

A CORRUPT CITY.

The proof has at last been discovered that the government of New York city is actually as corrupt as it has long been suspected of being. There have been many efforts at reform in the city. Police chiefs and captains have been changed, but the removal of individuals had no renovating effect upon the system. Tribute was still levied upon evildoers of every kind, Tammany flourish-ed and its chief bought race horses and castles in England and fared more sumptuously than kings and princes. It had long been known in New York that some system had been devised by which the gambling halls and abodes of vice were warned when a police raid was contemplated. This mysterious means of communication was discovered. The warning was given by the police themselves. An experiment was tried by the reformers, and they found that when a certain signal was given men were to be seen running through the streets with all sorts of gambling devices and certain horses became as empty as the pyramids. So there is a great commotion in New York, but Croker remains tranquil. A few policemen will be punished—some have already been sent to gaol—the in-come of the chief of Tammany will not be impaired. He has sailed for the scene of his early political and municipal triumphs and predicts that the present spasm of virtue will soon pass away. And so it will—Tammany's organization is not likely to be upset by an insignificant discovery such as that. It has passed through worse crises. The retirement into temporary confinement of a few policemen is no reform at all. They will be released in a few months and will subsist upon an income as mysterious in its sources as that of the boss. The men who rule here are on the deal. The machine is manipulated according to their will. To effect a real reform the work must be begun at the top. The top again cannot be struck at because it is there by the will of the people. Hence Croker's confidence. By some mysterious power he holds the majority of the electorate of New York in the hollow of his hand, and his will is supreme. He is the author of the most perfect system of evildoing that has ever been evolved by the mind of man. How can the reformation of a place under such domination be accomplished? Nothing can be done until the system falls to pieces. The people must continue to submit to the most extortionate taxation in the world, to live in the worst governed city in the world, and to bring up their children in the most vicious environment in the world, while Tammany Hall exists.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Complaints are frequent about the constant, continuous changes in school books. One man asserts that in the case of a large family the cost of text books has become the heaviest burden in connection with our educational system. The taxes for school purposes upon an ordinary house and lot are insignificant in comparison with this semi-annual impost. We must be up-to-date, you know. But really books become antiquated so very quickly in these hurried times. It is not so very long since a child could pass through all the grades and come out on the top, at what he considered man's estate, without a single change in the system or in the list of books from which he gathered his inspiration. And the boys were as successful in life as those of to-day. But perhaps the competition was not as keen. Certainly there were fewer trills and fads in connection with education and not so many officials with little to do but develop schemes of improvement, to be cast aside in a year or two and some other hobby substituted. There has been a conflict for several years as to the merits of the vertical system of writing as compared with the old slanting style. The upright people, we believe, have received a "set-back." There are children in our schools to-day who do not know the alphabet puzzling their youthful brains in the effort to spell words of two syllables. That may be one of the results of a scientific system of education, but it makes the path to knowledge very difficult. It is like scrambling along a rocky road, while under the old system the obstacles disappeared as the pupil advanced. We must not be understood as criticising the present system. We know too well what is due to our teachers and those who superintend their operations. We also know that the average pedagogue is desperately set in his or her ways and that he or she will snort in scorn at the idea of the public attempting to interfere or criticise. It cannot do any harm to print some of the thoughts of the public, who have a remote interest in educational questions. Another inquisitive fellow would like to know why it is that the average Victoria boy or girl graduate of our schools is inferior in ability to strangers who come among us looking for employment as teachers. We must give it up again. Possibly because a great many more changes are necessary before our school system can be brought up to high water mark. We shall not admit inferiority in natural or undeveloped ability for a moment. Why should those who are responsible for the efficiency of our school system, we might ask, hold that the young men or women with the necessary qualifications for teachers can be turned out at home. To take such a position is to reflect upon the quality of their own work, unless, of course, we admit that on the average our children

are lacking in natural ability. How many positions in our schools are the native born not quite as capable of filling satisfactorily as the average new-comer, whether a graduate of a university or not? We must protest against this foolish which so many of our education-ists are falling down in adoration before, and insist that justice shall be done to our own people. A university education in conjunction with natural qualifications produces an ideal teacher, but the possession of a degree without the faculty of imparting instruction and maintaining control of order and discipline over children is of no more value in the profession than a common school course. This proposition can be proved at any time without going outside of our city limits. Therefore our school board should be patriotic, for patriotism begins at home. It should follow the example of every other city in the country, where, all other things being equal, and even sometimes when the balance is slightly against them, the graduates of the home schools receive the first chance.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

