Ansa. The Cosmos was steaming through the straits when she sighted

quite stiff. The Cosmos gained steadily, and, when the crew of the Pearl saw

that they were certain of being caught they began throwing the whiskey over-

toard. When the Cosmos finally over-took her the crew of the Pearl were

reeking with perspiration, but as the officials of the Cosmos could find no con-

traband articles aboard they let her go

as a furnace. The upper can contains various vegetable matter, as potatoes,

orange peel, barley, kelp, etc., fermented

with yeast, the steam from which is passed in the pipe through the water barrel, when the whiskey or "hootchino" is dropped. An hour suffices to

make a gallon, and a drink will paralyze even an Indian for three or four days.

A QUEER STORY.

Allegations Made in Seattle Regarding a Business Man Known in

This Province.

H. W. Estes, of Seattle, Pacific Coast

manager for Leslie's publication, swore out an information last week for the ar-

rest of W. A. Shepard, of that city, who is alleged to have obtained money un-

der false pratences. W. A. Shepard will be remembered as the gentleman who

was in this city a short time ago in connection with the establishment of a

clerk's exchange which is now in opera-tion. He came to Victoria on the 8th of

July and remained about ten days pass

ing from here to Vancouver to establish

with which he is charged.
According to the Sound papers, Shep-

ard established the Advertising Business Exchange and Bureau of Information in

1880, branches being located all over the country. The Pacific coast headquar

ters are in San Francisco, where a paper, devoted to its interests, is published. The associated connections, are named as follows: Portland, Me.; Chicago, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Sacramento, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Or.; Washington, Baltinore, Montreal and Rossland B.C. The concern has a "male tomale and domes."

concern has a "male, female and domestic department." People can become

members by paying a certain fee, ranging from \$5 to \$1, according to the position desired. Applicants for positions such as managers, cashiers, bookkeepers, etc., pay \$5; clerks, \$3; firemen,

chambermaids get off with only \$1.

It is alleged by Estes that four days before Shepard's arrival in Victoria, the

then met in Seattle. Shepard tried to sell Estes a half interest in a San Fran-

cisco office for \$600, which he said his

anxious to see Shepard to the extent of

EX-PRINCESS OF CHIMAY.

The Woman's Career—She Furnished

One of Greatest Scandals Known,

The ex-Princess Chimay, who is re-

ported to have died recently in Buda

Pesth, was born in Detroit, where her

Her mother remarried, living in

father (deceased) was a great ship

Coronto and Montreal, and finally tak-

Ward, whose escapades have shocked all

Europe, was married to Prince Joseph

about seven years ago in Paris. At

nade some of the Canadian papers give

After marriage the Princess of Chimay

spent her time pretty much in Paris, but

visited at intervals her husband's beau-tiful estate in Belgium, where, appar-

ently, she had all that a woman could

Something over a year ago it was an-

nounced that Princess Chimay had cloped with a Bohemian—a gipsy-named Higo. He was a musician whom

she met in Paris and she became fas-cinated with the son of Romany. Upon

her elopement her husband sued for di-vorce, and this was granted, along with

retired to his estate, and the ex-Princess

She appeared on the stage in scant at

ire in the theatres in several of the

European capitals; gave out sensational

interviews to low-class papers containing charges against the Prince; smoked

eigarettes as she rode her bicycle in bloomer costume through the boulevards

of Paris, and otherwise sought to make

her name and shame as conspicuous as

possible. In Berlin she was ordered to

leave one stage; in Paris, on one occa-

sion, a crowd got up a riot in the theatre where she appeared as a protest.

Rigo left a wife to follow after the ex-Princess. She went with him to

Hungary and they spent some time

among the gipsy's people. Last winter

the couple resided in Italian towns, appearing in various theatres. The dead

ex-Princess is less than 30 years of age, and was of divine form and also had most beautiful features. She was al-

vays of a wayward disposition, restive

ful. Her case furnishes a strange chap-

ter in the record of unhappy marriages

ontracted between titled foreigners and

American heiresses. It must not be for-

gotten that Clara Ward was very rich

n her own right when married, but her

husband was equally endowed. She fell in love with him in Paris and boasted

that she would marry him. In this re-spect, therefore, it was not a case of the

husband marrying for a fortune, but

rather an impulsive woman carrying out

her impulses by marrying, deserting and disgracing her husband.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the benchers, held this

morning, Mr. J. M. Bradburn was called

and admitted. He was afterwards in-

restraint, self-willed and revenge

The Prince

the custody of the children.

egan to seek fresh notoriety.

desire.

that time her mother lived in Toronto, and Miss Ward's residence there also

her the title "A Canadian Princess.

ng up her residence in England.

