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ORIENTAL HOSTILITIES

China's Fleet Reinforced and Ready to Meet the Japanese Cruisers.

Continuous Long Distance Fighting—Li Hung Chang Losing His Power.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Shanghai dispatch says that 24,000 troops from the provinces of Chi-Li and Lian Kiang have been ordered to the defence of Tientsin to guard against the possible invasion by the Japanese. Three Chinese warships ordered to strengthen the Pi Yang fleet, have arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei. The fleet has also been reinforced by torpedo boats. The whole northern squadron is now ready to meet the Japanese fleet should it appear in the Gulf of Pechili. Another Shanghai dispatch states that it is reported that there has been two days fighting near Kai Chen in which neither side gained an advantage. The Kin-in division of the Chinese army has crossed the Keilin river and occupied Shu King where it will await the advance of the main army before attacking the Japanese right.

A special to the Times from Shanghai says the advices received on Sunday from the frontier are to the effect that there is continuous long-distance fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops who are separated by the Imchi river. No decisive victory has followed. Floods have rendered the rivers impassable.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the power of Viceroy Li Hung Chang has steadily decreased. Every day's delay in providing the promised victory over the Japanese adds to the danger of his downfall. Reinforcements from the more remote provinces en route to Korea are at a standstill, terrorizing the cities in which they are halted. Almost a reign of terror prevails, even in Tientsin. The savage soldiery are everywhere plundering and maltreating the wretched populace, and the native merchants are fleeing to Tientsin to save their lives.

The French minister has formally protested against the action of the Chinese in boarding a French mail steamer on Saturday.

A letter from the resident minister at Seoul states that a large military hospital has been erected on the heights and numerous sick Japanese are being treated there. Constant conflicts are taking place between the outposts, but few badly wounded have been taken to Seoul.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times will publish to-morrow this dispatch sent from Shanghai via Tientsin: "The Japanese in force attempted to surprise the Chinese at Ping Yang on the night of the 12th, but were repulsed with a heavy slaughter. The native corps impeded the Japanese and helped the Chinese. Japanese ships have resumed scouting in the Gulf of Pechili."

In pursuance of an agreement with the Chinese and Japanese Government the British war office will send a surgeon and a military attache to each of the hostile armies.

KOREAN WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Shanghai dispatch states that six survivors of the Chinese troopship Chean, wrecked at Chetug with fourteen hundred soldiers on board, have arrived at Shanghai. They say two hundred were drowned. No news has been received of any engagement in Korea since August 13, when the Chinese were defeated with a loss of five hundred.

The murderers of Presbyterian Missionary Wylie at Liao Yang have been executed. The chapels destroyed are to be rebuilt at the expense of the residents of the neighborhood.

A Tokio dispatch states that the Japanese have routed the forces of the Chinese at Chuen Chwa. The Chinese retreated to Vingian. The Japanese army is crossing the Tau Tong. Marshall Yamagata is at Seoul and will assume supreme command. A Hongkong dispatch states that the enlistment of Europeans in the Chinese army has been stopped. The entire southern Chinese army has been ordered north.

Captain Noel du Boulay, staff captain of the Royal artillery, on duty in China, has been ordered to Korea as the British military attache with the Japanese headquarters staff

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office reports that the Japanese land lines are restored, but traffic is subject to much delay. The Anglo American Telegraph Company announces that the Great Northern Company reports the Japanese lines restored, but traffic is subject to much delay. The Commercial Cable Company issued the following notice to-day: "The Great Northern Company reports that the latest message from Hiogo shows over sixteen hours in transit, and from Yokohama over twenty-six hours. The Japanese lines are restored, but messages are subject to great delay. The Eastern company advises that the mail for Reunion closes at Seychelles at 3 p m. the 16th inst.

BRECKINRIDGE BEATEN.

