

# Baking Powder

## ELY PURE

writing dated 17th of February, signed by Cohen in which Cohen acknowledged receipt of Chapman's watch as security for indebtedness of \$50, and on which there had been since paid \$36. His coach refused to hold defendant liable for goods supplied prior to 17th of February and gave judgment for plaintiff for \$23 and costs. G. A. Morphy for plaintiff and G. E. Powell for defendant.

William Le Doer Trench et al. sued William White for ejectment. The plaintiffs bought the land situated near Sidney from Joseph Lovren, and when they went there the defendant, the caretaker, refused to go out, claiming that there was some money due him, and hence the action. Under the rules the plaintiff should have been issued 40 days before return day—his ordinary return summons was issued and the action was dismissed. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff and Thornton Fell for defendant.

### QUEBEC JUDGES.

Mr. Tarte's New Move—Mr. Kennedy's Threat of Disclosures.

Ottawa, July 2.—Mr. Tarte wrote to the premier to-day stating that he intended to bring up in the house certain charges against some of the judges in the province of Quebec.

Kennedy, the ex-superintendent of the Lachine Canal, has been summoned here to give evidence in the Curran bridge inquiry. He says that he will tell a story that will detract some of those high in office.

Invitations have been sent out for Thursday at home on Parliament Hill on Thursday evening. The gathering will include the imperial and colonial delegates. The patronesses are the wives of ministers.

The colonial conference was sitting all forenoon discussing the Pacific cable scheme. It will meet again in the afternoon.

### THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

There is a very good trade being done in fresh fruits at the present time and very fair returns are being made to growers. Prices locally have declined to the supply increased and are generally what may be called reasonable. Island eggs are lower again by reason of heavy receipts of eastern eggs. Some of them now retail as low as 25 cents, a fall of 15 cents in price from the average established several months ago. Retail prices are below:	
Flour	5 00
Albany	5 50
Olive's (Hungarian)	5 50
Lake of the St. Lawrence	5 50
Premier	5 50
These State	5 50
Victoria	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00
Barley, per ton	22 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00
Corn, whole	50 00
Cracked	50 00
Meal, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Meal, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Rolls, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Potatoes, new California	1 50
Potatoes, new Idaho	1 50
Potatoes, seed	2 00
California sweet potatoes, per lb.	3 00
Barbary, per lb.	15 00
Eggs, per doz.	40 00
Eggs, eastern	30 00
Butter, per pound	6 12
Butter, Island (2 lbs.)	10 00
California Creamery	10 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb. retail	20 00
American	18 00
Hams, American, per lb.	17 00
Canadian, per lb.	17 00
Baron, American, per lb.	17 00
Bolled, per lb.	15 00
Shoulders, per lb.	14 00
Lard, per lb.	11 00
Pork, per lb.	11 00
Tongues and Sausages, per lb.	8 00
Meats—Beef, per lb.	8 00
Sides, per lb.	8 00
Mutton, per lb.	8 00
Pork, fresh, per lb.	15 00
Chickens, per lb.	15 00
Smoked, per lb.	20 00
Geese, per lb.	20 00
Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb.	15 00
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15 00
Halibut, per lb.	12 00
Crabs, per lb.	12 00
Ood, per lb.	12 00
Small fish	10 00
Smelts, per lb.	10 00
Strurgeon, per lb.	10 00
Herring (Labrador), per doz.	50 00
(smoked)	50 00
Eastern Crabs, fresh, per quart.	75 00
Fruits—Apples, per lb.	25 00
Bananas	25 00
Oranges—California	25 00
Seeds	40 00
Lemons, California, per doz.	25 00
California	25 00
Pine apples, per doz.	25 00
Island Rhubarb, per lb.	1 00
Cauliflower, per doz.	1 00
Green peas, per lb.	8 00
Strawberries, per lb.	1 00
Apples, per box	1 00
Peaches, per box	1 00
Cherries, per lb.	15 00

### Kingston Election Account.

Kingston, Ont., July 5.—A recount of the ballots cast at the local election on Tuesday of last week has been in progress here before the county judge, Mr. Smythe, Conservative, and a majority of 5 over Hon. Mr. Hart, according to the returning officer's count. Up to date the judge's recount has taken 4 off this majority, the vote now standing: Smythe, 1710; Hart, 1700.

Sufferers from chills and fever, who have used quinine as a remedy, will appreciate Ayer's Cure. This preparation, if taken according to directions, is warranted a sure cure. Resisters in malarial districts should not be without it.

### FOR SALE.

Having imported a son (Top Pick) of the celebrated "Shore" ram—Blue Blood Yew 25086. A. S. R. in 1892, and bred him to some fine half-bred 1890 ewes. I have now for sale some extra good yielding rams and ram lambs at 50 cents each. Also some good fat improved lambs from \$10 an acre up, on terms to suit. Apply to GEO. HEATHERBELL, Hornby Island.

## THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE

Traffic Completely Demoralized From San Francisco to the Far East.

### Several Fatal Riots—The Draconic Measures Taken by President Cleveland.

San Francisco, July 7.—The only new feature in the situation in California to-night is the raising of the blockade at Los Angeles, where local trains began to run this morning on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads, and from which the blockade was dispatched east on the Santa Fe road. In northern California the blockade is more complete to-night than it has been at any time since the inception of the strike. Out of Oakland and San Francisco not a train is running, notwithstanding the fact that the coast division has been ordered to make it a special for the company to transport troops from this city. The two companies of United States militia have now made an attempt to overcome the strikers at San Francisco. At Sacramento there has been no trouble. The Southern Pacific manager has apparently thrown up the sponge until he can get at the east. The strikers at Sacramento are still as determined as ever. Many of them are armed with Winchester and openly threaten to resist any efforts to move trains.

Los Angeles, July 7.—This afternoon a communication was issued to the following in the Curran bridge inquiry. He says that he will tell a story that will detract some of those high in office.

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kissed her. Looking up, I saw that there were two or three ladies young at me, and, thinking that I had made a bad break, I lifted my hat to the roughest and begged her pardon and explained how it was. She didn't seem to mind it much, but the old ladies kept on laughing, and one of them said: 'Why, dum it, she's Bill's wife.'

LEADS TO BLOODSHED

Deputies Fire into a Mob of Train-Wreckers Instantly Killing One Man. Strike Leaders in Arkansas to be Arrested—Chicago Police Fire on Strikers.

Chicago, July 6.—Strikers held up a mob train on the Fort Wayne track at North street to-day and stored the engine. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported fatally injured.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Firemen on the Frisco road struck this morning. Traffic is suspended.

Chicago, July 6.—All noon to-day, everything is quiet. The stockyards railroad strike is quiet.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked for an injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers from work on the railroad yards this morning.

ment having suddenly simmered down when confronted by pieces of ordnance and glittering bayonets. After the troops dismounted at the stock yards the strikers vented their spleen by dishing the two rear coaches of the troops train and disabled the engine by shoving coupling pins into the cross headguides, being careful, however, not to touch the regular passenger service in San Jose.

The Chicago & North-western to-day resumed its regular passenger service, which is now moving regularly and without interference. The Illinois Central announced that suburban service will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Chicago, July 6.—The death of Oscar Driver, a local American Railway Union man, is a case of industrial martyrdom. He asserts, all the labor unions of Oakland will be called out.

San Francisco, July 4.—Deputy United States marshal who came with the train from Santa Cruz this morning intimated, when they heard of the trouble in Oakland, that it was likely to be followed by passenger service in San Jose.

Chicago, July 6.—A mob of strikers held up a train on the Chicago & Fort Wayne track at North street and compelled the passengers to leave the cars. They then dragged the engine and fireman from the cab, derailed the engine and set fire to the engine.

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MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

There was a Dazzling Flash, a Loud Report and a Few Mangled Remains. The Men Who Held Up the Cariboo Stage Both in Jail.

Oscars Driver, a local American Railway Union man, is a case of industrial martyrdom. He asserts, all the labor unions of Oakland will be called out.

San Francisco, July 4.—Deputy United States marshal who came with the train from Santa Cruz this morning intimated, when they heard of the trouble in Oakland, that it was likely to be followed by passenger service in San Jose.

Chicago, July 6.—The death of Oscar Driver, a local American Railway Union man, is a case of industrial martyrdom. He asserts, all the labor unions of Oakland will be called out.

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TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Public Meeting at Nanaimo Discusses Temperance Legislation. (Nanaimo, July 6.—The public meeting held in the Institute Hall last night under the auspices of the Temperance party, was largely attended.)

The strike at Indianapolis is a failure. There are four delayed Alton passenger trains at Bloomington, Ill., and 2000 passengers.

The situation at Cincinnati is better, and the railroad managers there say the strike is broken. The tie up at Terre Haute was complete Wednesday for the first time since the strike was begun.

Seven strikers were arrested at Pueblo, Colo., yesterday for conspiracy of court for looting, jailing and trespassing, and are in custody of soldiers till they can be sent to Denver.

New York, July 6.—The recent advance in the price of sugar has been put out of the market by the strike of the sugar planters in the West Indies.

THE GIRLS OF ARGENTINA.

Types of Voluptuous Beauty, but Fat and Gross at Thirty. The very best word picture of an Argentine girl that I have ever seen, true to life though rather flowery, says a Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, is as follows:

"Imagine a brunette of 15 or 16 developed to a precocious maturity. An erect figure of medium height, but splendidly proportioned, with just that would make Lord Lytton's fat-cheeked heroines green with envy; proud and graceful carriage, a face of perfect oval, spotless complexion, with a slight tinge of Creole blood that imparts to the cheeks the hue of the damask rose. The eyes are large, dark and lustrous, tinged by long, silken lashes, and over-arched by eyebrows which, with the light of her hair, makes the whole forehead look like alabaster; small and delicately chiselled nose, that dilates nervously at every inspiration; teeth so white and regular that to catch a glimpse of them through the arch of a smile is a wonder at nature's perfection—the only fault of the beautiful face the sensuous lines that surround the full red lips, symbols of a passionate nature."

"Imagine the face in its frame of soft, black hair, surmounted by a white hat of the most coquettish fashion, on which rest flowers, roses and living fireflies gleam; and that lithesome figure attired in a crush of some soft texture and delicate tint, and of a fashion known only to the Worths of Paris and Madrid, with the sparkle of a diamond here and there, or glimmer of dull gold; and imagine the whole being instinct with the grace and vivacity of early youth, and you have the complete portrait of an Argentine girl."

Some particulars are just to hand from Australia regarding the liquidation of the Mercantile Bank, which discloses a much worse condition than that set forth in the report of July, 1892. At that time the loss to the realization of the estate was estimated at \$335,408, while, according to the present statement of the liquidators, it is likely to reach \$1,333,416. One of the most remarkable items is a deficiency of \$27,000 in connection with the advances made by the bank to its officials, auditors and solicitors. Out of 600 mortgaged properties held about 400 are unproductive in the suburbs. So far \$45,241 in the \$1 has been paid to the creditors, and there is hope that another \$75,000 in all may in the end be paid. This expectation is based on a hope that certain assets valued at \$328,000, may realize that sum.

Nile Covers. Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographs can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

REPRESENTATIVE LIELE DEAD.

Washington, July 7.—Representative Lisle died at his home at Winchester, Ky., last night.

HER TRUNK BROKEN OPEN ON BOARD SHIP AND JEWELS STOLEN.

Chicago, July 6.—What is left of society in Chicago these hot days is disconcerted by the story of the unpleasant experience on board ship of Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, who sailed on the Latonaire May 28th. Mrs. Caton's stateroom on the boat was entered by a thief who broke open and jewels amounting to \$10,000, cash amounting to \$670 and other articles were stolen. A letter of credit was found stuffed under the cushion of a sofa in the steamer's stateroom. Mrs. Caton informed her friends of her misfortune as soon as she reached France. "The story has been here for

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THE LANGLEY CASE.

Lansing, Mich., July 2.—A friend of William Langley, formerly of this city, now of London, Ont., received a letter a few months ago stating that Mr. Langley had Bright's disease. Of course no medicine could be held out. Within a month the same friend had received a letter from Mr. Langley stating that he is completely cured of the supposed fatal disorder. Mr. Langley looked very serious for a time, and the citizens were a determined air and a conflict seemed imminent. Then the military received orders from headquarters to return to their army and disband, which without a doubt averted a struggle between citizens and soldiers.

CARNOT'S ASSASSIN.

Paris, July 6.—Carnot's assassin has written to President Perier asking for money with which to mitigate the rigour of the treatment he is receiving in prison.

REPORT DENIED.

Buda Pest, July 6.—The report of a ferry boat disaster on the River Tisza whereby nearly 200 people were said to be drowned, is denied.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

All cases of heart disease can be relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose cures. Sold by Geo. Morrison

STAGE ROBBERIES CAPTURED.