"The Expansionist," a spread-eagle publication issued in New York, prints an article alleged to be from the pen of a Canadian-American on "The Coming Change in Canada." There is nothing in the paper to indicate definitely what the "coming change" is likely to be, but we gather from the contents of the publication generally that Canada will soon be pleading for admission to the American union. This will be startling information to people living on this side of the line who have been observing the trend of political sentiment. The general opinion seems to be that the two peoples are drifting farther apart in sympathies every year, and it is not difficult to discover the reasons for the continuous "expansion" of the gulf. Doubtless our neighbors do not mean to be offensive, but they have yet to learn that to a self-respecting people might is not right nor are we to be covered by such excuses as "they" to our deuces or fight." But some of the deductions of Canadian-American are so curious as to be worthy of special notice. Everybody in Canada almost had been of the opinion that the war in South Africa had drawn the knots of Empire tighter. This writer knows better or sees farther than nineteen-twentieths of the Canadian people. He says the war is the beginning of the end as far as Canada is concerned. The end of the end will be annexation, he says. "So we know now that because the present generation knows them not. If they are not gone to the land where such questions cease from troubling they might as well be for all they have to say. So much for the symptoms of the "beginning of the end." If the future generations of Canadians are weak enough to surrender their independence and their right to govern themselves for the sake of the glory of belonging to the "greatest nation upon earth," they will not be worthy of their heritage and will deserve the worst that can be visited upon a British or a Canadian. If "Canadian-American" would mingle himself for a day with the children of our public schools his visions of the "beginning of the end" would be sadly dimmed. The writer betrays himself when he attempts to deal specifically with Canadian political questions. Like nineteenth of his countrymen, he is under the impression that all the colonies are under the stalwart thumb of the British Colonial Office. For instance, "the Boer war has also shown the Colonial Office towards the self-governing colonies. It is no secret in Canada that the resignation of the Governor-Generalship by Lord Aberdeen was determined by his unwillingness to carry out the policy which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would have imposed on him. That policy is nothing less than the reversal of that of the Liberal party of England, which, after the rebellion of 1837, conferred on the Canadian people full rights of self-government." So we know now that because we are in danger of losing the right to govern ourselves we are approaching the end of our career as a British colony. The policy of the present government of the Dominion Canadian-American does not approve of. The conservation of the natural resources of the country for the benefit of Canadians seems to have hurt his feelings—perhaps his pocket. When the beginning of the end period is over "the benefit of the natural resources of Canada will remain to the continent on which they are instead of passing to countries beyond the sea. The canals and river navigation improvements which the tariff haters of this republic and republican institutions are now designing for the injury of American trade, will then inure to the benefit of the continental system; the dog-in-the-manger policy now advocated by the anti-American Canadian will have had its day, and they will be free to carry their fealty and sympathy where they may see their personal advantage." There is much matter of the same character as the essay of "Canadian-American" in the Expansionist. All the writers seem to be afflicted with the delusion that there can be no effective expansion until Great Britain has been put out of the way. Why this opinion prevails we do not know. It seems to be an inherent weakness in the American constitution. Let the business of all the rest of the world flourish so long as that of Britain is blasted. No doubt the

other contributors are as familiar with the subjects they have taken up as "Canadian-American" is with his.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DOOM.