LEXINGTON, Sept 15—The Mayor to-day, by proclamation, commanded all saloons to remain closed during the progress of the primary, owing to the heated feeling between the factions of the Democratic nominees for representative to Congress, Owen and Breckinridge. Fights were numerous throughout the district, but only one man is reported badly hurt. The Breckinridge people practically concede that they are defeated by Owens, though the returns are not yet all known. An extra force of police was on duty at every point where trouble was expected.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—(Special)—Anthracite coal dropped fifty cents a ton here to-day. Some dealers have been cutting rates privately, and the fact leaking out, the coal dealers' association met and agreed to make the price general at $5 per ton.

The grain standards for the Dominion, east of Port Arthur, were fixed at the Board of Trade to-day by the government examiners. There is absolutely no change from last years' standards.

The Provincial Pioneer and Historical Association met here yesterday and passed a resolution suggesting the advisability of holding a great historical and industrial demonstration at Toronto in 1897, that year being the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John and Sebastian Cabot.

EXPENSIVE SEALSKIN SUIT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—In the U.S. Circuit court to-day the North American Commercial Company put in its answer to the claim of the United State government for $130,187 50 on account of alleged breach of contract and incidentally hands in a little bill of $205,725 against the government for loss of profits arising out of the same contract, which appears to have been broken into a dozen pieces by both parties soon after its ratification. The agreement in question was entered into between the Commercial Company and the United States in March, 1890 It gave the company exclusive rights to catch seals about the islands of St. George and St. Paul in Alaska, for which the United States was to receive an annual rental of $60,000 for twenty years, and $7 06¼ for each seal captured, in addition to a revenue tax of $2 for each skin sent here by the company. The government alleged that the company caught 7,500 seals during the first year, for which it demands $57,187, in addition to the $60,000 for rent. The company says that part of the skins were caught by natives and shipped by the company, which never was allowed the exclusive right as guaranteed in the contract, and offered Uncle Sam $15,000, the amount of the revenue tax, and no more. Moreover, the company alleges that it had a right to seize 60,000 seals the first year and 100,000 each succeeding year, but when the negotiations which led to the treaty between this country and Great Britain were pending, it was prohibited from catching any seals, and lost in consequence $283,725 in profits, for which it wants to be reimbursed.

PEARY'S POLAR PARTY

Reach St. Johns, Newfoundland, Leaving Lee and Heuson at Falcon Harbor.

A Hitherto Unknown Coast Line to Melville Bay Surveyed and Mapped.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Sept. 15.—The Peary main and auxiliary expeditions, with all well on board, arrived to-day from Falcon harbor, which they left on August 28. Lieut. Peary, with Lee and Heuson as volunteers, remain at Falcon harbor. Most of the expedition last fall and winter was devoted to preparations for the inland ice journey to Independence bay, which began March 6, with a party of eight men, twelve sledges and ninety-two dogs. Five natives also assisted during the first two or three days of March. On April 18, Peary, Baldwin, Enterkin and Clarke, with twenty-four dogs, arrived at Anniversary lodge, having advanced in thirty-one days 134 miles, and there cached their remaining supplies and equipment, leaving Astrup, Lee and Davidson in charge, Dr. Vincent having been previously sent back incapacitated by illness or injury from further service. Bad weather and storms culminated in March 19, while twenty-three members of the expedition were at camp forty miles from Anniversary lodge, at an elevation of 5,500 feet. In the equinoxial storm, which continued for four days, the temperature averaged from 45 to 55 degrees below zero, and reached a minimum of 60 degrees, and the wind for 64 consecutive hours blowing 45 miles per hour. The combination of the temperature and the velocity of the wind it is believed will break the record experienced by any other Arctic expedition. All of the explorers escaped injury except Davidson, whose left foot was frozen, but he fully recovered.