Ashecroft, B. C., July 6.—Brown, the man who held up the Forks of the Quennebec stage a few weeks ago, has been captured while taking in an old cabin in the woods. He was surprised by Special Constable J. Bain and another man. On opening his eyes and seeing the muzzle of a revolver close to his face he surrendered. He will receive a preliminary hearing before a magistrate to-day at 150-Mile house. This following so closely upon the capture of Sam Slik, or Sam Blankly, reflects great credit upon the authorities having the matter in charge.

IT COMES HIGH.

Chicago, July 5.—A quarter of a million dollars is a neat little sum that Franklin McVeagh, the ex-Republican, who has been adopted by the state democracy as its candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Shelby Cullom, will turn into the party exchequer. This was the general understanding that was bruited about by the Cook county tagmen during the hours immediately preceding the recent state convention at Springfield, and which is being repeated with still greater emphasis, now that McVeagh is the Democratic standard-bearer of the campaign. It is a snug little fortune in itself, and it is to be expended or as much of it as the city hall ring allows to get out of its hands in a campaign of education in the close legislative districts. It is conceded that the contest of members of the legislature will be exceedingly close with present prospects indicating a sufficient number of Populist members to hold the balance of power, the same conditions that brought about the election of General John M. Palmer. The city hall contingent, however, will not be backward in coming forward if it regards the quarter of a million as insufficient for its purposes. The expected result is a confident that another one hundred thousand dollars at least will be forthcoming, if necessary, to the end that Illinois may again demonstrate her intention of remaining in the Democratic column. Economic literature by the ton is also going to be scattered over the state and it is said that contracts have already been given for five million copies of the millionaire grocer's writings on free trade and economic issues in general. Altogether, the going to be from the Democratic point of view a decidedly picturesque campaign.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 6.—Prominent educators from all sections of the United States and Canada have been gathering here during the past twenty-four hours to attend the national council of education, which was called to order at 9:30 o'clock this morning in the First Presbyterian church, Hon. E. W. Coy presiding. Among those present were Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; Dr. J. A. McJannet, of Toronto, Canada; Dr. John W. Cook, president of the Illinois State Normal University, and scores of other prominent teachers. After addresses of welcome had been delivered, the committee on technical education, through chairman C. M. Woodward submitted a report on the relation of technical to liberal education. At the afternoon session Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, read a paper on "Professional and Technical Instruction in Universities."

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Washington, July 6.—In the house to-day the tariff bill was received and referred to the committee on ways and means. In the senate a joint resolution authorizing the continuing of the employment of the mechanics and laborers in the navy yards was passed. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the necessary authority for government ownership of railroads and telegraphs went over.

MUST LEAVE THE STATE.

Washington, July 6.—Fry and his industrial have been ordered by the Maryland state authorities to leave their camp at Roslyn and get out of the state. If they fail to comply the governor has ordered their arrest.

GREAT DAY'S SPORT.

The Wharfedale Regatta, as a Great Success—How Victoria Fared. The steam schooner Mischief, Capt. Foot, returned this morning from Wharfedale, where she went on Tuesday evening with a party of excursionists to witness the yacht races of the International Yachting Association. They had a very pleasant outing, saw a great day's racing, and returned home well pleased. The wind died out on Wednesday, and the race was not finished. It was sailed over again yesterday in a splendid breeze. There was no sea on and the wind was strong and steady, making it an ideal day. About forty yachts, including the Daisy Belle, Volage and Irene of Victoria, started. The Josephine, best everything on the course, but by time allowance was forced to concede first place to the Xora of Seattle. The Josephine is a great sailer. The Gracie Pelitz of Seattle was third in class B, the Ranier fourth, and Volage fifth. In Class B, shifting ballast, the Myth had no competitors, and won. Her actual time about equalled that of the Josephine. In Class C, shifting ballast, the Horon was first and the McLaren second. In Class C the Garland won and the Daisy Belle was second. The Bell was a mile ahead at one time, but her crew were deceived by the location of the buoy. The course was eighteen miles, yet it was covered in something over three hours. The Mischief towed the Bell home. The Volage is on the way corner of Franklin and Broadway, and will be succeeded in reaching Wharfedale up to the time the Mischief left.

Nesbitt—That woman who just went out is the partner of your friend and son-in-law, I suppose? Rufus—She's partner to my joys all right, but when it comes to my sorrows she slips over to see her mother.—Boston Courier.





WILL NOT GIVE IN. Strikers and Officials Adhere to Their First Formed Determination. Militia Not Strong Enough to Cope With the Thousands of Strikers.

Chicago, July 5.—The sun went down on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go far toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce which has held this city in its grip for the past week.

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persons who refuse to disperse on demand. "JOHN P. HOPKINS, Mayor." President Debs and the directors met representatives of the Chicago typographical union this afternoon and were informed that if it could be shown that any good would be done by such a move every union member in the country would be in sympathy with the American Railway Union. They only await the proper showing and a request from the union officials to strike.

San Francisco, July 5.—The seventh day of the great railroad strike closes with the blockade more complete in Northern California than it has been at any time since Debs ordered the members of the American Railway Union to strike. At Sacramento and Oakland the strikers were ordered by the strikers to be absolute, not a wheel being allowed to turn, and at no other point in the state is the Southern Pacific Company doing any business.

Oakland the strikers are in absolute control. There, too, the state militia proved of no avail, for the militiamen are with the strikers. Companies from Petaluma, San Rafael and Santa Rosa had been ordered to Oakland, but they were sent home without being ordered against the strikers. This morning the company fired up two switch engines on the Oakland mole. No sooner had this been done than a mob of three hundred strikers burst into the yards and captured the locomotives. They ran the engines on switches, blew off the steam, raked out the fires and let out the water. The railroad officials made no attempt to resist. While the strikers made progress on Oakland mole thousands of people who live on the Oakland side of the bay and do business in San Francisco stood on the shores waiting for transportation. All the regular boats had been stopped, and to make the blockade more complete three big ferry boats that were temporarily running up Oakland creek grounded at low tide and stuck fast in the creek. From 8 o'clock until after 10 o'clock there was no communication. No Oaklanders reached San Francisco until 12.30. No trains on the coast division are running out of San Francisco.

San Jose a large force of strikers stopped the passage of trains by throwing themselves on the track. Many of the interior towns are already running short of supplies and are complaining bitterly. Wheatman Wing, who was accidentally shot by a militiaman at Sacramento yesterday, died today.

Los Angeles, July 5.—In the United States circuit court this afternoon Judge Hays, in ordering the omnibus Indians to be removed from the streets, said that the country to prevent interference with the United States mails, did not confine his orders to the strikers alone. The writs were served as well upon Division Superintendent J. B. McLaughlin, Pacific General Manager Wade of the Santa Fe, and, in fact, on all persons in any way connected with either road at this point.

Sacramento, July 5.—Very little of importance transpired here today. The strikers are in full possession of the depot, but are orderly and quiet. No additional violence has yet been reported. This morning J. B. Camp, a prominent fruit grower, visited the depot and offered to supply the strikers with fruit and vegetables during the present difficulty. His offer was accepted amid the wildest cheering. The strikers have established a headquarters in the Pullman sleeping cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations were continued until late into the night.

Portland, July 5.—By midnight is quiet in the local strike situation today. All passenger trains have left the Union depot on schedule time, without any interference on the part of the American Railway Union. The Southern Pacific tonight dispatched the California express under a guard of twenty deputy marshals.

Chicago, July 5.—Two hundred and twenty-eight freight cars on the Pan Handle track, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, a distance of about five miles, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of six and eight o'clock to-night. Shortly after five o'clock this evening immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards toward the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh street. The mob was augmented every minute by a seemingly never-ending string of strikers and their sympathizers, and at about six o'clock fully four hundred strikers were massed along the track from Forty-fifth street south. They were the stock yards crowd intent on a repetition of last night's destruction, and the few police who remained on duty were powerless. They were not even

noticed by the strikers, who went to work at once. "Down the tracks" was the cry, and with a shout the crowd marched southward. A bunch of waste was stolen from a switchman's shanty and soaked in "dope" used in oiling the cars made an excellent torch. At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the tracks were first to be destroyed. The strikers did not deter the frenzied crowd from their work, and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste, was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely. Without waiting to see that the work was complete, the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle track at a Forty-ninth street car, upon six more cars. These were fired in at winking, and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four tracks were full of freight cars. The mob took the crowd and were loaded. At this crossing a located a switchman's tower, and this was first fired. Then the mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of them—a car of dressed beef, which had been started outward several days ago. They suddenly stopped their incendiary and turned their attention to tearing up the switches. After a number had been broken, the mob turned toward the tracks by way southward. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames were quickly spread across three or four tracks which were filled with cars. The railroad people say there were fifty cars, forty of which were loaded with dressed beef. About thirty of the cars were filled with coal and the heat was intense. Fifteen of the cars were filled with meat from the big packing houses. All the regular boats had been stopped, and to make the blockade more complete three big ferry boats that were temporarily running up Oakland creek grounded at low tide and stuck fast in the creek. From 8 o'clock until after 10 o'clock there was no communication. No Oaklanders reached San Francisco until 12.30. No trains on the coast division are running out of San Francisco.

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ENGLAND INTELLIGENCE. Mining and General News From Upper Country Contemporaries.

Nelson Tribune. There is no truth in the report that the company of which Mr. Alexander is manager intended to abandon the work of reclaiming the land on Kootenay river. Mr. Alexander returned to Nelson from the scene of operations on Friday, and reports little damage done to the dykes. The Strathgairn says through trains will be running between Spokane and Nelson by the middle of July, as had been expected.

One hundred and forty-five men are employed in making repairs on the Columbia and Kootenay railways. They are working under Engineer Stewart, Trainmaster Hamilton, who is at Robson, expect to get a train through to the Kootenay river bridge by Tuesday. At Kaslo have been lost by fire or flood, the people of that town are not discouraged. They are clearing the streets of drift and wreckage, repairing damaged houses, erecting new ones, and bucking up to hard work. Kaslo is yet on the map.

D. J. Darragh, of Nakusp, arrived at Nelson this afternoon, walking in from Robson. He reports a stampede of cattle which is twenty miles south of Nakusp. Mr. Darragh has prospected the creek, and believes that the ground is good and that two thousand men will be working there this summer. J. C. Ryker, of Nelson, is in Robson on Friday. He says that his horse and that of Mr. Ball were the only ones that were not reached by the high water in Kootenay river. Nearly every acre of cultivated land in the valley was overflowed, and the loss will be sorely felt by many of the ranchmen.

Rev. James Turner, who for three years did missionary work in West Kootenay in the interest of the Methodist church, left Nelson this morning for Victoria, where he will have charge of a church. No priest or person who has lived and worked in the district was more respected by all classes. Mr. Turner is succeeded by Rev. George H. Morden, pastor of the Methodist church in the city to which Mr. Turner has gone. Owing to the candidate's lack of horse sense, the government party came within an ace of losing the south riding by default. Mr. Buchanan went up to Kaslo to see the mayor, Grant, of Victoria, on Tuesday, intending to go home to New Denver and other points in Slovan district. Before leaving Buchanan failed to sign his nomination paper. This fact became known in some way to his chief rival, E. Lemmon, late on Tuesday afternoon. Two men were at once dispatched to the outlet in a row boat in search of the steam tug Kaslo, which was known to be somewhere between Kaslo's reach and Nelson. The tug was met by five mile below, but the captain refused to make the trip to Kaslo until he returned to Nelson and secured a guarantee that he would be paid. He returned to Nelson where, after some delay, a guarantee was given. Kaslo was made in his own mind, Buchanan before he left for New Denver, and he returned to Nelson on the Ainsworth. The nomination paper was only signed, and Mr. Buchanan left for New Denver on Tuesday night. Mr. Grant, who is stamping the riding in Mr. Buchanan's interests, making his first speech at Kaslo on Tuesday night. Mr. Buchanan is credited with being an able speaker, and surely, he does not display it practically. Is he lacking in horse sense?

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Forty-four pre-emptions were recorded in the government land office at Vernon during the month of June. While the wheat crop, owing to the long-continued dry weather, will fall short of the average this year, in many parts of the district it will be up to the usual standard. White Valley from the Columbia to the Pacific will probably give an excellent crop. So will portions of the Mission and Spallumcheen valleys, and in the Salmon river district the yield will be a large one. Mr. H. D. Tann, who has a logging camp and had almost reached the valuable team which he had been working ran away and plunged into the lake, swimming upwards until they were nearly half a mile from his shore; they then turned and had almost reached the shore when they began to fight with each other, and speedily becoming exhausted from their struggle, sank within a few yards of shore. The Lily May and Mayflower mineral claims on Harris creek have been bonded

by Captain Short, E. J. Tronson and T. Ellis to Mr. John F. Terrance for the sum of \$2000. Mr. Terrance, it will be remembered, is the mining expert who has recently been engaged in examining claims in Camp Fairview for the Strathgairn company. He left for Montreal on Saturday, taking with him a quantity of the Harris creek ore for assay, and should the results prove satisfactory, he will return at once and develop the properties. If the quality of the ore will warrant it, he intends to put in machinery at the mines, and will also build a sawmill on Harris Creek.

