring seven feet was shot at McPherson's Station yesterday by C. Penhill and sons. They killed him on their ranch.

The American barkentine Stanford is in Esquimalt harbor waiting for a crew. She has a cargo of mining props taken on board at Barrow Bay, Salt Spring Island, and is bound for Santa Rosalia, California.

George Dixon, the colored man arrested for vagrancy, was up in the police court to-day on remand from Monday. The charge against him was dismissed, and he will probably leave the city.

At Tong and Ah Jung, charged with a breach of the public health by-law, were arraigned in the police court this morning. They were convicted, but Magistrate Macrae allowed them to go on payment of costs of the court.

Wm. Ross was summoned to appear in the police court this morning in answer to the charge of not paying wages. H. F. McDonald, who obtained the information, failed to appear and the case was remanded until Saturday.

The dates for the installation of the officers of the I.O.O.F. Lodges in the city and district have been fixed as follows:—Columbia Lodge, August 2nd; Columbia Lodge, No. 2, July 2nd; Columbia Lodge, No. 7, Wednesday, 3rd; Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Thursday, 4th; Peerless, No. 33, Friday, 5th; Victoria, No. 1, Monday, 8th; at 8:15; Acme, No. 14, Monday, 8th, at 8:15, and Duncan's, of Duncan's Station, Saturday, 15th.

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A resident of James Bay has a six-year peach tree of the Alexandria variety, which he got from Mr. Johnson, the seedsmen, from which has been picked 256 peaches, leaving 400 on the tree.

The steamer Mexico sails for San Francisco, this evening. The cabin passengers booked from Victoria are: Judge Morrow, Miss F. Guttman, Miss G. Joseph, Miss F. Green, Taylor party, Miss K. Burnes, Miss J. C. Gates, G. L. T. Hayes and wife, Mrs. P. Leavel, Miss E. E. Robinson, R. B. Bailey, E. A. Wood-Seys, Miss M. Dwyer and Mrs. P. Everett.

The Methodist Sunday schools picnic at Sidney on Monday, July 1st, leaving Hillside avenue on Victoria and Sidney R. R. trains.

The re-organized Old Men's Home committee, with Alvin Carson as chairman, has been invited to visit to the Home. The new caretaker, Thomas Henderson, was introduced to the inmates.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

pup, four months old, which is considered a great curiosity by fanciers. The little fellow's parents are both thoroughbreds, and he has a pedigree registered several generations back.

The concert of the garrison artillery band last night drew a great crowd, and the music was greatly appreciated.

The four-armed shell of the James Bay club, which was badly smashed up by a collision a few days ago, is in the hands of Thomas Jones, the boat builder, and is being repaired.

The official test of the electric light plant will be made to-night. It will take place in the presence of the representatives of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., the city employees in the electric light department and the mayor and aldermen.

A passenger who arrived from the Sound on one of the morning boats tells of an amusing condition of affairs which prevails at Seattle.

There was a good crowd at the quarterly meeting of the Y.M.C.A. last evening, and Dr. Macdonald presided.

Walter Oakes, superintendent of the Puget Sound & Alaska division of the Northern Pacific, arrived from Seattle on the Steamer this morning on business connected with the steamship lines.

The collector Peter Jobson, six days out from San Pedro, is expected hourly.

The telephone company have commenced moving their wires to connect with their new central office in the Five Sisters block.

The steamer Wellington arrived this morning from San Francisco. The trip occupied five days, heavy winds being encountered.

The Rural House at Saanichton station, on the V. & S. railway, has been reopened by Mr. J. J. Gray, who is well prepared to receive and accommodate guests.

The steamer Queen arrived from the Sound this afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, and will leave here about 7 o'clock in order to get the excursionists to the Sound cities early in the day.

"Papa!" She knelt down beside the dejected figure and fondly kissed the drooping head. "Papa, can I not keep the wolf from the door with my singing?"

"My child," he sighed, "your words would keep almost anybody else from the door, but the wolf is pretty nifty, you know."—Detroit Tribune.

A MEDLEY.

A few more weeks till vacation. Then we'll leave this reservation. No more scolding because we're lazy. No more books to set us crazy.

No more drumming at the poor old "props." T. Algebra for two months we'll put a stop. Let the factoring take a rest. While we wait among the beasts.

We'll put to use the rules of hygiene. When resting on two ears we lean. In some cool and shady spot. Far from our old Yates street lot.

There is Hamblin and Smith's arithmetic. Enough to make poor scholars sick; This the first we will toss away. Nor think of again till some hot August day.

And a menstruation rule. Needed only when at school. We'll use while waiting in a brook. To measure the distance from fish to hook?

