

THE LYONS MURDER. Referring to the estate of the late Michael J. Lyons, who was murdered at Ridgerville, Kitsap county, Wash., last Friday night, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Mrs. Nellie M. Howard, the eldest child of the late Michael J. Lyons, yesterday filed in the probate department of the superior court an application for letters of administration upon her father's estate. The petition recites that there are ten children and heirs to the estate, Nellie M. Howard, Michael Francis Lyons, Mary Lyons, Annie Lyons, Maud Lyons, Justine Lyons, Pauline Lyons, Addie, Kathie and Daniel. Of these all but three reside in Seattle. Mary is in St. Anne's convent, Juneau, Alaska, while Josephine and Pauline are in St. Anne's convent, Victoria, B. C. All are of age except Addie, Kathie and Daniel. No statement is made as to the value of the estate. The hearing of the application was set for July 9. The preliminary examination of John H. Moss and Swan Berg, charged with the murder of Lyons, will be held at Port Blakely next Monday. The prisoners have secured the services of attorneys and the indications are that the case will be fought as hard as the celebrated Wilcox case. Swan Berg is an unknown quantity in the eyes of the police. It is said that Detective Jones has been unable to find out if he has a record. This matter is known: Berg was born in Norway, and he has lived in the United States seventeen years. He came here from Minneapolis five years ago. Prior to that he worked on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railroads.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, constipation, guaranteed to give relief. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One dose. Small price. Little dose. Small pills.

HOTEL BILLS UNPAID.

Although the steamer Rosalie waited several hours last night for the "Carnival of Madrid" people, their scenery and baggage, only two members of the company got away on her. At the close of last evening's performance, Mr. S. Jones, of the Dominion Hotel, put in an appearance and forbade the removal of any of the company's goods from the California grounds until a hotel bill amounting to \$250, was paid. He already held trunks belonging to the members of the company, but they hardly covered the amount of the account. Mr. Voss, of the Queens, also had a bill of \$250.75, for which he also holds a number of trunks. It appears that a large amount was advanced to the company by Mr. Spencer, of Portland, who held an assignment for the receipts. Mr. Jamieson, who held the money, paid Mr. Spencer's claim and all other bills, with the exception of the hotel bills. None of the performers have been paid, they agreeing to come over in their board bills were paid, they to get wages if there was anything over. The company have an engagement for nine performances in Seattle, commencing next week, and it is expected that sufficient money will be advanced to satisfy the claims of Messrs. Jones and Voss. In the meantime the company have agreed to allow those gentlemen to hold the goods.

TO CONVERT THE CANNIBALS.

The Morning Star, with its captain and crew of Christians, is ready to start from San Francisco on another tour among the cannibal islands in the South Seas. The vessel will be manned by the crew of the present voyage, to the natives. Two young ladies will also go out as missionaries. They will make their future residence on some of the little islands, where they will continue their work for life. The Morning Star is a barkentine rigged vessel with auxiliary steam engine, and is owned and manned by the board of missions. The ladies in the party are Miss A. Olin, Miss C. Hupp, who will start a sewing school on Kosu, of the Caroline group, and Miss Beulah Logan, who has been attending school in Buffalo. Miss Logan will be in charge of the Caroline group and take up kindergarten work among the natives.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 IN Bicycles AND Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers. 1 Stearns Bicycle each month. 1 Gold Watch each month. A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during the month of July, 1897. HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and conditions of the contest see Saturday edition of this paper, or apply by post card to C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE NORTH & SOUTH SAANICH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

SAANICH PARK, ON 1st JULY. Refreshments on the grounds. Admission free. B. W. HARRISON, Sec., Burgess P.O. B.C. AGENTS—New Edition of "Queen Victoria" full page plates added. Best history of the Queen and the Victorian Era published. The only Canadian book accepted by Her Majesty. Sales enormous. Canvasers knocking the bottom out of canvases. Buy now until Diamond Jubilee. Particulars free. The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address New Ideas Co., Brantford, Ont.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the most perfect results in all breads, cakes, and pastries. Brought to you by the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AT A GARDEN PARTY

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier Again the Guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Fetes and Functions to Which the Canadian Visitors Have Been Invited.

London, June 28.—This afternoon Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier attended the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Buckingham palace. All the royal personages in London for the celebration were present.

Among the many fetes and functions to which the Canadian visitors have been invited are the following: June 30.—Dinner party to the colonial premiers, given by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the evening party in honor of the visiting ladies by Mrs. Chamberlain. July 1.—Smoking concert, given by the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and Lord George's reception at the Imperial Institute. July 2.—Banquet at the Colonial Institute, at which H. R. H. Duke of Connaught will preside. July 3.—Afternoon party at the new gallery, and Lady Jersey's garden party at Osterley Park. July 4.—Luncheon at the residence of the Right Hon. Master of the Rolls at the Record Office, and a banquet in the evening at the hall of the Middle Temple. July 7.—The colonial premiers will visit the telegraph construction works at East Greenwich. July 8.—The ancient and wealthy guild, known as the Cordwainer's Company, will banquet the visitors. July 9.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts gives a garden party, and in the evening the British Empire League a brilliant ball at the Hotel Cecil.

OUTRAGED BY MOHAMMEDANS.

An Assault Upon the Jewish Residents of Teheran, Persia.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—According to advices received at the state department from the United States minister to Persia, the Mohammedans in Teheran recently invaded the Jewish quarters of that city and inflicted the most shocking maltreatment upon the persecuted, appeared in the name of humanity to the chief of the shah's ministers to interfere and stop the outrages. That official promised to do so, but according to the report the persecutions continued until after the officers sent to protect the helpless victims had extorted all their money.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

San of a London Physician Killed in Monterey, Mex., June 28.—A sensation has been caused here by the mysterious assassination of R. L. Ellingworth, the son of a prominent London physician, who was murdered in Monterey, Mexico, yesterday morning lying near the track on the outskirts of the city with a stab through the heart. The killing was not for the purpose of robbery, for a gold watch, valued at \$100, and a considerable sum of money was found on the body.

TO ESTABLISH TEA BUREAUS.

A Party of Japanese Arrive in San Francisco on a Business Mission.

San Francisco, June 28.—Among the passengers on the steamer Gaelic were a party of Japanese who come to this country in the interests of the Japanese government and the Central Tea Association. Japan is to establish bureaus for the regulation of the tea trade in Canada and the United States. There is now a bureau in existence in New York, and other bureaus will be established in Chicago, Toronto and Montreal.

Always Gets Tired.

"I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I resorted to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking one bottle my headache disappeared. I continued taking it until now I am never troubled with headache and my appetite is good." Luiza Garland, 247 Claremont street, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly upon the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES

News From the Island Brought to San Francisco by the Steamer Gaelic.

Exciting Rumors in Honolulu Regarding What the Japanese Expect To Do.

San Francisco, June 28.—The steamer Gaelic brought the following advices from Honolulu, dated June 20th:

Since the Philadelphia has been in port weekly lation drills have been held. On June 14 the men from both the Marion and the flagship were landed. While on march on the drill grounds an orderly brought an order, and the battalion returned on board. This action was taken it is understood, on account of a rumor to the effect that the Naniwa would land a company of men to take charge of the Hawaiian custom houses. The Japanese failed to act, and it is believed that Admiral Beardslee's prompt action caused the captain of the Naniwa to change his mind.

The English speaking people here believe that there was good foundation for the rumor in spite of the denial made by the Japanese legation. "There are all kinds of rumors floating round," said Counselor Akiyama. "One ridiculous one was that the Japanese sailors were to land and take charge of the custom house. Another is to the effect that the Naniwa is to leave on Wednesday. That rumor is also without foundation. About two months hence another man-of-war will be here, and the Naniwa is not likely to leave before then."

Japanese Minister Shimamura denies a story to the effect that Japan has withdrawn its request to the Hawaiian government for an explanation for ejecting Japanese immigrants.

"There has been no correspondence between the legation and the minister of foreign affairs since June 4," said Minister Shimamura. "At that time I addressed a letter to the minister of foreign affairs, but as yet, though it seems a very long time, I have received no reply."

"The position is this," continued Mr. Shimamura. "Before the steamer having the immigrants on board left Honolulu I made a formal protest to the minister of foreign affairs. His answer was incomplete and unsatisfactory. In due time I received instructions from my government and sent a second protest to the minister of foreign affairs. The Japanese government sent me an answer that I considered vague and indefinite. On June 4 I wrote again, and for two weeks my letter has remained unanswered. I am daily expecting a communication to arrive."

Y. Ishikawa, editor of the Tokyo Chuo Chimbun, who came here on the Japanese cruiser Naniwa to investigate the trouble arising from Japanese immigration, started for home on June 15. He carries a proposition from Col. Spalding for a trans-Pacific cable, which he believes the capitalists of his own country will not be slow to take hold of, and that at no very distant date.

"But how about the report of your investigation in the immigration tangle?" was asked.

"To speak frankly," replied Mr. Ishikawa, "I have found that the matter was not so simple as you might think. I am convinced that the difference between Hawaii and Japan will be settled in a most amicable manner. The whole affair has been very much exaggerated. Instead of starting up more strife, I think my time can be spent to better advantage in working out this cable scheme and bringing the two countries into closer trade relations."