The Strathgairn says through trains will be running between Spokane and Nelson by the middle of July, as had been expected. One hundred and forty-five men are employed in making repairs on the Columbia and Kootenay railways. They are working under Engineer Stewart, Trainmaster Hamilton, who is at Robson, expect to get a train through to the Kootenay river bridge by Tuesday. At Kaslo have been lost by fire or flood, the people of that town are not discouraged. They are clearing the streets of drift and wreckage, repairing damaged houses, erecting new ones, and bucking up to hard work. Kaslo is yet on the map.

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THE BEST BOOKS TO READ. Conan Doyle Places Macaulay's Essays Above All Else.

Now if I had to name the one book from which I have had most pleasure would be that tattered copy of Macaulay's essays. Worn as it is, it is an editor, now long disused and thumb-nailed into oblivion. This one has been with me on the sweltering hot coast, and was a-reading in the Arctic. How the brains over it, and you may still see the grease stains which show where the second engineer grappled with Frederick the Great.

What a splendid doorway it is through which a youngster may approach the history of literature. The short, vivid sentences, the huge range of knowledge, the glimmer around the subject, all make the most superficial reader look to know more about it. If Macaulay's name cannot lead a man to these pleasant paths, then he may despair of ever finding them. To me in my school days the book opened up a new world. It was a task and a drudgery because in an instant an incursion into an enchanted land I loved even the faults—indeed, now that I look over the essays, it is the faults which I loved best, and they could be too good for me in those days, and no antithesis too flowery. It pleased me to read that "a universal sort of laughter from the posterity of the day informed the pope that the days of the crusades were past," and I was delighted to learn that "Lady Jeringham kept a vase in which people placed foolish verses and Mr. ... wrote verses which were fit to be placed in Lady Jeringham's vase." My bookcase is a good mile away, and I am before it now in spirit, which is an inconvenient way of verifying quotations, but when one tries to chat about literature on the top of the Alps one must do what one can. These were the sort of sentences which I used to fill me with a vague and yet enduring pleasure. A man learns to like a plain literary diet as he grows older, but still, as I look over the essays, I am filled with admiration and wonder at the alternate power of handling a great big subject, and of adorning it with delightful detail—a bold sweep of the brush and then the most delicate strippling. And the wonderer at the power of allusion, too, which shows the reader to many vistas in every direction. An admirable if somewhat old-fashioned literary and historical education might be effected by working through every book which is alluded to in the essays.

I can remember that when I visited London at the age of 16 the first thing I did was to make a pilgrimage to Macaulay's grave. It was the one great object of interest which London held for me. And so it is, I think, to many a young man who has just begun to think of all he did for me in reply to several representations made at repeated intervals in reference to the subject of the introduction of smallpox from China and Japan by the trans-Pacific steamships; that in all cases where smallpox is found among the passengers of any trans-Pacific steamship all those who have been placed in contact with the disease will be detained under quarantine of observation for fourteen days, from the date of last contact, such being the period of incubation, and the ship and passengers will be treated with apparatus at William Head. This definition will especially apply to the class of Chinese and Japanese steerage passengers. Renewed effort will also be made to secure the vaccination of all such passengers before embarking for Canada. The vaccination will be made in all cases, and in as far as possible some days before going on board the steamship. The Canadian Pacific managing officers have informed the department of their willingness to assist in giving effect to this important precautionary measure, as well as for preventing the introduction of the disease of smallpox on the Pacific coast as for modifying any case which may be embarked.

As cognate with this question I may take the opportunity to repeat to personal information already given to you, to the effect that a telegraphic order has been sent to Dr. Macnaughton Jones, the government superintendent of quarantine on the Pacific coast, to disinfect, by the commonest and cheapest means, all the vessels which have been tried by Mr. William Head, the luggage of Chinese and Japanese immigrants from Hongkong as a protection against black plague, reported by the newspapers to be prevalent. Your obedient servant, J. LOWE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Macaulay's Essays. "There are still some wild buffaloes in the west, notwithstanding the general belief of the public to the contrary," said W. R. Kirk of Cheyenne. "A considerable herd of them ranges in the Red Desert in western central part of Wyoming, and are occasionally seen at intervals near its borders. A bull buffalo, accompanied by three cows, were recently reported as having been observed by a sheep herder near Mud Lake, which is northwest of the big bend of the Muddy. Other herds have frequently been seen in large numbers, but they are very shy and keep away from the haunts of man. It is simply inconceivable for a man who went west thirty years ago to realize that the noblest of wild animals have been made almost extinct. He knows they are gone, but is almost unwilling to trust the evidences of his own senses. I was near the boundary between Wyoming and Colorado once, or where the boundary is now, and saw the big herd going south. They covered the earth as far as one could see, and they kept going for over ten hours. The next day and the next, for over ten days, herds equally as large came steadily by. There were millions and millions of them. Now it is hard for me to believe that none is left, except the few in captivity, the herd in the Yellowstone, one or two herd bulls in the bad lands, and the bunch in the Red Desert of Wyoming."—Washington Star.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Read 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Sunlight Soap" or "Sunlight Soap") to receive a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Sunlight Soap" or "Sunlight Soap") to receive a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Sunlight Soap" or "Sunlight Soap") to receive a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Sunlight Soap" or "Sunlight Soap") to receive a "Sunlight" Picture.

First Clubman—Why do Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Meyer hate each other so much? Second Clubman—Because both are women.—Clubs, Berlin. Fourteen Killed. Madrid, July 7.—A passenger train was thrown from the embankment near the station to-day. Fourteen were killed and fourteen injured.

CALLED HIM UP. Mr. Bowen so Brazenly Represented Him.

The Meeting at Jamaica Night Was a Lively One. There was a strong manifestation of the government in James Bay ward meeting was held in the house and was largely government crowd from was on hand, representing majority which the meeting. An infamous plot on the opposition were frequently interrupted by a meeting was decidedly times.

On motion of Mr. J. Mallandine, Jr., was made a motion to adjourn the four candidates all present to support. Mr. Turner was chosen president. Mr. Bowen so brazenly represented him as you had seen in the meeting. He said that he was in the opposition because he was well as the charges against the opposition. He entered into a long and interesting discussion of the truth. He entered into a long and interesting discussion of the truth. He entered into a long and interesting discussion of the truth.

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They are Showing

Boys' Scotch and English Tweed Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also 100 Pairs Boys' Knicker Pants at \$1 per pair, just received.

B. Williams & Co.,

Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Session and From. From Friday's Daily. The licensed victuallers are organizing a provincial association. The steamer Premier will not leave for Vancouver until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. J. W. Rowlands was yesterday elected a member of the Craigflower board of school trustees, also secretary of the board. The ship Benmore was launched from the marine railway last evening and to-night the steamer R. P. Rithet will be hauled out. The total loss by fire at Dixie H. Ross' store amounted to \$1000; on stock \$300, building \$70. The building and contents were insured. On the 18th instant the Presbytery of Vancouver Island will meet to complete the organization of Rev. P. McD. Macleod's congregation in James Bay. Nominations for candidates for Cassiar district take place on the 21st inst. Polling in Skeena division takes place on one day and Stickeen division on another. There were rumors today of cablegrams from Japan announcing the arrival of several sealers with splendid catches. The news was not made public but it is understood that the catches are very large. Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., held their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening in Pioneer hall, Broad street. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance next Tuesday when the new officers will be installed. Visitors are cordially invited. A resident of Cadboro Bay complains that while he was away from home on Sunday a party of boys stole a mooring rope attached to his boat. One of the boys is known and unless the rope is returned proceedings will be taken. There were three men in the police court this forenoon charged with having been found drunk. They were Teddy North, Tom Kelly and Tom Gray. North was convicted and fined \$5 with the option of fourteen days in jail, the charge against Kelly was dismissed and Gray was convicted and fined \$5. A merry party attended the dance given at Victoria Gardens last evening by the members of No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A. Several well filled boats left for the landing shortly after 8 o'clock and arriving at Victoria Gardens took charge of the ball room, where three or four pleasant hours were spent. The case of B. J. Perry, charged with rape, was tried before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. After hearing the testimony for the prosecution, George E. Powell, for the defence, moved that the case be dismissed because of lack of evidence. The motion was granted. Triumph lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The following programme was rendered: Song, Bro. Horner; recitation, Sister Isbister; remarks, Bro. L. Hall; songs, Bro. Moody; reading, Sister Newbigging; remarks, Bro. Ford. Visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. McEwen. The American schooner Ohio, seized several months ago for smuggling on the west coast by the late Captain Pettit, has been condemned, and will be sold in a few days by the customs. She is to be sold near the James Bay boat house. There is a movement on foot to have the fall races at Bowker's park a more than ordinary meeting. It is proposed to have the time set for the same about the end of September. Dr. Milne, president of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, is taking steps to arrange if possible to have the agricultural exhibition during the same week, so that both associations may have something very attractive in order that both may be financially successful. The funeral of the late William Beyce took place on Thursday afternoon. The pallbearers were: H. W. F. Belinsson, Dr. Frazer, W. Stevenson, S. Sea, Jr., T. Deasy, E. Rohrig, G. S. Russell and J. Byrne. A large number of Knights of Pythias attended the funeral. Officers of the Dominion lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening as follows: N. G., Robert A. Anderson; V. G., James Jenkins; Secretary, Thomas Bamford; Treasurer, P. A. Babington; Warden, George P. Sibley; Conductor, John Richmond; O. G., William Huxtable; I. G., J. Malcolm; R. S. N. G., J. Kay; L. S. N. G., Fred Holland; R. S. V. G., W. Merrifield; L. S. V. G., J. E. Carr; R. S. S. T. M. Clement; L. S. S., H. W. Green. From Saturday's Daily. A few shipments of sealskins to London have already been made. The case of the interstate commerce commission against the Canadian Pacific railroad has been stricken from the Federal court docket at Tacoma. The East Fernwood Mission established by the young people of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will in future be known as St. Columba's church. The funeral of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Roberts took place yesterday afternoon. The funeral was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Balderson and McEwen. The bark Wrestler was taken from the rocks in Esquimalt harbor this morning and was towed to Rose spit by the tug Saddle. The pumps had been kept going all night. The work of flooding the vessel was done under the management of Diver John McCarthy. The inland revenue returns for the month of June are comparatively very small, the collections being as follows: tobacco, \$2913.76; malt, \$2203.77; tobacco, \$170; cigars, \$807.90; methylated spirits, \$108.78; inspection petroleum, \$14.90; rent of Dominion land, \$50; malt liquor, \$69.90; total, \$6241.96. The members of the arvenale opera company, most of whom took part in the last successful entertainment of the King Winter and the Fairie, are practicing a new opera, Cupid Among the Flowers, to be given in a new future for charitable purposes. Any little girls and boys wishing to assist by taking part can do so by applying to Mrs. Land at the Newport, Yates street, before Saturday next, when the first full rehearsal will be held. On the arrival of the Royal Arthur in Esquimalt last evening the Benmore was ordered to leave the place where she was anchored near the old wharf. She was towed over to the other side of the harbor by navy boats. She was preparing to load lumber from scows when ordered to shift quarters, and the scows had to be towed over to the new position. The Daughters of St. George had a very interesting social in their hall on Saturday last evening. There was an abundance of strawberries and cake and a good programme. Among those who contributed to the programme were: Messrs. Watson, T. Wise, J. H. Penarth, G. Campbell, Boss and J. Macdonald and Misses A. Penketh and A. Marshall. The yacht Petrel has not yet returned to port from the cruise upon which she started on Saturday last, and the yachtsmen are wondering where she is. It is likely that she is becalmed or is aground somewhere. Charles Godson says he believes she is at Chemainus. She left here on Saturday last for Vancouver but did not get there being becalmed like the rest of the yachts. Court Vancouver, A. O. F. elected officers last night as follows: P. C. R., G. Partridge; C. R., A. B. Collier; S. R., R. H. Maynard; secretary, S. W. Watson; treasurer, H. Waller; S. W., P. Davies; J. B., E. Godding; surgeon, Dr. E. Crockett; trustee, E. Johnson. The installation will take place at the regular meeting of the court, after which a banquet will be tendered the retiring officers. Torpedo boats No. 39 and 40 arrived from Vancouver at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. H. M. S. Royal Arthur arrived from Vancouver at 6 o'clock last evening. H. M. S. Pheasant arrived at 10 this morning from Vancouver. She left with the flag ship yesterday morning but was sent back to gather up men breaking leave. She succeeded in getting four out of five, one bandman being still absent. The Pheasant will coal up on Monday and will leave for Behring sea on Tuesday. A number of gold medals at St. Anne's convent was as follows: Gold medal for Christian doctrine, awarded to Miss Maggie McNiff; gold medal for H. M. S. Pheasant, awarded to Miss V. Kenyon; gold medal for application and success, presented by Hon. T. Davie, awarded to Miss Rita McLavish; gold medal for application and success, awarded to Miss V. Kenyon; gold medal for neatness presented by E. Johnson, Esq., awarded to Miss Mollie Patton. Mrs. Edgar Crow Baker died last night quite suddenly of valvular disease of the heart. Her sudden and entirely unexpected death was a terrible blow to her relatives and many friends. She was about as usual during the day, and left the house for St. James church to participate in the practice of the choir, of which she was a member. She was taken to the hospital at 10 o'clock and decided to return home. She succeeded in reaching the house but expired at the door. Mrs. Baker was a native of Halifax, aged 46 years. She came here 20 years ago with her husband, Mrs. G. Jones, her brother, Richard Jones, and her sisters, Mrs. Blacklock and Mrs. Rome. She was foremost in church and charity work, of a bright sunny disposition and deeply loved by all who knew her. She had heart trouble for a number of years, but had never been very ill with it. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house, 16 Montrose street, and 2:45 from St. James church. The bark Richard K. Ham, ashore at Dungeness, will very likely prove a total loss. Tuesday evening on the high tide the tug Wanderer, Holyoke, ran aground and took hold of the bark and attempted to float her, but without avail. Again on Wednesday evening the attempt was repeated with the same result as before. There is very little hope. The cargo of the Ham consisted of 150 tons of general merchandise consigned to the Port Blakely mill, and it will be gotten off the bark in some way and transferred by one of the tugs to the mill port. The Ham was commanded by Captain J. W. Gove, brother to Captain William Gove, of the tug Tye. He was making his hundredth trip on the vessel and this is the first accident that ever befell him. He is known as one of the most reliable ship captains and pilots on the coast, and there is general regret in shipping circles at his misfortune. The Ham was built by the late Capt. Blakely in 1874, and had been in the lumber carrying trade ever since. From Monday's Daily. The B. C. B. G. A. band has been engaged to play for the I. O. O. F. excursion to Victoria on July 28th. The band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur will accompany the A. O. F. excursion to Nanaimo on Saturday, July 21. It is rumored that H. M. S. Royal Arthur will go to Alaska about the end of the month for a fourteen days' cruise. The steamer Queen arrived from the Sound yesterday, and after taking on a number of excursionists, sailed for Alaska. The annual picnic of the hunters was held at Langford Plains yesterday. There was a large attendance and all had a very pleasant time. It is reported that Daley, who was agent of the Bank of British Columbia at Nelson, died in the penitentiary at Westminster on Saturday. The engagement of J. Sedwick, of Tacoma, to Miss Abbie Frances Gardner, of Victoria, is announced. Mr. Sedwick is the claim agent of the Northern Pacific railway. Charles Wilson, the well known bartender at Vancouver, and Mrs. Helen Twiford, of the same city, were united in marriage by Rev. E. D. McLaren last week. They are in the city. The following are a majority of the names of the St. Andrew's and Celtic Society's tombola prizes: 1, Miss King; 2, Mrs. McFarlane; 3, Miss Clara Grenfell; 4, Miss Grace Wilson; 5, Miss H. Watson; 6, Miss Olive Strachan; 7, not yet known; 8, Mrs. Logan; 9, Mrs. King; 10, Miss Regina Johnson; 11, not yet known; 12, Mrs. Rutter. The steamer Walla Walla, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, brought up 245 passengers, several tons