Poor old Britain! How can she be expected to survive when the hand of every nation is against her? There is a deep, deep plot a-brewing in France, and when the denouement takes place the Mediterranean, the Channel and all important strategic points will be in the hands of France, and the British fleet will be at the bottom of the sea. These things have been discovered and made known to the world through the Chicago Record-Herald by Walter Wellman, an American, of course. The instruments by which this revolution in national affairs is to be accomplished are sub-marine war boats. Already the French have theoretically revolutionized naval warfare, and it needs only a struggle upon the seas to demonstrate their wonderful achievement. To-day they have sub-marine craft which are thoroughly successful, eminently practical, and which await only opportunity to show their terrible destructiveness. The work has only been accomplished in theory as yet. It will take five years to make the practical preparations for the carrying out of the ambitious undertaking. Five sub-marine boats of the Gustav Zele type are nearly completed and nineteen more have been ordered. On the strength of this startling information the British attaché at Paris has telegraphed to his government that for the first time in history Great Britain has lost command of the Channel. All this information was imparted to Walter in the strictest confidence, and he straight-way parted with it to a newspaper in his own country for a consideration. It is to be kept a secret from the British still, for of course they do not know that five sub-marine boats have been completed and nineteen more are on the stocks. Yet such information may be obtained at any time in the naval intelligence of some of the British papers. Perhaps the French authorities think they will be able to get a fleet of the small torpedos in the water before the type is entirely obsolete, as was the case with American are so curious as to be worthy of special notice. Everybody in Canada almost had been of the opinion that the war in South Africa had drawn the knots of Empire tighter. This writer knows better or sees farther than nineteen-twentieths of the Canadian people. He says the war is the beginning of the end as far as Canada is concerned. The end of the end will be annexation, he says. "So we know now that because the present generation knows them not. If they are not gone to the land where such questions cease from troubling they might as well be for all they have to say. So much for the symptoms of the "beginning of the end." 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Canada or adjacent thereto 693 light stations, 809 lighthouses, 24 fog-whistles and 40 automatic fog-horns. The number of these, especially on the Pacific Coast, might with advantage be increased, and it is something to be thankful for that the government are rapidly increasing facilities for navigation. The number of losses from wrecks and casualties during recent years show a gratifying diminution. In the following table we give the disaster records for the past ten years, and contrast them with the loss-roll during the decade commencing with the year 1871. The data refers to British and Canadian sea-going vessels wrecked in Canadian waters, and Canadian vessels in all other waters:

Table with columns: Year, Casualties, Tonnage, Lives Lost, Damage in Dollars. Data for years 1891-1900.

The contrast between these casualties and those for the decade commencing 1871 is most instructive:

Table with columns: Year, Casualties, Tonnage, Lives Lost, Damage in Dollars. Data for years 1871-1880.

From this it appears that the annual waste of shipping property in Canadian waters is by no means so great as it formerly was. This is all the more pleasing, because the tonnage is now so much larger on both the Atlantic and Pacific than it was a decade ago. The best test of the progress of the country is probably furnished by the aggregate trade. The value of goods exported for home consumption and exports amounted in 1900 to \$372,700,000 which is almost \$90,000,000 above the previous high-water mark. Last year's trade showed equally as large a gain over 1900. Since Confederation in 1867, 33 years ago, Canada's national debt has increased from \$75,757,135 to \$265,493,806; the miles of railway track from 2,087 to 17,358; the boards of trade from 10 to 41; the number of post offices from 5,638 to 9,627; the number of letters passing through the mails from 18,100,000 to 178,292,500; the number of newspapers, etc., passing through the mails from 18,800,000 to 113,234,506; the circulation of Dominion notes from \$7,450,324 to \$28,113,229; the chartered banks of the Dominion from \$9,350,646 to \$41,513,139; the liabilities of banks from \$45,144,854 to \$318,527,749; the balance at credit of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks from \$5,057,007 to \$66,135,282; the savings bank deposits, per head of population, from \$1.50 to \$12.45; the deposits in chartered banks from \$33,653,594 to \$277,256,716; the gold production from \$3,013,431 to \$21,260,437. The following statistics are for the years 1867 and 1890: Spirits manufactured decreased from 3,772,719 gallons in 1867 to 2,404,359 in 1890; malt liquor manufactured in the same period increased from 7,655,309 gallons to 21,001,875 gallons; consumption of spirits per head has decreased from 1.12 gallons to 0.63 gallon; consumption of beer per head has increased from 2.29 gallons to 3.90 gallons; consumption of tobacco per head increased from 1.75 pounds to 2.17 pounds; the amount of life insurance in force increased from \$35,080,082 to \$404,135,503; sea-going vessels' inwards to Canadian ports increased from 8,038 to 14,697; and the tonnage of the same from 3,104,009 tons to 7,262,721 tons.

