The Colonist.

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TERMS:

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TO STOP JAPANESE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Shanghai dispatch says that the China transport Chean, proceeding to Formosa with fourteen hundred troops, was wrecked at Chetang. The soldiers and crew were saved.

Advices from Newchwang, China, says that on September 10 the British steamer Fechtung, which was taking cargo for Japan, was ordered to stop the work of unloading by the authorities. On September 2 the twelve Japanese and the consul went on the vessel in distress. All the houses of the women had been destroyed, and they had been robbed and maltreated by Chinese soldiers. The women had been rescued and hidden by Europeans until they could be sent aboard the vessel. They were taken to the vessel two and three at a time, in disguise. The steamer was soon surrounded by boats full of Chinese soldiers, seeking to got hold of the refugees. Two soldiers actually boarded the vessel, but they were quickly ejected. No further attempt to get aboard was made. In the afternoon of the 2d, a military official came off the steamer and advised that she leave the port the same night, otherwise the authorities might possibly be unable to prevent trouble. Word has not been received of the arrival of the steamer at Kobe, Japan.

The country around Peking is flooded, owing to orders given by the government not to attempt to lower the water on the plains. This is in order to prevent a Japanese advance.

ORANGE FAMINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A local paper says: For the first time in the history of this city it has been impossible to procure a box of oranges. This is the period between crops and it so happens that the old stock has been cleaned up better than ever before. Besides at one time several cargoes were received from Tahiti about this time of year, but they sold so cheaply that there was no profit for shippers. Some Mexican oranges are expected on the San Blas, which will keep the market supplied until the California season opens with consignments from the northern citrus belt. Limes and lemons also have been abnormally scarce of late, particularly the former, which have sold as high as $20 per case. The weather during August was exceedingly warm in Mexico. Limes being packed hot suffered during the long passage necessitated by the stoppages of the steamer at way ports and more than one-half of them were worthless upon arrival here.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11. — (Special) — The French League of thirty, comprised of French Royalists, have sent a telegram of condolence to the Countess of Paris. It is said that a wreath will be deposited in their name on the coffin of the deceased. An address will be sent to the Duke of Orleans signed by many of the leading Frenchmen here.

A new organ, called Le Reveille, has been started here to take the place of the famous Canada Revue. It inaugurates its campaign by a violent article on the Castors, announcing as its motto "No Castors."

The C.P.R. traffic earnings for the week ending September 7 were $331,000; for the same week last year they were $427,000.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will in future confer the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, being the first college in Quebec to take this step.

FATALLY STABBED.

TILBURY CENTRE, O., Sept. 11.—(Special)—John Radcliffe, commonly called "John the rattler," a man named named Haight and John Warwick, a prominent farmer of this neighborhood, with several others were drinking together last night, when an altercation arose resulting in Warwick stabbing Radcliffe and Haight. The former died within a few hours. Haight was not seriously hurt.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—Reports come from all parts of Ontario of numerous fires caused by an electric storm. A great many barns with the season's crop of grain and all their contents were burned. The estimated loss so far reported has reached fully $50,000.

Sir Frank Smith and Col. Mason were seriously injured in a runaway yesterday.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

LABOR PROBLEMS.

Sir John Gorst Expresses His Views on the Present Outlook in England.

Means Must Be Found to Get the Unemployed Back on the Land.

Upon the great labor questions that today are attracting the earnest attention of thinking men, Sir John Gorst, who is now visiting Victoria, is looked upon as a leading authority. For years he has given the subject a great deal of study, and has taken a most prominent part in Great Britain in endeavoring to benefit the masses and to bring about some solution of the problem of how to ameliorate the condition of the workingman and the vast army of the unemployed. A staunch Conservative in politics, he has filled various important positions such as solicitor general and undersecretary of state for India, and in the last Salisbury administration was financial secretary to the Treasury. He was a member of the Labor Commission and a delegate to the Labor Congress at Berlin in 1890.