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There were many beautiful floral offerings for the case. The funeral was held at the residence of Mrs. G. Jones, her brother, Richard Jones, and her sisters, Mrs. Blacklock and Mrs. Rome. She was foremost in church and charity work, of a bright sunny disposition and deeply loved by all who knew her. She had heart trouble for a number of years, but had never been very ill with it. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house, 16 Montrose street, and 2:45 from St. James church. The bark Richard K. Ham, ashore at Dungeness, will very likely prove a total loss. Tuesday evening on the high tide the tug Wanderer, Holyoke, ran aground and took hold of the bark and attempted to float her, but without avail. Again on Wednesday evening the attempt was repeated with the same result as before. There is very little hope. The cargo of the Ham consisted of 150 tons of general merchandise consigned to the Port Blakely mill, and it will be gotten off the bark in some way and transferred by one of the tugs to the mill port. The Ham was commanded by Captain J. W. Gove, brother to Captain William Gove, of the tug Tye. He was making his hundredth trip on the vessel and this is the first accident that ever befell him. He is known as one of the most reliable ship captains and pilots on the coast, and there is general regret in shipping circles at his misfortune. The Ham was built by the late Capt. Blakely in 1874, and had been in the lumber carrying trade ever since. From Monday's Daily. The B. C. B. G. A. band has been engaged to play for the I. O. O. F. excursion to Victoria on July 28th. The band of H. M. S. Royal Arthur will accompany the A. O. F. excursion to Nanaimo on Saturday, July 21. It is rumored that H. M. S. Royal Arthur will go to Alaska about the end of the month for a fourteen days' cruise. The steamer Queen arrived from the Sound yesterday, and after taking on a number of excursionists, sailed for Alaska. The annual picnic of the hunters was held at Langford Plains yesterday. There was a large attendance and all had a very pleasant time. It is reported that Daley, who was agent of the Bank of British Columbia at Nelson, died in the penitentiary at Westminster on Saturday. The engagement of J. Sedwick, of Tacoma, to Miss Abbie Frances Gardner, of Victoria, is announced. Mr. Sedwick is the claim agent of the Northern Pacific railway. Charles Wilson, the well known bartender at Vancouver, and Mrs. Helen Twiford, of the same city, were united in marriage by Rev. E. D. McLaren last week. They are in the city. The following are a majority of the names of the St. Andrew's and Celtic Society's tombola prizes: 1, Miss King; 2, Mrs. McFarlane; 3, Miss Clara Grenfell; 4, Miss Grace Wilson; 5, Miss H. Watson; 6, Miss Olive Strachan; 7, not yet known; 8, Mrs. Logan; 9, Mrs. King; 10, Miss Regina Johnson; 11, not yet known; 12, Mrs. Rutter. The steamer Walla Walla, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, brought up 245 passengers, several tons

of mail and a big cargo of freight. Most of the passengers and mail went east on the Great Northern and the C.P.R., having been unable to leave by the usual route on account of the strike. A young Indian woman living on the Comken ranch, Cowichan, committed suicide by the train today. She was fully prepared for death, washing in the river and dressing in her best raiment. Her two infant children she placed where she might see them last. The name of the woman has not been given. The coroner's jury returned a simple verdict of suicide. Freight which was delayed along the line of the C. P. R. by the floods is now starting by the train daily. The steamer Premier was heavily loaded on both Saturday and Sunday nights, and she made an extra trip to-day to bring up another load. As she was going up she took 125 passengers who arrived at San Francisco to go east over the C. P. R. A. E. Macnaughton has received from the east the celebrated thoroughbred gelding Brian Boru. He recently took first prize Toronto, and the New York judge pronounced him the best marked, best bred dog of the kind he had ever seen. He is regarded as the best of his kind in the world. There is a great deal of excitement on the street to-day. The uninitiated Brian's wonderful nose and face are laughable. A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: The steamer Monowai, that arrived from Australia Saturday, had a large quantity of mail matter for European and Canadian ports. This mail, which under ordinary conditions would have been landed in this city for transmission overland, was held on the steamer, which, under instruction from the British postal department, proceeded with it to Victoria yesterday night. The mail will be taken overland by the Canadian Pacific. Princess Louise, the wayward Tahitian girl who does at Port Townsend, whatcom West Westminster, was married last night to a young man by her relatives, received a Polynesian welcome, says the Post-Intelligencer. Her friends danced the melkenaw and the man in her honor, and there was much feasting and feasting. Louis, a young man who came from Victoria, would have her West Westminster store clothes and runs around barefooted, wearing only a small piece of matted. Miss Drake and Miss Galpin had a narrow escape from drowning at the George Saturday afternoon at



The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, July 13, 1894.

THE BRIBERY ARGUMENT.

Our neighbor is really too amusing. This morning it gravely asserts that "no improper inducements were held out to any constituency" on behalf of the government. "No article at all resembling that of the Vancouver News-Advertiser in commending General Kinchant to the electors of Cariboo appeared in any government newspaper." All this in face of the fact that in every constituency, including Victoria, the people were asked to vote for the government candidates because of the material benefits the government were ready to bestow on them in return. It is true that both the Colonist and the World objected to these arguments being interpreted as offers of bribes, but ordinary minds could find no distinction. Perhaps it will be instructive to the Colonist to quote for it an outside and impartial view of the matter. The Winnipeg Nor-wester speaks in this way:

British Columbia politicians take a liberal view of things, if the organs speak for them. The old accusation is being made against the government of "bribeing the people with their own money," where upon the Vancouver World says:

"When a government promises aid out of the public funds for certain kinds of enterprises, the contractors whose these are to be located cannot be looked upon in any sense as bribed if it endeavors to return supporters of the particular administration that expresses itself so favorably towards it. A certain amount of public money must be spent every year throughout the province, and in a country boasting responsible government that section is most likely to get the lion's share which has the right kind of representatives. In all English-speaking communities government is carried on by parties, and whichever one is in power for the time being looks to it that its friends are provided for first; and without blame is it?"

This is plain talking. It was because Sir William White and his friends were lavish in promises of this kind that they are now being unseated by the voters and those that they were counted out by the governor before they had a chance to do further mischief, and that the imperial government has sustained the governor in what would otherwise have been a violent interference with the political rights of a self-governing colony.

Though our neighbor has played the blatant hypocrite many times, it has never succeeded better than to-day in giving a representation of the character. Its own friends must laugh considerably over the farce.

THE \$200 FINE.

The inquiry of the law which calls upon candidates for the deposit of \$200 has been made more than ever apparent by its results in the present election. No man with any sense of justice and a regard for fair dealing will say that it was right to fine the four opposition candidates in this city \$200 each for exercising their right to ask the suffrages of the people. Yet that is the practical outcome in their case; they have been fined \$200 each. Not even the warmest supporter of the government—if he be endowed with ordinary honesty—will contend that they have been justly treated. The same may be said of Mr. Smith in North Nanaimo and Mr. Carey in South Victoria. Nobody but a fanatic or a fool would say that these men did any thing wrong in presenting themselves as candidates, and still this infamous clause in the election law says they must forfeit their \$200 each. The outrage is even greater in the case of Mr. Odium in Vancouver. That gentleman consented under pressure to fill the gap in the government ticket left by Mr. Horne's retirement; he is now rewarded by the government taking \$200 from him because he did not happen to secure a certain number of votes.—If the outrageous injustice were not so apparent the working of the law in Mr. Odium's case would be ludicrous. We fall to see how the citizens in a supposedly free country can tolerate the continuance of this tyrannical and indefensible provision in the election law. It is one of the meanest and most despicable devices that ever occurred to the mind of any politician, and the people should demand its abolition as promptly as possible.

TARIFF REFORM.

The Globe has compiled a very instructive list of the changes first proposed by Mr. Foster and the changes actually made in the tariff, which we take the liberty of reproducing. In each paragraph the first item gives the duty as Mr. Foster announced it in his budget, the second as it appears in the completed bill and the third as it was in the old tariff.

Lard and coteline, budget, 25 per cent.; bill, two cents a pound; old, three cents a pound.

Rice, cleaned, budget, one cent per pound; bill, one and one-quarter cents per pound; old, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

Rice, uncleaned, budget, 5-10 cent per pound; bill 3-10 cent per pound.

Cocoa, shells and nibs, etc., budget, omitted; bill, 25 per cent; old, free.

Cocoa, paste and chocolate, budget, 4 cents per pound; bill, 25 per cent; old, 5 cents per pound.

Aluminized paper, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 35 per cent.; old, 25 per cent.

Wall paper, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, one and one-half cents per pound and 25 per cent.; old, from two to eight cents per roll.

Tarred paper, budget, 20 per cent.; bill, 25 per cent.; old, one-half cent per pound.

Coal oil, budget, 7-15 cents a gallon; bill, 6 cents a gallon; old, 7-15 cents a gallon.

Demijohns, churns and crocks, budget,

two cents per gallon; bill, three cents per gallon; old, three cents per gallon.