Hon. Harold M. Sewall made a formal call on President Dole at the executive building on June 7 and presented his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States. He was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills.

Admiral Beardslee said to-day he had received instructions from the secretary of the navy concerning the repairs to be made on the Marion. She will have another survey made and will be repaired to a certain extent in Honolulu. After this has been done the vessel will be sent to Mare Island for general overhaul.

Everything is in statu quo as regards the change of United States cruisers in the Honolulu port. The Baltimore will relieve the Philadelphia as soon as she has her repairs completed at Mare Island.

United States Consul General Mills will leave for Washington as soon as his successor, William Hayward, arrives, which will probably be within the next fortnight. Mr. Mills is not fully determined upon his future plans. He may return to Honolulu and engage in law practice.

Minister Cooper has not appointed a successor to the late Frank Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian legation at Washington. W. N. Armstrong, now at the capital, it is said, will probably be selected.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

O. position to Annexation Based on 1st Treaty of 1886.

Washington, June 28.—The Japanese position on the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has been learned from a very high source. The Japanese have their opposition to annexation almost entirely upon the ground that it is an interference with the treaty rights of Japan, and complain especially that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the most friendly protestations from Japan, and at a time when the Japanese an-

thorities had been led to believe that no such treaty would be undertaken. The following may be accepted as an absolute accurate outline of the position of the Japanese legation in Washington. "The Japanese insist, as on all former occasions, that the Japanese government has not now and has never had any designs against Hawaii. This, they consider, a most important point, because of the talk about colonization, which they say has apparently had so much weight in the discussion of the question. "I may mention that the Japanese first went to Hawaii in response to the demand for labor on the island, under provisions of a treaty concluded in 1886 at the solicitation of the Hawaiian government. They call attention to the fact that the Japanese government has always been averse to having their people go abroad as coolies, as the Chinese and other nations have done. They have striven to prevent such emigration. As a consequence the Hawaiian treaty was so worded as to prevent even the suspicion of forcing like coolie labor. The interest of all parties were, they say, protected, and as a consequence the Hawaiian planters secured a high class of agricultural labor upon fair terms and under circumstances that did not give the least occasion for dislike or animosity, which generally attach to contract labor. This treaty, they say, worked admirably for years, and until the planters, seconded under the conditions imposed by the treaty, thinking the Japanese hold, that they could secure labor more cheaply with the restrictions removed.

"The development of this situation led to the framing by the Japanese government of its emigration law. This law is very strict in prohibiting the exportation of Japanese labor, except where employment is assured, and it is claimed that under its provisions it would be impossible to flood the Hawaiian islands, as has been asserted to be the Japanese purpose, with the consent of the Japanese authorities. This, they hold, could not be secured, in view of the policy of Japan against the exportation of coolie labor and in view of the respectability of Japan of any designs upon Hawaii.

"They assert that Hawaii took no steps to restrict emigration from Japan until last February, when a sudden and surprising change was made upon this point. This, they claim, is evidence sufficient that there was no flooding of the islands. They regarded this from the point of view of the Japanese, and concluded that it was made for the purpose of increasing the agitation in the interest of annexation and to furnish a pretext for speedy action in that direction.

"To the Japanese, however, the cry of danger to Hawaii on account of Japanese aggression to have been raised. They hold the idea that fear had no foundation in fact, and say that in accordance with the wishes of the zealous advocates of annexation. They assert that Japan has freely explained every step taken in this controversy with regard to the United States, and they hold that the fact that such explanation has been made should be accepted as proof positive that Japan has no ulterior designs upon the islands.

"In view of the fact that the Japanese part to the United States, they complain of the suddenness of the announcement of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, and say that the treaty was consummated when they had received official assurances for believing that no hasty action in that direction was contemplated. They consider that many subjects of Japan are entitled to damages on account of Hawaii's sudden refusal to permit them to land, and that they are deprived of their remedy by the consummation of this treaty. On this account they are inclined to declare the action to be unjust and arbitrary. They also hold that Japan has rights under treaties with Hawaii other than those detailed, including reciprocal immunities, which have been granted to the United States. The present purpose, they hold, appears to be to terminate these rights without privilege of appeal, and against this proceeding they have protested. They hold that while Japan has no purpose of setting any authority in Hawaii, the Japanese government has the right to remonstrate in the interests of her citizens and to demand that their legitimate rights are respected."

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Weyler Will Make the Effort of His Life to Quell the Rebellion.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 28.—General Weyler, while at Cienfuegos, made a request for 20,000 colonial volunteers, with the intention of starting an active campaign. He has also demanded from Spain 10,000 additional troops to reach Cuba by September. The rainy season will be drawing to a close at this time, and this goes to prove the assertion that he will make the effort of his life to conquer the insurgents. The announcement that Gomez will begin active operations seems to be verified. It is officially stated today that a Spanish column had an engagement with rebels under Sindo, on Stalongo ranch, near Jaque, province of Matanzas. The insurgents seem to have been dispersed with a loss of fifteen killed and one wounded.

BUSINESS AT AN END

The Senate Has Backed Down and Prorogation Takes Place This Evening.

The Railway Investigation Is Postponed Until the Next Session.

Ottawa, June 26.—The house met at 3:30 and Sir Richard Cartwright announced that, if possible, prorogation would take place at eight this evening, if not, to-morrow. He would make a definite statement at five o'clock.

Each house of parliament have failed all but routine business, and prorogation will take place to-morrow. The senate committee to-day met and appointed Senator Miller chairman. A few minutes afterwards Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the house on the first reading of the supply bill that the investigation would be postponed until next session, when there would be a full enquiry.

Sir Oliver Mowat had assured him that a full investigation would be given then. He thought of throwing out the supply bill, but looked on this as a serious business at six p.m. Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the house on the first reading of the supply bill that the investigation would be postponed until next session, when there would be a full enquiry.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

Two Corpses Mutilated and Wrapped in Oilcloth.

New York, June 27.—Stabs were found between the sixth and eighth ribs in the region of the heart of the headless, legless trunk of a man found floating in East river yesterday. Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, declared that the man was murdered. The deputy coroner also found a stab wound back of the left collar bone that extended down into the apex of the left lung. There was no water or serum in the lung. In his opinion the man had been dead about thirty-six hours before the autopsy was performed.

Just as he had finished the autopsy work came over the telephone to Bellevue hospital that a coroner was needed at the High Bridge Station. Dr. O'Hanlon went to the telephone and was told of the finding of the body of a second man, mutilated in much the same manner and rolled in oilcloth in the woods near Onondaga street and Seventy-fifth street and under Cliff avenue. Dr. O'Hanlon described the oilcloth in which the floating body was wrapped, and the police sergeant wired that the body found in the woods was wrapped in oilcloth of a similar pattern.

THE SULTAN SNUBBED.

Germany Refuses Turkey Support in the Retention of Thessaly.

Constantinople, June 28.—A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan to secure Germany's support in retention of Thessaly has met with refusal and the advice to conform to Europe's wishes on the subject.

An incident typical of the situation occurred here on Tuesday. During a panic caused by the salute fired in honor of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, Mussulmans escaped into the street, armed with band-grogs. And asked the police whether the Greeks or Armenians were to be attacked.

"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house," says A. E. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it never failed to cure—not simply stop the pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so. For sale by all druggists. Latley & Henderson, Boston, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

NEARING THE END

Capt. General Weyler Preparing to Deal a Final Blow to the Cuban Rebellion.

New York, June 26.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: "General Weyler requires at least 10,000 more troops to conquer the eastern provinces, a member of General Weyler's staff, and private secretary to the commander-in-chief, in this week of confidential dispatches to Premier Canovas and the Spanish war department, in which a demand is made for 40,000 additional recruits. All the regular troops that can be spared from Pinar del Rio, the western trocha, Higuay, Mantanzas and Santa Clara districts have been centered at Santa Spiritus, where Weyler will direct the immediate organization of fourteen columns, and the head of which he will try to drive Gomez across the new trocha and invade Puerto Principe province, where Calisto Garcia's forces are now said to be massing.

"General Weyler expects a great pitched battle upon the plains of Camaguey when he meets Garcia, the result of which may be the turning point in the war. Should Weyler's force meet with defeat, Spain will be ready to listen to Premier McKinley's offer to negotiate. If Spain wins and Garcia be routed Weyler will assume a magnanimous role, proclaim a general amnesty and offer the Cubans complete autonomy and personal and political guarantees under the Spanish flag.

"Should these overtures be refused, a predicted war will be waged to the bitter end. El Comodoro warns the government that the agents of the American sugar trust are now in Cuba buying up all the best plantations, and urges General Weyler to prevent by a special decree foreigners from buying or holding real estate in future."