"The labor question is becoming a most vital question in England," he said in conversation Tuesday, "but none of the parliamentary parties have a policy to bring about its solution — not even the labor members themselves. The great mass of men do not understand and do not think about the condition of the unemployed who are altogether distinct from the trades unions. Of course, when times are dull, brick or stone masons, for example, are thrown out of work for a time, but when things revive then they find work again. But besides these there is the great army of unemployed in all the large cities. With these the labor members are not connected for they are outside the trades. Take London for example—in the east and south there are thousands upon thousands who live, some by casual labor, others who hardly manage to exist by getting just enough to keep body and soul together. Even in the west end and other parts there are those black spots.

"With all this, there are scattered all over London the board schools, with bright cheery rooms where their children are educated and taught even music. How can these children fail to contrast the glimpses of a better life they get in the schools with the sordid, unhappy surroundings of their own homes. Yet among these people you will find men who take advantage of the university extension, and though the ninety-nine per cent. of the poor are apathetic, there is the one per cent. who are educated into thinking men, who by reason of the very education given them, ask why they are condemned to live such a cheerless existence and it may be said that the one per cent. are to a man socialists and anarchists. Why, I know a man, a wool porter, and a first rate fellow too, and he is a radical and socialist. Well this man follows a very necessary calling which requires a certain amount of skill and intelligence, but by its nature, as the wool shipments only come in the spring and sometimes it is several weeks between the vessels arriving, naturally though he earns twenty-four shillings a week when working, how is he to exist while out of work for months in the fall? Well this porter is a thinking man who has done a lot of reading and attended the university extension lectures. Why he can talk to you on political economy as well as I can. He said to me, 'Here I am out of work. I go down to the docks without any breakfast, leaving my family hungry at home. After hanging round for several hours without getting a job, I go away and meet a swell strolling along. 'Ah, my man,' says the swell, 'which is the way to the tower bridge?' Go to h—l I say to him.

"That just explains the position," went on Sir John. "The one per cent. of the educated, thinking poor are gradually growing, and when they get strong enough to break the apathy of the other 99 per cent. then it may be that the very means of civilization may be the cause of such an explosion as will overthrow it.

"Mind, I don't mean to say these anarchists and socialists are of the stamp of Ravachol. They don't believe in violence, but will bring about the overthrow of existing conditions by the very means of civilization. They will get control of the legislative bodies and so bring it about. The remedy? Nobody has a plan for that. I remember going to a meeting in East London of these men, and after hearing what they had to say, asked them what was their remedy. Then they turned on me and said: 'Our remedy! Why don't you, with all your political training and educational advantages, find a remedy. It is not we who should be expected to find one.' They were quite right too. They are like a patient who can tell what are the symptoms of his disease, but it is the specially trained physician who must find out the cure. I have no settled plan for a solution of this problem, nor has anyone else. I have some crude ideas not altogether worked out, but the basis of them is that we must in some way find means of getting the great army of unemployed upon the land again.

"It is a strange fact that within thirty miles of congested London there is land that is absolutely derelict. Why, no one seems to know. Some scheme may be evolved to put these people on the land, gradually aiding them to help themselves. That can only be done by the State itself taking the matter in hand."

The University settlements carried on in various places in London and other large cities, Sir John thinks are doing a good work. Men of culture and high educational attainments compose these. They settle down among the poor, join with them in their clubs and meetings, provide means of recreation, and by practical example show how their surroundings can be improved and teach a higher life generally. This method has met with great success and is extending.