Plate glass over 70 square feet, budget, eight cents per foot; bill, nine cents per foot; old, nine cents per square foot.

Plaster of Paris, calcined, budget, 20 per cent.; bill, 40 cents per barrel; old, 15 cents per cwt.

Slate pencils, budget, 20 per cent.; bill, 25 per cent.; old, 25 per cent.

Roofing slate, budget, 20 per cent.; bill, 30 per cent.; old, 80 cents per square or about 17 per cent.

School slates, budget, 20 per cent.; bill, 30 per cent.; old, one cent each and 20 per cent.

Upper leather, Dongola, cordovan, etc., budget, 15 per cent.; bill, 17-1/2 per cent.; old, 15 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel angles, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, 35 per cent., but not less than \$10 a ton; old, one-half cent per pound and 10 per cent.

Ferro-Silicon and Spiegeleisen, budget, \$4 per ton; bill, 5 per cent.; old, \$2 per ton.

Ferro-Manganese, budget, 10 per cent.; bill, 5 per cent.; old, \$2 per ton.

Additional duty on all iron or steel bars cold hammered or polished, budget, 5 per cent.; bill, 1-1/2 per cent.

Railway fish plates and tie plates, budget, 90 per cent.; bill, \$10 per ton; old, \$12 per ton.

Axles, springs and axle bars, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, one cent per pound and 20 per cent.; old, one and one-half cents per pound.

Axles, springs and axle bars for railway vehicles, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, \$20 per ton.

Wire nails, budget, 3-4 cent per pound; bill, one cent per pound; old, 35 per cent.

Cut tacks, budget, ten cents per 1000; bill, 1-1/2 cents per 1000; old, 2 cents per 1000.

Forgings of iron and steel, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, 35 per cent., but not less than \$15 a ton; old, 35 per cent.

Iron bridges, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 30 per cent., but not less than one cent per pound; old, 1-1/4 cents a pound.

Axles, hatches, hammers, etc., budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 35 per cent.; old, 35 per cent.

Shovels and spades, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, 50 cents per dozen and 25 per cent.

Copper wire, budget, 10 per cent.; bill, 15 per cent.; old, 15 per cent.

Brass and copper nails, etc., budget, 25 per cent.; bill, 30 per cent.; old, 30 per cent.

Lead pipe and lead shot (new item), 4-10 cent and 25 per cent.; old, 1-1/2 cents per pound.

Enamelled iron or steel ware, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 35 per cent.

Salt in bulk, budget, free; bill, 7-1/2 cents per 100 pounds; old, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Salt in packages, budget, free; bill, 7-1/2 cents per 100 pounds; old, ten cents per 100 pounds.

Wood-pulp (new item), 25 per cent.; old, 25 per cent.

Democrat wagons, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, \$5 and 25 per cent.; old, \$10 each and 20 per cent.

Cordage, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 1-1/4 cents per pound and 10 per cent.; old, 1-1/4 cents per pound and 10 per cent.

Yarns, woollens and worsted, budget, 27-1/2 per cent.; bill, 20 per cent.; old, 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent.

Blankets, flannels and cloths, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent.; old, 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent.

Hosiery, budget, 35 per cent.; bill, 10 cents per dozen and 35 per cent.; old, 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent.

Shingles (new item), 20 per cent.; old, 20 per cent.

Two-ply and three-ply carpets, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, three cents per yard and 25 per cent.; old, 5 cents per yard and 20 per cent.

Two-ply and three-ply carpets, wholly of wool, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 5 cents per yard and 25 per cent.; old, 10 cents per yard and 20 per cent.

Ready-made clothing, budget, 32-1/2 per cent.; bill, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent.; old, 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

Blasting and mining powder, budget, 25 per cent.; bill, 2 cents per pound; old, three cents per pound.

Condensed milk, budget, 30 per cent.; bill, 3 cents per pound; old, 35 per cent.

Chicory, budget, three cents per pound; bill, 4 cents per pound; old, 4 cents per pound.

pear that the offer was on the whole a favorable one.

The republic of Hawaii has been established with due formality under the constitution drawn up by the provisional government. There seems to be no ground for supposing that the royalists will make any serious effort to bring back the old order of things.

Toronto Globe: Representatives of our protectionist colonies are discussing means of increasing trade within the empire. There is something illogical about this. Trade, according to their philosophy, is an injurious thing, requiring careful suppression. Why, if the people exchange products, they will not be keeping all their work to themselves. They may lose some of it. To be consistent the delegates should try and devise more effective measures for obstructing the exchange of products.

The Queensland gentleman who at the Ottawa banquet remarked that Canada could buy cheap cattle in his colony had evidently taken too superficial a view of the situation. But it is only too true that Australian cattle are like many other plentiful products of Australia in that Canadians do not need them. Though sentiment and the feelings of kinship would tell us to trade with our colonial brethren, it is impossible to lose sight of the practical question—what are we to trade in?

The Ottawa ministers were guilty of a rather marked breach of good manners in connection with the banquet to the colonial delegates. An Ottawa correspondent thus writes of it:

The facts with reference to the slighting of the Liberals in connection with the opening ceremonies of the colonial conference are as follows: "At the official reception in the senate chamber Sir John Thompson was the only speaker besides the delegates. The programme for the banquet in the evening was worked out by the government, excluded the Liberals from any recognition as a body. The banquet, Sir John Thompson said, was given by parliament and the Liberals thought of speaking their words away from the dinner. Their resentment reached the ears of the government and at the last moment they arranged for the toast of the Dominion parliament, to which Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier responded."

Since the attitude of the strikers in the States came to mean a defiance of federal law and authority the federal government could do nothing else than exercise all its power towards suppression of the contumacy. In all likelihood the power will be sufficient, and none who wish well to the country could feel disapproval of measures intended to restore order. But the nation will have to do something more than put down the lawlessness that has sprung out of this strike. The grave industrial disorders that have caused the country so much loss during the past few months are symptoms of a disease that cannot be cured by mere suppressive measures. Unless a remedy can be applied to the root of the disorder a recurrence of the trouble in some form will be certain, further sapping the strength and threatening even the life of the nation. One might think that at this late date a country which prides itself on its advanced statesmanship would be able to find some practical way of harmonizing the interests of the employers and workers when they conflict, and thus avoid the frequent resort to the strike method, which is so frightfully expensive to all parties concerned.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Official Figures from New Westminster City and District.

Very few election returns have been received from Mainland points since the Times went to press last evening. The returns from Comox are complete, with the exception of the vote from Albert Bay where, however, there are but 20 or 25 voters. The vote was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Hunter, Scharschmidt, Comox, Denman Island, Hornby Island, Valdez Island, Cortes Island.

The official returns from New Westminster city district make now progressive figures in the figures in New Westminster city Kennedy received 593 and Curtis 574; Richmond, Kidd, 367, Douglas, 293; Chilliwack, Kitchin, 324; Cawley, 301; The Delta, Forster, 538; Pender, 310; Dewdney, Sward, 320; Lefroy, 222.

The law returns received so far from East Lilloet, where the election was held yesterday, show the contest to be a close one. At Clinton, the 111 and 127 mile points, Mr. Stoddart received a total of 95 and Mr. Prentice 53 votes. At Bonaparte Stoddart had 4 and Prentice 6.

Dispatches received from Cariboo last evening are conflicting, but the following figures are supposed to be correct:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Watt, Rogers, Adams, McLeese, Kinchant.

After going to press the Times received the following special: "In Cariboo election Dr. Watt received 42 votes in Barkerville instead of 102 as first reported."

From Wednesday's Daily. The two government candidates, Messrs. Irving and Dalby, who are seeking the one seat in Cassiar, are not going to have it all their own way. Henry Collins, of Vancouver, intends contesting the election in the opposition interests. He goes north on the Bosowitz to-morrow evening. The nomination

takes place on the 21st. Polling takes place at various places on different days, extending over the next two months.

Late dispatches from Cariboo give Messrs. Rogers and Adams a majority, there having been a mistake in the returns from Barkerville, which gave Dr. Watt 102 instead of 42. The returns are:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Rogers, Adams, McLeese, Watt, Kinchant.

A dispatch from Clinton this afternoon states that J. D. Prentice, the Opposition candidate, has been elected in East Lilloet over Mr. Stoddart, the government candidate. No returns further than those published last evening were given.

Returns so far received from East Kootenay give Col. Baker 154 and Mr. Skootey 120.

North Yale—Agassiz, Semlin 20; Wardle 8; Yale, Semlin 8; Wardle 10; Lytton, Semlin 14; Wardle 22; Keefer, Semlin 0; Wardle 4; total heard from, Semlin 42; Wardle 40.

North Yale—Agassiz, Semlin 15; McCutcheon 3; Salmon Arm; Martin 11; McCutcheon 16.

THE SEXTON.

Queer History of an Old Poem Again in Rightful Hands.

Many years ago George H. Look, a young lawyer of Covington, Ky., wrote the now well-known poem entitled "The Sexton" in connection with a manuscript form to a lady visiting at the time in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Look afterward married, removed to Indiana, and died while yet a young man, leaving a wife and two children, a girl and a boy, both young to have any recollection of their father. By some means, "The Sexton," with no name affixed, found its way into print and at once received widespread recognition throughout the country, was subsequently set to music, and both words and music claimed by one H. Russell. But a few days ago the daughter of the author married, and living in the south, received a letter giving the full history of the poem, thus acquainting her for the first time with her father's work.

Within a few days the original manuscript, yellow with age, was placed in her hands. That lady is Mrs. Emma Look Scott, of 923 East Fourteenth street, Kansas City. Appended is the poem:

Nigh to a grave that was newly made: Lame sexton old on his earth-worn spade. His task was done, and he paused to wait for the train through the open gate. A relic of by-gone days was he, who wrote as white as his tomy sea. And these words came forth from his lips so this: I gather them in, I gather them in. Many are with me, yet still I'm alone. I'm a ring of the dead, and I make my throne. On government slab of marble cold. And my scepter of rule is the spade I hold. I've built the houses that lie around; in every nook of the burial ground; But count to my solitude only one, I gather them in, I gather them in. I gather them in, both man and boy. Year after year, of grief or joy. Mother and daughter, father and son. Come to my solitude only one, I gather them in, I gather them in. Mankind are my subjects, all, all. Let them loiter in pleasure or toilfully. I gather them in, I gather them in. I gather them in, and their final rest is here, down here in the earth's dark. The sexton ceased, for the funeral train would nutely over that solemn plain. And his words were heard when it is told A mighty voice that the sexton's old Shall respond o'er the last trump's dreadful. I gather them in, I gather them in.

MAIL CLERKS.

Those in the Railway Postal Service Are Superstitious.

A group of railway postal clerks, just in from a run, stood in the transfer office at the Pennsylvania station the other morning waiting for the cable car to start up in order to get home.

"Tell you, felt a bit scary on this trip," observed one of the men as he knocked the ashes from his pipe and glanced at the clock.

"What was the matter? Inspector on the car?" asked one. "Flat wheel?" queried another.

"Worse than that. Forgot my hat. Left it in the office. First time in six months."

"Where did you get yours?" asked the tall man with the 40-haircut. "I forgot it a long time. Cub gave it to me, and he got it from the 'Fat Nancy' wreck," was the reply.

Just then the whirr of the cable became audible in the clear morning air, and the mail-shingers made a run for the avenue.

"What's a red?" was asked of a clerk who was still lounging in the room.

For reply he opened his valise and drew out a shiny red mail sack. It was a plain canvas pouch, which is used for mail matter of the lower classes, and, save for the color, did not differ from any one of the 100,000 or so that the government owns.

"Once in a while we have a little smash-up, you know," he said, "and occasionally some of the boys get hurt, or worse. Our cars are pretty dangerous places in the event of an accident, and if there is any damage, why it is usually felt worse in the mail or express car. It isn't often that they are serious, but now and then one of the boys gets smashed, and then there is naturally some blood around, and it gets on the mail sacks. In the old days the government very considerably used to put such sacks out of use, for you cannot get the stain out. Then some genius conceived the notion of dyeing them red, but that only served to mark them."

"Every business has its superstitions," he continued, "and I guess we are no exception, for some of us have an idea that it is lucky to have a red in the car. It's sure to bring you luck, unless it is on the principle that the same sack will not be in two bad accidents. So when one comes our way we freeze on it and try to keep it handy."

"Of course," he continued rather shamefacedly, "it seems like queer kind of feeling to have a reminder of that sort round but it's all in the way you look at it, and there are lots of things just as foolish that other people do."—Washington Star.

Ayer's Pills possess the curative virtues of the best known medicinal plants. These pills are scientifically prepared, are easy to take, and safe for young and old. They are invaluable for regulating the bowels, and for the relief and cure of stomach troubles.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Proceedings at the Opening Reception and Banquet to the Delegates.