Many of the dogs were frozen solid, and others had to be chopped out of the ice. Messrs. Peary, Baldwin, Entrikin and Clarke pushed on and in 14 days were 85 miles further. The maximum day's march was 18 miles, when the plague having carried off many dogs, and Entriken unfit to travel, the party was so reduced by the hardships they had undergone that the plans for the summer could not possibly be carried out, and only one-fourth of the distance to Independence Bay had been accomplished when it had been expected that they would reach that point ten days earlier. It was therefore decided to return. The dogs continued to die on the homeward march, compelling the abandonment of the sledge during last May. On the trip they surveyed and mapped a hitherto unknown coast line to Melville bay for 150 miles. Messrs. Peary and Lee are the first white men to see, locate and measure the historic iron meteorite near Cape York, which they will bring home next year. Mr. Entrikin and Dr. Vincent made a sledge journey to Littleton Island, and would have reached Kane's headquarters but for open water.

Lieut. and Mrs. Peary made a sledge journey to Olike Bay. Peary accompanied the Falcon as far as Cape York, hoping to send home a meteorite, but the ice made this impossible. A tidal wave on Oct. 31, destroyed the launch and dories and swept away more than half the oil supply of which a portion was subsequently recovered. The burros, carrier pigeons and launch proved of little service to the explorers. The party at the lodge is amply supplied and provisioned for a year. The auxiliary expedition, despite the fact that ice was heavier and more general than for many years, accomplished much important work. All that was in any manner practicable. Communication with Peary was not opened up until Aug. 1, and Falcon harbor was not reached until the 20th. Carey Islands, Cape Faraday and Clarence head were thoroughly searched and the death of the Swedish explorers, Bjordnig and Kallin, fully settled. Dr. Ohlin, the Swedish representative with the auxiliary expedition, returns direct from Disco to Copenhagen. The ice also prevented the projected explorations on Elsmoreland, but the auxiliary party gathered much valuable scientific data and made a careful study of many important glaciers and obtained much new and valuable material in Arctic deep sea dredging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The officers of the California Savings and Loan Association announced to-day that they had decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The society has $2,600,000 loaned on interior land, most of which is in Fresno county. The institution was incorporated in 1873, with David Farquharson as president. The proposed liquidation creates no stir among the other savings and commercial banks. They have all known the condition of this bank and have been prepared to see it go out of the field. The bank commissioners pronounce the institution to be in a perfect solvent condition, and say that the depositors will realize dollar for dollar.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The majority of the miners in South Wales have cast ballots in favor of giving the mine owners notice that they will no longer be bound by the sliding class of weights now in force.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Ouimet Coming to British Columbia.

Workings of the Salmon Fishery Regulations Will Be Investigated—Shingles Duty Free

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Ouimet leave for the West on Tuesday. A series of over twenty meetings has been arranged for them. When in British Columbia Sir C. H. Tupper will look into the working of the salmon fishery regulations, and says he will be glad to discuss the question with the canners.

A proclamation will be issued in a day or two, placing shingles on the free list, as provided in the act of last session, contingent upon the United States taking like steps. The Wilson bill makes shingles entering the States duty free. The government will hold an official investigation into the alleged combine among steamship companies for keeping up ocean rates on cattle.

HISSED THE SINGER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—When Mlle. Didlo, Viennese warbler, stepped before the footlights at Koster & Bials' last night, she was greeted with a shrill hiss. It came from the centre box of the promenade tier. The spectators looked towards that point and as the hissing continued vigorously they could scarcely believe their eyes to see that the hisser was Oscar Hammerstein, one of the proprietors of the house. During the entire time Didlo was on the stage Hammerstein kept up his extraordinary performance. At the conclusion of the act George Kessler, an agent for a champagne firm, stepped from the box he had been occupying next to that of Mr. Hammerstein, whom he met just leaving his box. Mr. Kessler began to remonstrate with Hammerstein. "Get out of the theatre and mind your own business," was Hammerstein's heated reply. "This is my house and I shall do all the hissing I please." When Kessler went down stairs to leave the theatre he was met in the lobby by Hammerstein and the two at once engaged in an angry altercation, in the heat of which Hammerstein let out and landed a hard blow on Kessler's chest. Mr. Hammerstein is short and portly and Mr. Kessler is tall and athletic. In a twinkling the manager was on the floor, sent there by a blow delivered straight from the shoulder by his adversary. Hammerstein scrambled to his feet and was promptly knocked down again by Kessler. This operation was repeated four times. The police being called in, both Hammerstein and Kessler were marched off to the Thirtieth street station. There each made a charge of assault against the other. In justification of his hissing Mr. Hammerstein struck an attitude before the sergeant's desk and declared he was half owner of Koster & Bials' music hall, clear, and held a mortgage on the other half and had a right to do as he pleased in the house. "When you engaged that woman," said he to Mr. Koster, who was leaning on a corner of the sergeant's desk, "I expressed my disapproval, and I expressed it to-night, as I had a perfect right to do."