London, June 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid: "Public attention is engaged by the appointment of General Stewart Woodford, as United States minister to Spain. While the government continues to repudiate the intention of recalling General Weyler, it is in a position to reiterate that his recall will be an accomplished fact, and on no distant date. I learn that in all probability General Blanco and Macios will proceed to the island and divide supreme command, and have good reason to believe that, coincident with the arrival of General Woodford here, Marshal will proceed upon his special mission to Cuba. In accordance with the wishes of President McKinley, Campos should be the executor, and arrangements have possibly been reached between Spain and the United States. Indications do not point to any arrangements being reached with the United States, and the intimate friends of Senor Canovas del Castillo, Spanish premier, declare that the premier will strenuously oppose autonomy. Canovas, Liberal leader, is also opposed to anything of the kind. They both consider that such a concession would render it very difficult to maintain Spanish sovereignty. The report that the United States will insist upon autonomy and the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, and that otherwise she will intervene by force if necessary, does not make for a peaceful solution, and the position is regarded throughout Spain with considerable anxiety."

Acting on the British consul's advice Miss Wilberforce, the English Red Cross delegate, has abandoned her original plan, and decided not to attempt to reach the Cuban lines. She will confine her work to the government military hospitals in cities and towns.

A Manzana dispatch reports that the Cuban chief, Jesus Rabi, is dead.

CRUEL SCIATICA.

Incessant Pain—Tortured—Racked—Life Despaired of.

John Marshall, Varney, P.O. Co. of Grey, writes these strong words: "For two years I was completely laid up with sciatica. I doctored without any permanent relief. I had given up hope. A friend saw the notice of a cure of what seemed a parallel case to mine, by South American Rheumatic Cure, and knowing my little faith in the efficacy of any remedy, he procured a bottle himself and brought it to me. I took it, and, to make a long story short, it saved my life. In three days I was out of bed, and in three days I was able to walk to Durham, a distance of four miles, to purchase another bottle. I am now entirely cured."

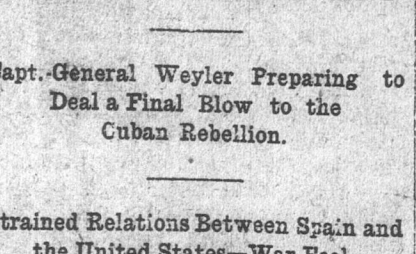
ATTACKED THE FANATICS.

News From Rio Janeiro Regarding the Conflict Now Raging.

New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: "The Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro has telegraphed the government troops attacked the fanatics, who hold the town of Casados, and forced them to retire to their entrenchments. Skirmishes continue there, and although the troops were victorious in these, they have been unable to wrest the town from the fanatics."

The Herald correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the government has negotiated a further loan of \$400,000 with British capitalists to meet war expenses.

Twice-a-Week.



Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three, that little west-coaster of arch and cone should shadow the nations, polychrome... Here at the Fair was the prize conferred on Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show, since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

S. S. ADEN WRECKED

Sad Marine Disaster off the Island of Socotra, East Coast of Africa.

Aden, June 29.—The Indian government steamer Mayo, sent out to search for the missing steamer Aden, from Yokohama, April 28, via Colombo and kept for London, last heard of as leaving Colombo on June 1st for this port, has returned and reports the Aden a total loss off the island of Socotra, on the eastern extremity of Africa, during the morning of June 9th.

The Aden carried thirty-four passengers, through which members of the crew and thirty-three natives, who formed part of the steamer's crew. All were rescued just as the Aden was breaking up.

The survivors of the wrecked steamer were brought here by the Mayo, and are being cared for by the local authorities.

In all the drowned and missing incident, 29 European officers and 33 natives of the Aden's crew.

TROUBLE AT LEADVILLE.

Leadville, Col., June 28.—The Catholic cemetery is surrounded by a guard of heavily armed men, placed there for the purpose of keeping claim jumpers at a distance. Some time ago the pastor of the Catholic church applied for a patent for the cemetery as a placer mine, but owing to some defect the papers were returned, and as the land is now open for location, it is learned that a scheme is on foot by outside parties to re-locate the ground. So Father Brown, the pastor, secured the services of twenty-five of his flock, and they have camped at the cemetery both day and night since.

THREE GREAT TEMPTATIONS.

The Trolley Car, the Wheel and the Sunday Paper.

Northfield, Mass., June 27.—The students' conference in session here had a red-letter day, large crowds coming from the surrounding towns. Mr. Moody commenced last night an address on the ten commandments. In the course of his remarks he said: "The young man of the day has three great temptations: The trolley car, bicycle and the Sunday paper."

Wary wives, mothers and daughters—tired nurses, watchers and help-tired women of all classes should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the kind they need to give pure blood, firm nerves, buoyant spirits and refreshing sleep. There is no tonic equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE RAILWAY MEETING.

If the meeting on Saturday night will advance Mr. Heine's cause with the Dominion government, the Times will not feel much regret, since the promoters of the Coast-Rooney project have, for the present, put themselves out of court by what seems to be, to say the least, unworthy intruding, to sell their franchise. The meeting was not very large or very enthusiastic, but it was sufficient to demonstrate that the opinion in Victoria is in favor of assistance being given to a railway from the Columbia westward. That fact, however, was established before, when a larger meeting pronounced unanimously in favor of the through line.

The resolutions will not have any effect during the present session, which will terminate within a day or two. It is likely, as seems to be the hope of Mr. Heine's friends, that the government will take authority before the next session, by order-in-council, to aid the Columbia & Western or any other road. The question is exclusively one for parliament to deal with. The Liberal government is not likely to adopt the dangerous and improper course of pledging its supporters in advance to an expenditure of such magnitude, especially as there are two propositions before it, each having strong support in the house. There is, therefore, no probability of anything being done for another year.

This, of course, is to be regretted. We had hoped that the Dominion government would have been able to devise means for the extension of the Crow's Nest Pass line to the coast, or to Hope, by assisting a private company, or if that was not practicable, by an arrangement with the C. P. R. We have advocated the road—the whole road—and care nothing for one company more than another. The extent of the undertaking, taken in connection with the very large expenditures to which the government is committed in building the Crow's Nest Pass line, deepening the canals, the fast Atlantic service, and the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, would naturally influence the minister of railways, however favorably he might be personally, to postpone its consideration. Appreciating the financial difficulties in the way, we are not prepared to say that Mr. Blair would have been justified, from a Dominion standpoint, in pledging the credit of the country to any greater extent than he has already done. The only criticism that can be offered is that the interests of the country, as a whole, might have been better served by the expenditure of more money in developing the West, the Intercolonial project being postponed for the present.

The history of the Coast-Kootenay and the Columbia & Western, and the charter-mongering attempts of their promoters, emphasizing the necessity of government construction. If the provincial government had the interests of the province at heart it could find a way out of the difficulty and make the Coast-Kootenay line a certainty. But Mr. Turner and his colleagues have their own schemes to work out.

HOW THE U. S. EXPANDED.

The proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States recalls six former territorial acquisitions by our neighbors, which, with one exception, were accomplished by purchase. The first was the Louisiana purchase, made in 1803. Menaced by England, Napoleon was in need of money and accepted about \$15,000,000 for Louisiana, a territory covering at that time the present states of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, the two Dakotas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Alabama, and Mississippi, an area of 1,200,000 square miles. This was probably the largest bona fide real estate purchase since the world began, and the price paid (two and one-third cents an acre) the lowest recorded. This purchase doubled the size of the union. In 1819 Florida (60,000 square miles) was purchased of Spain for \$5,000,000, the Spaniards fearing the loss of the country, as General Jackson had threatened to take it by force, and had on several occasions advanced the "American sphere of influence" by seizing military posts on the frontier belonging to Spain. This purchase gave the United States control of the coast line from Maine to Texas. Texas, having seceded from Mexico in 1836, was admitted in 1845, adding about 375,000 square miles to the union. The Mexican war followed, Mexico disputing the right of Texas to the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers. As an outcome of that war and the payment of about \$18,000,000, the area now covered by Utah, Nevada, California, and portions of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, in all about 550,000 square miles, was secured by the United States. In 1853 the Gadsden purchase added 45,000 square miles of territory in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico lying south of the Gila river. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, increasing the territorial area by 580,000 square miles, and bringing the total area up to 3,603,884 square miles, or over four times the area of the union previous to the Louisiana purchase.

It was clearly "meritless destiny," as an American paper states, that all the territory thus purchased, with the exception of Alaska, should be eventually absorbed by the United States. It would have been only a matter of time when all the vast territory thus acquired would have been settled by the people from the United States, who would have asked to be annexed.

There are few points of comparison between these purchases and the proposed

ed annexation of Hawaii, except, perhaps, in the case of Texas, and then the similarity is but slight. The population of Hawaii is composed of alien races, and the islands can only be made self-governing by disfranchising a population heretofore enjoying the privilege of citizenship, which will be inconsistent with the principles that "all men are created free and equal." Hawaii may be a colony of the United States, but that it will become one of the sisterhood of states is a very remote possibility.

MR. SPEAKER'S POSITION.

Hon. Mr. Higgins has furnished a safe point for controversial treatment by announcing his want of confidence in the Turner government. It is quite evident that whatever differences of opinion there may be in regard to his position he is not at all in doubt. This is shown by the following statement from a late issue of the Rossland Miner:

"Hon. Mr. Higgins, speaker of the provincial legislature, who is at present in Rossland, was interviewed yesterday regarding his attitude towards the Turner government. He said that when elected last by acclamation it was to support the Davis government, and that he did so until Mr. Davis retired to go on the bench. He was not sent to the legislature to support Mr. Turner, and had not once attended a caucus of the party headed by that gentleman.