Touching on the question of labor troubles and how to meet them, Sir John says that England is far behind other countries in the settlement of labor disputes. For the first kind, those referring to the settlement of disputes between employer and employed as to the carrying out of a contract already in existence, that might be dealt with in the courts now, but a simpler method is preferable. For instance, France has *conseils de prudhomme*, which have the same authority as the courts when an appeal is made to them. Germany has much the same methods, and in Austria the government overseers decide the matter, but England has nothing of the kind. That covers but a part, however, of the trouble. It is impossible to deal compulsorily with the question of future contracts, such as the lowering of wages, as no man can be forced to sell his labor for a certain price, nor can an employer be forced to pay more than he wants to. Yet this is the cause of nearly all the big strikes, such as the big dock strike and coal strikes in England or the Pullman strike in the United States. Moral force alone can be used, and in this the state of Massachusetts stands alone. There a council composed of good, responsible men from among employers and the laboring class, with a supreme court judge presiding, has the power and option at any time trouble arises between an employer and his men to order both parties to appear before them and state their case. The council then arrives at a solution of the trouble, and in most cases, though either side may be unwilling to give in to the other, yet they will be willing to be guided by the third party. Consequently the method is found to work very satisfactorily. Should the council fail to bring about an agreement, however, the whole case is published, showing a full statement of the points in dispute and the solution proposed by the council, so that the public may clearly understand the matter and form its own opinion.

"And who can stand against public opinion?" asks Sir John. "Suppose for instance when the Pullman trouble started, and the council unable to bring about a settlement had published its statement showing that Mr. Pullman could afford to pay the wages that the men asked, do you think he would have dared to brave the storm of public opinion that would have surged up against him. Or if on the other hand it had appeared that he could not afford to pay more than he offered the men, where would the men have got their sympathy from? This moral force is the only remedy and it is a most effectual one."

Sir John looks upon the universal federation of labor as too visionary. It may come in time, but he cannot see how it possibly can in our day. As to the eight hour movement, Sir John does not see how a hard and fast rule can be laid down to cover every trade, the conditions being so different in many of them.

Turning to politics, he remarks that there is nothing really new to give, but expresses his conviction that the present British parliament will dissolve before long.

Sir John leaves Victoria by the Rosalie this morning en route East, and according to present expectations will be in England by the 24th proximo. Yesterday he visited the chief points of interest in and about the city, being accompanied by Messrs. Thomas Earle, M.P., A. C. Flumerfelt (President of the Board of Trade), and A. B. Gray (Deputy Commissioner of Labor). The party first visited the R.M.A. barracks at Work Point, and then drove over to inspect the fortifications now under construction. Luncheon was enjoyed at the Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, and afterwards Sir John attended the reception to Hon. Mr. Laurier at Pinehurst, Dr. Milne's residence, on the Dallas road, concluding what had been to him a very pleasant day.

THE BRITISH FLAG.

In the following exaggerated fashion the China Gazette proclaims a belief that some few British journals seem very anxious to push into prominence in the Far East at the present juncture:

"The belief held by many on the Kow-Shing in the sacredness of the British flag, which it was supposed would protect whatever it covered from injury or attack is a proof of the slow death of old-fashioned notions. Those concerned ought to have known that the sacredness of the British flag in this part of the world is simple fudge. That ancient and once respected emblem has long since ceased to carry any weight, and we would ask the British officials in Peking and Shanghai, who are so much incensed over this display of Japanese contempt for the flag, how often within the past decade has that flag been outraged, insulted, spat upon, and burnt by these very Chinese and philo-Chinese, who are now holding up their hands in holy horror because an enemy whom they fear and would isolate has followed a course which the Chinese officials have shown them could be followed with impunity in China, and if so in China, why not in adjacent waters?

"The fact of the matter is that all Orientals have ceased to respect the flag, and it is the Chinese of all others who have inspired them with this feeling. Why a British ship known to be engaged in a ticklish task, which everyone but those who ought to have known, expected would lead to trouble, should not have had a British warship within call in the hour of danger, when the Germans and the French with their small fleets could have each a gunboat to be on the spot, it is for the admiral to explain. But he was 1,000 miles away and the only British ship in the neighborhood was the Archer which was safe and snug at Chefoo. But we know the instructions to the British fleet are to keep out of trouble and we certainly see more of their ships here when their presence is required for no more service than to fill a set at lawn tennis or to talk small talk at afternoon tea."

