occurrence is a strange so-called principles of system of government.

port of the S. S. Con- of nitre from Chili and has aroused fresh inter- ects of trade between and South America. that at present any s can be built up with e chief export of that nd the demand for this is limited. Chili will able of our lumber, for are of inferior quality. h demand there for fish. s teem with excellent he catch is small, owing act that the coast is a e fishing season, and in that the people are not very great extent, their largely dried beef. But nd Chili, as terminal usiness could be built up ing at the various ports

Croker of New York ad- men to go into politics. bright and shining ex- ofit there is in this pro- is a tradition that he for d a little manual work, very good member of the of his present feudal ter- persuits he managed to was all. Then he went le now lives like a king, reat deal more style and al more real power than He owns his race-horses ch time on the English gs and comings are her- e of royalty. This is the . Croker has found in objection to his advice, al point of view, is, that men did the same thing, t be money enough to go

S COMMENT.

HUGH JOHN."

News.

of Hugh John Macdonald to e arena of Dominion politics ure to every Liberal-Conser- da. Last week, amidst tre- siasm, he was nominated as f Clifford Sifton, in Brandon. Conservatives express every h this election will be assured. one of the most interesting ontests of the campaign, and ed eagerly all over the Do- nt successes presage future outlook is indeed rosy for

S SUPPLANT CANADIANS.

d Empire.

despatches from Montreal in- the Roumanians whom Mr. t brought to Canada are sup- ndian garment-makers in the

ian operatives earn from $14 k, but the latest consignment ns provides this class of labor

at the introduction of the Rou- he first fruit of the labors of . Preston.

Mr. Preston $2,500 a year and hunt up foreigners to fill the , and the Immigration Depart- a bonus for these immigrants d.

lock, who figures as the friend pays $25 a month to sorters office, were the friend he rep- elf to be, he would pass fewer laws and compel Mr. Sifton he his anti-labor policy.

HER INCONSISTENT.

ton Spectator.

Conservatives propose to ask government to do a little some- nada in the way of a small duty foodstuffs, the Grits call that Great Britain her trade policy, t Canada has no right to make quest.

imcoe Reformer claims that the nment has done these things. tablished penny postage with in and the larger portion of

t the denunciation of the Bel- erman treaties, which stood in f trade negotiations with the ntry.

words, the Grit government has e postal policy of the British and has dictated the condi- tain treaties by the home gov- The Grit government has not k ask Britain to change her pro- these two matters; and why e be any hesitation in asking for vor—a most important favor?

D OF HIS INJURIES.

Mr. William Winchester Oc- ed Yesterday Afternoon.

Winchester died yesterday af- t the residence of his son, Rev. nchester, Superior street, as the an accident with which he met go. He slipped on the upper he stairway on Government posite the post office, and fall- e road, received serious injuries. ased was a native of Peterhead, and although 82 years of age, h more active up to the time ccident than many men at half He came to Canada 29 years ling in Woodstock, Ont., until nore than eight years ago, when to Victoria with his son. Be- v. A. B. Winchester, he leaves n Peterhead, two daughters in l, a daughter at Moosejaw and at Superior, Wis. The funeral e place on Wednesday afternoon from the residence, Superior

teps where Mr. Winchester met e accident which caused his ave frequently been referred to erous and unsightly.

OU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

ath comes so suddenly and unexpect- that caused by heart failure, but uble had its beginning months, or years before, when the blood be- in and watery and the nerves ex- Gradually the waste has become pid than the process of repair, the of the heart have become diseased ally some over exertion or nervous has caused the beating to cease and o depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ts heart failure and similar diseas- creating new, rich blood and nerve and building up the system.

A Warship For Kruger

Dutch Government Offers a Ship to Convey Him to Holland.

Nelspruit Occupied on Monday by the British Without Opposition.

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 17.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of the South African Republic, will not sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog on Monday, September 24, as he originally intended.

The Hague, Sept. 19.—The government of the Netherlands have been notified of Mr. Kruger's acceptance of their offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

London, Sept. 19.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Nelspruit, Vaal River Colony, under date of Tuesday, September 18, that the town was occupied upon the previous day, without opposition. He adds that he is in communication with Gen. Buller and is able to send him supplies. Lord Roberts further announces that Gen. Buller reports that the bulk of his opponents are now mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels.

Through a telegraphic error in the recent transmission of the despatch announcing the gazetting of a sergeant of Strathcona's Horse as a recipient of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in South Africa, the name was made to appear "Arthur Lindsay," whereas it should have read "Arthur H. Linsey Richardson."