A Queensland Delegate's Awkward Remark—Mr. Laurier's Eloquent Speech.

From Our Own Correspondence.

Ottawa, July 2.—The feasting attendant upon the welcoming of the imperial and colonial delegates to the city to be present at the conference is now over and business is the order of the day. Whatever may be the outcome of the meeting there can be no doubt about one thing, and that is as to the spontaneous and enthusiastic manner of the greeting with which the delegates were welcomed upon their arrival in Ottawa. This was very natural. That Canada, the pioneer of all colonies in self-government, should receive with open arms and true hospitality the leading representatives of other colonies who like possess self-governing powers, along with a representative of the imperial government, who has also had served in an official capacity in one of the colonies, was only what was to be expected. They were at once made the guests of Canada in so far as the parliament of Canada will be asked to pay the bill of expense. The opening ceremonies in the senate chamber were largely attended. They were of a character commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The floor of the chamber was filled with Canada's leading statesmen, while the galleries were comfortably filled with ladies, for whom they were exclusively set apart. Altogether the gathering was an imposing and impressive one. Lord Aberdeen was seated in the vice-regal chair and presided. His speech was an appropriate one. Sir John Thompson, who followed, added a few words of welcome to the delegates in addition to what His Excellency said. The premier is not an orator by any means, although a forcible speaker. He made a rather poor speech in the senate chamber but improved on it at the banquet in the evening. Earl Jersey made the best speech of any of the delegates. At the forenoon meeting there was only one idea of the real purpose of the conference expressed. Mr. Playford of South Australia declared that the conference was for the purpose of establishing trade relations between the colonies and Great Britain, and he added, that it was not a matter of sentiment but a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. In this connection he suggested that the Australians ought to be able to purchase Biddy's Canadian matches instead of depending upon Sweden for their supply. This was about the nearest approach to a discussion of details in the whole proceedings.

The banquet in the Russell House in the evening was given on a very elaborate scale. There were about 300 guests in all. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell presided. At the left of Mackenzie Bowell were the Earl of Jersey, Sir John Thompson, F. B. Suttor, Sir John Carling, Sir John E. de Villiers, A. Lee Smith, Vernon Fraser, W. Forrest, Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong, Sir Hector Langevin, Senator Pelletier, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Miller, Sir Alexander Lacoste, J. F. Wood, controller of inland revenue; Peter White, speaker of the house of commons, and Dr. Bourinot. At the right of the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir Adolphe Caron, Nicholas Fitzgerald, Sir Charles Mills, Thomas Playford, Sir Henry Wrayson, J. Thorne, Theodore Dost, representing the Hon. Council of Commerce, Senator R. W. Scott, David Mills, J. O. Aikins, Senator G. W. Allan, Mr. Taiton, Clarke Wallace, controller of customs.

The nine vice-presidents were Hon. W. B. Ives, president of the privy council; T. M. Daly, minister of the interior; J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries; John Costigan, secretary of state; Sir Frank Smith, John Haggart, J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, and A. R. Angers, minister of agriculture.

This will give a fair idea as to the character of the gathering. It may be said that your own old only Lieut.-Col. Prior was present and sang "The Englishman."

Two practical references were made during the evening to the business of the conference. The first was Hon. A. J. Thorne, of Queensland, who said that the delegates did not merely come to make the acquaintance of the Canadian people, but to bring back with them some good results from the conference. He spoke of the progress Queensland had made, but in doing so he pointed to the fact that they had in Queensland today thousands of cattle which were not saleable. They could give to Canada cattle for less than two pounds sterling, which could bring in the Dominion from ten to twelve pounds sterling. There were other products which Queensland could give to Canada in exchange for produce of the Dominion.

This had a damper on the proceedings although nobody said anything. "Slabtown" was sitting near to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and opposite was Dr. Landarkin. The latter whispered to the minister of marine: "What would the Patrons think of that? Canada does not need Queensland cattle."

There was an official reporter taking the speeches up to this point, but he got instructions to cease, and the consequence is that although reports of the speeches which followed have been anxiously sought for, more particularly Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's and Sir Harry Wrixon's, there is no note of them. The members of the government also wanted Sir John Thompson's, but there was no note of it either. It was between one and two o'clock in the morning when Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier spoke. Mr. Laurier gave the last speech. No one but he could have held the audience at that time in the morning, but he got the best hearing of all the speakers. Once at the outset, when the Liberal leader referred to the trade policy of the mother land, the Tories made an attempt at dissent, just sufficiently enough to make Mr. Laurier warm up to his subject, but from that moment he held them spellbound by the originality of thought, the wealth of illustration, and the appropriateness of the language he selected for the occasion. As to the success of confederation and the loyalty of the French Canadians he pointed to the position he occupied as leader of one of the great parties of the country for proof of that.

He touched upon the struggles of Baldwin and Lafontaine for self-government and pointed to the fact that although the battle of the Plains of Abraham had

decided the future of Canada there were afterwards erected monuments to the city of Quebec on both sides. He spoke of the case of the Australian colonies, some of whom were only known to him as "the men who were places of awe and terror, but to powers. It may be, he said, that this the Anglo-Saxon race which was divided what was to be written on this was ed today. He did not know how it could be accomplished, but he trusted in the genius of the people to accomplish it (Applause). He referred to Macaulay's celebrated passage about the traveler from New Zealand viewing the ruins of London bridge, and said, amid great applause, that the day may come when travellers not only from New Zealand, but from all the other British colonies, would meet beneath the dome of St. Paul's in a parliament of the empire. His closing remarks gave more hope to the Imperial Federationists than anything they heard during the whole proceedings. Sir Mr. Laurier is not a thing to talk about but it is not a practical question.

The question of work is now before the conference, and the amount of severity which is to be shown around the things of the delegates does not give us much hope that great good will be accomplished at any rate time will tell and it would be unfair to prejudice the matter in advance. My own opinion is that there is no equipment in trade or geography.

SILABTOWN.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Discussing How to Extinguish Them Indefinitely.

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Wonderful tales are current of the richness of the Coolgardie gold fields in Western Australia, and particularly of one mine in the district discovered by two young adventurers named Bailey and Ford. The former while prospecting found a 45 ounce nugget sticking out from a reef in a big mountain of quartz. As quickly as possible a claim was staked out, but, in spite of all preparations, much valuable surface stone was stolen before a proper guard could be established.

The monthly output from the mine now amounts to 2000 ounces. From 190 tons of ore picked from a bank of 140 tons, 18,000 ounces of gold were obtained, and the remainder of the stone is expected to yield from five to six ounces to the ton. Out of 650 tons of stone raised from a depth of 15 feet, twelve tons were picked, giving 8500 ounces of smelted gold. From another part of the mine four tons selected out of 100 tons of ore yielded 1600 ounces of gold. Some of the other returns of picked stone were: Five tons from 250 tons for 2000 ounces; two tons from 70 tons for 2000 ounces; four tons for 1000 ounces and 35 hundredweight for 800 ounces. Some of the surface is so rich in gold that ounces sometimes can be picked out in a few minutes. Down to the 50-foot level only it is estimated that gold to be expected to yield from five to six ounces to the ton. It is as yet too soon to speak about the prospects of other claims which have been pegged out in and around Coolgardie.

Very few of them have got beyond the rudimentary stage of prospecting claims, although reports have been received of some valuable finds, among which may be cited a reef carrying ten ounces to the ton, and the discovery of nuggets of 35 ounce weight on a field 45 miles distant. A bullet struck the place amounting to about 1500 some weeks ago, but since then has diminished in consequence of the terrible hardships which must be encountered there owing to the climate and scarcity of water, and which in the dry season can only be procured at certain points, and then has to be paid for.

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She—I hope it isn't my hundred thousand that you're after, George? Mr. Grasper—Believe me, no, darling. I'd marry you if you only had ninety thousand.—Judge.

"What is the lesson taught us in the parable of the seven wise virgins?" asked a Harlem Sunday school teacher of his pupils.

"That we should always be on the lookout for a bridegroom," said the smallest girl in the class.—Texas Siftings.

STRIKE LEADERS.

President Debs a Tenant Communist Grand

Cleveland's

decided the future of Canada there were afterwards erected monuments in the city of Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm, the heroes on both sides. He spoke of the success of the Australian colonies, some of whom were only known to our forefathers as places of a remote and distant settlement in the possession of a few scattered pioneers. It may be said that this development may lead to a re-union of a century ago. It may be said that this was what was written on the page opened to-day. He did not know how it could be accomplished, but he tried it. He referred to Macaulay's celebrated passage about the traveler from New Zealand viewing the ruins of London Bridge, and said, amid great applause, that the day may come when travelers not only from New Zealand, but from all the other British colonies, would meet beneath the dome of St. Paul's in a parliament of some kind. His closing remarks gave more hope to the Imperial Federationists than anything he heard during the whole proceedings. Still, however, it is not an Imperial Federationist, it is not a thing to talk about but it is not a nice thing to question.

The question of work is now before the conference, and the amount of secrecy which is thrown around the doings of the delegates does not give one the hope that great good will be accomplished. At any rate time will tell and it would be unfair to prejudge the matter in advance. My own opinion is that there is no sentiment in trade or geography.

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STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED.

President Debs and His Lieutenants Committed by the Grand Jury.

Cleveland's Proclamation Quells the Mob—Good Effect Among Foreigners.

Chicago, July 9.—The tread of armed men is still heard in Chicago's streets, and the wheels of commerce stand still. The bidding of the war cloud looms over the city, and the traveler from New Zealand viewing the ruins of London Bridge, and said, amid great applause, that the day may come when travelers not only from New Zealand, but from all the other British colonies, would meet beneath the dome of St. Paul's in a parliament of some kind. His closing remarks gave more hope to the Imperial Federationists than anything he heard during the whole proceedings. Still, however, it is not an Imperial Federationist, it is not a thing to talk about but it is not a nice thing to question.

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ations, that their leaders are also subject to the same laws governing all other men, and that no organizations or leaders of such organizations could with impunity violate the laws enacted for the government of interstate commerce or the protection of the mails. It was a memorable scene when, looking straight ahead with fingers uplifted speaking in a clear tone, as though he would drive his words like a dagger of steel into the hearts of the jury men, Judge Grosscup said that the present emergency was not a short one, and that, and only, and if that law had been violated, there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment. When the jury turned towards its chamber, there was not a man with a hand on his forehead, and the verdict not already made up his mind that a return of the indictment against the leaders of the union would be as quick and as prompt as those responsible for the putting into operation of the machinery of the federal courts could possibly desire.

Organized labor was, however, prompt to strike back at the least manifestation of federal power and authority. When news of the indictment reached its labor headquarters, the committee appointed by the trades and labor associations of the city to urge upon the Pullman company the desirability of submitting the dispute with the employees to arbitration, immediately called on every union man in Chicago from midnight. Almost before the ink was dry upon this document, Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor placed the official seal of the order upon a manifesto addressed to the members of the organization throughout the country, declaring that a crisis had been reached in the affairs of the nation that endangered the peace of the republic, that the flames of discord were being purposely fanned by the railroad corporations at the risk of the life of the government, and appealing to the order and through it to the whole people to lay the implementation of the manifesto to rest under the banner of peace, with a patriotic impulse, to create through peaceful assemblages a healthy public sentiment in favor of the amicable settlement of the issues involved.

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Around town the news of the arrests, while it intensified the strained feeling, already referred to, failed to produce any pronounced manifestations either of approval or indignation. People who had been assuring one another that the arrest of Mr. Debs would be a signal for a movement by the masses upon the building in which he might be temporarily confined, proved themselves false prophets.

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Slow Progress of the Inhabitants of Mexico.

The inhabitants of Mexico do not make one year's progress in a hundred, said a gentleman who returned on Saturday from a visit into the interior of the country. They still retain primitive ways and cling to ancient customs which were old when Abraham was alive. A person has not to go out of this continent to see strange life or manners. Mexico furnishes a field for study of such things as will stand comparison with that of any other country. In travelling down the coast, one is reminded of the olden days of the objective point, as expressed in a placard called San Pedro, a beautiful stretch of country, where a Scotch syndicate had put \$1,000,000 acres purchasing several hundred thousand acres of land and developing it. Although the Scotchmen had one of their number as superintendent, Mr. Ross, they utilize the natives for laborers. In going around I noticed a large number of primitive wooden plows, single-handed affairs, having a beam fully ten or twelve feet long. Knowledge that European capital was backing the enterprise, expressed my surprise that the modern steel plow was not used instead of the clumsy awkward wooden ones I saw. Mr. Ross then told me that he was disgusted in his attempts to convert the Mexicans over to the civilized methods of plowing and that he had furnished them with steel plows, such as are used in other countries, but would invariably have them returned to him with one of the handles cut off. He told me it was impossible to get a Mexican to use a double-handed plow, and that his attempts had been so futile and unsatisfactory he had concluded to let them do the plowing in their own way. The single-handed plow is used almost everywhere in Mexico, and it is the only thing that the modern steel plow was not used instead of the clumsy awkward wooden ones I saw. Mr. Ross then told me that he was disgusted in his attempts to convert the Mexicans over to the civilized methods of plowing and that he had furnished them with steel plows, such as are used in other countries, but would invariably have them returned to him with one of the handles cut off. He told me it was impossible to get a Mexican to use a double-handed plow, and that his attempts had been so futile and unsatisfactory he had concluded to let them do the plowing in their own way. The single-handed plow is used almost everywhere in Mexico, and it is the only thing that the modern steel plow was not used instead of the clumsy awkward wooden ones I saw.