Mr. Koster replied with much unction that Mr. Hammerstein was a loafer and that he would dissolve their partnership and that he did not want to have anything more to do with him.

FLYING MACHINE FACTORY.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 14—Mayor Rowan, of this city, to-day received a letter from Captain Maximillian Wolff, technical director of the Montgolfier bureau of civil engineering at San Francisco, in which he asks if it is possible to acquire the free use of 20 acres of land near the city of Los Angeles for the purpose of putting there a plant for the manufacture of military balloon trains in which about 80 men will be engaged. Not only will this be a benefit to the city, but also a great number of visitors will be attracted to the establishment. "We request the city to allow us the use of 20 acres of ground," the letter says, "as long as our establishment shall be there, and we would commence at once." The captain's letter further states that the "Montgolfier" is a bureau of civil engineering and flying technic specialties of improved observation balloons and gas apparatus for producing hydrogen gas (system of M. Wolff) and the exclusive manufacture of Captain Wolff's steering air ships with gravitation motors of 24 to 1,000 horse power and more without any working capital for these motors. The mayor states that there is no land belonging to the city available for that purpose, but if any private land holder wishes to consider the matter and will report to him he will promptly correspond with Captain Wolff.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15. — Attorney Pierson closed his argument in the Ezeta case at noon to-day, and the case was then submitted. Judge Morrow said he would like to give an immediate decision, but owing to the gravity of the proceedings, and as a case like it had never before happened, he would have to take it under advisement. There had never been an instance since records of law proceedings had been kept where an attempt had been made to extradite representatives of a government for acts committed in opposing a revolution. He promised a decision as soon as possible, probably next week.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—The executive committee having in charge the arrangements for the coming national convention of the American Bankers Association has received advices indicating that fully 1,500 delegates will be in attendance, and that every state and territory will be represented. This will make it the largest convention of the representatives of financial interests ever held in this country.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15—Secretary Carlisle has decided that section 322 of the McKinley bill has not been repealed and that dutible salt in bond may continue to be withdrawn for curing fish free of duty.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—The grand jury this afternoon returned four more indictments against persons believed to have had a hand in the recent lynching near Kerrville. The jurors believed that they now have every man connected with the business.

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.

THE MIRANDA'S WRECK

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Dr. Cook, who engineered the Miranda expedition to Greenland, was yesterday shown a dispatch from Oberlin, saying many of the crew of the steamer were drunk at the time she was abandoned, and that the reef on which she struck was plainly marked on the chart. He said: "While it is true that some of the crew were drunk when she sunk, nobody was under the influence of liquor when she struck the rocks. All intoxicating liquors on the Miranda were locked up and in charge of the steward. I am confident that he never gave any member of the crew anything to drink and did not abuse his trust. On the second night out on our return home, about 300 miles off the coast of Greenland, the Miranda blew three blasts of her whistle, which was the signal of distress previously agreed upon. It was then decided to abandon the steamer, but the crew were not transferred until three hours afterwards. Before the transfer had been effected the crew broke the lockers containing the spirits, and, besides drinking a liberal quantity, stuffed their pockets with bottles of liquor. When they reached the schooner some of them were very much intoxicated. But the point which I wish to make is that nobody on board was drunk at the time we struck the reef. The only charts of the coast that are obtainable are the United States hydrographical and the British charts. Neither of these gives the position of the reef. The Danish charts, however, which are really the property of the Danish trading company, give the position of the reef. Unfortunately we did not have the Danish charts or the accident would not have happened."