"As to resigning his seat, he said the suggestion was ridiculous. It was the Turner ministry that should resign to test the question of their popularity. They had taken the position after due deliberation and nothing would cause him to recede from it."

THIRTY YEARS OLD.

To-day the Dominion of Canada completes its thirtieth year, and the anniversary may incline its people to "take stock" of the three decades of life that may be called their national life. On the whole the retrospect must be summed up as satisfactory, although the confession has to be made that as a body politic the people have not always kept to the path of wisdom. No nation proceeds on its course without making mistakes, and for ours we may fairly plead our youth and the peculiar composition of our population. To-day the prospect for greater progress and increased unity seems very good; the country has every reason to expect increased prosperity in a material way, nor can it be accused of neglecting to cultivate the graces of life along with the desires of a more solid sort. One source of weakness during the thirty years past has been the tendency of good Canadian brain and muscle to seek abroad opportunities that seemed to be denied them at home. From the manner in which the country is now developing it is reasonable to suppose that tendency will now be checked, and that the flow of life will be inward instead of outward. Let Canada's position be compared with that of any other country and Canadians on that eve of Dominion Day anniversary can find no cause for lament.

FORT FRANCOIS LOCK.

The Winnipeg Free Press observes: "Buried away in a list of other supplementaries is an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of the Fort Francis lock. Mr. Mackenzie began and almost completed it, but when the Conservatives came in in 1878 work was suspended. Nothing has been done since. Now a Liberal government is again in power, and one of the first public works undertaken is the completion of this lock. If nothing more it is a vindication of Mr. Mackenzie, who long ago saw its great utility. No other reason was ever known why the Conservatives did not continue the work, than that it was begun by the Liberals. Perhaps it will be said that this is the only reason why the present government have resolved to finish the work, but the lock will be of great service and they can fall back on that better one if they wish." It is undoubtedly the fact that when the Macdonald government replaced that of Mr. Mackenzie its members knew quite well that the Fort Francis lock would be a work of great public utility if completed; but they chose to leave it uncompleted, and thus waste the considerable sum of money that had been spent upon it. This they did for the sole purpose of discrediting Mr. Mackenzie, and the ringleader in the job was of course the precious Tupper. It would be a nice question whether this piece of crookedness or some of the positive jobberies of the Tupper regime cost the country most.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The Hongkong Daily Press says: "Bombay, like Hongkong, was tabooed with the greatest rigor, and in some ports even cargo was shut out for fear of contamination. Yet with all the publicity given to the epidemics in Hongkong and Bombay it may be doubted whether the disease was ever more rampant than it is now said to be in Foochow, in which city the Shenjiao declares the death this year will reach not far short of 40,000. Last year, according to the same authority, the plague was epidemic at Foochow and between twenty and thirty thousand persons succumbed to it. Little was heard of it at the time and there seems some reason to suppose that our native contemporary has credited to the capital city of the province the mortality that occurred in the whole of Fuhkien. The plague is now very bad in the island of Formosa, it is rather common at Swatow, it is prevalent at Amoy—the most evil smelling and insanitary of all the filthy cities of Southern China—and there are a few cases in Macao. Fortunately this colony has escaped so far, but if we are to keep the enemy out we must maintain an unrelenting vigilance over arrivals. The scheme of medical inspection of all vessels arriving, foreign or native, has been proposed, and will shortly come on for serious consideration. If adopted, it will cause considerable expense and may, if not very efficiently conducted, entail some detention of vessels and obstruction to the free movement of trade. It will be for the government and the community to decide whether prevention is not better than cure; whether a costly system of medical inspection, with its drawback of loss of time and money, may not prove less expensive in the long run than the loss caused by the stoppage of trade consequent on the port being quarantined by surrounding countries." This suggestion that Hongkong may do well to exercise greater quarantine supervision shows that other people besides Canadians have some faith in the efficacy of the system.

Barney Barnato when in life must have been perfectly ignorant of the vast size of his father's family.

When Premier Laurier asked Premier Turner which of the two railway companies he favored, the latter answered promptly and candidly—in his mind.

There was some talk about prohibiting the cartoon. The man who made the suggestion must have had his artistic sense outraged by looking on the hideous monstrosities that appear in the pages of the Winnipeg Nor'Wester.

Mr. Clancy, the Conservative member for Bothwell, has found a real solid objection to Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture. The hon. minister, he says, is a "middle farmer" and parts his hair in the middle. Mr. Fisher ought to resign immediately.

The Golden Era now makes its appearance in enlarged and very much improved form, under the management of Mr. E. A. Hagen. Golden and its district should be able to give support to a good newspaper, and the Era's new manager is evidently determined to make it worthy of support.

Granted, that the Dominion ministers had come to the conclusion not to give assistance to a road between Pentecost and the coast, is it a sensible proceeding to seek to confirm them in that judgment? Those who want to see the coast districts progress as they should will certainly answer no.

The Rossland Miner says it has reason to believe that the Le Roi Company have decided to establish their smelter at Northport, and that an official announcement to this effect will be made shortly. It would appear from this that the Le Roi people do not expect to see the Dominion government exercise its newly acquired power of imposing an export duty on ores. Or perhaps they think the Northport site offers advantages enough to offset the duty if it should be imposed.

Says the Revelstoke Mail: "When Premier Turner passed through here last week he was loud in his denunciation of the Intercolonial extension, and characterized it as the biggest steal in the country. Mr. Turner is perhaps somewhat of an authority on railway schemes and deals, and in the depths of his knowledge can distinguish between the merits of the Cassiar and Intercolonial bills, yet are we rather inclined, on reading up the matter which incited Hon. Mr. Blair's ideas before him, and back that gentleman's sagacity and prudence to that possessed by our own premier." It must have been very refreshing indeed to hear the premier moralizing on railway deals and steals. Pity that he had not a larger audience than that furnished by Revelstoke.

The Speaker of the British Liberal weekly, says: "The debate on the new Canadian tariff in the Dominion parliament indicates a change of attitude on the part of the great self-governing colonies towards the mother country which English Imperialists have hitherto left out of account. Mr. Davies' reply to Sir Charles Tupper—who, naturally, took the party advantage of pointing out that the industry proposed to give Great Britain advantages which the treaties with Germany and Belgium prevented them from giving her—was that the government of Canada, being entitled to autonomy in its own customs legislation, claims in its own customs legislation, claims in its own terms which interfere

with that autonomy, or else the right of tariffing them by means of its own parliament. Mr. Davies, who is a lawyer, added a separate and independent plea to his defence, to the effect that Germany and Belgium could secure the same advantages as Great Britain if they pleased by making concessions to Canadian and Bombay it may be doubted whether the disease was ever more rampant than it is now said to be in Foochow, in which city the Shenjiao declares the death this year will reach not far short of 40,000. Last year, according to the same authority, the plague was epidemic at Foochow and between twenty and thirty thousand persons succumbed to it. Little was heard of it at the time and there seems some reason to suppose that our native contemporary has credited to the capital city of the province the mortality that occurred in the whole of Fuhkien. The plague is now very bad in the island of Formosa, it is rather common at Swatow, it is prevalent at Amoy—the most evil smelling and insanitary of all the filthy cities of Southern China—and there are a few cases in Macao. Fortunately this colony has escaped so far, but if we are to keep the enemy out we must maintain an unrelenting vigilance over arrivals. The scheme of medical inspection of all vessels arriving, foreign or native, has been proposed, and will shortly come on for serious consideration. If adopted, it will cause considerable expense and may, if not very efficiently conducted, entail some detention of vessels and obstruction to the free movement of trade. It will be for the government and the community to decide whether prevention is not better than cure; whether a costly system of medical inspection, with its drawback of loss of time and money, may not prove less expensive in the long run than the loss caused by the stoppage of trade consequent on the port being quarantined by surrounding countries." This suggestion that Hongkong may do well to exercise greater quarantine supervision shows that other people besides Canadians have some faith in the efficacy of the system.

In an article welcoming Mr. Laurier to England and the London Daily Mail says: "It should be remembered, too, that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier enjoys a power and popularity in Canada, which, fresh though both be, have never been paralleled in the history of the Dominion, not even by the power and popularity of the late Sir John Macdonald. Since his accession to the premiership this French-Canadian, who, despite his long descent from an old and honorable French family, is yet proud to call himself a Briton, has succeeded in removing many of the political, racial and religious obstacles which have so long threatened the prosperity and concord of the Canadian peoples. In his masterly settlement of the Manitoba school question, largely against his own race and religion, he has convinced the French-Canadian Catholics that he was right (a conviction shown by their recent enormous Liberal majorities in Quebec), and he has won the support of his Holiness the Pope himself. In his numerous important national measures, such as the original Ross, grandfather of the present proprietor, another wanderer, had seen the islands in their uninhabited state, and had gone home to Scotland to induce people to come out and colonize them. Which he returned in 1827. He was there, the two factions lived on had terms, but gradually the Ross influence became dominant, and Hare went to Singapore to die.

MALAYS RULED BY A SCOTSMAN.