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The Conservative Election Funds Enriched—Tareotte is Whitewashed.

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CANADIAN NOTES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Mr. Connes may be declared elected in West Alton owing to illegal returns. J. W. Martin has been sworn in as sheriff of the county of Westworth. Bryman & Company's stove and hoop mill at Raleigh was destroyed by fire. A great portion of the stock was also destroyed. The loss is ten thousand, insurance unknown.

The Kingston Whig says J. M. Metcalfe, M. P., will shortly be appointed postoffice inspector at Kingston. Friends of Mr. Metcalfe say, however, that what he is really after is the position of warden of the penitentiary.

Thomas Crowley, a farmer of Oranabee township, reports a serious outbreak of anthrax among the cows of his dairy. Four have died and several others are fatally affected. The matter has been communicated to the Ontario department of agriculture.

The keystone of the arch of the new union station in Toronto was laid by E. W. Wrangell, local manager of the Grand Trunk railway. The arch is the largest in Canada and presents a very fine appearance. The building will be ready for the roof early in September.

The American railway strike is having a serious effect upon the Ontario fruit and vegetable markets. The receipts of American green stuffs are usually very large in Toronto at this season of the year, but within the last few days supplies have practically ceased, and prices have nearly doubled. Dealers have been notified that further shipments from the southwest cannot be guaranteed.

It is rumored that Peter Ryan is about to resign from his position as secretary of the Ontario Railway Employees' Association. Should the report be true his position will probably be filled by W. T. Preston, librarian of the house, while S. T. Bastedo, private secretary to Sir Oliver Mowat, will go into the library. D. E. Cameron, deputy provincial secretary, is also leaving the service and his resignation is practically in. W. W. Wood, son of S. C. Wood, will most likely succeed him.

Toronto's vital statistics for the half year ending June 30 show some peculiar features. For instance, the births were 2668 against 2657 for the same period in 1903, a difference of but one. Even in the matter of marriages the figures seem to have kept closely to the average. There were 630 marriages in the past half year against 626 in 1903. The returns show a decrease of more than 25 per cent. in the number of deaths. There were only 1447 this year against 1965 last, a reduction of 548.

A Halifax dispatch says: J. Blowers and Albert Atkins, both Nova Scotians, belonging to the schooner Amy Houston, of Boston, were stranded at the time and place of the wreck of the schooner Marie Howard. They were attending their duties on Saturday evening on La Have bay, when the schooner was wrecked. They lost their vessel. After rowing or her for some time, looking for her without avail, they decided to row for the land. They were pretty well exhausted and had no food. They had no food and but a quart of water in 48 hours.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKES.

Houses and Buildings Razed—A Number Killed.

Constantinople, July 11.—Four more earthquakes were experienced here today. The Grand Bazaar and several houses were razed. A hundred and fifty people were buried in the ruins. The number of killed and wounded has not been ascertained. In the morning at Dejvali, Prioz Island, Prinkip, Gataca, Stefano, where a number of houses were wrecked. Scores of people were killed. The village of Adabazar was obliterated. On the island of Halki all the houses were wrecked. A portion of the Ottoman naval college fell, killing six. A priest was killed at the monastery by a portion of the building falling on him.

BULL FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

The Brutal Pastime Declining much in Popularity.

There does not seem to be much solid foundation for the reported decline in the popularity of bullfighting in Spain, and in the South of France the passion for the brutal sport appears to be on the increase. A letter to a London newspaper says: There is not a town of any importance in the south of France which does not boast its arena, either permanent or temporary, and it is said to have existed during the holiday season. At Bayonne there has recently been constructed an arena which rivals the San Sebastian establishment at a cost of many thousands of pounds. At Mont-de-Marsan, at Bordeaux, and at many other towns in the south of France, bull-fighting is as common a sport in the summer months as it is in Spain in the winter. The sport, moreover, is extending rapidly into the provinces, and it is questioned whether Spanish bull-fighting with all its horrors of blood and cruelty. The skillful landais toreros, where no blood was shed, and where the danger was great for the spectators, are being supplanted by the present generation. They will tell you at the Nimes or Bayonne arenas that a genuine Spanish fight, with horses, picadors, and all the rest of it, will draw six times as much money as the best animal combat. But, however the nature consequence thereof needs no expounding.

THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

Its Capture Would be a Work of No Small Magnitude.

There can be no question that it would be perfectly in accordance with a usage of civilized nations for Russia to commence war against Turkey with an attempt to seize on Constantinople by a sudden and unlooked for attack; though it may be very well questioned whether Constantinople would necessarily fall in consequence of the appearance of a hostile fleet before it. Twelve years ago the British fleet could silence the batteries of Alexandria, but could not take possession of the town.

THE UNFORTUNATE U. S.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin Doing Immense Damage.

West Superior, Wis., July 11.—Forest fires are doing great damage on the Great Northern and St. Paul and Duluth roads near here. A number of bridges have been burned on the St. Paul and Duluth road.

Cruiser Chicago Injured.

Antwerp, July 11.—A tank steamer collided with the cruiser Chicago. The Chicago was slightly injured.

Utah Admitted.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—In the house a message announcing the passage of a bill by the senate admitting Utah was received with applause.

Survivors of the Allan.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—Captain Healey, of the cutter Bear, in his report of the rescue of the crew of the wrecked schooner James Allan, from Ceruak Island, Alaska, on June 14th, says that when the Bear arrived the survivors were starving and had devoured the body of one of their mates, who had died several days before the rescue.

Prepare for Summer Diseases.

If you have cramps, if you have colic, if you have diarr







THE CHILD OF MURDERERS

Scientists Interested in the Case of Little Arthur Meyer.

A little two-year-old lad who is now residing in this city is causing no end of speculation, controversy and discussion among our wisest and most erudite thinkers and scientists, says the New York Recorder. The little fellow, an ignorant of the interest his existence has aroused among the wisest men of the greatest city of the western world, pursues the even tenor of his ways, lisping out the words he is now learning first how to use, building houses with his blocks and then knocking them down again, and playing hide and seek and other children's games with those who are set to watch over him.

He is a light-hearted little fellow, with some very intelligent and impressive blue eyes, a head so well shaped and features so clearly chiseled that he is him one would perform exclaim: "What a pretty child!" His mind seems to run to music and languages. Despite his tender years he has already translated several words of English, French and German, which he has heard used, and invariably remembers the words he has heard used, and repeats them, using them with rare intelligence. He is playing with his toys and a hand-organ stopping in front of the window begins to grind out its discordant attempts at music, the little chap drops his playthings and enjoins silence upon any and every one who may be in the room where he is, and hastening to the window listens in an ecstasy of delight. Then he clasps his hands, as if in applause over the treat to his senses.

A bright promising child, one would say. What a treat to this boy to cause speculation and discussion and controversy among the gray-haired and spectacled men of science? Why should they be more interested in watching the future of this child than of any other child, bright, precocious and interesting boy? That which causes their special interest in the lad and which has aroused among them the discussion over him is the fact that some of the most celebrated thinkers of the period have declared that it is more than probable that there is born in this happy, bright-faced, intelligent little member of the human race a tendency to commit murder, and that unless by the greatest of chances that tendency is eradicated and overcome, the probabilities are that before the lad has long passed the period of maturity he will be arraigned at the bar of justice, charged with the commission of some terrible crime.

The name this boy bears is Arthur Meyer. Recently his father was sent to Sing Sing prison for life, after his conviction not long ago of the murder of Louis Brandt, who by his will had declared he poisoned for the purpose of swindling the life insurance companies in which he had persuaded Brandt to take out policies of insurance.

The mother of the child, who figured so frequently in the episodes which were connected with the memorable trial and conviction of Dr. Meyer, is now a prisoner in the Tombs, awaiting her trial on an indictment charging her with active participation in the crime of which her husband has been convicted. Her trial, the district attorney declares, will take place during the current month, and exactly the same evidence was adduced in convicting Dr. Meyer which was adduced in the woman. The peculiar feature that interests the scientists is the fact that this child came into being in an atmosphere of conspiracy against human life. His birth occurred five weeks subsequent to the consummation of the spritry to kill the unfortunate Brandt, and during the whole year before his birth there was being carried out the plot to poison the victim whom Dr. Meyer had selected.

There is no subject to which scientists are to-day devoting more thought and research than to that of the laws of heredity and prenatal influence. Concerning these subjects interesting articles, in which the thought of the world was concentrated, have lately appeared in the press.

SOLDIERS SHOOT TO KILL

Fatal Encounter Between Troops and Rioters at Hammond, Illinois.

Washington, July 9.—The president's evening followed by his late proclamation by another of the same tenor but more general in its application. The proclamation is as follows: "By the President of the United States of America.—Proclamation: Whereas by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become imperative in the judgment of the president to enforce the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico, especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said states and territories as are military roads and post routes and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying the mail of the United States; and for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting the property belonging to the United States or any officer or agent thereof, and preventing the obstruction of the mail of the United States, and securing to the states the rights guaranteed by law for the use of arms for the militia, and other such purposes, the president has caused a part of the military force of the United States to be sent to Hammond, Illinois, to suppress a riot and to enforce the laws of the United States."

"By the president. "W. C. GRESHAM, Secretary of State."

The decision to issue such a proclamation was given up to arranging terms. To-night Secretary Lamont, Attorney-General Olney, Postmaster General Russell and Major-General Schofield met at the White House and discussed the situation with the president. The president expressed his satisfaction with the scope of the manifesto, which they had a share in preparing.

The conference to-night was devoted largely to a discussion of the new phase of the arbitration negotiations and the decision of the trade unions to join the A. R. U. in the strike. The president to-day received another dispatch from the governor of Idaho respecting the need for federal troops to maintain order in the state. This was supplemented by semi-official dispatches to the Idaho senators from U. S. Judge and Attorney General Olney.

Chicago, July 8.—Comparative quiet prevailed in the city to-day, though there was, as might be expected, some sporadic instances where the knots of malcontents gathered, became boisterous, and were finally dispersed by a charge from the police. A number of small mobs formed and another, firing with shotguns, some being fired, and small-fry brawls the result of too much whiskey, were frequently reported by the police. There was, however, no concerted effort at incendiarism or violence, although at several places individual cars were fired, several of which were destroyed. A train on the Eastern Illinois was derailed at Roby, Ind., by a switch being misplaced after the engine and four cars had passed.

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men, who are gathering at the armory. Five hundred anarchists gathered at a picnic at a grove near Western avenue and Fifty-ninth street this afternoon and discussed the strike situation in true anarchist style. The speakers were unanimous in a demand for violence and bloodshed, which they repeatedly named as the solution of the trouble. The speakers declared that the strike could only be won by the use of the torch and called upon all workmen to aid in the battle against capital.

The Pennsylvania succeeded to-day in sending out an early accommodation and the Columbia special for the east. Neither train met with serious interference and left the city limits about on time. Some idea of what the strike has meant to Chicago railroads can be obtained when the organization of the Pennsylvania line is noted. The company, after the declaration of the Pullman boycott, established headquarters in the city under the superintendence of a strike manager, and proceeded with an organization of workmen and complete. A commission for a week this department has been feeding and lodging 1500 people.

A force of 150 deputy marshals was organized, with officers, patrol wagons and a corps of engineers were put to work upon the details of the damage done by the strikers. But despite this force of men, backed up by the city and county, and by state and federal troops, the company has suffered fearful loss of property. Up to Saturday night 667 of its freight cars had been burned, besides many signal towers, tool houses and other property. The assessed making loss more than 100 were loaded, about 50 with coal and the remainder with merchandise. No attempt at an accurate estimate of the damage has yet been made by them, but it will reach an enormous figure.

"I believe the crisis has been passed and that there will be no more serious trouble," said Mayor Hopkins to-night. "The shooting into the mob by state troops on Saturday afternoon has shown the lawless element what it may expect if it persists in an outbreak against law and order. The thugs and criminals who have been masquerading in the strike as workmen evidently believed the soldiers would not fire into them, but they know better now, and will, if I am not greatly mistaken, behave."

