

day long. After nightfall on remains the same, except occasional "rally." Every evening a few of the faithful are at the corner of Columbia and Queen street and hold meetings. What happens on these is religiously kept from public. Behind closed doors, frosted windows there is as much as could be found at a slave. This has been going on for weeks.

that the Liberals are waiting before taking the electoral confidence? They have at present, but one cannot say may bring forth. They declare that Joe Martin is still in and that Martinism is in. If they don't, they will rouse the ire of every one. Friends. Martin's supporters, they are not loyal, and Martin will stand for no equivocal anti-Martin man is nominally will surely know the reader makes it not for those responsible. He never forgets and heaps mightily vengeance on the deliberately betray him. They decide to turn down must get someone else to for it would be nothing posterior for the Liberals the confidence of the public a leader or a platform. either face the situation a political creed or make responsible appeal.

striking contrast there is selfish, evasive and double-tongued of the Liberals and the earnestness of the Conservatives. Latter have nothing to fear from the position and they have the regularly vested platform enhanced by an uncompromising position on almost every local issue, and are conducting campaign with laudible publicity remains for them to are for an equitable system taxation (and this they at Friday night) to be right question affecting the public one is barred from the commons of the local Tories. They hide; on the contrary, much to say and do for the good government and cordially hearty co-operation of every

#### EMY OF WHITE LABOR.

ancouver Province, a pronounced man, says: "The Dominion did not impose the \$500 these immigrants any too soon. able that had the operation been delayed for several ger we would have had a y coolies from the Chinese ped on this province."

not a genuine Grit argument, like to know what is. For and petty deceit it takes the Vancouver paper would lead to suppose that the Liberal had passed legislation that excludes the Chinese from y without delay. As a mat- ter, they have done nothing. They are too much in league railways and steamship com- d the salmon canners to do white labor. The recent im- \$500 tax on Chinese landing was a mere bluff. If Sir Wil- er had desired to do the right would have made the ad- mitive practically prohibitory. operation of the new legisla- ver, the Liberals delay the of the \$500 tax until January is, of course, allows sufficient igh to flood the country with ole Orientals. Knowing this, e are taking every advantage, incoming steamer is packed es coming to Canada to com- ood Canadian labor. Mean- steamship and railway com- making enormous profits salmon canners are cutting pay of white fishermen. Lau- the Liberals thus pose as the the workman!

Liberals are honest in this they were disposed to accede nest of the Conservatives; if any regard for white labor; re not under the complete con- big corporations; if they had rd for the prosperity of the they would have brought the Chinese into immediate op- d included the Japanese as

LOPING NEW CAMPS.

new camp can be developed at where it attracts wide at- ch preliminary work must ere is a period of doubt and y, of disappointment in some atures and vexatious delays

Often several years are oc- this way between the first of mineral and the establish- camp upon a stable basis.

several localities in Brit- a which seem to be passing this preliminary stage.

Whether any of them will be develop- ed into extensive camps remains still the unsolved problem, but indications in two or three cases are so far favor- able that good results may be looked for soon.

British Columbia needs the develop- ment of a new camp to reawaken in- terest in mining. Public attention has been directed to other industries and other countries, and the development of prospects is neglected. Yet there is as much ground for faith in mining ventures today as there was at any previous period in the history of the province. Rossland did not leap at once into public confidence, and the great Boundary district experienced its try- ing ordeals at the start. Both localities passed through a long period of uncertainty before they reached the popular stage. Other places, where preliminary work is now in progress, may in the near future become fam- ous for the extent and richness of their ore bodies.

In each such case the men who al- ready have invested should push develop- ment as speedily and as thoroughly as possible. Until they open up at least one good mine, they will wait in vain for a stampede of prospectors and others seeking to be among the early arrivals. This season should not pass without the development of at least one new camp of importance.