SOME CANADIAN STATISTICS.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada is an interesting volume. The 16th annual number, recently issued, is well worth studying, particularly by Canadians of pessimistic tendency, of whom there are still a few left even in Victoria. The area of Canada is 3,635,949 square miles, exclusive of Newfoundland and the extensive region on the mainland known as the Labrador Coast, which is not a part of Canadian territory. The population of this enormous territory is 5,350,000, about 1 1/2 per square mile, to 33 per square mile for the whole British Empire. Notwithstanding the general disappointment in respect to the result of the census, it is well known that the rate of increase during the last five or six years has been greater than ever before in the history of the country. During 1900, the immigrants numbered 44,997 against 44,543 for 1899. That year, however, was a good one, for during 1898 the immigration only totalled 31,900. The nationality of these settlers is interesting, and it is gratifying to know that Canada appeals very powerfully to English and Scotch emigrants. Thus, the 44,097 persons added to the Canadian population from outside sources during 1900, included 8,184 English, 1,411 Scotch and 765 Irish. There were, however, 15,500 from the United States, 6,593 were Galicians, while 2,280 were from Scandinavia. From the chapters of the Year Book dealing with shipping and commerce we learn that there are on the shores of

N. A. Act at 82 the representation of the rest of Canada cannot exceed 10. There are nine senators from the West, raising the membership to 81 or only one less than the statutory limit. Ontario has a senator for every 90,332 inhabitants; Quebec one for every 97,540; the maritime provinces one for every 37,228; and the West one for every 40,007. It will thus be seen that the maritime provinces have much the best of it in respect to senatorial representation. It is not an issue of the moment or even, perhaps, of the near future; but ultimately it will be found necessary to make the requisite constitutional amendments to permit a more adequate representation of western interests. The British North America Act, 1867, provided for a Senate of 72 members—24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec and 24 for the two maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 12 for each. These four provinces constituted the original confederation. Subsequently Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion and was given four seats in the Senate, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being provided for two each for that purpose. The act of union of British Columbia, 1871, says: "British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three members and by six members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867." This latter provision can only apply to the House of Commons, as already stated, contains no provision for increase in the number of senators, while it provides for increased representation in the Commons, according to the increase in population. The addition of Manitoba to the Dominion, and the giving of representation to the Territories, also required special legislation in respect thereto. Our Winnipeg contemporary says the number of senators is fixed at 82. If this is correct, the provision for the additional member (the present number of senators is 81) must be found in the legislation respecting the representation of Manitoba or the Territories (which we have not at hand), since all the other provinces have now all they can get under the constitution. But we are inclined to think the Free Press is in error in naming 82 as the maximum number, which is, we believe, 81. The omission from the constitution of a provision for increasing the representation in the Senate from the smaller provinces until it had attained to a parity with the representation of the larger provinces, when population justified such increase, seems to have been an oversight on the part of the framers of the act of 1867.

The publication of the census returns of the Dominion has resulted in a large crop of comparisons, some of which are interesting. The percentages of increase in 1901 over 1891 are as follows: British Columbia 34, Manitoba 62, New Brunswick 34, Nova Scotia 2, Ontario 12, Quebec 122. The percentage of increase for the whole Dominion, namely, from 4,883,239 in 1891 to 5,338,883 now, or 505,644, is about 10 1/2 per cent. The per cent. increase shown by the recent census of the British Isles was 12, despite a loss of a million and a half of people by emigration during the ten years. The per cent. of increase in Australia for the decade was 21. The per cent. of increase in the United States was 22.

ABOUT ORIENTALS.

To the Editor:—As I am unfortunately not one of those who by the grace of Providence know it all at the first glance, I am obliged to plod along and find things out as I go. Pursuing this course with regard to the anti-Mongolian question I pointed out first the danger of the Chinese to sanitation. That point may now be left to those who are willing to admit, and some steps are even being taken to mitigate the danger. Some months ago I contributed by invitation an article to the Commonwealth of Ottawa, which you reported, on the danger to us as a white British race from wholesale importation of men of a different color, creed and general conception of life and its duties. Since then I have been allowed to point out in a Nanaimo paper the inconvenience caused to agriculture by the cheap Japanese labor obtainable in the spring, but withdrawn without notice when the fishing and harvest commences. The cheap Jap takes the higher priced white man's place in the spring, but when the harvest and hard work comes, the Jap goes fishing, and the white man has gone where he can get good wages for the whole season. Now, I want to call your attention to a further point, and perhaps in this I may make out a complete brief for the white man against the Jap, which some other fellow can adopt as his own when there is anything to be made out of it. The friends of the Mongolian tell us that an anti-Mongolian policy is opposed to Imperial policy. Is it? Well it is not opposed to the feeling of the English people, and in England, oddly enough, the people's representatives represent the people and carry out the people's wishes, even if they are opposed to those of a big company. In Blackwood's Magazine for February last an article entitled "Foreign Undesirables," and perhaps you know that no magazine to-day takes quite the place of Blackwood's. The complaint in the article is mainly aimed at indigent Russian and Polish Jews, who like their fellows the Galicians, recently imported into Canada, find it "quite contrary to their nature to be clean," and in the moderate language of Blackwood's "unmistakably inconvenience their neighbors" by bad drainage," etc. They are described as "a pestilent addition to our city population." They are laid in the 40 great towns to "oust the nation born, and tend to lower the standard of comfort." Though the article, straining after moderation, admits that the Jew is not