Quebec, Sept. 19.—Protestants and Roman Catholics alike have organized a joint committee to solicit subscriptions towards providing Rev. Father O'Leary, Roman Catholic chaplain to the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, with a suitable annuity for his old age, on account of his services to the sick and dying Canadians on the field of battle.

WAIVES EXTRADITION.

Bridges Returns to Montana For Trial—Complaints of Vancouver Hospital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 19.—W. A. Bridges, who is accused of cooking the books of the Spectacular mine, Montana, and after putting up $1,000 bail, skipping to Canada, has been arrested in Vancouver and brought before the police magistrate. He was at first disposed to fight extradition, but finally decided to return quietly to Montana with Bernard Moon, an attorney of Butte, who came after him. Bridges is accused of making out cheques to fictitious persons, endorsing them in a strange hand and getting them cashed.

Complaints are being made regarding the management of the hospital by the city council. It is claimed the nurses are ill-provided for and the food supply is stinted and of poor quality.

Col. Dudley, United States consul, has returned from a trip to Nelson and other points in Kootenay. He says that matters of an international nature, are crowding up so in the Kootenays that he can see plainly that a sub-consul for the United States will have to be appointed for that section.

The Columbian Packing Company are shipping a carload of frozen salmon to Australia by the steamship Warrimoo.

B. G. Walker, who is receiving names to go on the voters' list, states that there will be many who will lose their votes through a misapprehension, thinking that if their names were on the provincial list last year it is all that is necessary. Although the 20th of October is the last day that names can be registered, up to the present time there are only 800 electors who have enrolled their names.

The Boston Lyric Company are playing to crowded houses every night here, the best evidence of their merit.

At a meeting of the licensing board last night, the license inspector was ordered to make a close inspection of all liquor shops, for the purpose of seeing that the by-law was strictly adhered to, providing that any part of the shop can be seen from the street. A motion that a saloon bar shall have but one door was laid over for future consideration.

F. R. Stewart having resigned his position on the licensing board, owing to a change of residence, Dr. Logan has been appointed in his place.

STRIKE FAILED.

Iron Workers Return to Work at the Old Rate of Pay.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 19.—At a meeting to-day of about three-fourths of the 1,200 iron workers employed by the American Iron & Steel Company, who struck on August 1, against a reduction of wages from $4 to $3 a ton for puddlers, it was agreed to go back to work at the rate offered, $3 a ton.

THE NERVES RULE THE BODY.

Feeble Nerves Are Aroused to New Vigor and Life by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills.)

The movements, the functions and the very life of each and every organ of the body are under the direct control of that great organism—the nervous system.

Whether weakened and exhausted by over-work, worry or disease, the effect is always to produce derangements of the most serious order, and the result is usually paralysis, locomotor ataxia, prostration, epilepsy or insanity.

When nervous, irritable, sleepless and despondent, re-vitalize the wasted nerve cells by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. (pills). Don't wait for neuralic pains and nervous headache and dyspepsia to drive you to the use of the great nerve restorative.

The longer you delay treatment the more distant will be your recovery. Nervous diseases never wear away, but gradually get worse. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is the only preparation which is certain to cure you, and it is certain because it contains in condensed form the very elements of nature which go to form new nerve tissue. It cures by building up the system. Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LAID AT REST.

Funerals of Two of the Victims of Saturday's Railway Disaster.

The funerals of two of the victims of Saturday's disaster on the E. & N. railway took place yesterday, both being very largely attended. That of Henry Saunders occurred from his parents' residence, upper Pandora avenue, proceeding thence to St. John's church, where impressive services were conducted by Bishop Perrin, assisted by Rev. Percival Jenns. The Native Sons, of which deceased was a member, turned out 200 strong, proceeding with the cortege to Ross Bay cemetery. The little church was crowded to the doors, many being unable to gain admission. The casket was covered beneath hundreds of beautiful floral offerings, a particularly handsome wreath being sent by the Native Sons. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. Howard, J. W. Coburn, B. Savannah, C. Holmes, H. Berridge, C. Pope, G. Madigan and A. Kerr.