The Coco-Keeling Islands are a group of coral specks in the Indian Ocean, five hundred miles south of Java, and attached to the Straits Settlements. The whole twenty of them are inhabited by a few hundred Malays, and are owned by a Scotsman named Ross. From time to time Queen's ships drop in upon them and report. The islands were originally populated by a wandering adventurer named Hare, who had received a "preference" from a native Rajah of a number of Malays. He took his property here and there, and finally settled in the Cocos as a place where he might hope to be secure from molestation. Meantime, the original Ross, grandfather of the present proprietor, another wanderer, had seen the islands in their uninhabited state, and had gone home to Scotland to induce people to come out and colonize them. Which he returned in 1827. He was there, the two factions lived on had terms, but gradually the Ross influence became dominant, and Hare went to Singapore to die.

V. O. H. AND THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor: Sir, could you tell me if a fact that the minister of education for this province has issued an order or request throughout all the public schools that collections be made in aid of "The Victorian Order of Home Helpers." If it be true, could you also tell me was such an order or request usual, a right and a proper exercise of official power? I am, sir, yours faithfully, Victoria, June 30th, 1897.

ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA.

It is becoming more and more an open question whether American ingenuity is in the language of the poet, "what it's cracked up to be," as a remote instance as Africa's coral strand comes the news of a magnificent scheme of the able engineers of Capetown who have taken upon us, who hitherto held the palm for the utilization of Nature's forces. They have established upon the summit of a mountain a reservoir which can hold 225,000,000 gallons of water—the paltry result of a four hours' African shower. In descending to the level of the town this water is made to turn a set of turbines and generate electricity for the tram cars and light the city.

Nor does the commercial enterprise of the Capetown stop here. One of them has written a permission to paint upon the huge reservoir an advertisement of his wares, but his felicitous idea has not met with the encouragement it deserves, and at a month's notice will have to be retired for itself and not for a bazaar of somebody's pills or pickles.

THE TRADE OF PALESTINE.

Consular reports are always revealing something that cause surprise, but one recently sent from Palestine is more than usually provocative of that emotion, because it deals with the Holy Land from a strictly commercial point of view, and shows, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "that business goes on there much as in other parts of the world, and that it is a business of no inconsiderable proportions. Last year the total exports and imports amounted to \$3,245,000, a decrease of \$350,000 from the year before, when trade had not been hampered by the Sultan's proselyting efforts in Armenia or his raising of huge armies for the invasion of Europe. Palestine's chief article of export is

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for various ailments and its long history of use.

soap, for which, of course, Orientalists have little or no use. Next in order of importance are oranges, sesame (which really exists elsewhere than in robbers' caves), beans, hide and maize. Of imports, cotton goods come first—being about a quarter of the whole—then come sugar, petroleum, timber, flour, coffee, fine cloth and rice. Great Britain took \$55,800 of exports, and sent \$27,900 of imports. British imports to Palestine show a tendency toward diminution, but the figures may be misleading, because it is difficult to say what portions of the imports from Egypt and other Turkish ports are really of British origin. French imports are likewise declining, while those from Germany show an increase. This is due to the German system of sending out commercial travellers to exhibit samples of manufactures as well as to study the prices and wants of the localities. Last year Germany sent out twenty-five commercial travellers to Palestine, Austria eighteen, France thirteen and Britain four. The goods mostly in demand in Palestine are those sold in the more important seaports and towns in Turkey. Cotton goods, rice, coal, iron, tinware, provisions, hardware and fancy goods are the chief imports. The production of wine by the Christian and Jewish colonies in Palestine is growing both in quantity and quality. The railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem is in good working order, and the trains run with great regularity.

The people work for Ross as freemen, and he and his wife gradually civilized them. They have reached a high degree of civilization. "They eat with knife, fork and spoon," says one of their eulogists proudly. "They have mattresses and curtained beds spotlessly clean; they spread white cloth on their tables, use a brush and comb, and decorate the inside of their houses with cuttings from illustrated papers and cartoons from Vanity Fair." They are Mohammedans, and their chief priest has been known to complain that they do not get all the education they require. When last heard of they were happy and had no complaints except as to a certain scarcity of wives and of clothes. They know little of rivalry, still less of ambition; they look upon Mr. Ross as their protector and friend, and are perfectly content. Their ruler has had trouble enough with them in the past, but has gradually conquered their pride and their never showing fear. No man can spear fish as he can, or sail, or shoot, or build a boat. Yet he has known what it is to wake up just in the very nick of time to save himself from assassination. He spared the assassin's life, and secured a confession from murder to "information received" from the man. He is a natural orator, though he has forgotten a good deal of his English, but when he speaks to his people in their own language, he moves them as will to enthusiasm or tears. His wife is Cocos born.

AUSTRIA'S FIGHTING POWER.

The London Spectator does not agree with those who regard the Austrian empire as a negligible quantity in the affairs of Europe. It says: "The house of Austria, no doubt, has been unfortunate in battle, but to declare that a dynasty which controls at three days' notice half a million of such troops as the Austrians possess, is to be contemptible, is to strike to the east instead of the west. The Hapsburgs have just two possible enemies, the Romanoffs and the Ottomans, and as against either of them their geographical position is a most formidable one. Everybody is assuming just now, we fear with too much truth, that the physical power to turn the Turks out of Thessaly does not exist; but if the Hapsburgs made up their minds to that course they could, we do not doubt, crush Edhem Pasha in a fortnight.

"There is nothing except his army to stop them till they reach Salonica, which they could attack by sea almost as easily as we could, though, of course, with smaller squadrons. Even if they could not call out the Bulgarian army to fall on Edhem's communications—and Austria, once in movement, could offer the Bulgarians high terms—they could attack Edhem from the Novi Bazar with a stronger army than his own, supported by an efficient fleet, which he does not possess. We believe this is thoroughly understood at Constantinople, where Austria is classed in palace opinion as always dangerous.

"Even against Russia and in defense of Turkey, the Hapsburgs have an amazingly strong position. The Russians cannot really reach Constantinople by a march along the Asiatic side of the Black Sea, for the route is too long and crossing an army from Odessa into Bulgaria by sea would, even if Bulgaria were friendly, which is doubtful, be a most expensive and difficult operation in the teeth of the Austrian fleet, to which the Danubian world in such a contingency would be freely opened. The Russians, must, in fact, march by the old road across the Danube and through the Balkans, and that march, with the huge Austrian and the smaller Rumanian army ready to attack them in the flank and destroy their communications, would, as able members of the Russian staff have long since acknowledged, be a most dangerous operation.

WAR'S GROWING SHOUTER.

With the exception of the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest war which Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon was the Crimean war, which took place more than forty years ago, and lasted about two forty years ago, campaigns of Napoleon, of course, while they were considered short as compared with some previous wars in Europe, were certainly long as compared with the wars of the past few decades. A distinct movement in the direction of shorter duration of wars is to be noticed in the past few centuries.

The campaign in the Spanish Netherlands lasted forty-two years. Then followed the thirty years' war in Europe, ending in the peace of Westphalia. Civil wars in England lasted from 1642 to 1700, all that time. The wars of the Spanish Succession, of the American Succession, the Swedish-Russian war, and the Seven Years war followed, averaging about ten years apiece. The French and the American revolutions averaged about seven years each. The Napoleonic campaign covered nearly twenty years. The Crimean war lasted from 1854 to 1856. In the war of the rebellion in this country, the world saw the latest war which extended over four years of time. Since 1855, with the general introduction of the telegraph, the electric cable, and the modern system of railways, war has become a matter of a few months at most. In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks. Prussia defeated France in about two months. Prussia defeated Russia and Turkey between April, 1877, and was practically finished by the close of that year. The war between China and Japan began about midsummer, 1894, and lasted in March, 1895. The present war between Turkey and Greece seems to be practically ended in about four weeks from the outbreak of formal hostilities. It seems to be shown by experience that two important civilized nations in the modern telegraph and railway can not conduct wars for any length of time unless the contending countries are separated by an ocean or some other natural barrier.—Boston Advertiser.

THE BRITISH NILE CAMPAIGN.

The special correspondent of the London Daily News does not believe that any very serious operations against the Khartoum army will be made at present. Writing from Assouan he says: "Sir H. Kitchener will not admit, and very properly, that his Egyptian troops are unequal to the severe demands that will almost certainly be made upon them in the next phase of the campaign. But I am convinced that neither he nor his most distinguished colleagues are at all anxious to try final conclusions with the Khartoum army, and that the only important military operations in the campaign will be confined to the Nile. No contingent of this kind could possibly get up here in time for next high Nile, the time when the next step must, of course, be made. It is more than a couple of months distant. Everything tends to prove that whatever there is to be done, whether large or small, it must be left to the Egyptian army, which is now in the hands of the British. Hence the perky inevitable inference that the advance will certainly be on a small scale.

