

NEW TO-DAY



It stands you in hand to be with us again on Monday. We are all alike; we have an eye to opportunity. None of us are too wealthy to let an opportunity escape us.

Always keep your weather eye open for opportunities. The Big Store presents them; it does not flatter itself because it carries the biggest and handsomest line of Men's Tailor-Made Suits that that alone is going to bring you to the big store.

A high character of goods is the only kind that the big Kearny-street store carries. But there are opportunities, such as we present now, that are not often presented to us.

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VICTORIANS HAD INVITED DEATH.

City Officials Knew the Point Ellice Bridge's Condition.

WERE OFTEN WARNED.

The Blood of Scores of Victims Upon the Heads of Men in Authority.

WEAKNESS OF THE STRUCTURE

Swayed Dangerously When Horses Trotted Across—Testimony at the Inquest.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 30.—The inquest into the Point Ellice bridge disaster was continued to-day. So far no expert testimony has been called. A. G. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, suggested that as the Government was anxious to have a most searching inquiry, it would be better to first get the evidence of witnesses of the accident so that the position of the car at the time of the disaster might be ascertained as well as what part of the span gave way first.

Lorne Cates, the motorman, was the first witness called. His car had just passed off the bridge when he first knew of the accident. He did not notice any unusual vibration as he crossed the bridge. His car was a car-length off the bridge when the overhead wires broke.

There was a notice in the cars warning people not to stand on the platforms. He never tried to keep people off the platform when there was a crowd, and had never been given instructions to keep people off the platform.

Captain William Grant lives near the bridge. He had taken special notice of the condition of the structure. His wharf was right alongside, and he was on and under the bridge very often. About two years ago he noticed that an abutment of the bridge, where it crossed his place, was giving way from heavy rains, and the mud-sills and trestle work were going. He reported this at the City Hall and asked James Baker, then an alderman, to investigate. The city got jackscrews and secured the bridge again.

There had been so much vibration when horses were trotted across the bridge that Grant could not walk, but had to stand till they passed. The city sent police there for about a week after he first made the complaint and several people were fined for driving fast across the bridge. The affair quieted down again and the bridge was later replanked.

Grant had told the officials that unless something was done to prevent a crash from going fast over the bridge it would go down.

He was standing on his wharf at the time of the accident. He heard a crash and saw that a span had given way from the pier on the Esquimaut end. The movement stopped for a few seconds and then began again.

The whole of that end gave way, and the end near the city followed. The car was apparently near the center of the span when the crash came. It did not go through the bottom of the bridge.

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STILL TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL.

German Overtures to Russia and Their Palpable Object.

BRITISH HUMILIATION.

The Czar's Growing Influence Is Contrasted With John Bull's Waning Power.

BERLIN'S GARRISON PARADES.

Hundreds of Thousands of People Witness the Event—Great Disorder and Many Arrests.

BERLIN, GERMANY, May 30.—The desire of the Government to cement friendly relations between Germany and Russia is shown by the tone of the official inspired press in their articles descriptive of and commenting on the ceremonies of the coronation of the Czar at Moscow. Since the succession of Nicholas II to the Russian throne every step the Kaiser has taken toward the establishment of concord between Germany and Russia has met a responsive movement on the part of the Russian court and Government; still the Emperor will not be satisfied that complete harmony exists until a visit upon the part of the Czar and Czarina to Berlin shall confirm publicly that thoroughly good relations between the two Emperors have been restored.

Up to the present time the Berlin court has received no positive notification of the intention of the Czar and Czarina to pay a visit to Berlin, but the Kaiser holds the Czar's promise that such a visit shall occur in the course of the year. It is understood that the first journey that the imperial couple will take outside of Russia after the coronation fetes will be to Copenhagen, and the next trip will be to Darmstadt, the former home of the Czarina. After leaving Darmstadt the understanding is that the Czar and Czarina will come to Berlin and remain four days.

The feature of the semi-official comments in the German articles referred to is their tendency to dilate upon the growth of the influence of Russia in Europe and the East, as compared with the decrease of England's influence in the same regions.