At South Saanich loving friends laid to rest the remains of Hugh Thomson, the fireman, who died at his post. It was certainly one of the largest ever held in the district, several hundred young men, former companions of the deceased, attending in a body and taking charge of the funeral arrangements. There was a perfect wealth of flowers, casket and hearse being covered with them. The interment took place in the cemetery adjoining the farm on which deceased spent his childhood, the services in the church and at the grave being conducted by Rev. Mr. Christmas. In the church the congregation sang the hymn, "Christ Will Gather in His Own," and at the graveside, "Days and Moments Quickly Flying." The pall-bearers were Messrs. F. and R. Sluggett, J. Brooks, L. Hagen, W. Butler and R. Graham.

This is the third son Mr. Thomson, who has been a resident of British Columbia since 1854, has lost by accident, one being drowned and the other killed by the upsetting of a cart. Two other sons are in South Africa.

More Miners Go on Strike

Estimated That One Hundred and Twenty Six Thousand are Idle.

Meeting Between Colliery Owner and Employees Is of No Avail.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 19.—The third day of the strike passed off as quietly as the two preceding days. Beyond the occasional stoning of a mine worker going to or from his work, there has been no disorder. It was estimated that about 70 per cent. of the mine workers of this region to-day are out, which is quite an increase over yesterday's figures. President Mitchell did not issue a formal statement to-night, because of his absence from headquarters. He said, however, that from reports received he figured on more than 126,000 being idle in the anthracite district. He added that most gratifying reports were received from this and the Scuylkill districts. No negotiations for a settlement of the strike are yet in sight, and the situation in that respect is precisely the same as it was yesterday.

The meeting this afternoon at Jeddo of the employees of G. B. Markle & Co., who operate the Jeddo, Ebervale, Highland and Oakdale collieries, proved to be probably the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the anthracite region. It was expected to be a heart-to-heart talk between John Markle, managing director of the firm, and his employees, who number 2,500, but it developed into a joint debate, in which Mr. Markle, President Mitchell, Rev. Father Phillips and National Committeeman B. H. James took part. It began in a dignified manner, but gradually degenerated into impassioned argument, and wound up very close to personalities.

A BRETON VOLUNTEER.

Frenchman Who Was Disgusted at His Treatment by the Boers.

Writing from Paris, the correspondent of the New York Times says:

Some interesting letters are being published here by Jean Carrere, the only French journalist to whom has been permitted access to the scene of the British operations in the Transvaal. M. Carrere is a Southerner, a typical Marseillais, with a good deal of the Tartarin and of the troubadour in his composition—joyous, sentimental and good-humored—and his description of what he has seen is both vigorous and picturesque, though as a correspondent he has no conception of news. Sent out to write a glowing account of British misdeeds and cruelty, he has been so well treated that he sees everything "couleur de rose." This irritates his French readers, who expected something quite different, but M. Carrere, like every Meridional, is irrepressible, and his work, moreover, bears the stamp of truth.

His last contribution is a description of a little Breton prisoner whom he met in the British hospital at Bloemfontein, and as the French would say, "C'est a mourir de rire." The little Breton was named Paul Thierry, the son of a French officer, and the nephew of Admiral Reveilliere. As he looked at his shabby clothes and apologized for them, a tear welled in his eye. It was in the month of January that he left France. His family was against it, but at last his father yielded. He went to defend the weak people, solely because an appeal was made to youth. He was sent by the X committee, the organizer of which naturally stopped in Paris. The French contingent did not establish very good relations with the Boers. They were, Thierry admitted, somewhat mixed, some of them being downright rascals. The Germans were more numerous, better organized, and better recruited. They got on well together, and this, said the little Breton, consoled them a little for the Boers.

The Boers were not good to their allies, and ill-treated them, gave them nothing, not even food, abandoned them at every opportunity, left them to fight alone, and abandoned the sick.

Thierry himself fell ill, and took refuge in a farm in the Free State. He was not well taken care of, and one morning, when the arrival of the British was signalled, the Boers went away and left him. The farmers then made him get up, and said that if he was found in their house they would be compromised, and literally turned him out of doors. His strength failed him. He was exhausted, and could not even carry his equipment. The British found him and took him, shivering with fever, to a field hospital, and then to Bloemfontein, where, thanks to good nursing, he recovered.