To feed Wady Halfa with railway plants is the great question of the hour, and as everything passes through Assouan we are here at the most important point on the whole Nile. Captain Pelly, of the Egyptian army, is commander and "for some time past of heavy responsibility, demanding boundless energy and great powers of organization. The work goes on early and late by the river shore; barges and yachts (the largest of native sailing boats, with an Arabic name that recalls the piratical galleasses of the Barbary powers) have been unloading all the winter, through day and night, by means of cranes, in picturesque mounds and clanking chains, or military prisoners in suits the color of a mandarin orange. A short length of rail has been run from the station near Assouan to a hotel, where there is deep water, near the old Roman bath. As I write a large party under my window are working a gigantic crane, which slowly lifts and places by piece the rails of a locomotive on to the new line. The barbaric chant of the workmen, each line ending in a loud "hoop," as the great effort is made, is a monotonous and unending, and I am told these sorry rogues do a full day's work.

The importance of this forwarding business cannot be over estimated, for, as I have said, it governs the whole question of future operations. The situation is himself so fully impressed with that he has frequently visited Assouan, reviewing all the arrangements, and does the same at Khartoum and Wady Halfa, and no doubt stimulates activity everywhere. It may, however, be safely asserted that the railway work will not be completed just yet—not till the autumn, I expect, if the progress of the new line toward Abu Hamed must necessarily be slow. As a matter of fact, only a small number of rails have been laid out of a total of 215, which will not wait, so far as Abu Hamed is concerned, for the slow development of the new line. There is no place as yet well disposed, and will welcome the Egyptian troops if they appear there. In any case it is not supposed to be feasible, and it might fall to some British detachment from Merouah upon Abu Hamed, made by a couple of black battalions, the Camel Corps and a proportion of cavalry, would probably be easily successful.

Never was there a man of such untroubled energy as the Sirdar. He is here, there, and everywhere, one week on the Red Sea, next week in Assouan, and then to Dongola and the war frontiers. He travels incessantly, always at top speed, and works as he goes. His staff launch the Water Lily, a steam-whistle of considerable horse power, does not stop, but is tied up to a bank at night, like most of the boats on the Nile, but is pushed ahead, without pause. He generally expects, and throws himself straight into the business that has brought him with the energy and intensity that characterize him.

Mason's Fruit Jars are the best. All sizes in stock at Weller Bros.

most convincing paper that Russia must conquer Austria first, or she might find herself for a ruinous debt the Austrian ally, being at least the equals of the Russian."

FROM THE CA.

Messrs. Joly and Paterson as Members of the Council.

The Proration Speech—Joly's Review of the Budget of the Session.

Ottawa, June 30.—Sir Wm. Paterson was sworn in of the privy council to-day. Now full-fledged ministers under statute, but only receive \$50. Col. Wraying was nominated as secretary of North York for the local house. The sitting Hon. E. J. Davis, provincial secretary, is acting as marine and fisheries while Sir Davies is in the old country. Hon. Dr. Borden is expected to leave before the week is out, and to be so far recovered upon the duties of his office as to be able to take his place as minister of justice.

From a purely party standpoint, last few full-fledged ministers under statute, but only receive \$50. Col. Wraying was nominated as secretary of North York for the local house. The sitting Hon. E. J. Davis, provincial secretary, is acting as marine and fisheries while Sir Davies is in the old country. Hon. Dr. Borden is expected to leave before the week is out, and to be so far recovered upon the duties of his office as to be able to take his place as minister of justice.

The following is the speech of Lord Aberdeen last evening in regard to the session of parliament addressed to the assembled commons.

"In relieving you from further anxiety in parliament, I desire to thank you for the assistance with which you have discharged the duties of a faithful and loyal member of the House of Commons. I congratulate you on the important legislation which has been the outcome of your diligent supervision of the tariff, which of large part of the session, has been completed in a manner which I believe to be effective in promoting the prosperity of the Dominion, and in relieving you from further anxiety in parliament, I desire to thank you for the assistance with which you have discharged the duties of a faithful and loyal member of the House of Commons. 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FROM THE CAPITAL

Messrs. Joly and Paterson Sworn in as Members of the Privy Council.

The Prorogation Speech—Lord Aberdeen's Review of the Business of the Session.

Ottawa, June 30.—Sir Henri Joly and Wm. Paterson were sworn in members of the privy council to-day. They are of the full-fledged ministers under the new constitution.

From a purely party standpoint the last few months have been a time of jubilation for the Liberal party. The leader of the Liberal party is at the head of a united following, and beloved of all his chief lieutenants.

THE BRITISH NILE CAMPAIGN.

The special correspondent of the London Daily News does not believe that any very serious operations against the Khalifa will be attempted just at present. Writing from Assouan he says: "Sir H. Ketcher will not admit, and very properly, that his Egyptian troops are unequal to the severe demands that will almost certainly be made of them."

To feed Wady Halfa with railway plant is the great question of the hour, and as everything has to be done through Assouan we are here at the most important point on the whole Nile.

The importance of this forwarding business cannot be over-estimated, for as I have said, it governs the whole question of future operations. The situation is a very serious one, and it is reviewing all the arrangements.

Eighty-two bills were assented to by the Governor-General last evening, but others were passed at an earlier period of the session.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AT QUEBEC.

Annual Meeting of the American Society Opened This Morning.

Quebec, June 30.—The annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was opened this morning in the city hall.

Never was there a man of such intricate energy as the Senator. He is here, and everywhere, one week on his feet, and next week in Assouan, on his way to Dohola and the war at top speed.

—Mason's Fruit Jars are the best. All sizes in stock at Weller Bros.

THE CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

N. J. Haney Making Preparations For Immediately Starting Work.

Ottawa, June 30.—N. J. Haney, formerly of Ryan & Haney, who built the Sault Ste. Marie canal, are here making arrangements for starting work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

ONLY A HOAX.

Paris Police Scared by an Iron Pot Filled With Sand.

Paris, June 28.—An iron quart pot, supposed to be filled with an explosive powder, was found near the Strasbourg station on Place de la Concorde at 3 o'clock this morning.

CHEAP BICYCLES NOW.

The Pool Broken—Columbiads Reduced Twenty-Five Per Cent.

New York, June 30.—The bicycle pool is broken. After years of organization the wheelmen have come to the conclusion that the price of high-class wheels has slumped.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Strained Relations Existing Between the Two Countries.

New York, June 30.—A special to the Herald from Bangkok says: "Siamese relations with France are strained. It is reported that one hundred Siamese, under royal commissioners, have invaded the province of Gourg, in Luang Phrabang, collected taxes, sacked and burned villages and carried off a number of prisoners."

HON. MR. HARDY BANQUETTED.

Ontario's Premier Dined With the Politicians at Brantford.

Brantford, June 30.—A banquet was given to Premier Hardy last night. Prior to the banquet the premier and his colleagues, Messrs. Ross, Harcourt and Davies, held a reception, which was attended by several hundred people.

VESSELS IN PERIL.

Three Whalers Caught in the Ice, and May Be Lost.

New Bedford, Mass., June 28.—Letters received in this city to-day from Herschel Island bring the intelligence that three of the best steamers of the San Francisco whaling fleet were caught in the ice off the mouth of the Mackenzie river last September and could not make a harbor.

TARIFF REFORM.

The Globe's Views of Canada's Fiscal Policy.

Toronto, June 30.—The Globe on "Tariff Reform" says: "A prominent feature of the policy of the government is to relieve the classes whose industry must be, on the last analysis, the basis of the country's prosperity."

GEN. WEYLER INTERVIEWED.

He Hopes for the Speedy Pacification of the Island.

Havana, June 30.—La Lucha publishes an interview which its correspondent at Santiago de Cuba had with Captain General Weyler, regarding the latter's plans for the pacification of that province.

TWO TRAIN WRECKS.

Christian Endeavor Excursionists Leaving Chicago and Indianapolis Meet With Disaster.

Chicago, June 30.—Three persons were killed outright and about 20 or 30 persons injured in a rear end collision on Chicago & North-west railway at 1:55 this morning at West Chicago, thirty miles out of Chicago.

IRELAND EXCITED.

Parliament Leaders Not Satisfied With the Jubilee.

Dublin, June 27.—A meeting convened to bring further pressure to bear upon the British government to grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners now in the Brixton jail was held in Phoenix Park to-day.

A FRENCH FIEND.

The trial in Paris of Gregoire, a house painter, Françoise Deshayes, his mistress, and Mme. Gregoire, his mother, all charged with inhuman brutality.

IDAHO GHOST DANCE.

Danger From the Bannock Indians on Camas Prairie.

Boise, Id., June 28.—Governor Steunenberg is advised that three hundred Indians, mostly Bannocks, with some from the Lemhi agency and some from Nevada, are ghost dancing on the Camas prairie near Halley, Idaho.

NOTABLE VOYAGERS.

The Marquis of Breadalbane Now on His Way Home—Other Well Known Globe Trotters.

Among the passengers who came across from the Orient on the steamer Empress of China, which arrived yesterday, was the Marquis of Breadalbane.

THE SCORCHED EAST.

Chicagoans Dying From the Excessive Heat.

Chicago, June 30.—The excessive heat yesterday caused six deaths in this city, while a number of persons were prostrated. Five persons seeking relief from the heat went swimming, and the excessive temperature of their bodies induced cramps and all were drowned.

COL PRIOR'S CONDITION.

Suffering From Erysipelas—No Cause for Alarm.

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Early last December a male child, 2 years of age, was found lying behind a doorway in one of the streets in Paris. He was almost naked, except for a piece of chemise and a bit of black petticoat wrapped round him, and his body was covered with sore and wounds.