likely to take the bread from the Briton's mouth, it insists that he brings with him "an English squalor and congestion"; that there are signs that the English working classes may rise for reprisals and reproduce on a milder scale the Jewish persecutions of the continent, and in brief endorses a proposed act for controlling alien immigration where poverty and "other causes" render that immigration unprofitable. Amongst those other causes the writer suggests that "an un-national conception of manners and life" is one, and the article concludes by urging the prime minister to strengthen and enlarge his bill to cope with another kind of foreign undesirable. "A batch of Chinese were imported into London not long since as laundriesmen. What if that handful were the forerunners of a substantial immigration. Imagine a struggle for existence in the tailoring trade between Polish Jew and Chinaman. The forty per cent. of British would go under whichever of the other two might survive. Think if that were to be brought to about a slit-eyed mongrel! "The United States fought off their Yellow Peril only just in time, so did Australia. Our turn may come next. Let us therefore be on our guard, and bring to about a slit-eyed mongrel! "Quite so, and with all my heart I say amen to the writers "England for the English," but we, too, are English, or British, which is what we mean, and the land we hold is our land, and if it is reasonable for them to keep out the slit-eyed mongrel" from the East, so is it for us. It seems to me that the case against the Chinese is a very strong one. It is time to look round for a practical remedy. We are still obliged to employ Japs or Chinese in our houses. I am myself. But if I or another could secure the importation of 50 white "general" servants (women) at say \$12 to \$15 per month, could we find 50 employers willing to pay those wages and give the girls good homes? I have written to a source from which I think we might possibly get this kind of help. Are there 50 people in British Columbia who would consider this a good work and lend a hand in it? OLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY, Westholme, August 23rd.

BROTHER OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR

Preparations going on for the reception of Prince Chuan When He Reaches New York. New York, Aug. 23.—Chinese merchants in this city and the Chinese consul, Chou Tsz Chi, have already commenced elaborate preparations for the reception of Prince Chuan of China, a brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who is expected to arrive in this city in about a month. He will first visit Berlin, where he will convey to Emperor Wilhelm an official expression of China's grief at the murder of the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, at the hands of the Boxers in the streets of Peking last summer. He will then go to Paris and London. All Chinatown is talking about the coming visit, and will celebrate as they have never celebrated before. Consul Chou hopes to have the Chinese minister at the pier to receive the Prince. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, and his entire staff, will come to this city to welcome him. City and state officials will be asked to take part in the celebration. Prince Chuan will be escorted to Waldorf Astoria. A reception and dinner will be given in his honor.

RETURNING FROM NOME.

Steamer Roanoke Carried Many Passengers and Over a Million Dollars in Dust. Port Townsend, Aug. 23.—The exodus from Nome is fairly on, and each steamer arriving from there brings large numbers. The Roanoke, which arrived yesterday, brought 130 cabin passengers besides a large number in the steerage, which makes about one thousand who have arrived from the North this season, and from reports each successive steamer will be loaded with passengers until ice shall close navigation. Returning passengers report Nome as being remarkably quiet and filled with idle men, many of whom are willing to work for almost anything in order to get passage from there, but there is no work and great anxiety is felt by residents as to what will be done with the men. The steamer brought down \$1,000,000 in dust, most of which was shipped by the American Trading & Transportation Co. Besides this, it is estimated that the passengers brought \$200,000 more on their persons.

FIREMEN ON PARADE.

Canada was Represented in the Procession at Buffalo. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Firemen who have assembled here by thousands from all sections of the United States for Canada, participated this morning in a monster parade. Chief B. J. McConnell, of the Buffalo fire department, was grand marshal with Col. G. J. Huffa as assistant. Canada was represented by companies from the following places: Niagara Falls, Ont., Trenton, Seaford, Dunnville and Merrion. William G. Hunt, of Vancouver, is among those registered at the Victoria hotel.

EASE FOR THE FEET.