The Boer prisoners at Bloemfontein found out where Thierry was, and escaped one night with the intention of killing him. They were furious with him because he allowed his equipment to be taken; and that, the little Breton thought, beat anything for meanness. So thought M. Carrere, too, in his heart, but he improved the occasion by pointing out to the Breton that the Boers were excusable because they were sick at losing their independence, and saw an enemy in every foreigner. The nephew of Admiral Reveillere had not even the price of a postage stamp about him, but good Col. Townsend wrote to his mother to say that he was safe and sound. Mrs. Guthrie, the head nurse, thought that perhaps he might be sent back to Europe, and so the little Breton would see Paris, which he has not yet seen, and Brittany and the paternal roof. At which exquisite prospect he was so moved that he could not find words in which to express his joy.

A curious story is contributed by another Frenchman, who managed to see the Boer prisoners at St. Helena. He says they are very well treated by the native population, and happier than they have ever been since they were captured. Some of them complain of getting too fat. They are allowed plenty of liberty, play at various games, and visit the tomb of Napoleon. One young prisoner was shot, apparently by mistake, by a sentry, who thought he wanted to escape. The coroner of the island insisted on holding an inquest, and blamed the military authorities for not having issued precise orders as to where the prisoners might go and where they might not go. The incident exasperated the prisoners for a few days, and they threatened to "do" for the sentries. Cronje himself intervened, and declared that a murder had been committed. He had a discussion with the military authorities, and absolutely triumphed over the arguments of his adversaries. So, at least, says the French correspondent.

Cronje and his wife, his grandson, and his secretary live at Kent Cottage, which is commanded by the guns of High Knoll Fort, and they are guarded by civilians. Cronje lives close to Plantation House, Governor and his family, and next to him are the Dutch consul and the Protestant bishop. He is not allowed out on parole, but he may go to church, three miles from Deadwood Camp, accompanied, however, by a British guard, and on account of the distance he is allowed to use a carriage. He is treated with great respect by the other prisoners, but the French correspondent has not yet managed to talk to him, though once, he says, Cronje looked at him in a penetrating and suspicious sort of way. Cronje is not the taciturn, sulky person he is usually represented to be, but shouts with delight when he comes across a particularly beautiful bit of scenery. The prisoners on parole have been helped by the inhabitants of St. Helena, and nearly all of them have obtained work.

R. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JAMES BAY FLATS.

Sir:—As pointed out in an editorial in the Colonist a short time ago, there is a pestilential odor at low tide on the north end of James Bay bridge. One does not know just what causes—bubonic plague, cholera, etc.—but it is surprising that something of the sort has not ere this resulted from such noxious effluvia in the heart of the city of Victoria. All that is required to remove the nuisance forever is an embankment along the shore from James Bay bridge to the east end of Belleville street. On the top of this embankment there could be a street with shade trees, while under the street a sewer could be laid to carry all the drainage of the locality to a point below low water mark beyond the bridge. Such a street would not interfere with the shore rights of anyone; it would add to the value of all the property behind it, and might be made "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Immediately after completion of the roadway and sanitary drainage system visitors would no longer call James Bay bridge the "Sewer Entrance to the Government Buildings." Commending this matter to the consideration of the city council, city engineer and citizens in general.

SANITATION.

Victoria, Sept. 17.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Sir:—I notice what you say about the probability of trade with South America. You are aware of the fact that all Spanish speaking people consume more or less dried cod fish, or as they call it, "Bacallao." It appears to be an article of diet that suits both their faith and stomach. I think it quite possible, if you take the whole South American littoral a very great trade might be done in this one article alone. What is now consumed has to come either from North America or Europe, and it ought to be got more cheaply from this side. It is difficult to judge of the trade that would spring up between the two places. One merchant in Valparaiso sells a multifarious lot of North American articles that he brings there as return cargo in his own ship from San Francisco. Some portion of this is furniture made in the Eastern United States. You see, the Chilians do not manufacture, and all they import must come from Europe, because those only have had regular communication; but let there be established a regular line of steamers and some of that trade will change. They will take from us fish and lumber. We could take their wines as one article—you can get better wines for less money in Chili than any country in the world. Around about the mountain of Acopcagua, not far from Valparaiso, there is a highly farmed district with many vineyards producing different kinds of wines—dry, sweet medium and all other kinds, some having a very agreeable flavor or bouquet distinct and dissimilar from any European wine. Hitherto they appreciate their value so much there that they say they do not care about exporting them; there is sufficient market at home. A fine dry wine is that known by the name "Queronque," named after the district in which the vineyard is situated. This wine some years ago could be purchased for about $7 Chilian money, that is 7 times 19 pence, or 11 shillings, per case, about $2.70. This is a better wine than could be bought here for three times the money. In fact, there is no comparison possible. There are many other things that might find their way here if once the line was established, and until that is done it will be difficult to make a forecast of the trade that may be developed.