LAURIER AT VANCOUVER.

Impressions of the Liberal Leader's Visit—Speeches of Some of the Party.

The Audience Not Enthusiastic—A Comparatively Cool Reception—Considerable Disappointment.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 14.—(Special)—Your correspondent has interviewed several prominent Conservatives as to their impression of Mr. Laurier's visit. Without exception they expressed themselves as of the belief that the reception accorded the leader of the opposition in Vancouver must have been disappointing to the Liberals. Though Mr. Laurier was voted a public reception there were not over 200 on the wharf to meet him, and the Mayor and Aldermen were not amongst them. The cheering must have had a chilling effect upon the visitors and emanated alone from a score of red ribboned committee men. The city band was present and on the boat approaching the wharf played a very slow tune—a most ill-advised selection, as it reminded one of a funeral dirge more than a song of triumph. This is the language used by those whose opinions were sought.

In the evening the market hall was completely filled; in fact many who could not find standing room took a peep at the great Liberal leader and departed. There were several rows of ladies present, and their bright dresses and smiling, eager faces made the scene a pretty one. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottos, and on banners were painted the names of dead and living Liberal leaders. The audience were not enthusiastic and the visitors must have been disappointed at the mild reception tendered Mr. Laurier. The fact was apparent that most of those present were Conservatives who came out of curiosity to hear and see the speakers.

Mr. Gibson who opened the meeting spoke with considerable power and ability. It is claimed by most of those interviewed that Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech was disappointing, he dealt in generalities, and when he did speak of this Province it was simply in eulogy of her tall trees, deep rivers and lofty mountains, in wonder of her rapid growth, in praise of her energetic people, and in a congratulatory style of her great wealth by natural resources, and the only thing wanted was free trade, to make it a wonderfully prosperous Province. Vancouver was the gateway between two civilizations, and with free trade the traffic both ways would be vast and enormous. He said he had heard that the ministers of the government were going to follow them. He said it would be like the parable of the farmer who sowed his seed, some fell on the rocks, others the birds of the air picked up and flew away with and the rest fell on fruitful ground. The ministers if they visited the coast would be like those birds of the air; they would follow them, pick up and fly away with some of the seeds they had sown, but he hoped most of the seeds were sown in good ground and would bring forth abundant harvest. He said it would be the duty and pleasure of the Liberals if they were given the reins of government to enlarge and improve the beautiful harbor of Vancouver. Strange to say this did not elicit any applause.

Mr. Fraser's speech was of a more humorous nature. He started in a poetical strain, his flattery of Vancouver being so intense as to border upon the ridiculous. He said: I have seen your lofty trees, your magnificent trees, rearing their heads up to heaven; I have seen your mighty mountains, I have seen your majestic rivers, I have seen your rich mines of coal, I have seen your magnificent harbor. (A voice—"Have you seen our Chinese?") The flop from the sublime to the ridiculous was so abrupt owing to this spontaneous remark that it was some minutes before order was restored owing to the uproar of merriment it occasioned. The next time Mr. Fraser was interrupted, however, he rather turned the laugh on the offender. The speaker was getting rather dry and proxy when some one in the audience called out, "Time, time." Yes, said the speaker, you old Tory, you want time, that's what you all want; but if we gave you a hundred years you wouldn't improve the country.

Mr. Sutherland, the Liberal whip, who wound up the meeting, was well received. After the general meeting an informal reception was held and Mr. Laurier shook hands with every Liberal in Vancouver.