THEY ALSO CELEBRATED.

The Passengers on the Empress Hold a Jubilee Celebration.

That the Briton is faithfully patriotic is shown by the fact that the passengers on the steamer Empress of China, although they were far from land, and surrounded on every side by the waters of the Pacific as the liner ploughed her way across, did not forget to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

THE GREATEST CANAL.

The canal which is projected between the Baltic and the Black sea will be 850 miles long, 200 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

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CONGREGATION'S FAREWELL.

Rev. Mr. McEwen the Recipient of Addresses and Presents.

A large and sympathetic audience gathered last evening to say goodbye to the Rev. P. H. McEwen, pastor for five years of Emmanuel Baptist church.

BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford made an address at a naval league meeting in England the other day, and took occasion to point to the fact that England paid less for naval defence than other great nations.

Rev. Mr. Betts testified to the help that Mr. McEwen had been to him often in pastoral exchange; to the pleasant meetings of the Ministerial Association, and the cordial esteem in which himself and congregation had always held him.

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OVERCROWDING CARS

The Text for a Lengthy Discussion at the Meeting of the City Council Yesterday Evening.

The By-Law to Provide a Residence for the Admiral at Esquimalt Also Discussed.

The By-Law Laid Over Until Next Meeting—City Engineer and Rock Bay Bridge.

From Tuesday's Daily.

When the city council met yesterday evening Ald. Partridge rose and said that he had something to say on a question of privilege. He had read certain questions in the Province of last Saturday and wanted answers to those questions. About the letter in the same paper, Ald. Partridge said he would say nothing unless his brother aldermen of last year took any action in the matter, and if they should make up their minds to do so he would chip in his little mite to that end.

The letter referred to, after calling attention to the overcrowding of cars on James Bay bridge during the celebration, said that "it did not need the wisdom of a Solomon to declare the terrific strain there must have been on so frail a structure, or to calculate the risks incurred by an unthinking, pleasure-seeking crowd, whose duty elected representatives are utterly incapable of fulfilling the obligations imposed on them. Are we to conclude that our civic authorities are either fools or knaves? Does the council of 1897 wish to go down in posterity, as did the council of 1896, branded with the indelible stigma of a bloody and unpunished crime. If we are going to continue to have, as in the past, men elected to our high civic positions who would be worthy candidates for one or other of the government institutions at New Westminster, for heaven's sake let us know it in time, that we may call in the aid of the Dominion government to prevent a repetition of the Victoria shame of 1896."

His Worship the Mayor said that he had read the letter spoken of. It was a disgraceful letter and he was surprised that the editor of the Province had allowed it to appear in his columns.

Ald. Partridge then began his catechism of the Mayor as outlined in Saturday's Province.

Question—(1). Was a by-law passed regulating the number of passengers a car may carry?

Answer—The police had copies of that by-law.

Question—(2). Is that law enforced, and if so, how?

Answer—I believe it is fairly well enforced. On the day of the review the Mayor said, he was on a car crossing Point Ellice bridge, and the police had stopped the car and made some of the passengers get off.

Question—(3). During the celebration were any special precautions taken to prevent overcrowding?

Answer—Yes. The chief of police was instructed to have officers at each end of the city bridges to attend to this.

Question—(4). Were the cars on entering the bridges specially inspected by the police?

Answer—If they were not it was not the fault of the council, for special policemen were appointed to look after the bridges.

Ald. Partridge—the catechism being at an end—then complained of the special policeman on duty at the James Bay bridge. He (Ald. Partridge) was coming home from the fireworks exhibition and saw all the traffic on one side of the bridge. He spoke to the special policeman about it and asked him if the by-law was being carried out, and if he was only allowing cars carrying 30 passengers to cross the bridge. The overcrowding went on as much as ever after he had spoken to the officer. Ald. Partridge was surprised that there was no accident that evening on James Bay bridge. If there had been an accident he would have taken means to have that man prosecuted for murder.

Regarding the police arrangements Ald. McCandless said that everything had been done to enforce the laws.

Ald. Wilson spoke in corroboration of the Mayor's answer to Question 2. He had also been a passenger on a car to the review on Monday last and saw the police doing their duty on Point Ellice bridge. Mr. F. S. Barnard, of the tramway company, was also there seeing that the by-law was being carried out.

The Mayor then broke into the discussion to tender thanks to the board of aldermen for the assistance given by them in the work of entertainment during Jubilee week. He also through the council thanked the city police for the good and efficient work rendered by them during the celebration. The way in which the city had been freed from crooks, he said, and the absence of crime during the celebration spoke volumes for the way in which the police had done their duty.

Ald. Hall then again spoke of the James Bay bridge. It had been as well

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE WATER FRONT

Steamer Tees Leaves for the West Coast To-morrow—Distinguishing Passenger.

Willapa Goes on the Ways for Repairs—Florida Leaves Dry Dock—Other Ships.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The steamer Tees leaves for Cape Scott, Kyuquot and way ports to-morrow evening. Among the passengers to the West Coast on her are Mr. Carl Lowenber, the local German consul, and Professor Dr. Von der Steiner, president of the Geographical Society of Berlin.

The professor is a scholar of no ordinary standing, and is distinguished largely by his geographical and archaeological science. He has been on many expeditions in pursuit of science. In 1878-81 he made a voyage around the world. In 1882 he went to South Georgia Island in the Arctic Circle and resided there for a year, and in 1884 and 1887 he conducted expeditions up the Shingoo river, Brazil. When the professor returns from the West Coast he will go to San Francisco and thence by sailing ship to the Marquesas Islands in the Southern Pacific ocean, where he goes in the interests of the Berlin Geographical Society. He will go as far as Clayoquot, and perhaps to Kyuquot, on the Tees.

There are certain sealers and storekeepers whose life-object is the making of large profits on every article they sell. These dealers are now endeavoring to sell adulterated and imitation package dyes for the same price as the honest dealer asks for the reliable and never-failing Diamond Dyes.

How to Avoid Wasting Time and Money.

A word at this time to the ladies of Canada may be the means of putting them on their guard, so that time and money may not be wasted.

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Few ladies have the inclination to spend time or money to experiment with worthless and poisonous ingredients put up to outwardly imitate the marvelous Diamond Dyes. If you want good work you must use the best dyes. Years of thorough testing proclaim the fact that Diamond Dyes are the strongest, brightest, and most economical; they are the only dyes in the world that are specially warranted. Each packet, when directions are followed, will give satisfactory and astonishing results.

TEXADA MINES.

Some Very Rich Ore Found Recently on the Island.

Texada Island is indeed a veritable wonderland, and the end has not yet been reached. By the steamer Maude the owners of the Nutcracker claim on Texada Island received a number of specimens from their claim, which in richness and apparent permanency eclipse anything yet received from the far-famed Texada. The specimens were taken from the bottom of the shaft being sunk by Messrs. McCookie and McDonald. The depth is about 22 feet, and the ledge opened out for four feet wide. The specimens which are now on view in the Free Press window mineral collection contain flake and wire gold in great profusion and richness. The gold is of a very bright light color, resembling the Australian gold in appearance and fineness. The specimens also give evidence of being rich in silver. Experts pronounce it the most valuable of the many developments of Texada Island, inasmuch as the gold is in solid rock, and not in the surface crevasses, the same as the Lorrainde and other claims. They have only struck the foot-wall, and although the ledge has been opened four feet it has not yet reached the hanging wall. The lucky owners of this claim are Mrs. Edwin Gough and Robert Evans, of the Nanaimo hotel, and J. W. Stritar, superintendent of the Nanaimo waterworks.

The Van Anda "Copper Queen" shaft is taking out some fine rich variegated copper ore, which should, from all appearances, run high in value. The Haven mine has now got a well defined vein of payable ore, and will soon be making regular shipments. The Kirk Lake claim has been making extensive clearings for plant site and erecting new buildings, and it is expected to be shortly in full swing, with stamp mill, etc. The Surprise mine is very busy erecting hoist plant, and will sink to the 250-foot level. The Silver Tip mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer Comox on Thursday, and the Victoria-Texada mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer Maude to Victoria. Ore like these from any other new camp would bring a plethora of capitalists to it.

A Minnesota syndicate has an agent here, with instructions to load or purchase 10 or 12 additional claims at once and they will commence operations next month in several sections of the island. The above is the result of an expert's visit here in May, and his return with samples and report. The developments now under way show some remarkably rich copper ores, all carrying more or less precious metals. Some prospects show up well, and if British capitalists don't enter a trial month on our big commission, the Diamond Jubilee is booming this wonderful volume, keeping all hands working and late, only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty and endorsed by the Royal Family. A beautiful gift will be made at a small price. Hurry your applications to BRADLEY-GARRESON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted: A man per day to do heavy work, refinement and tact to spend time in a good cause. T. H. LINSBOTT, Toronto, Ont.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. Victoria, B. C.