H. P. BELL.

TRUNK ROAD.

Sir: When all the ideas as to the advancement of Victoria and the good of the Island have been discussed in your valuable paper, how is it that a decent trunk road by the west side of the Saanich Inlet has not been thought of instead of the impossible way over Malahat at present in existence connecting Goldstream and Cowichan? A road could be made by the Saanich inlet cuting off many miles and would be a boon to everyone, cyclists, business people and sportsmen alike, and a drive that way would be grand in scenery and a great attraction to tourists, and altogether fill a very great want. I am told that about 20 years ago there were tenders requested for a rod down the west side of Saanich inlet, and one person who sent in a tender says that the highest tender was $75,000. He added, in those days wages were high, as there were only white people to do the building and that now the same road could be well made for $45,000, and would open up a good bit of country. The late De Cosmos was, I am informed, the originator of the scheme. Anyway, the present route over Malahat is a roundabout and impassible one, and the facilities both by road and rail such as are at present retarding the advancement of the island. How can you expect people with capital to come and settle on the Island with such bad facilities for getting about? There is no decent road to drive to the capital or market town and one is not able to go there and return the same day by rail, except Saturdays and Sundays (which you can hardly call business days) although the distance is so short.

I. S. W.

A Certain Method for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL NEWS.

More Room Needed.—The Centennial Methodist Sunday school is to be enlarged, the increase in pupils having made this necessary. A special fund is being raised for the purpose.

Increasing the Force.—Recruiting has been commenced to bring "A" Company, R. C. R., up to its full force of 124 men. Khaki uniforms for the company are expected shortly from South Africa.

Sailors Fight.—Two Spanish sailors were fined $7.50 each or in default 15 days in jail, by Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court yesterday, for fighting on the street at Esquimalt.

Nanaimo Convention.—A convention of Liberal-Conservatives will be held at Nanaimo on Thursday, September 27, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vancouver district at the coming elections.

Will Look Brighter.—The work of kalsomining the interior of the city police court was commenced yesterday. Workmen are also getting the new office for the detectives in order.

Furious Driving.—In the police court yesterday Peter Rogers pleaded guilty to the charge of furious driving, and was fined $5. An Indian woman, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined a similar amount.

Government Telegraph—The Dominion government is calling for tenders for the construction of a telegraph line from Golden to Windermere, a distance of about 90 miles. Tenders must be in by October 6.

Block Paving.—Workmen yesterday commenced laying the block pavement on Yates street. The south side of the street will be paved first, so that the cars will soon be able to run through, and the inconvenience to the public occasioned by their having to change cars done away with.

Harvest Festival.—The annual harvest festival of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, will take place on Friday, there being a celebration of holy communion at 8 a.m. and evensong at 7 p.m. Rev. C. E. Sharp will be the preacher in the evening. The collection will be in aid of the century synod fund.

Funeral Services.—There was a large attendance yesterday at the funeral of the late William Winchester, which took place from the residence of his son, Rev. A. B. Winchester, No. 19 Kingston street. The services were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and the following acted as pall-bearers: Ald. T. Brydon and Messrs. J. B. McKilligan, J. A. Thompson, W. Henderson, R. B. McMicking and James Chubb.

Parasol Found—A valuable parasol, the handle of which is set with precious stones, was lost during the lacrosse match at Oak Bay two weeks ago. Advertisements were inserted in the papers, and as it was not returned, the case was placed in the hands of the police. Now comes a letter from a Port Angeles gentleman, who says the umbrella was picked up by a member of his family, by mistake, and will be returned immediately.

Yukon Express—Mr. E. E. Blackwood, Victoria agent for the Alaska Pacific Express Company, has been advised that the company will receive express matter from Victoria for Dawson up to September 26, and from White Horse to Dawson up to October 11, under the summer arrangements. During the winter the company will maintain an express line with sleighs in the Yukon valley.

Talent For Dawson.—Ten vaudeville artists leave by the Amur this evening for the North, to play at the Savoy theatres at Dawson and White Horse. There places at the Victoria and Vancouver Savoys will be taken by artists recently arrived from the East. With so many theatres under their control, the Savoy management are able to frequently change their programme.

Borne to the Grave.—The funeral of the late Eliza Ann Wynne took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Vancouver street, at 2:30, and at St. John's church at 3 o'clock. Services were conducted by the Rev. P. Jenns at the church and graveside. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. G. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, R. Bamfield, C. Bamfield, A. J. Benson and A. Managh.