TACOMA, Sept. 15.—Capt. Wm. R. Bridgman, U.S.N., the former commander of the cruiser Baltimore died here this morning at 8, of Asiatic fever. He retained command of the Baltimore to last July, when he left the vessel in Asiatic waters and returned to the United States on leave of absence. He arrived at Tacoma last August and about two weeks ago was taken sick with fever. Bridgman was the youngest captain in the navy.

Eseljey's Liver Lozenges are at once a blood cleanser, a system regulator and a true tonic. 25 cents a box, or $2.50 per dozen boxes.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—A London dispatch says: The trade of St. Helens, Lancashire, has been very depressed for a long time and the McKinley tariff and continental competition have been credited with most of the trouble. Manufacturers are now studying the new American tariff bill, and some of them declare that the plate glass trade of St. Helens will not derive any advantage whatever from the trifling reduction of duties. While the American duty on certain glass has been 35 cents per foot, English manufacturers would be glad to find customers at that price and have often sold for less. The duties are more favorable to sheet glass, and in that branch of the industry some benefit is expected, but it is the chemical trade of the town that will benefit mostly from the new tariff and considerable revival therein is expected, especially in soda, the duty on which is reduced from $25 to $12 50. Widnes, chemical manufacturers, express like opinions. Mr. Morrison, local manager of the United States Alkali Company, does not expect improvement immediately, for the advantage to show itself must be gradual and not before the end of the year.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Lucania reached Queenstown yesterday at 3 47 a.m., making the passage from New York in 5 days, 8 hours, 38 minutes. The Lucania's day's runs were: 447, 512, 494, 514, 506, 337, making a total of 2,810 knots, her average speed nearing 21.84 knots. The singular feature of the trip is the fact that the Lucania's time for both the eastward and westward voyages are identically the same—namely, 5 days, 8 hours, 38 minutes—but on the present eastward trip she covered twenty-three more miles than on the record-breaking trip last month. The Lucania, by her present performance, firmly establishes her position as queen of the sea, having crossed the ocean in each direction in less time than any other steamer. She holds 21.89 knots, made last June, and her 560 knots covered in one day is still the record for the longest day's run.

LONDON, Sept. 14—The governors of the Bank of England at their half-yearly meeting to-day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The reason for the reduction is the decrease in profits, said to be due to the unprecedented increase in the reserve, due to the low value of money. Since February 28 the result of the Baring liquidation has been a reduction of £1,075,000, making the liability £2,481,985, and the debt due the bank, £2,409,000. It is believed that no loss will fall upon the guarantors.

WOLFE'S SWORD.

In referring to the purchase of General Wolfe's sword by Hon. J. C. Patterson, the Illustrated London News says: "It is an excellent specimen of an officer's sword of the period, with a hilt of silver, and a three-cornered blade.

"The history of the relic is a curious one. It appears from documents which have been preserved that for nearly a century it lay buried just beneath the ground on the very spot on the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe fell mortally wounded on Sept. 13, 1759. It was, it will be remembered, in the very heat of the engagement with the French troops under Montcalm that Wolfe received his mortal wound. Of two previous wounds he had taken no heed, though one was in the groin. Hastily covering the trace of them with his handkerchief, and bidding those about him say nothing on the subject lest his soldiers should grow faint-hearted, he again led his favorite Grenadiers to the charge. But a third ball completely overcame him; he was led a little to the rear, and disencumbered of his arms and accoutrements by his attendants and servants, and when the welcome cry had come, 'They run! They run!' the lifeless corpse was borne away to the flagship in the St. Lawrence below, without a thought of the sword, which had been hastily thrown down on the damp earth. The heavy tramp of battalions and the planting of artillery to complete the demolition of the citadel, which formed the French headquarters, completely hid the weapon from sight, and there it lay for ninety years or so, until the foundations were dug of the monument which marks in one obelisk the bravery of the French and English alike. It was taken to a Montreal gunsmith, and by him sold to Mr. Stewart Derbishire, for many years Queen's printer in Canada. Shortly afterwards the 100th Regiment was raised in Canada to proceed to the Crimea, and it was then presented to Major Dunn in the hope that he would, to use Mr. Derbishire's own words, 'again make it terrible to the enemies of our country.' It is believed to have been used by Major Dunn in the terrible charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava, and it is fitting that the Victoria Cross which that gallant officer received at the hands of his Sovereign should pass with the sword and other medals into the proud care of the Canadian people."