The upper can contains

which his name is associated, which his name is associated, for the man Hismarck, he was of or the man Dismarks, he was of e frame, standing over 6 feet in and weighing at one time 280 s. He was very sturdy until overby old age. In his early manhood by old age. famous for feats of strength or and bore the nickname of "Her-When in the prime of life, he when in the prime of life, he assessed of vast energy and fortiand up to the time he was 70 old his vigorous constitution sus-him well. He was for years a ider, a fierce duelist, a wild hunter beer drinker not to be beaten, are many stories told about the which he bore the trais of the o-German war, when, though not om his sixtieth year, he followed ny in its campaigns and guided y of the government. He ne saddle all day, break his fast few links of sausage or a dish on the board" in his tent when a bet was not within reach. ore, Otto ", cried one of his boythen quaff this forming stein of

brew while I recall our warng at Gottingen. arck could not be called a nervan, as we ordinarily use the ther a man of nerve. Such a word lectual or as philosophical is not tive as applied to him. In short, the words by which we are apt racterize distinguished individuals pplicable to him. He was a pro-He was not to be classified; he distinctive personality; he did not to a type. His mind was broad, was substantial, and his will nitable, his genius was practical, aght was solid. He had imaginanot only in the large sense of the that kind of it which moves

merck's head was sometimes spoken ossal, but in truth the n his cranium was very little be erdinary. There are in Gernty of heads bigger than the nat belonged to him. The brain ned in it, however, was certainly ied by nature with those powers were made manifest in his life. you look at any picture of Bisyou are apt to be repelled by the ern expression of his face. It is ngly severe. He has the appearires as you see them in the ng are plain, his his mouth is large, his nose classical mold, his eyes are his cheeks are coarse grained, and mustache are indifferent the offspring of an old, ratic and proud family, but the gromy which he inherited from estors was certainly not of an ve kind—not Napoleonic.
t would be a mistake to suppose

vas destitute of the more gener its of human nature. Those who well have often spoken of his ality in social life. They ong devotion to the wife of whose nionship he was bereaved ago, and of his pride in his chiland of his enduring attachment of his sentimental ing for the old king whom he made mperor. They even tell us that a could keep up relations with found and his horse as kindly as which Bismarck long kept up was nifestly possessed of a spirit in which on had its place. ismarck s not to be brought into

arison with any other eminent man he century. His characteristics bore resemblance to those of Napoleon, was both statesman and conqueror, whose flashing career was so unlike of the German. It would require en of Plutarch to draw a contrast Bismarck and Abraham Lin In truth, Bismarck was a man in the history of his time must ad apart from all other men, gloomy

parallel in that of any of his conporaries. He was a founder and a yer, a revolutionist and a lord amount. He was legislator, diplo-tist, ambassador and chancellor. He a master of statecraft and the ar-ot of an empire. He raised his counto a place in the front rank of Euro rations. He was a dictator in his osition, though he always reverenced hrone of the Hohenzollerns. He was thirty years a leader in "large polimainspring in the wars of many, the author of public policies a controlling force in the diplomacy the continental governments. his is not the language of praise. It

but a part of the broad history of w he extended the boundaries of ssia by annexing to that kingdom the inions of three dethroned German nees; how he obtained possession of duchy of Schleswick-Holstein; how seized Alsace and Lorraine as the ze of conquest may all be learned om the historians.

low he brought Denmark to terms by ce of arms; how he humbled the Aus an or Holy Roman empire in 1866; w he overthrew the French empire lictated terms of peace to France 1871, the reader can ascertain by the al of historical works.