CALIFORNIA FIRES.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Sept. 10.—Forest fires are raging in the red woods back of Mill Valley. This afternoon the whole town is threatened and the entire population have turned out to fight it. Owing to the intensity of the heat very little resistance can be afforded by the people. As Mill Valley is surrounded by a thick redwood belt, there will be no way to save the place from being wiped out if a breeze spring up this afternoon.

The latest report is that the fire in the western suburbs of Mill Valley and was threatening the whole town, is under control at Mill Valley but is raging at the base of Mount Tamalpais, and there are a score of men fighting it at that point. From the latest reports the men hope they had extinguished it at a late hour to-night. The fire is supposed to have originated from a camp fire near by. It burned over a large tract of country.

"NOT ENGLAND'S BUSINESS"

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 11.—Governor Fishback received a telegram yesterday from a New York newspaper as follows: "An English committee has been sent here to investigate and denounce lynching. Please telegraph us what you think of the English meddling with our affairs." In reply the Governor sent the following:

"That England, a foreign country, and one which pays less than one-third as much money per capita for the education of its people as the States pay, should assume the role of missionary to teach us our duty can but excite ridicule as well as resentment. If its committee is duly sincere in its efforts to suppress lynching, it is sadly wanting in common sense not to have learned this much of human nature. My advice to the committee, if it is indeed in earnest and honest, is to go home. WM. FISHBACK."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Will Provide an Excursion to Tacoma on the 22nd Instant—The Old "San Pedro"

Report From the Fisheries Committee on the Point Roberts Matter —Other Business.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade the excursion committee reported that, having conferred with Mayor Teague and the transportation committee of the B. C. Agrl. Assn., the conclusion arrived at was to charter the C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Islander for a Board of Trade excursion to the Northwest Inter-state Fair at Tacoma on the 22nd inst. The steamer will leave here at 7 in the morning, arriving in the City of Destiny early in the afternoon, and returning the following day. The round trip rate of $2 will include admission to the fair, and as the excursion is to have the cordial support not only of the Board but of the Mayor and Council and the B. C. Agrl. Assn. as well, it may be confidently anticipated that this will be the monster excursion of the season; particularly as the Board have the assurance that the Tacoma people will do their best to entertain the Victoria visitors, and will reciprocate by sending an excursion over to the exhibition here.

Yesterday's meeting of the Council was presided over by the Vice-president, C. E. Renouf, in the absence of President Flumerfelt, and besides the members of Council, His Worship Mayor Teague was also present by invitation. The chairman reported that the provincial government did not think it wise to send over the museum collection of minerals to the Inter-state Fair, and the business of the day was proceeded with in the usual order.

First in the list of communications was the appended from Agent General H. C. Beeton, accompanying which were numerous letters and other documents touching upon the matter dealt with:

33 FINSBURY CIRCUS,
LONDON, E. C., July 25, 1894.

A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., President B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.:

SIR:—On May the 23rd last I mailed you a copy of a letter sent by me to the Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, drawing their attention to a shipment of canned salmon to this country from Point Roberts cannery, U.S.A. I now beg to forward you a copy of their reply, and further correspondence on this matter. My secretary, Mr. E. A. Bickmore, waited upon Mr. J. Courtox, of H.M. Customs, and went thoroughly into the matter with that gentleman and others. He found that the Board of Customs had given this question their most sincere attention, but owing to the owners of Point Roberts cannery having carefully complied with the letter of the Merchandise Marks' Act, they were unable to do anything to help me. Whilst sympathising and wishing to assist, they could not offer any suggestions which would enable me to accomplish my object, but recommended that the question should be brought to the notice of the Canadian government at Ottawa. I have the honor to be, etc.,

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. C BEETON,
Agent-General for B. C.