#### WITHOUT GLOVES OR LIMIT.

A gentleman from Indiana, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad by name, would ar- range a praying match with Chicago's Doctor Dowle. Convinced that he is "the promised Messiah," Dr. M. G. Ahmad wants no rivals, and Doctor Dowle, who modestly styles himself Elijah II, he clearly regards as a for- midable competitor. Hence the chal- lenge. Brother Ahmad suggests that he and Doctor Dowle engage in prayer simultaneously, that one to perish first who is branded as an impostor and a liar. Unseen hands are to do the branding and, writes Brother Ahmad, "I will pray him to death to settle the question." At this writing the chal- lenge is still ignored, but it is very evident that Mirza Ghulam means business. He will be followed by no platitu- de such as "go and get a reputa- tion." He intends apparently that Doc- tor Dowle shall defend his title with his life. If it comes to signing articles and selecting a referee, the principals will not lack flattering offers. But if they are worldly wise, there will be no hurry about clinching arrangements, for a novel bout such as they propose to appear in should command a very tidy purse in sporting days like these. Since boxing was abolished in Chicago, scores of promoters have been seeking remunerative substitutes, and rather than let Dowle and Ahmad slip through their fingers and "go on" to Bridgeport or Carson City they would doubtless part with half the gate re- ceipts and put up side money as well. It is hoped, for the sake of all hands, that Brother Ahmad will soon post a forfeit.

#### FREQUENT REPORTS.

We cannot urge too strongly upon promoters of mining enterprises the importance of rendering frequent re- ports to the stockholders. This, of course, applies especially to those com- panies whose property is being actively operated.

When an eastern investor buys shares of mining stock he thereby acquires a lively interest in the property of that particular company. He wants to hear about it occasionally. Naturally, he prefers good news, but at any rate he wants to know what is being done with his property, even though the re- port is not always favorable. Some promoters are so shortsighted as to give frequent reports while they are trying to secure the capital of the prospective investor, and then stop when the money is in their hands. No man or set of men who have any regard for their business future can afford to treat their clients in this manner. The client is really entitled to more consideration after he has entrusted his money with a promoter than before. The sooner those who seek outside capital to de- velop our mines recognize this fact, the better it will be for the mining in- dustry.

The policy of frequent reports has another advantage. It keeps the promo- ter constantly on the alert to make a good showing. It thus becomes a strong incentive to action and assists in the more rapid development of the com- pany's property. We are not certain but that it would be a wise move to com- pel, by legislation, all mining com- panies to render a careful report to their stockholders at least once per quarter. Publicity of this kind could do no pos- sible harm, and would result in much good in many cases.

#### GREAT ADVANTAGES.

Delay in opening the Flathead dis- trict in East Kootenay means, among other things, the delay in important railway construction from more than one point to British Columbia. The Flathead district includes over

600,000 acres of land in the southeastern corner of the province. It is known to be passing rich in coal, petroleum and timber. It also commands the ap- proach to the South Kootenay pass, the most feasible railway route across the Rocky mountains to the great plains of Southern Alberta and Assiniboia. The fact that past governments of this province have maintained a reserve on the surface rights of the Flathead dis- trict, and refused to grant any appli- cation for coal and petroleum licenses, has prevented the development of that section.

Its development means that the pro- duct of the enormous coal areas would first relieve the mining and smelting industries of the Kootenays and allow greater prosperity than has existed heretofore. In the next place all the surplus coal and coke that would be produced would find a ready market in the Northwest and at Butte, Ana- conda, Great Falls and other smelting centres in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Washington. The development of the petroleum and timber reserves of the Flathead would immediately justify the construction of another transconti- nental railway from the East south of the C. P. R. and across the rich but treeless farm and range lands of South- ern Manitoba and the Northwest Terri- tories direct to the Kootenay country. There is no land richer in agricultural possibilities than that extensive terri- tory lying north of the international boundary between Estevan on the Soo line and South Kootenay pass. So rich is it that no railway company could have the temerity to ask for a cent of subsidy to induce immediate construc- tion.

It is an open secret that the Union Pacific system, which already extends as far north as Butte and Spokane, is anxious to reach farther north if circumstances would only justify. Not only does President Harriman of the U. P. desire a share of the carrying trade of this rich province, but it is necessary that he should supply the western and northeastern portion of his great railway system with B. C. fuel. It would be an easy matter for him to build from Montana up the Flathead to Kootenay.

It will thus be seen that by the open- ing up of East Kootenay British Col- umbia would gain the tremendous ad- vantage of two new independent rail- way systems, and a development of her natural resources that would inaugu- rate an era of unprecedented industrial activity and prosperity for the whole province.