The dear definitions of book-keeping. We'll own while gracefully sleeping. To keep books during the summer! The mere thought of it is a stunner.

Dictation and spelling will be on hand. When writing to chums in a foreign land. Composition also will claim first place. In describing "that awful nice boat race!"

English history we will abhor. Especially the house of Tudor. Canadian history's not so bad. But to be rid of it will make us glad.

Some say we'll conjugate "amo." With some one, in conjugate sweet and low. But this some one doesn't know. That at this verb we're very slow.

When sitting on some rustic bench. Where then will be our boasted French? We'll not even think to say. Vous, parlez vous Français?

Our geography will be as easy as play. When we're asked to go for a holiday. We'll answer in our best Meiklejohn grammar. "A trip o'er the Atlantic to Dunbar."

Of all the studies about land or sea. There's not one we'd give for botany. Is it not nice to pick into parts. And find like ourselves flowers have hearts?

Now while we're planning our vacation so. What think you of poor Prof. Flaco? This teacher all term has been graded and fretted. By scholars who are quite like children petted.

It is just as he has oft repeated. We should be separately seated. Our marks in department we then could keep. If we had nothing to talk to but an empty seat.

If we don't pass this final "exam." It won't be his fault, for he has tried to. The things we should know into our heads. But something has changed our brains to lead.

Then onto this teacher great praise is due. For he has his own class and Mr. Simpson's too. Now the fourth division is very naughty. But the third is naughtier—oftimes naughty.

So if Prof. Plene has managed us so far. And has had with us no war. It terminates in this decision. He should be given a higher division.

Now Mr. Simpson managed us fine. But teaching is not in his line. So he's gone east to regain his health. And we hope with it he will also gain wealth.

—R. R., Div. III, Collegiate Institute.

STILL THEY COME.

A telegram to the president of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club from Seattle this morning says:

"Party of cyclists in 3-ard Kingston as promised. Look out for them."

This delegation includes the flyers from Puget Sound and Bellingham Bay, and is being chartered by Manning, Hill, and the Aberdeen Wonder."

It is expected that the class B men accompanying him will provide full entries in all the B events, while in class A the list of starters will unquestionably be the largest in the history of bicycle racing in the northwest.

For the three mile handicap, in which Deeming and Hill start scratch, there are no fewer than 19 contestants, while all the other events are equally well filled.

The Victoria Wieseman's Club team for the five mile team race consists of Bradley, Kavanaugh and E. Wolf, while a second team composed of the two Moodys and Frank Penwill will try their luck for the handsome trophy, independent of the club. To win from the trio of Deemings—Fred Deeming, the new arrival from England is said to be faster than either James or Albert—the V. W. C. team will have to ride fast, but this they are prepared to do. Brown and Campbell, the Victor flyers from Spokane, are doing only gentle work now; they are as it is possible and have only to keep there. Harold of Olympia, who is to meet them, promises to give their plenty of work.

The list of racers, to which additions are to be made this evening, already contains 28 names, the competitors and their numbers being as hereunder:

- 1. C. E. Harrold, Olympia, B. 2. C. E. Dow, Seattle, A. 3. Guy C. Brown, Spokane, B. 4. John Campbell, Spokane, B. 5. Justin Gilbert, Victoria, A. 6. W. P. Penwill, Victoria, A. 7. Nels Moe, Seattle, A. 8. T. W. Kavanaugh, Victoria, A. 9. Fred Deeming, Wellington, A. 10. Albert Deeming, Wellington, A. 11. Manning F. Hill, Aberdeen, A. 12. J. C. McGregor, Nanaimo, A. 13. W. W. Gray, Nanaimo, A. 14. W. W. Gray, Nanaimo, A. 15. Edl Winesett, Olympia, B. 16. Eugene W. Davis, Jr., Everett, A. 17. E. W. Bradley, Victoria, A. 18. S. P. Moody, Victoria, A. 19. E. A. Wolf, Victoria, A. 20. T. G. Moody, Victoria, A. 21. G. Johnson, New Westminster, A. 22. H. J. Franklin, Vancouver, A. 23. George Emanuel, Vancouver, A. 24. Charles Barker, Vancouver, A. 25. George Caldwell, Vancouver, A. 26. W. J. Stark, Vancouver, A. 27. Fred G. Turner, Westminster, A. 28. W. Wilkinson, Nanaimo, A.

The races will be run in the appended order, and with a first class tram service, the band of the B. C. R. G. A., and such sport as riders of the reputation of those entered are sure to provide. Saturday's meeting should be a record-breaker for general attractiveness.



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