This matter had, upon the receipt of Mr. Beeton's letter been referred to the Fisheries committee of the board for a report, and their opinion upon the subject was thus expressed by Mr. Robert Ward, chairman, his view of the question being concurred in by the other members of the committee, Messrs. J. H. Todd, M. T. Johnston and Henry Croft:

"I consider the whole question of fishing by United States subjects at Point Roberts, and the methods adopted there, should demand the early attention of the Marine and Fisheries department. The government of the United States might be disposed to approve of regulations prohibiting the destruction of salmon as carried on at Point Roberts, notwithstanding such prohibition might result in preserving to a certain extent the salmon fisheries on the Fraser river.

"(Sd.) ROBERT WARD"

A brief discussion followed the reading of the letters and report, and Secretary Elworthy was requested to obtain samples of the salmon labels referred to, and request the Fisheries committee to prepare a statement of the case for presentation to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on the occasion of his anticipated visit to Victoria.

From the reading room committee the following report was received:

GENTLEMEN,—Your special Board of Trade reading room committee beg to report:

That we find the reading room is not often used by members of the board for the reason that it contains little of interest to them. We are of opinion, however, that at a small expense the room can be made attractive to members and of benefit to the city and province, and to this end we therefore recommend:

That the secretary write to mining property owners asking for specimens of ores and for copies of assays. The specimens of ore, assays thereof, and other mining information, to be kept up to date.

That our fisheries be represented by such exhibits as are available.

That specimens of the different woods of the province in the rough and finished states be exhibited.

That more newspapers, some illustrated papers and magazines, be furnished, a preliminary list of which is appended hereto.

That on the bulletin boards all available shipping and weather reports be posted.

That a large sign be placed on the door of the reading room and a smaller one outside the building, stating that the room is open daily (except Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. free to members of the board and to visitors to the city.

That similar notices be placed on passenger steamers calling at this port, and in the transportation offices and hotels in the city, inviting strangers to call at the reading room.

It is desirable that, as far as possible, all information regarding legitimate enterprises requiring capital for development be kept on file in the reading room.

That members of the board be invited to take greater interest in the room, and bring their visitors to the city, and interest them in the resources of the province.

Your committee is confident that, if this course is faithfully carried out, the membership of the board will largely increase, and permanent benefits to the city and province will result.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sd.) HEWETT BOSTOCK,
For the Chairman.

The committee further suggested that the room required a number of trade and shipping papers, Eastern dailies, monthly magazines and illustrated London papers. The report, with the recommendation referred to, was adopted.

The contemplated visit to Victoria of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen being next brought forward, it was decided that the board present an address, leaving the other arrangements for the welcome, to the city, and heartily assisting to make whatever form of entertainment is decided upon a success. A committee was appointed to prepare the address.

Mayor Teague reported upon the outcome of the meeting of the Fraser River relief committee, at which it was decided to ask for further assistance for the flood sufferers. Since the meeting he had seen Premier Davie, and had received that gentleman's assurance that the government would take the matter in hand at an early date, and he (Mayor Teague) would recommend to the City Council to appropriate $1,000 for the purpose of assisting the distressed.

The secretary was asked to communicate with the Government with a view to ascertain their intentions.

The business of the day was concluded with the reading of the two communications appended, the first of which will be forwarded to the city's representatives in the Commons, and the latter being received and filed:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2, 1894.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the very great difficulty vessels experience in making the outer wharf or inner harbor during foggy weather, and it has occurred to me that, until such time as the Dominion government erect a regular fog horn, it is quite possible that they could make arrangements with the Brackman & Ker Milling Co. to utilize the steam from the mill for fog horn purposes for a reasonable payment.

In the event of the government deciding to erect a fog horn I trust the Board of Trade will recommend its being placed on Brotchie ledge, which is the turning point of all vessels bound for Victoria harbor from Puget Sound, Nanaimo, Comox, the Mainland and other places. I hope the board will see their way clear to take this matter up and recommend the above suggestions. Yours truly,

(S.J.) JNO. IRVING.

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug 20, 1894.

F. Elworthy, Secretary B.C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th inst. with reference to the wreck of the SS. San Pedro, now lying on Brotchie ledge, near the entrance to this harbor.