#### THE CITY SOLICITORSHIP.

Considerable interest is manifested concerning the city solicitorship. Since J. L. G. Abbott left Rossland to take up his permanent residence at Van- couver, the office of city solicitor has been vacant. Meanwhile the city has been put to no little expense for legal advice and assistance. The arbitration case between the city and Blue and Deschamps has not, according to the opinion of Mayor Dean, resulted satis- factorily, so he has taken legal advice with a view to upsetting the award of the arbitrators. He may decide to take the case into the courts. Since the re- tirement of Mr. Abbott the city has had to engage the services of a lawyer for cases that have occurred in the police court. It may be necessary at any time to have to resort to this step again, unless a city solicitor be appoint- ed.

Now the ratepayers desire to know what policy is to be pursued by the city council. If a lawsuit is to be started against the Blue and Deschamps award, is it to be conducted by a city solicitor on a fixed stipend, or is it to be a case in which a counsel will have the privilege of charging a private fee? The suit, if started, is certain to entail considerable costs, and the public have a right to know beforehand just what course will be followed. The rate- payers are also entitled to information as to the policy of the mayor and council in the future handling of police court cases.

It has been suggested that the city can adopt a plan which, for effective- ness and economy, has decided advan- tages. It is proposed that the office of police magistrate be combined with that of city solicitor, the appointee to draw a salary of \$125 a month for the dual duties and also enjoy the emoluments of the small debts court. This, of course, would be conditional on the duties not conflicting.

There should be no shilly-shallying on this important question. If the pro- posed combination is feasible it cer- tainly has the merit of economy. But regardless of that feature, it would be well for the public to know the council's policy as to the vacant city solicitorship, especially in view of the fact that there is some likelihood of ex- pensive litigation in the near future.

#### INCREASED CIRCULATION.

For some time past it has been pos- sible for fault to be found with Canada's money. Its quality is above reproach, but complaint has been entered as to its quantity. There is not enough of it. The country's wealth has increased

by leaps and bounds, its commerce has swollen, but the volume of its cash has not expanded commensurately. The sup- ply of money has been barely sufficient for the performance of its function as the medium of exchange. Much of the business that was done might have been facilitated had there been more money, and possibly some deserving enterprises remained unproductive because funds could not be spared to assist them. During the last twelvemonth large mer- cantile borrowers have had to pay on the average about 6 per cent for their loans. This somewhat high point on the interest gauge indicated no lack of con- fidence, no scarcity of acceptable col- lateral, but a simple falling of the level of reserves in those main storage cham- bers, the banks. True, measures have been taken by the banks to provide for meeting the demands of eligible bor- rowers. Many of the banks have in- creased their capital and enlarged their note issue pari passu. Also new banks have come into existence, prepared to add some millions to the circulation. Still there is a sense of strain on the money supply, and the interest rate marks a shortage.

It must be remembered that the banks are not the only source of currency in- issue. The finance department of the Dominion government is in the business as well. In addition to the \$58,865,845 of bank notes which were in circulation at the end of last month, there was \$39,066,198 of Dominion government money outstanding.

As the banks have been increasing their issues in response to the larger demand of trade, so, impelled by the same demands, the finance minister pro- poses to increase the government issue. He has introduced a bill raising the limit against a 25 per cent reserve of gold and debentures guaranteed by the British government from its present amount of \$20,000,000 to one of \$30,000,000. With the limit so extended, the reserve of specie and guaranteed debentures at present on hand would suffice for an issue of \$50,000,000. Certainly the credit of the country is easily able to support 75 per cent of such an issue, especially when Dominion debentures are deposited against it. It is understood, moreover, that this extension is not to be a precedent to be soon followed. Mr. Field- ing may possibly add a \$5 government note to the existing denominations. In times of stringency such a note would be welcomed even by the banks, and would remove the excuse for circulating United States notes in Canada.

#### WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

With the recent death in London of William Ernest Henley there passed a minor poet who missed greatness through the limitations of his point of view. Henley was a life-long invalid, an apostle of the strenuous life, and an imperi- alist of Kipling's type. He was a jour- nalist as well as a poet, but he was too querulous, too slashing, too much of the kill-or-cure school of criticism to achieve very great success therein. The accuracy of his aim for the necessary adjective is passing marvelous, and for this, if for no other reason, his verse must always be a joy to those who have the ear for language. We herewith print one of Henley's poems which is, and probably will remain, the best known of anything he has written:

#### THE UNCONQUERABLE SOUL.

Out of the night that covers me,  
Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced or cried aloud,  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears  
Looms but the horror of the shade,  
And yet the menace of the years  
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,  
How charged with punishment the scroll;  
I am the master of my fate;  
I am the captain of my soul.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S "ENQUIRY."