The Cologne Gazette devotes a long leader to the declaration that Russia within a few years has ousted England from her virtual protectorate over Turkey, and, in the domination of foreign policy, has taken the lead in China over England and is menacing from an unassailable point of vantage the Anglo-Indian empire. The Kreuz Zeitung says that the time is drawing near when the Franco-Russian coalition will bring the long-prepared policy against England to a climax, and that Germany must stand aloof, watching her own interests. Germans, the paper says, may not desire to see England driven from the positions she has long held in Asia and Africa, yet England crippled implies that the chief opponent of German colonial expansion is weakened.

A similar current of Anglophobia is seen in the newspaper protests which are being made against the official reception of 170 English naval architects who are coming to Berlin on June 10, and will be feted at Kroll's Theater by order of the Kaiser. A large majority of the press attack the reception of these visitors as being something like an outrage upon National honor and the German taxpayer.

The Neuste Nachrichten deprecates the probability that the Emperor may even invite the English architects to the New Palace, and advises Germans to hold themselves aloof from the fete at Kroll's Theater. Continuing in this strain, the paper assails the Home Department for the misuse of public funds in entertaining such guests, and expresses hope that the Reichstag will have something to say on the subject.

The International Miners' Congress, which has been in session at Aachen during the week, was chiefly notable for the domination of socialistic ideas over mere trades-unionist views. The English delegates, headed by Ben Pickard, the labor leader and member of the British House of Commons for Yorkshire, Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Morpeth, and other exponents of trades unionism, were borne down by the French and Belgian socialist votes on questions of approving the nationalization of mines, slate guarantees, miners' sick and unemployment funds, a fixed minimum of wages, etc. The German delegates refrained from voting on the question of nationalization of mines, on the ground that a bureaucratic empire could not be entrusted with the control of mines. The congress voted to hold their next session in London in 1898, and decided to invite Russian and American delegates to attend.

The spring parade of the Berlin garrison took place on the Tempelhof field this forenoon. The weather was showery, but the streets were lined with hundreds of thousands of people, extending from the castle to the Tempelhof field. The Emperor returned to the castle at noon at the head of the color company and was cheered throughout the route from the field. Unusual precautions were taken to keep the populace at a distance, policemen being stationed a few yards apart, and hundreds of mounted police and guards at various points were assigned to the duty of driving the crowds back.

This procedure had the effect to keep the crowds in a constant uproar, and led to unnumbered fights and arrests.

Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany, was received by the Emperor at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Vorwaerts, leading organ of the Socialists, asserts that the Emperor proposes to give a lecture in the auditorium of the Chemical Exhibition Building in the course of the coming visit of the English naval architects.

A congress of spiritualists was held this week in the Asterhof in this city. Delegates were present from Munich, Vienna, Prague, Copenhagen, Dresden and other places. The congress founded a general union of German occultists. Herr Leopold Engel, editor of Das Wort, was elected corresponding secretary. Herr Engel, who is the author of Der Wahrheitsucher, and a very prominent spiritualist, will visit the United States in the autumn. Rev. J. St. Petersburg, late of the American chapel in St. Petersburg, will sail shortly for the

Fatal Fight Over Cattle. WICHITA, KANS., May 30.—Sterling Elder was shot and killed at Chickasha, Indian Territory, to-day by John Ellis in a fight over cattle. While the men were quarrelling Mrs. Isaacs, a sister of Ellis, whipped out a revolver and commenced firing at Elder. Elder ran home, and just as he reached the doorway his wife wrenched the revolver from Mrs. Isaacs, who had followed. A general fight ensued, and Ellis shot Elder in the chest in the back, killing him instantly. Ellis has been arrested.

Reformed Presbyterians. CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 30.—The morning session of the Reformed Presbyterian synod was devoted to the reports of presbyteries, committees on temperance and psalmody. An encouraging report was read from the board of incorporators of Geneva College. Resolutions were adopted voting aid to carry out the plans of the faculty. The term for which Rev. Dr. Trumbull was elected a member of the board has expired, and his successor will be chosen.