I beg to say that from the time the vessel became a wreck this ship and cargo has been continuously under the charge of the master or agent of the owners, and therefore did not come under the powers delegated to me as receiver under the Wrecks and Salvage Act (49 Vic., Chap. 81, Sec. 18).

I have on more than one occasion pointed out to the agent of the owners that something must be done without delay to remove the wreck from Brotchie ledge, in view of the Dominion government requiring the same for beacon or light.

Since receiving your letter, am assured by the representative of the owners that the wreck will be sold and removed.

I beg further to add that your letter will be placed before the Minister of Marine for his information and direction.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. R. MILNE,
Collector, etc.

DRUNKEN INDIANS

Assault, Rob and Nearly Kill a Negro Near Chemainus Yesterday.

Frightened Off by a Girl They Meet Her Father—One Fatally Wounded.

NANAIMO, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Last evening at dusk two drunken Indians waylaid a negro on the railroad track near Chemainus and robbed him of $75 and an overcoat. The negro on escaping from the clutches of the Indians fled to the house of Robert Wilson, the section foreman, to seek assistance to enable him to capture the thieves. When he arrived at the house he found no one in but a little girl. A few minutes later the Indians arrived, forced an entrance and commenced beating the unfortunate negro who was now pretty well exhausted, when the little girl succeeded in frightening off the Indians with a gun.

As they were leaving the house the Indians encountered Mr. Wilson, who was returning home with a gun on his shoulder. The Indians at once went for him. In the struggle that ensued the gun went off, the contents entering the shoulder of one of the Indians, nearly blowing his arm off. The other Indian bolted. Later on he was arrested, and taken to Duncan, where he was this morning brought up before the local magistrate and remanded for one week. The wounded Indian is not expected to recover.

THE PALE MOON.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Astronomer Louis Gathman firmly believes he has discovered vegetation on the moon. Some time ago he constructed a telescope on a novel plan. Instead of a single object glass he used a composite one built of seven lenses. He was using the new telescope recently when he suddenly saw a spot of vivid green in the vicinity of the greater crater Tycho on the moon. He called several neighbors, and they all saw the spot as he did. He estimates that the spot was forty by seventy miles in extent, and thinks it could have been caused by nothing but vegetation, perhaps grass, or perhaps forests, nourished by water absorbed perhaps centuries ago by the moon.

FIRE ON THE "RIVIERA."

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A fire started in "the California" of Cannes, on the Riviera, early this evening. It was spread rapidly by the high wind toward that part of the city, where the finest villas are situated. This quarter is crowded with visitors. A dispatch received about the middle of the evening said the fire was still beyond control.

KINGSTON, Sept. 10.—A violent electrical storm passed over Deseronto between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Lightning struck the Methodist church, completely shattering the spire. A big hole was knocked out of one side and the whole of the covering stripped off. It also struck a brick house owned by Mrs Greater, the lightning running down each side of the roof, ploughing a furrow through the shingles. The fluid struck the residence of Mr. E J. Edwards, destroying the furniture in one room.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—Walter McWhirrell, who clubbed James Williams and his wife Eliza to death in the middle of the Toronto road on December 4, 1893, will, according to the World, be hanged in the court yard, Brantford, on Monday, October 1. County Crown Attorney McFadden on Saturday last received a telegram from the Deputy Minister of Justice stating that Sir John Thompson had carefully gone over the matter and saw no reason why a new trial should be granted. The prisoner counsel will now endeavor to secure a commutation of the sentence of McWhirrell to life imprisonment, but there is little probability of his success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The corner stone of the monument historical of California's progress, provided for in the will of James Lick, was laid yesterday. There was very little ceremony about it. The monument will soon be unveiled and at that time members of the Lick trust expect to have most impressive services. "The monument would have been unveiled yesterday," said Charles M. Plumb, one of the Lick trustees, "but materials were tied up in the strike and we were delayed nearly forty days."