The Toronto Mail, in referring to the above history, says it is inaccurate in two details: "The reference to the monument on the Plains of Abraham as commemorating the bravery of French and English alike is obviously wrong, since the monument is to Wolfe alone. The dual obelisk is on Dufferin terrace. Again, the statement that the sword was used by Major Dunn at Balaclava is made on inaccurate information, since the 100th Regiment was not organized until 1858."

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Active Mining Operations at the Mouth of Howson Creek—Heavy Shipments.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and Party at Westminster—They Will Go East To-day.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Sept. 15.—The members of the Masonic fraternity accompanying Mr. Laurier were tendered a banquet this evening.

There is a rumor to the effect that a deputy U.S. consul will be appointed at Revelstoke on account of the large quantities of ore being shipped from there to the United States. Mr. Schofield, Consul Peterson's assistant, is there at present sealing cars.

Mr. Sidney Fisher, ex-M.P. for Brome, lectured to a large audience in the market hall this evening.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 15.—To-day Mr. Laurier and party proceeded down river in the steamers Telephone and Edgar to the Sand Heads, afterwards addressing a considerable meeting at Ladner's. Madame Laurier and Mr. Henry Laurier, with Mayor Hoy, the members of the City Council and the Liberal Committee accompanied the party, which returns to Vancouver to-night and goes East to-morrow.

It has been ascertained that Montgomery, the Brunette mill forman, whose mysterious disappearance three weeks ago gave his friends much anxiety, is safe in the United States.

THE SLOCAN.

(From the Slocan Times)

The concentrator, which will be the first mill in active operation in the Slocan country, is located at the mouth of Howson creek, on a rocky spur about one mile below Three Forks. A more suitable location could not well have been chosen to handle the ore from the Idaho and Alamo mines, and other properties in their neighborhood. An elevated tramway running straight down the creek will discharge the ores on the upper levels of the concentrator building, and the lower level, where the finished product comes out, is only a few feet from the railroad grade. The plant was manufactured by Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, and cost $11,715, but with necessary additions will foot up to about $14,000. There are 150,000 feet of lumber in the buildings and 175 yards of stone and mortar work. The buildings will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. The capacity of the mill will be 100 tons of ore in 24 hours. There will be extensive ore bins placed on the hillside above the mill, and the company will put in an elevated tramway next spring to transport the ore from the hill. It is not the intention to do custom work unless in lots of 100 tons and over. The company, however, mean to buy ore as soon as the mill is running. The work is being held back by the delays in railroad construction.

NEW DENVER.

NEW DENVER, Sept. 15.—Two hundred and ten tons of ore from the McNaughton mines, near Silverton, valued at $230,000, were shipped to the Omaha smelter this week. A further shipment of 600 tons is going forward at the rate of fifty tons daily.

The Improved "Family" KNITTER
WILL Knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.
This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.

Notice to Road Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Thursday, 27th instant, for the construction of a trail from the Koksilah River to Jordan Meadows, a distance of about nine miles.

Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 13th Sept., 1894. se15-d&w-td

VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

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RUPTURED & DEFORMED PEOPLE

CHAS. CLUTHE, of 134 King St. West, Toronto, will make his 5th annual visit to British Columbia. Defies any Rupture he cannot hold with ease. Patentee of 27 Patents on appliances for cure of Club Feet and all Deformities. Recommended by Physicians everywhere. Will visit personally,
NANAIMO, B.C., Wilson Hotel, Saturday, October 20th.
VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House, Mon., Tues. and Wed., October 22nd, 23rd and 24th.