New Publication.—A fortnightly paper, "The Outlook," is to be published by Mr. F. Finch-Smiles, who recently returned from South Africa.

Successful Affair.—The "at home" and social held yesterday afternoon and evening in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, by the ladies of that congregation, was a decided success in every way. The music in the afternoon was enjoyed by a large number of appreciative guests, while in the evening the lecture room was filled to overflowing. The ladies are very grateful to the numerous friends who kindly assisted them in making the entertainment so successful. The programme in the evening was: Piano solo, Mr. Bantly; recitation, Miss Ethel Green; song, Miss Ethel Green; song, Mr. Alexander; violin selection, Mr. Bantly; song, Mr. Barton; song, Mrs. McCandless; piano solo, Miss Hunter; song, Miss McFarland; song, Mr. Williams. Refreshments were distributed with the usual lavishness of the ladies, and everyone enjoyed the good things provided. The lecture room was tastefully decorated.

Reformers Executed

Kang Yu Wei Rebellion Nipped in Its Infancy at Hankow.

Authorities Discovered the Plot and the Leaders Were Beheaded.

The threatened reform movement in South China—to plan which many reformers went a short time ago from this side of the Pacific, some going from Victoria—has failed, in at least one section, in its infancy, according to advices received by the Empress of India. The Hankow correspondent of the North China Daily News writes:

"The attempted rising here proves to have been of a more serious and regrettable character than was at first supposed. Altogether 28 heads have now fallen. The bulk of these men were strangers here, and had only been a week or two in the place. They profess to be disciples of Kang Yu-wei, and members of the reform party. Most of them were evidently well brought up, well educated, intelligent men, whose energy, if directed into the proper channels, would have been of the utmost value to China at this juncture. Besides these, however, there were a number of the ordinary cut-throat, secret society men—the Chinese edition of the anarchists who, having nothing to lose, look on disturbances as a means of gain, or at least an opportunity of enjoying a period of license which makes it worth the risk. Whether there were two distinct parties engaged on the same scheme at the same time, or whether they were acting in harmony has not been made plain. There was this amount of difference between them—the reformers professed a friendliness for foreigners and promised them protection, while the others intended to burn and kill in the foreign and native streets alike.

"The plot was as foolish as it was wicked. At a given signal the three cities were to have been fired in about 50 different places, all duly specified, and in the resulting confusion the yamens were to be raided, the magistrates killed, and then the whole place would be at their mercy. Aparently they relied more on their power to create a scare than on their strength as fighting men. Further investigation has brought to light stores of trumpets, uniforms and flags, while but very few firearms have been discovered. Had their plan really been to get found out, and to provide the authorities with an abundance of incriminating evidence, they could hardly have gone about it in a better way than they did. They rented houses, where they lived together and stored their stuff. They got themselves up in a style admirably fitted to attract attention, and came and went in such a way as to invite suspicion. Further, they took no pains whatever to learn if their plot had been found out, and when the first house was raided by the authorities they never passed round the word, so that, although a whole night elapsed between the capture of the first batch and the last, all were alike taken by surprise. Then, in addition to preparing manifestoes declaring their rebellious intentions in both Chinese and English, they had also drawn up registers with the names and addresses of members, which no attempt was made to hide or destroy, and which, of course, the authorities have taken full advantage of. Several of the Viceroy's own college are said to be implicated, and certain English-speaking Chinese, well-known to foreigners. For some of these rewards of 1,000 taels are offered, and no doubt they will be hunted down in time. The Kolao Hui men are not so easily caught, and, although they really must have formed the main body of the movement, not many of them have been captured as yet.

"It looks as if these would-be reformers had really been playing at rebellion in an amateur sort of a way, and had never realized what it all meant. Their plans and their professions contradict each other at every point. They tell us they intended to abolish the Manchu government, and at the same time to replace H. M. Kuang Hsu, the Manchu, on the throne. They object to Boxers and to the recent re-actionary edicts, and yet plan to attack and murder a viceroy who has opposed them as vigorously as he can. They are going to protect harmless people and fill the land with happiness, and as a start propose to lay in ruins three great cities, where there are more than six-score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right and and their left, and also much cattle.' They profess to be friendly to foreigners, and yet would let loose on them hordes of cut-throats who would respect no one, and whom they could never control. The whole affair is pitiable in the extreme, and will lead not a few to re-construct their opinion of the reform party."