SIRS,—My baby was very bad with summer complaint, and I thought he would die, until I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. With the first dose I noticed a change for the better, and now he is cured, and fat and healthy. Mrs. A. Normandin, London, Ont.

THE "WANDERER" CASE.

Great Surprise Expressed at the Federal Capital—Damage Suit Talked Of.

The "Umbrina's" Crew Have an Experience of Short Rations—Naval Notes.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Empire, under date of the 4th instant, thus refers to the seizure of the Victoria sealing schooner Wanderer, which was last week released by order of Rear Admiral Stephenson:

"Great surprise is felt here at the recent arrest in Behring sea of the British Columbia sealing schooner Wanderer. It appears that the vessel had strictly complied with all the regulations imposed by the Paris award, the Imperial acts and orders-in-council. Waiting for the period, August 1, when she could legally hunt in Behring sea, the Wanderer proceeded there to hunt with spears, according to law. She was arrested by a United States cruiser on the charge that there was found in her possession one shotgun and ammunition. The vessel was then handed over to the British gunboat Pheasant and by her commander ordered to Victoria. The result has been that the vessel's business for the season has been totally destroyed and a great loss incurred by the owners. As soon as particulars of the charge reached the Marine Department, Collector Milne at Victoria was instructed by Sir Charles Tupper not to have anything to do with the vessel under the circumstances, there being no offence. It is not at all improbable that an action will be brought by the owners of the Wanderer against the commander of the British gunboat for damages for interference, as in the Newfoundland case of Baird v. Walker, where the British admiral was held responsible for acting without statutory authority. In the Wanderer's case the United States cruiser apparently took advantage of an agreement made between the Imperial and United States governments last spring, permitting the sealing up of arms and ammunition on sealing vessels in order to rebut a presumption of guilty intent. The Canadian government at the time objected to this arrangement as likely to lead to the embarrassment of sealing vessels, contending under the Paris award that the use and not the mere possession of firearms was prohibited. The very thing the government anticipated has occurred in the Wanderer's case. The arrangement between the two governments was used for the purpose of preventing successful sealing operations, and as a consequence it is not unlikely that considerable more will be heard of the matter."

PROVISIONS RAN SHORT.

When asked whether or not there was any truth in the report that his schooner had run short of provisions, and that his crew were on the verge of starvation on reaching home Monday afternoon, Captain Charles Campbell, of the Umbrina, said yesterday that it certainly was a fact that the vessel's supplies had grown short by the time she got here. The men were, he says, given all they wanted to eat and drink until the Straits were reached, when the shortage of food made it necessary to put all hands on allowance. Being five days in the Straits made matters worse, but notwithstanding this the vessel was not entirely out of provisions, though the proximity to real hunger was not very keenly enjoyed by those aboard. Had it not been for the fact that the larder was getting low, the Umbrina would have remained longer in Behring sea, and would doubtless have brought her catch up to over 3,000 skins.

THE BEHRING SEA PATROL

A Washington dispatch of yesterday says; "The cruise of the Behring sea patrol fleet is about ended, as the sealing practically closes after September 15. The first vessel to return to this country was the Adams, now bound for San Francisco, where she should arrive by the end of this week, having left Whatcom yesterday, having been detained there several days by bad weather outside. The flagship Mohican will be the last to leave Alaska, remaining there until the revenue cutters depart. The Yorktown is probably already bound for Seattle. It is expected that the Adams will spend the winter at Samoa and the Yorktown may visit Honolulu in November."

THE "SATELLITE" IN DOCK.

H.M.S. Satellite will spend several days in the dry dock undergoing a general inspection. She went in yesterday and will probably not come out before the end of the week.

H.M.S. Champion will probably arrive here from Honolulu in about three weeks, the necessity for her presence in that section being now considered at an end.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY B.B.B.

MR. GEO. READ.

Read the Proof.

DEAR SIRS,—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B. B. B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B.B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B. B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.