If your feet are sore, painful, tender, aching, burning, chafed or blistered, shake a powder of Foot Elm in each shoe. Its effects in giving the feet ease and making them cool and comfortable are something marvellous. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box, or sent by mail postage free. Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

TOOK PRISONERS AND AMMUNITION

CONVOY CAPTURED BY FORCE OF BRITISH

Eighteen Burghers Were Taken, Including the Landrost of Bloemhof—Sharp Fight Near Klerksdorp.

London, Aug. 23.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria dated to-day says: "Col. Williams, after a sharp fight on August 19th, captured in the vicinity of Klerksdorp, Transvaal, an entire Boer convoy of 80 wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies, much stock and eighteen prisoners, including the Landrost of Bloemhof and Dutoit, a telegrapher, with a complete wire tapping apparatus." Martial Law. Capetown, Aug. 23.—A fresh order proclaiming martial law has been issued providing for the closing of all the country stores in the Queenstown district, requiring that all goods likely to be used by the enemy shall be taken to certain specified towns, and forbidding country residents to have in their possession more than a week's provisions.

PASTOR CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS

Rev. D. C. Sanderson, of Almonte, Arrested While on Holiday at Syracuse—Declares He Was Drugged. Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Rev. D. C. Sanderson, pastor of Almonte Methodist church, and Rev. Foster McAmmond, of Perth Methodist church, were on holiday in Buffalo and Syracuse. Rev. Sanderson was arrested in Syracuse on a charge of drunkenness, and the keeper of a disorderly house testified against him. Rev. McAmmond, who was in the police court, said that Sanderson was drugged. Mr. Sanderson arrived last night at Almonte, and was met at the depot by his wife and daughter. All that he would say was that he was drugged. Both ministers appear at Smith's Falls district meeting to-day.

TRADE OF PHILIPPINES.

Exports and Imports Are on the Increase. Washington, Aug. 23.—A continued increase in both the import and export trade of the Philippines is shown in a comparative statement compiled by the war department giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ended January 31st, 1901, and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended January 31st, 1901, was \$17,990,167, as against \$14,675,705 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was \$12,637,336 as against \$8,395,530 for the 1900 period. This shows an increase of 42 per cent. in the value of imports, and 62 per cent. in the value of exports.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

Troops Are Gathering on Turkish Frontier—Torpedo Boats in Readiness. Brussels, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Vienna says: "According to advices from Falatz twenty Russian torpedo boats and several dispatch boats have arrived at the Danube Delta and Russian troops are commencing to mobilize along the Turkish frontier."

SCOTTISH CLANS.

Canada's Must Hereafter Pay Assessments in Full. Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—At the convention of the Royal Scottish Clans it was decided to revoke the order issued some years ago giving Canadians a rebate of 25 per cent. on all heretofore levied assessments in full. The order should pay, as all assessments in full. MEETING OF RULES. The Car Accepts Emperor William's Invitation to Attend Naval Manoeuvres. Berlin, Aug. 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Car of Danzig accepted Emperor William's invitation to attend the naval manoeuvres at Danzig in an autograph letter.

THE KING AND EMPEROR.

Williamshaven, Prussia, Aug. 23.—King Edward arrived here at lunch time, and was met at the railway station by Emperor William, in the uniform of a British admiral, and the officers of the Imperial Guards. The King wore the uniform of the Dragon Guards. After cordial greetings the sovereigns entered an open carriage drawn by our horses and were driven to the castle, where they had luncheon. The centre of the table was adorned with the epergne designed by Emperor William as a present for King Edward.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The body of the vessel is entered through airlocks, the doors of which are made of asbestos sandwiched between two thicknesses of wood. Every precaution will be taken for keeping the freezing Antarctic atmosphere from entering, for of the many dangers with which the men of the many days have to contend the cold is not the least. Some of the scientific instruments are in the ship, and one of the next things to be done is to fit the vessel with a couple of berths and a necessary fittings. Behind the ranges in the galley is a huge tank, and there is a boiler for heating and melting ice into water for the crew and those aboard. The ship carries a large apparatus, by which salt water made for drinking, and for food, may be obtained. As for food, though it is preserved form to last for two years, it will be taken on board in the course of the next voyage. The long sojourn among the ice other ways to be made as pleasant as possible for both officers and crew. The officers are making themselves ready by way of holding processes. Mr. Skelton, the chief engineer, is by the photographic department and the dark room; and the library is being furnished by Lieut. Shackleton. He has already received gifts of nearly a dozen volumes of all descriptions, of them presented by well known