The North China Daily News says: "The evidence is clear and abundant that these men are reformers, for here are the documents, both in English and Chinese, which were found in the house after the arrest was made. A manifesto was prepared by them, which was to be sent to various members of the community. It is dated August 24, 1900, and evidently was to be issued at the time when the rising was to take place. The first paragraph reads thus:

"'Ladies and Gentlemen,—We, the members of the China Independence Association, in view of the Boxer movement which has been clandestinely instigated and encouraged by Prince Tuan, Yung Lu, Kang Yi, and the whole pack of bigoted senile re-actionists, have now risen in arms, and do hereby inform you that we will no longer recognize the Manchu government as a political organization fit to rule over China.'"

"Amongst the conspirators arrested at Hankow," says the China Gazette, "was a Japanese named Kai (he is a retired major), apparently about 25 years of age. He endeavored to evade arrest, and defended himself vigorously with a sword. He wounded some soldiers, but was overpowered and taken to Wuchang. He was surrendered the same night on representations made by the Japanese consul. He himself was wounded and bore marks which suggested that he had been tortured in the Yamen, in the hope of extracting a confession from him. On search being made at the conspirator's house nothing but some cases of cartridges for rifles and revolvers were found at first, but a closer examination resulted before noon in the discovery of a number of old pattern rifles and portmanteaux full of Japanese swords, and these were marched off in triumph. It would appear as though the Japanese was employed by the conspirators in the importation of the arms mentioned."

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." MRS. JOHN LA FAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE NEED OF CHURCHES.

Sir: Having read your article under the above heading with great interest, the following thoughts suggested themselves: The apostle Paul's mind was one of great power and keenly logical, as proved by his epistle to the Romans, but at Athens he made, perhaps, his greatest effort to deduce from nature and prove from the literature of the day the spiritual realities of God. Following his ministry we find him depressed, no doubt at so few converts being made in Athens, his own words recording the style of his preaching at Corluth, which city he immediately visited, viz: "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God, for I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified. And I was with you in weakness and in fear, and in much trembling, and my speech and my preaching was not all with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power, that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." I Cor. 1 to 5.

The Apostle Paul stated early in his ministry he was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Shortly before his execution, in old age, his own words are, that "he gloried only in the Cross of Christ. Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." I hear a different Christ preached in the churches of to-day. Can it be modern preachers are ashamed of the old Gospel? If so they lose the power of God, which is His Holy Spirit.

A BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

BORN

KIPLING—At 13 Pioneer street, Victoria, on Sept. 17, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kipling, of a son.

LEWIS—In this city, on Sept. 18th, the wife of J. W. Lewis, of a son.

CASTLETON—At 32 Mason street, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Castleton, a son.

MARRIED.

SCHWENGERS-WILSON—At the Reformed Episcopal church, Victoria, on the 18th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Conrad P. W. Schwengers, of Victoria, B. C., eldest son of the late P. Schwengers, of Eurdingen, Germany, to Edith, eldest daughter of William Wilson, of Cadboro Bay road, Victoria, B. C.

PELL-DIDB—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Didb, Vancouver, Fred. G. Pell, of Esquimalt, to Miss Mary Didb, of Vancouver, by the Rev. Antel.

STANELAND-JOHNSTON—On the 17th inst., at the Metropolitan Methodist church, by the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Walter Ernest Staneland to Lucy Maud Johnston, of Toronto.

BULLOCK-WEBSTER—DE BOU—At St. Barnabas' Church, Victoria, on the 18th September, by the Rev. E. G. Miller, rector of the parish, William Howard, fourth son of the late Captain T. Bullock-Webster, of the Indian Army, to Marie Emmeline, second daughter of Edward P. De Bou, Esq., of Vancouver.

DIED.

STODDART—At Kamloops, on the 19th inst., Arthur James Stoddart, aged 29 years, son of George Stoddart, Boleskine road, Victoria, B. C.

WILSON—At the family residence, St. Charles street, on the 19th inst., Joseph Wilson, a native of London, England, aged 60 years.

SAUNDERS—In the railway accident, near Ladysmith, on the 15th instant, Henry Manetta Saunders, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth J. Saunders, a native of Victoria, aged 24 years.

THOMSON—On September 15th., at E. & N. Railway track, Ladysmith, Hugh Bruce Thomson, ninth son of William and Margaret Thomson, aged 21 years, a native of South Saanich, B. C.