To-night Governor Altgeld gave permission to Indiana troops to come into Illinois, and ordered the state troops to cooperate with the Indiana soldiers to suppress disorder. The rioting at Hammond, Ind., culminated this afternoon in a conflict between the mob and Company B, 1st-teenth United States Infantry, in which Charles Fleischman was killed, Victor Vester fatally wounded and William Campbell shot through both legs; Mrs. Fleming, shot in the knee; Victor Bitot, shot in the leg; an unknown man shot through the wrist. A number of other persons were slightly injured, but were carried away by their friends and secreted, and it will be impossible to learn the exact number of wounded. The rioters kept their work up all night, burning cars and dismantling engines. This morning they burned a Pullman car. Most of this work was done inside the Illinois state line, and as soon as the Illinois militia arrived the mob jeered at the troops. About 9 o'clock this morning a great crowd gathered at the Union station. Several freight cars were overturned and the Michigan Central track blocked. The strikers and deputies were powerless to restrain the mob, and, as there was no hope of the Indiana militia arriving before this evening, an appeal was made to the federal authorities. Company B, of the 15th infantry, was sent out at once. Their presence quieted them. The blockade was finally raised at 1 o'clock, and the tracks were pulled through. This seemed to anger the mob.

The regulars were greeted with oaths and shouts of derision, and volleys of sticks and stones were showered upon them. The men stood their ground, however, and kept the mob for several hours from approaching the buildings. By 3 o'clock fully 5,000 rioters were assembled. They had been aroused by their leaders to a frenzy that made an encounter with the soldiers certain. The strikers were met by a fixed bayonet and driven back.

At last, however, the entire body of strikers made a determined rush toward the depot. "Make ready; fire!" was the command, and thirty-five Springfield rifles rang out in response. A second volley quickly followed into the surging crowd. The first volley staggered them, and the second stopped them as effectively as if they had run against a stone wall. Several men were seen to fall, but they were taken away by their comrades, and the extent of the injuries could not be learned. The men ran from house to house borrowing shotguns, rifles and other arms. "To arms!" was the cry heard on every side, and fully 3,000 people responded. Matters looked so threatening that a call was sent to Chicago for reinforcements, and two more companies were sent out on a special train. The additional troops were stationed at the depot, and effectively cowed the rioters for the time being. Major Hartz arrested four of the leaders of the mob and took them to Chicago with a detail of troops.

Early this morning a Michigan Central in-bound train was attacked by rioters at West Hammond, just within the Illinois state line. Obstructions placed on the track brought the train to a standstill, and the mob assaulted the engineer. The fireman escaped by hiding in the bushes at the side of the track while the mob proceeded to overturn the cars, blocking the tracks. An east-bound freight train arrived about this time and was also blocked and the crews driven from the train. Companies D and M, of the 15th Illinois militia, were dispatched to the scene, and the rioters fled across the Indiana state line.

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trains thus protected. Very little freight is offered. A few freight trains have been moved with troops as guards. In the southern district there is less destruction of cars and railroad property, and the mobs are more cautious about attacking the trains. As the fight stands the prospect for doing better than defending the workers is better than at any other time since serious trouble began. The northwestern roads are working without trouble and moving freight freely. The Chicago and Northwestern road has run freight trains since Saturday afternoon. The St. Paul is in better shape, and the Alton men have gone back to work. A few of the roads opened their freight house this morning, but others are waiting to see how the leaders get along before starting.

The general superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad company posted a notice yesterday announcing that all the freight handlers who did not return to work by ten o'clock this morning would be discharged. Enough returned to enable the road to resume its freight business and five freight trains had been sent out up to noon to-day. About one-third of the freight cars, however, have returned to work, and the passenger service of the road has been resumed in full.

Washington, July 9.—Senator Sherman (Rep.) Ohio, to-day presented in the senate the petition of J. B. Corey, of Farmers, Pa., and other citizens, for an act of law to punish the leaders of labor organizations for obstructing the civil processes of the state and the national authority, and also unlawful combinations of capitalists. The bill provided for the punishment of any officer of labor unions by a member thereof, such as murder, arson, obstructing the civil processes of state and civil services, the president or officers of the labor organization who had been deemed guilty of conspiring to incite treason, and upon conviction shall be disfranchised from citizenship in the United States and from owning property. These penalties are to equally apply against all unlawful combinations of state troops who cooperate with the Indiana soldiers to suppress disorder.

New York, July 9.—This was a busy and exciting day at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Telegrams were flying backward and forward all day between the president and other members of the executive council. Mr. Gompers refused to say anything about the nature of this correspondence until 3:30 in the afternoon, when he issued the following statement: "I have consulted with the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in reference to the extraordinary industrial situation prevailing in our country, and I have come to the conclusion that it becomes our duty to make an effort to bring order out of what threatens to become chaos and confusion. For that reason I have called a meeting of the executive council to be held in Chicago on July 12 and have also requested the members of the executive council of the national and international trades councils to meet the council there. I hope by their presence, advice and action to help in bringing this industrial crisis to a peaceful termination."

Toleno, July 9.—The employees of the Ohio Central lines went out at several points to-day. The officials requested them not to go out without meeting with them and discussing the situation. The men on Thursday, replying to this request, said they had no objection to the company, but that the strike was for the betterment of the condition of labor and they must give their support to the cause. They thanked the officials for their advice, and assured their company that they would protect its property. Superintendent J. M. Morris met the men on his division of the Pennsylvania road to-day and asked them what they were going to do about the strike. They replied that they would not be protected fully, at the point of the bayonet if necessary, and that the road would do everything in its power for them. The men promised to take action only if their grievances were not taken into account, and that if anything came up they would come to him first and consult before taking any action.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 9.—Judge Ryner, of the United States court, has been asked to reinstate employees who joined the strikers, but who wish to return to work. The judge could give no assurance that the men would be taken back, as they had violated the order of the court. The Union and Southern Pacific systems will, the judge intimated, be every side, and fully 3,000 people responded. Matters looked so threatening that a call was sent to Chicago for reinforcements, and two more companies were sent out on a special train. The additional troops were stationed at the depot, and effectively cowed the rioters for the time being. Major Hartz arrested four of the leaders of the mob and took them to Chicago with a detail of troops.

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BULL FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Its Revival Makes a Bloody Sunday Afternoon—10,000 Witnesses.

Human Blood Shed as Well as the Gore of Beasts—Game Fighting.

City of Mexico, May 26.—In the trams, on the streets in the cafes, in short wherever people gather, one hears the word "toros," for once again, after about two years' prohibition of "la diversion entremetente nacional," we have again the splendid, if barbaric, sport of bull fighting.

With permission of the governor of the federal district a big ring has been built in the pretty suburban town of Mixcoac, some six miles from the capital. Ten thousand people may sit comfortably in the huge amphitheatre situated that there is no real distinction between "sol," or sun, and "sombra," or shade. That was a great piece of neglect, and demonstrates that in constructing the arena an astronomer should be consulted.

The first performance took place last Sunday afternoon, when an immense throng of people came to Mixcoac in the tram cars in the little narrow-gauge railway, and on foot, on horseback, a typical Mexican crowd, full of fun and good humor, although in the cars the people were packed like the traditional sardines. It was a tremendous afternoon, but the enthusiasm was hotter for after two years' fasting from delightful sport, all the world was wild for the glimpse of the gayly dressed toreros and the keen thrusting cat-like bulls of Mexico, animals one might be pardoning for not desiring to encounter running wild through the streets.

There was a great crowd in the ring, and conspicuous in the throng, the governor of the federal district, General Alvarado, a cultivated cosmopolitan; representatives of the aristocratic families of this city, and high personages of the government.

If you have never attended a bull fight, then you know not that thrilling, butted, practical moment just before the torilior bull pen, is opened and the first bull enters. The toreros have made their formal entrance in bright and splendid array, have made their bows to the president of the occasion, and he has designed to permit them to torrear. All is a hush of expectancy. It is like the quiet of an August afternoon before the dingy clouds begin to bellow with loud thunder and pour for their loads of black water. There is something that gives at this moment a certain dignity to the spectacle; one feels revived within him the old barbarian awe felt by our prehistoric ancestors when they lay in wait for some fierce monster of those times, as perhaps when a mammoth was to be slain. The warm blood stirs in the veins, the warm flesh feels a chilly creepiness pervading it and all is eagerness and avidity for the spectacle.

The chief toreros of last Sunday's fight were Jose Centeno, Juan Mariano, nicknamed "El Americano," and Leopoldo Camaleno, well built, supple, valiant and bold. On the morning of the fight three signals were given for the entrance of the first bull. It came through the door, held cautiously open for his advance, his taurine majesty No. 1, a fierce looking Atenco bull, of immense movement and wild, reckless looks in his eyes. He regarded disdainfully the vast audience, raised his eyes to the blue sky, and then gave his head to the combatants. A tremendous, ugly customer was this bull, but he was not a charge upon El Americano that the latter was tossed and gored in the twinkling of an eye, and was removed, apparently in a dying condition, but although by popular report he was dead three days later in Toronto, with his wounds, however, the street car company claims to have nothing to do. It is believed that the citizens' committee contracted the horse cars, which were run by contract to whose names were taken down by the police.

Elezear Rousseau, notary, Montreal, has sued the authorities in charge of the Longue Pointe asylum for \$50,000 damages, alleging that he was confined for years in the asylum without cause or reason. In his declaration he makes very serious charges against the authorities of the institution.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SWELLING OF THE JOINTS OF HORSES AND CATTLE. Dr. B. J. Kendall, Co., 209-1/2 Broadway, N. Y. City.

and he had to display horsemanship in getting out of the way of the infuriated and maddened bull, which, full of darts, was savage and resentful. Again the bull charged the picador, goring the horse to death in a second. Camaleno tried his hand with the banderillas, but he was caught and tossed him, the torero losing one leg of his trousers and having the other badly torn. There was a red scratch on the torero's forehead, but he was gamely, and setled forth more to the encounter. This time worse luck, for the bull dashed on him, and gored him in the thigh. Centeno had to end the bull.

It was, all in all, a tremendously bloody Sunday afternoon, and those who witnessed this modern revival of the old Roman gladiatorial show had their fill of horrors. I have not recapitulated all the gruesome happenings of the occasion, and have not chronicled the disabled horses as a matter of course, but I am sure my readers will thank me for not having indicated on them a new account of the "practice" of the bull ring, which has been written to death.

In the ring, during the exciting fight, one forgets humanity, pity for the animals, and all the finer emotions in the excitement of the contest. Primitive man, the fierce virility of the middle ages, the sternness of the times of torture, revive in one day as by way of psychological evanescence, and one sees simply the combat and regards only its thrilling vicissitudes. Once out of the ring and apart from the contagious enthusiasm of one's fellows, the speed thinker, the philosopher, the philosopher, and the modern humanist, who has been evolved out of the early savage has his say, which is not complimentary to bull-fighting. Still it becomes the modern world to condemn the sport when the great nations are agreed to the teeth for a struggle in comparison to which a bull fight is an exhibition of infantile innocence and grace.

It is related of the wife of Al Americano, who has so grievously wounded, that on Sunday morning she lighted a lamp placed before the image of Our Lady of Carmen, to whom she prayed that her husband might come out safely from the combat to take place in the afternoon. "And why you light the lamp, ma'am?" asked a curious one of El Americano's little children.

"So that the Virgin," replied the mother, "may keep your father from the peril which he has to undergo to get us bread." "And, either besting the words of the child, or doing so without thinking, the mother put out the light, leaving the Virgin of Carmen without this manifestation of faith.

In the afternoon her husband, El Americano, did not appear. With one more story of a taurine miracle I will wind up this matter. Two hundred and more years ago in Chill bull fighting was the popular diversion, but there were no properly enclosed rings, and the spectators, separating the performers from the spectators. Often the bulls would leap the barrier, and get away into the streets of the towns, running amuck with the people. One afternoon, in Santiago, a bull, coming up the streets and rushing down a street, encountered a holy and venerable man, Fray Pedro Berdesi, a Carmelite, much beloved by all the people.

But the good man hastily tore out one tusk of his habit, and with the tusk he struck the bull on the nose, and up to him the monk skillfully placed it on the muzzle, and then, as the story goes, "the bull got down on his knees to venerate and kiss the sleeve of the holy man, and the people of the ring coming up found the bull as gentle as a lamb and led him away."

Which goes to show that Fray Pedro Berdesi had all the dexterity of a first-class matador and all the presence of mind of a banderillero!

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Gladstone carriage, a double seat, covered pleasure cart, also one of two seat dog cart, all well made, and in good order. Wm. Foran, Ontario Carriage Shop, 1710-1714 1/2