Mr. Chamberlain has shown his astute- ness in taking his stand for an "en- quiry." Who can object to "enquiring" into the question of Britain's tariff re- lations with the colonies? For the most convinced free trader to take this po- sition, is to leave himself open to the charge of being afraid of the result of the "enquiry." No doubt Mr. Cham- berlain selected this position delibera- tely as the safest in which to wait for the slow processes of public education, as well as that most likely to accelerate those processes.

Canada should see to it that he gets all the Canadian expert evidence neces- sary for the purpose of this "enquiry." This is primarily the duty of the Cana- dian government; but the Canadian peo- ple have so vast an interest at stake in the matter that they can afford to take few risks of government neglect. Too much effective evidence cannot well be offered; so that private organizations can safely arrange to be represented in addition to the government. Then if, for any reason, the government fails to send the proper amount or quality of evidence, the private witnesses will be there to see that we do not suffer.

According to the announcement of Lord Lansdowne, the "enquiry" is to be for- mal and open; and Canada must not remain unheard simply because she did not take pains to get into court.

#### ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

The baneful influence of the policy of the Liberal government on the Oriental immigration question is becoming more and more apparent in this province. The latest proof that it is keeping white la- bor out of the country is the almost total absence of harvest hands this year in the Okanagan district. The farmers in that section have struggled for years against the greed and avarice of the railway and milling monopoly and have been forced to rely largely on other products than grain in order to eke out an existence. But this year, having somewhat better prospects for the price of wheat, they sowed a larger acreage of that cereal than usual. At seeding time they had been led by Liberal politicians to believe that the Ottawa government would increase the Chinese poll tax and so encourage the immigration of white labor. They have, however, been basely betrayed. The Laurier administration did raise the tax to \$500 but took precious care not to bring the law into effect until Jan. 1, 1904. The passage of this legislation just at the season when the westward tide of immigration was at its highest had its immediate effect. Instead of hundreds, possibly thousands, of East- ern farmers and farm laborers carrying out their original intention of coming to British Columbia, they abandoned the idea immediately upon learning that the policy of the Liberal government would flood this province with Chinese.

Thus are the honest farmers of the "Garden of British Columbia" brought to the verge of ruin. Of course that does not concern the Liberal ringsters. They are making a good thing out of it. The steamship companies and the Salmon trust have got to be protected. What is the welfare of the Okanagan farmer, when compared with the cam- paign contributions of the C. P. R. and the cannery trust?

#### DELAY AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. Borden spoke for the whole peo- ple of Canada when on Wednesday he again complained of the delay in bring- ing down the government's railway po- licy. This policy has been decided upon by the cabinet. Indeed, it has been so definitely and finally decided that it has fogged out of the cabinet one of the ministers. It has also been submitted to a caucus of Liberal members. Yet neither parliament nor the country has been given any authoritative informa- tion as to what is actually proposed.

This whole matter shows how defec- tive the Liberal government has been in respect to its duty as a government toward so important a question as that of transportation. Since 1896 the Lib- eral government has been in power and it is only now, in the closing days of the session of 1903, that the country is promised a policy on transcontinental transportation. From the way the government is acting a stranger would believe it must be new in office, meet- ing parliament for its first session. It seems almost incredible that a Cana- dian government could be seven years in office without seriously taking up the question of transportation and with- out even reaching such a common un- derstanding among its members that a resignation at this late date would be unnecessary. No more damaging re- flection could be cast on the government than that its minister of railways should, after seven years in office, be forced to resign on the very first meas- ure embodying a broad transportation policy. The country had the right to expect from the government in seven years, a carefully matured and thor- oughly comprehensive policy. Now that it is proved that this tremendously im- portant question has never in all that time been so generally discussed among the members of the cabinet that a com- mon understanding was reached on fun- damental transportation principles, the people demand that no attempt shall be made to rush a vote. Suspicion nat- urally attaches to the whole scheme and only ample time for public discus- sion can satisfy the public mind. Any attempt to force a measure through parliament will be both resented and resisted. Let us then have the govern- ment's proposals immediately, or let the whole question be postponed until next session.