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Texada Island is indeed a veritable wonderland, and the end has not yet been reached. By the steamer Maude the owners of the Nutcracker claim on Texada Island received a number of specimens from their claim, which in richness and apparent permanency eclipse anything yet received from the far-famed Texada. The specimens were taken from the bottom of the shaft being sunk by Messrs. McCookie and McDonald. The depth is about 22 feet, and the ledge opened out for four feet wide. The specimens which are now on view in the Free Press window mineral collection contain flake and wire gold in great profusion and richness. The gold is of a very bright light color, resembling the Australian gold in appearance and fineness. The specimens also give evidence of being rich in silver. Experts pronounce it the most valuable of the many developments of Texada Island, inasmuch as the gold is in solid rock, and not in the surface crevasses, the same as the Lorrainde and other claims. They have only struck the foot-wall, and although the ledge has been opened four feet it has not yet reached the hanging wall. The lucky owners of this claim are Mrs. Edwin Gough and Robert Evans, of the Nanaimo hotel, and J. W. Stritar, superintendent of the Nanaimo waterworks.

The Van Anda "Copper Queen" shaft is taking out some fine rich variegated copper ore, which should, from all appearances, run high in value. The Haven mine has now got a well defined vein of payable ore, and will soon be making regular shipments. The Kirk Lake claim has been making extensive clearings for plant site and erecting new buildings, and it is expected to be shortly in full swing, with stamp mill, etc. The Surprise mine is very busy erecting hoist plant, and will sink to the 250-foot level. The Silver Tip mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer Comox on Thursday, and the Victoria-Texada mine shipped 100 sacks of ore on the steamer Maude to Victoria. Ore like these from any other new camp would bring a plethora of capitalists to it.

A Minnesota syndicate has an agent here, with instructions to load or purchase 10 or 12 additional claims at once and they will commence operations next month in several sections of the island. The above is the result of an expert's visit here in May, and his return with samples and report. The developments now under way show some remarkably rich copper ores, all carrying more or less precious metals. Some prospects show up well, and if British capitalists don't enter a trial month on our big commission, the Diamond Jubilee is booming this wonderful volume, keeping all hands working and late, only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty and endorsed by the Royal Family. A beautiful gift will be made at a small price. Hurry your applications to BRADLEY-GARRESON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted: A man per day to do heavy work, refinement and tact to spend time in a good cause. T. H. LINSBOTT, Toronto, Ont.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. Victoria, B. C.

THE WATER FRONT

Steamer Tees Leaves for the West Coast To-morrow—Distinguishing Passenger.

Willapa Goes on the Ways for Repairs—Florida Leaves Dry Dock—Other Ships.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The steamer Tees leaves for Cape Scott, Kyuquot and way ports to-morrow evening. Among the passengers to the West Coast on her are Mr. Carl Lowenber, the local German consul, and Professor Dr. Von der Steiner, president of the Geographical Society of Berlin.

The professor is a scholar of no ordinary standing, and is distinguished largely by his geographical and archaeological science. He has been on many expeditions in pursuit of science. In 1878-81 he made a voyage around the world. In 1882 he went to South Georgia Island in the Arctic Circle and resided there for a year, and in 1884 and 1887 he conducted expeditions up the Shingoo river, Brazil. When the professor returns from the West Coast he will go to San Francisco and thence by sailing ship to the Marquesas Islands in the Southern Pacific ocean, where he goes in the interests of the Berlin Geographical Society. He will go as far as Clayoquot, and perhaps to Kyuquot, on the Tees.

There are certain sealers and storekeepers whose life-object is the making of large profits on every article they sell. These dealers are now endeavoring to sell adulterated and imitation package dyes for the same price as the honest dealer asks for the reliable and never-failing Diamond Dyes.

How to Avoid Wasting Time and Money.

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BOSCOWITZ'S CITIZENSHIP

Further Evidence Given Before the Sealing Commission.

The business of the Behring Sea Commission in Montreal only lasted one day. At the conclusion of the taking of the evidence of two witnesses, Hon. Messrs. Dickerson and Peters, counsel for the United States, and Hon. Messrs. Britain, announced to the court that during recess they had been considering the place to which the adjournment should be taken. August was the too hot in Montreal, and as it would be that time, they had decided on Halifax as a suitable meeting place, and the date arranged was August 25.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dickerson admitted that he had been approached by Sir Charles Tupper during recess, and certain terms, favorably consider Halifax. Judge Britain, the commissioner for the United States, remarked that for the United States, he was not in a position to be approached by Sir Charles Tupper, and it was evident from the salutes of the learned commissioners and counsels in which the terms had been pointed in no dull colors by the honorable member for Pictou.

The commissioners gave judgment, deciding to re-open the case and allow counsel for the United States to introduce evidence. Joseph Boscowitz was interested in several general sealing vessels, which were naturalized citizens of the United States. Mr. Charles D. Parish, of Madison, Wisconsin, and clerk of the circuit court, was called upon to testify on behalf of the United States. He stated that he was first or preliminary naturalization papers that he could trace in connection with the record of the vessel, or final naturalization papers, current from April, 1855, down to the present time. The preliminary naturalization papers of August Boscowitz were dated August 24, 1852. The vessel in which the naturalization papers that had been reviewed were kept open to the public during office hours. It would be quite possible for a person to be alone in that vault.

Witness examined by Hon. Mr. Peters, witness deposed that though the first record book of naturalization papers that he could find, and which was numbered No. 1, bore date January 1, 1853, such papers were evidently issued before that date, as naturalization papers were on file bearing dates prior to that period. The court minutes, so far as he had examined them, did not contain any record of the final admission of aliens to citizenship. He knew nothing of any records having been taken away between August, 1854, and August, 1855.

Mr. Lathrop Hodges, of Chicago, testified that in response to a telegram received from Hon. Mr. Dickerson, who was then at Victoria, B.C., he proceeded to Madison, Wis., and searched the citizenship records for the vessel of Duke. He found the files of certificates from 1841 to the spring of 1854, but from the latter date there was nothing until the record book, commencing in 1855.

Dr. Chase Cures Backache. Kidney trouble generally begins with a single pain in the back, and in time develops into Bright's Disease. People troubled with stricture, impediments, stoppage of water, or a frequent desire to urinate at night, will find Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a blessing. Read the wonderful cures in another column. One pill is a dose, and if taken every other night will positively cure kidney trouble.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nervous depression, and all the side effects attendant upon the use of these pills. Small dose. Small pill.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897. \$1,500 IN Bicycles AND 100 Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers. 1 Stearns Bicycle each month. 1 Gold Watch each month.

A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897. HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Saturday issue of this paper, or apply by post card to C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

We will pay Strong Weekly Salaries of \$100 to \$200 according to ability, for canvassing "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" after a trial month on our big commission. The Diamond Jubilee is booming this wonderful volume, keeping all hands working and late, only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty and endorsed by the Royal Family. A beautiful gift will be made at a small price. Hurry your applications to BRADLEY-GARRESON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great strength and healthfulness. A food against alum and all foreign ingredients common to cheap BAKING POWDER.

President of the Transvaal Delagoa Bay.

Dr. Leyds Engineers a S. Which has Secured All the zambeque Shares.

London, July 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Dr. W. J. Leyds, Transvaal minister of Education, has engineered a syndicate of French, in order to control political nature, which has bought the available shares in the Mozambique company.

The money was actually contributed according to the correspondent, Transvaal government and several Transvaal financial houses, and the will pay Portugal a large sum new charter to the Mozambique Bay with its ports, customs and administration.

"Thus," continues the correspondent, "unless England acts quickly the Bay region will fall within the grasp of the French."

A dispatch to the Times from town says that President Kruger telegraphed Dr. Leyds to return immediately, giving as a his own illness and important of state.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDER. The United Mine Workers of America To Go Out.

Columbus, Ohio, July 2.—A strike of the miners of the United Workers of America is expected on 4th, by the national executive committee, also by the district presidents, 24th of the meetings held here on 24th, 25th and 26th.

HIRED THE STEAMER H. Peary Charters a Boat for His Expedition.

St. John's, Nfld., July 1.—Today (John Bartlett) completed negotiations with her owners for the hire of the steamer Hope to convey Lieut. Peary and his party to the Arctic region, and will land her first party at a point on the coast of Greenland to survey the coast and then on Wilcox Island, which Lieut. Peary will attempt to move the meteorite.

Capt. Bartlett takes with him some crew as last year. His report stands high as an Arctic navigator. Plans for the Hope to return to the coast.

RIOT AT CALCUTTA. Mussulmans Stone the European and Injured.

Calcutta, July 1.—Serious rioting among the Mussulmans occurred yesterday evening. Besides the scattered groups of rioters parading streets, hooting and stoning the police, several of whom were injured. Finally the authorities were compelled to call out the troops. The situation morning is still grave. An additional force of cavalry was required to disperse the rioters, but the mob quickly gathered again.

Calcutta, July 2 a.m.—The situation in the suburbs of Calcutta is not reassuring, but the police patrol compelled to fire on the mobs. It is stated that at one time more than 200 were holding the northeast portion of the city. The number of killed and wounded is not known, but it is believed to be considerable.

Calcutta, July 2.—In the afternoon the police were again compelled to fire on the mobs, 24 members of the native police were injured. A party of the native police, surrounded by a mob and so surrounded that all of them, are expected to die of the injuries they received. It is a pleasant, safe and quick cure.