Solemn Services at Napa. NAPA, CAL., May 30.—Decoration day closed the business houses here, and the people honored the soldier dead. Kit Carson Post, under the command of S. E. Holden, and the local militia company under Captain Easterby, with a large company of school children and citizens, went to Tulocay Cemetery at 2 o'clock. There the Grand Army ritualistic service was held, and B. Hutchinson delivered an oration. Thirty-four veterans are buried there, and on their graves the hands of comrades laid flowers.

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DIPLOMATS WATCH THE CRETAN WAR.

Sensational Swiftness of the Action of the World's Powers.

SIGNAL OF CONVULSION

An Outbreak That Seemed to Undermine the Government of the Turks.

WHAT WILL GREECE NOW DO?

It Is a Question Whether the Usual Concerted Pressure Will Keep Her Hands Off.

LONDON, Eng., May 30.—Although there has been something like civil war in Crete for months back and the garrison of some thousand Turkish regular troops has actually been besieged inside the fortress of Varnos by 5000 or 6000 armed Cretans since March, Europe has allowed itself to be thrown quite off its balance by a mere street riot in Canea, the capital of the island. It is true, of course, that disorder in Canea menaces the lives of foreign Consuls and merchants, who were not affected by the previous inland troubles, but that scarcely accounts for the sensational swiftness with which the powers raced their available ironclads into Cretan waters at Thursday's news.

It is apparent that every Foreign Office jumped to the conclusion that the bloodshed in Canea had peculiar significance of its own, quite apart from the chronic turbulence of the island.

The suspicion that the ground has been mined everywhere under the fabric of the Turkish empire and that an explosion which will bring it crashing into ruins is close at hand has grown so universal that this Cretan outbreak seemed to every one to be the signal for the long-expected convulsion.

Calmer views prevail at this moment, but it is very likely that within a week or two Crete will again be the object of general disquiet. The Turkish Government is acting with a promptness so unusual as to excite queer suspicions. It has heavy reinforcements already under way, and apparently intends to crush out resistance at any price. This can only have the effect of heating Greek fury to the fever point.

Even as it is, the King of Greece is hurrying back to Athens from his vacation at Corfu, and though backed by the unanimous representations of foreign ministers there, he finds himself barely able to resist the popular clamor for action. This task will be perhaps too great for his strength when the Turks begin the work of "restoring order" in their characteristic way.

Heretofore in these constantly recurring Cretan emergencies Europe has been able to use concerted pressure to make the Greeks keep their hands off. The excitement of the present situation consists in the universal doubt whether that European concert still exists. It was to everybody's interest seven years ago to prevent the Cretans and the Greeks from tearing the bandages off "the sick man."

This may not be true to-day. Oddly enough there are widely different notions or perhaps pretenses as to who enjoys the upper hand just now in Greek councils. The German, French and Russian papers all say that it was England who incited the Cretans to mischief and who is arranging with Greece for an interested intervention.

On the other hand, as the English understood the situation, it is Russia and France who have Greece in tow and who can count implicitly on her following their lead. The truth appears to be that Greece has been in grievous financial straits so long that any has been forced to fawn on all sides for merciful treatment at the hands of her creditors, that every power is more or less entitled to feel that it has claims on Greek gratitude and loyalty. If ultimately it becomes a question of the longest purse, England will easily outbid France, but it may turn out to be rather a question of force majeure, and there the issue is not so clear.

The assertion in the Nineteenth Century by a former secretary of Lord Loch's that Jameson's raid had for its immediate purpose the seizure at Pretoria of documents known to exist proving underhand dealings between Germany and the Transvaal brings to the front a new phase of the many-sided South African tangle. It has been whispered about for four weeks that Chamberlain has a lot of these proofs up his sleeve, ready to be produced at the proper moment.

Hitherto these stories seem to have been born of the despairing hope that presently Chamberlain would begin scoring some successes in his duel with Krueger, but I am told now that there really is evidence of an anti-British arrangement between Berlin and Pretoria which when it comes out will place the Boer Government in a very awkward position. If this be so one can understand England's meeting Krueger's demand for Rhodes' punishment by the point that first Krueger must make an example of Dr. Leyds, who was in Germany negotiating the Transvaal's treason to her suzerainty before Rhodes ever thought of making a move. Although there is a temporary lull in the South African business the entanglement is getting worse rather than better.