HARDY—In this city on the 13th instant, George Hardy, a native of County Durham, England, aged 65 years.

LANGLEY—On August 25, at 12, Palace Court Mansions, London, England, Edward Langley, aged 80 years.

HOPKINS—In this city, on the 15th inst., Arthur J. Hopkins, a native of Swansea, Wales; aged 30 years.

JOHNSON—In this city, on the 15th inst., the infant son of Edwin and Grace Johnson, of 108 View street; aged four months.

WINCHESTER—On Monday forenoon, at the residence of his son, Rev. A. B. Winchester, 19 Kingston street, Victoria, William Winchester, of Peterhead, Scotland, aged 82 years.

WYNNE—At the family residence, No. 155 Vancouver street, on the 17th instant, Eliza Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. George Wynne, a native of Swansea, Wales; aged 70 years.

NOTICE.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order in Council of the first of March, 1893, allowing a rebate on all lumber exported beyond the limits of the Province, has been rescinded, and that the payment of the said allowance ceased on and after the first day of July, 1900.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
22nd August, 1900.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, British Columbia.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF A DISEASE KNOWN AS BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Approved by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated the 6th day of September, 1900.

1. All sick Chinese or Japanese must send or give notice of their illness to the Health Officer or Police Constable in the district where such Chinese or Japanese reside.

2. Physicians in attendance on sick Chinese or Japanese shall notify the Health Officer or Chairman of the Local Board of Health in Municipalities; or, if in an outlying district, the Government Agent must be notified. Such notification should state the cause of illness and the condition of the glands throughout the body of the sick person, and should be delivered to the Health Officer, Chairman of the Local Board of Health or Government Agent, as the case may be, at the earliest possible opportunity.

3. In City Municipalities the Medical Health Officer shall be notified within six hours of the death of any Chinese or Japanese, by the person on whose premises such death occurred, or by some relation or person having charge of the person so dying.

4. In Rural Municipalities, the Medical Health Officer, or the Chairman or Secretary of the Local Board of Health must be notified within six hours of such death; and in outlying districts, the Government Agent or Police Constable shall be notified within twelve hours after such death, or as soon after as possible. Certificates as to the cause of death must be signed by the Health Officer in Municipalities, and in outlying districts by the Government Agent or some person duly authorized by him.

5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with or without costs, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting court.

CHARLES J. FAGAN, M.D.
Secretary, Provincial Board of Health.
By Command,
J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., September 8th, 1900.

NOTICE.

COURTS OF ASSIZE, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden in the Court House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:—

City of Victoria, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.
City of Vancouver, on the 2nd day of October, 1900.
Town of Clinton, on the 12th day of October, 1900.
City of Nanaimo, on the 9th day of October, 1900.
City of New Westminster, on the 16th day of October, 1900.
City of Nelson, on the 16th day of October 1900.
City of Vernon, on the 16th day of October, 1900.
City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of October, 1900.
City of Revelstoke, on the 25th day of October, 1900.

By Command,
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
15th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.
15th August, 1900.

The following copy of a letter addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Imperial Consul of Russia, at Montreal, covering a translation of a notification with regard to prospecting for gold and mining in the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia, is published for the information of those whom it may concern.

RICHARD McBRIDE,
Minister of Mines.

Imperial Consulate of Russia in Canada.
No. 81.
Montreal, 20th July, 1900.

Sir:—By order of my government, I now lay before Your Honor the annexed notification relative to the prospecting for gold on the Territory of the Russian Empire, with the request that you will have the kindness to communicate its contents to the Government and to the business and industrial community in the Province of British Columbia.

I avail myself of this opportunity to request Your Honor to accept the assurance of my greatest consideration.

(Signed) N. de STRUVE,
Imperial Consul of Russia.

To His Honor
Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere,
Lieutenant-Governor, etc., etc.

Notification by the Imperial Government of Russia.

1. Foreigners are not allowed to prospect for gold in the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia, including therein the District of Anadyr and the Peninsulas of Kamtchatka and Tchuktchi, except such private individuals or companies as may be admitted in virtue of a special authorization by the Imperial Government.

2. The prospecting for gold and the working of gold mines by Russian subjects are specially regulated by law.

3. The Imperial Government has granted to Colonel Vonliarliarsky, who is at the head of a society of Anglo-American capitalists, the exclusive right of taking out minerals of commercial value (mineraux utiles