#### HAVE CHOSEN A CAPITAL.

The committee appointed to select the site for the new capital of the federated Australian States, has re- commended Tumut, New South Wales, 264 miles southwest of Sydney. Tumut, we are told, is situated in a rich agri- cultural district, and in 1899 had a population of 1500. This selection of a place nobody ever heard of to be the capital of so important a country as Australia recalls similar occurrences in other countries. When the Canadian provinces were striving to come to an agreement for confederation, it was found possible to pacify all opposing elements and to unite in one Dominion but it was not found possible to quiet

the jealousies of rival cities each an- xious to be the capital. In this way the claims of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec were all passed over, and ob- scure Bytown became Ottawa, the new Canadian capital. Washington, too, was made the capital of the United States by deliberate selection and build- ing up. Possibly if Tumut is accepted by the Australian parliament the time may come when it will be known as one of the important cities of the Brit- ish empire. It is easy enough to make a capital city, for where the govern- ment buildings are established there straightway is the capital. But to build up a commercial metropolis is a dif- ferent matter, and Sydney or Mel- bourne need not fear any rival in the new town. Chicago hardly feels that Springfield competes with her in im- portance in the public eye.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Today is the 315th anniversary of the final dispersion of the Spanish Armada by the British fleet.

Needless to say, no newspaper which is not independent of political control—either the dictation of one man or the arrogant overlordship of a party organ- ization—can ever be of much value to the community.—Toronto News.

The production of gold in all the world for the year 1901 was 12,812,000 ounces of a value of \$264,000,000. The world's production of gold for the year 1902 was about 12,950,000 ounces, valued at \$267,000,000. The United States leads every country with a total production of 3,975,000 ounces, valued at \$83,000,000.

A merger is being formed of Pacific Coast coal interests. The somewhat Coast coal interests. The movement or- iginates in San Francisco. If British Columbians are alive to the situation they will reap a rich harvest. There is enough undeveloped coal in East Kootenay and on Vancouver island to supply a hundred Pacific coasts.

It was stated recently that at the present prices the stocks of the copper companies, including the Amalgamated, have shrunk \$85,000,000 from the high- est of the year. Production has re- mained about the same, even if it has not actually increased. Here you have the difference between mining as a business and mining as gambling. It is both significant and gratifying that British Columbia copper stocks have more than held their own.

Referring to the Liberal nominees in the Greenwood riding the Boundary Creek Times says: "Brown is in town and Brown will be very much in town on the evening of October 31st." There is every probability that Brown will have no particular reason to leave town after the date specified by our contem- porary. The Conservative nominee is the man who will make the journey to Victoria.

According to the Mining World, the cost for the extraction of gold from its ore has for years been gradually re- duced, and it is said that the costs have fallen over 60 per cent over what ruled 30 years ago. This makes an en- ormous difference and one well worthy of note. This large reduction in produc- tion costs has naturally had a great tendency towards the opening of low grade mines, the ores of which running so low would not possibly have paid mining 30 years ago. A mine carrying even a few dollars to the ton in gold, if there is plenty of ore, is today a most attractive proposition. The many splen- did methods of treatment of gold ore originated during the past several years, including the cyanide and chlorination process, leads us to believe that at no distant day ores containing a dollar in gold to the ton will be profitably worked.

From a sporting point of view heavy odds are being offered in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. According to a leading Liberal, the menace to free trade "has caused great consternation in some of the manufacturing districts of the North of England." This view is strongly combated by Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, the noted Imperialist, who has lately been addressing public meetings in that part of the country. Mr. Vincent thus describes the attitude of the British workman:

"I have this week addressed five meetings in Sheffield upon every de- tail of these proposals—their general Imperial character, their effect upon our manufacturing industries, their ef- fect upon the cost of food to the work- ing classes, the interest therein to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of workmen, and, lastly, upon the freedom of negotiation they will secure. I can only say that the enthusiasm for them of the artisans is unbounded. Not one single word of opposition was raised, no question was asked. Approving resolutions proposed by artisans and trade unionists were unanimously vot- ed, and, with the sportsmanlike in- stinct of Yorkshire, the odds in their favor were raised to 50 to 1, and found no takers."

#### KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—An ex- plosion of natural gas in the rear of Cordell's saloon today killed two wo- men and injured half a dozen men.

## NEWS FROM THE EAST

### A Notable Increase in the Grain Traffic of Montreal.

### Suicide of a Defaulter—Carnegie's Latest Effusion.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Ocean steam- ships are finding it most difficult to obtain cargo here, Manitoba grain hav- ing been about all shipped out and American grain is scarce. As a con- sequence rates have dropped consider- ably, and vessel men are taking what they can get. Inland companies are in the same position as ocean steamers, and this morning the Montreal Trans- portation company offered to carry a cargo of grain from Chicago to Mon- treal for \$1.2 cents per bushel. "It is not expected that matters will materi- ally improve until the new crop begins to find its way to the ocean." The ship- ments of wheat from Montreal, this season to date are over a million and a half bushels in excess of the same period last year, while the exports of corn are about three million bushels greater.

MONTREAL, July 23.—On Thursday last Albert Fournier, cashier in the recorder's police office, disappeared and an examination disclosed a shortage of \$900. It was supposed he had gone to the States until this morning, when his body was found floating in the river at Longueuil. Fournier had been speculating in stocks, and the recent depression resulted in call for more margin. He secured it by taking the city's money, but was again wiped out. When the auditor came around exposure could not be avoided. Deceased was formerly manager of one of the local branches of the defunct Banque du Peuple. He left a letter to his wife intimating that he owed \$3000 in addition to the above amount, and that he could never expect to make the shortage good.

BEAUHARNOIS, Que., July 23.— John Long, who has for the past three years been confined in gaol here, is dead. Long shot a farm hand named Labre at Dundee, who was employed by a neighbor, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities. The pris- oner was sentenced to be hanged. A new trial was asked for on the grounds that the jury was not a mixed one, that there should at the time have been six English and six French speaking Jurymen. A new trial was granted and was to have taken place before Judge St. Pierre in April last, but Long was at that time too ill and since has been falling rapidly.

MONTREAL, July 23.—The Star's London cable says: "The Financial Times today heavily scores Andrew Carnegie on his letter to the Times. The Financial Times says: 'It is un- derstand that Carnegie as an Amer- ican has no liking for the prospect of Chamberlain's policy, but we cannot understand him, an American enjoying English hospitality, complaining and hectoring in this fashion in the Eng- lish press.' The Financial Times makes fun of his ignorance of the fact that Canada has too free ports at Halifax and St. John, and characterizes his suggestion that the United States should share in a preference as the 'most impudent paragraph in an im- pudent letter.'"

Lord Strathcona's ankle is so much better that he attended the Hudson's Bay board this afternoon, and has also resumed full activities at the high commissioner's office.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—An interview with a Canadian Pacific official re- veals the fact that so far compara- tively no live stock sales have been made and that ranchers are holding for last year's prices. There is no hope that last season's prices will again prevail this year. They were then abnormally high, owing to conditions in Chicago and the old country which do not now exist. If the ranchers hold their stocks shipments will come in after the grain movement has started, when the rail- ways will be engaged in rushing grain to the lake front before navigation closes and will have no power to spare for stock trains. The exporter, know- ing the conditions, will not be over- anxious to buy what he may have diffi- culty in exporting, and prices must, if anything, rule lower, or the ranch- er must hold his cattle over for an- other season.

BEUAMARIS, Ont., July 23.—A Hos- sach, of Carnegie, Pa., a student of Princeton university, and Slater Men- hard, of Mercer, Pa., a Johns Hopkins medical student and a cousin of Hos- sach's, left Gravehurst on Saturday night for this place and have not since been seen. Paddles and Menhard's coat were found, and it is feared the young men have perished.

RENFREW, Ont., July 23.—Three brothers named Wilson were drowned while gathering driftwood in the Bonne- chere river on Saturday.

#### THE STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, July 23.—The Goodwood race meeting, the last fixed society function of the season, was robbed of some of the customary attractiveness by the absence of the king in Ireland. The principal race of the day, the stew- ards' cup and 800 sovereigns added to handicap sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each for four year olds, distance five furlongs and one hundred and thirty- four yards, which brought but a field of 21 horses, was won by Dumbarton Castle. Nabob was second and Lablizon third.