The decision of the Meine Cabinet to adopt as its own almost the identical income-tax measure on which M. Bourgeois was driven out of office illustrates the paralyzing confusion which has overtaken the French politicians. It can hardly be compared with the familiar British device of stealing the Liberals' clothes while they are in bathing, since in the French Chamber these hard and fast party lines do not exist, and Meine's bid is for the passionate support of the forty or fifty former followers of Bourgeois rather than for popular suffrages. The proposed tax on rentes is clearly unconstitutional, since investors have been over and over again assured by law that they must always be exempt from taxation, but the republic has no power for forcing the chamber to respect the constitution or the laws.

Ever since the Belgians remodeled their constitution in the direction of enlarged suffrage it has been obvious that Holland

could not continue very long on the old restrictive basis. Although the two countries dislike each other and have a little intercourse as possible, they inevitably influence one another in political matters. Recognizing this the Dutch Ministry has devised a rather cunning measure, which it calls an "Electoral Reform Bill," and for which it has obtained a solid majority in Parliament. Most of the genuine Liberals are against it, because, under the guise of a large reform, it really concedes suffrage to only about 100,000 more citizens and gives the Conservatives a chance to treat the suffrage as a thing now settled for a generation. On the other hand the extreme Tories resent even this concession to popular demands. In the House while the Junker party and the Clericals fight the trouble from one point of view, the Radicals and Socialists resist it from another, and the majority for it is made up of moderate men of both parties.

Although Prince Henry of Prussia has waived his resentment against his imperial brother to the extent of representing the German empire at the Moscow festivities, he is said to be resolute in his determination not to return to official and court life at Berlin. He has bought a fine rural chateau in Lorraine, almost on the French border, and intends to reside there all the year round as a country gentleman. There is a report in fashionable circles here that he has taken, or intends to take, a London house also, and that he will make the English metropolis his town resort during the season, but this would be a rather more overt act of hostility to the Kaiser than the gentle Prince Henry seems capable of. It is known, however, that one of the principal grounds of quarrel between the brothers was Henry's disgust at the stupid anti-English demonstrations which the crowd of favorites who now have William's ear continually urge upon him.

It is treated as an established fact that the ex-Empress Eugenie has gone over into the Oriental camp. Of course she always regarded the late "Fion Plon" with open and bitter animosity, and it was hardly to be expected that she would cherish a warm personal affection for his son; but after all she did recognize Prince Victor as her own son's heir, and made him an allowance of \$15,000 per year, which she still continues to pay. Under these circumstances her abandonment of the Bonapartist cause naturally creates feeling. Her own explanation is that she desires to spend her old age peacefully in France, and that the republic will not allow her to do this if she is closely identified with the ambitions of the Napoleonic pretender. This does not explain why she has suddenly become an open patroness of the Orleanist pretender instead. Old imperialists, like Emile Olivier and Paul Cassagnac, said themselves publicly to remark that her genius for intrigue and egotistic treachery was the ruin of the Second Empire, and that the Napoleonic idea has never had a more persistent and mischievous enemy than this Spanish adventurer, whom it picked out of shady obscurity and hoisted on to the first throne of Europe.

London's census, taken last March, turns out to involve a certain amount of disappointment. It seems that the ratio of increase during the decade of 1881-91 has not been quite maintained in the subsequent five years.

The discrepancy between estimate and reality for the latter period is 14,500. The truth is, however, that London is now overflowing at a greater rate than ever into the outer ring of suburbs, which are not yet counted as part of the metropolis for county council purposes. If the whole urban district under the control of the Metropolitan administration were considered the population would be now about 6,900,000.

A quaint peculiarity of English journalism was exhibited the other day when Professor Max Muller delivered a really important lecture on "The Coincidences Between the Scriptural and Secular Lore of Asia" before the Royal Society here, and no London paper printed more than the baldest summary of it.