There were military commanders and ers and diplomatic agents who layed their part in the execution of Bisck's designs, but it was Bismarck ho served as the ruling spirit in all the at events here spoken of. Bismarck, the paramount genius of erman unity, fell from power soon af-

r the young emperor who now rules ermany ascended the throne in 1888, years ago. The young man and the ian entertained different opinions in ard to some questions of imperial pol Both of them had a quick temper of them was obstinate. They could along together in the govern-Bismarck resigned the office of

After that time and until his death he retirement in his castle at edrichsruhe as the owner of endid domain. Even after he left e he was frequently influential policy of the imperial ernment, and he constantly gave out judgment upon public the newspaper press. In recent urs the emporor repeatedly sought his ice, and he strove to establish friendrelations with him by honoring his ne and visiting him and sending him He could not give him any new he was long ago raised from rank of count to the dignity We hear from Germany of the

surning for the death of Germany In two things upon which Bismarck set his heart when he was in power failed. He could not with all his fforts reduce the Roman Catholic hurch to subserviency to the govern ent and he could not with all raconian laws destroy socialism. as a long and bitter struggle that he ad with the church, but he was disomfited, and the "May laws" were re It was shameful cruelty that practised upon the socialists, who increased and multiplied under it. He could not overcome the con-science or faith of the people of Gerof popular many. He was an enemy of popular freedom. He was the framer of a mighty military empire.

JOHN SWINTON.

A CRISIS AT MANILA

An Alarming Report From General Merrit as to the Situation There.

The Insurgents' Attitude Very Unsatisfactory and May Result in Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which or finds very unsatisfactory and dangerne made to the attitude of the insur-In the opinion of General Mertit the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of the right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with arrogance following numerous victories over the Spanish forces. General Merritt, however. indicates that he will do his utmost to plotect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task in a

delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gives potice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by combined American military and naval forces, although there is some doubt about this on account of statements from Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking.

It is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack which might be deferred till all the troops have reached Cavite. Up to the date of the report General Merritt had with him 12,000 soldiers. So far, seven expeditions have left San Francisco carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Merritt with at least 8,000 men more than he has at present. If he delays the attack until these reach him Manila will not be taken before September, for the last of the troops have not

yet started from San Francisco. The Porto Rican Campaign. New York, Aug. 1.-Freeman Halstead, who was in prison at San Juan de Porto Rico, was allowed to send, by permission of the Spanish officials, the ollowing dispatch to the New York

"The landing of the American troops at Porto Rico caused great excitement aomng the residents of this city. For several days following the landing at Guanaca there was a steady emigration from this city into the interior. But with all the excitement there has been no rioting or disorder. San Juan is now settled down into a state of strained readiness for an American attack. It is expected at any time. Everything indicates that the city will not be taken without great bloodshed. There is some talk of a surrender, but the Spanish have sworn to fight to the end, It is an heroic spectacle this-a comparative handful of men on a small isand encircled by a hostile fleet, with no hope of assistance and threatened by a scacity of food, coolly preparing to fight the Americans to the death. The American army of invasion, according to reports received here, are moving steadily towards the capital, meeting with little resistance, but a concentrated and determined stand will be made by the Spaniards when the invading army arrives in front of San Juan. The property of the foreign residents in this

city will be amply protected. General Miles' Movements.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 31, via St. Thomas, W.I., Aug. 1.-Maj.-Gen. Miles is hourly expecting the arrival of the transports having on board Brigadier-General Schwan's division of 6.000 men, and also the Mohawk with the Fifth Regular Cavalry. General Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men and including 26 pieces of artillery, has and including 26 pieces of artillery, has been ordered to march immediately from Yacuo to Ponce. The 16th Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning towards Juana-Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan, where it is reported the Spanish will make a stand. Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering the native other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents. Porto Ricans, violating women and in-A revision of the agreement of 1817, redulging in general outrages. The first specting naval vessels on the lakes. Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute. Provisions for the conveyance for trial from Ponce to Yauco is now in possession of our troops, Gen. Stone found five sion of our troops. Gen, Stone found five the territory of the other. mines on the track and destroyed them. Our troops found seventeen Spaniards at Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since

The War Practically Ended.

Washington, Aug. 1.-Army and navy officers consider the war practically endel as far as hostilities are concerned, there will be no occasion hereafter fire a hostile shot except on such the resistance as may be offered by Spaniards against the advance of American forces participating in eral Miles' Porto Rico campaign. At rate, it is inconceivable that any offensive operations will need to be taken, and an armistice can hardly elayed beyond a week or ten days, that time the Spanish garrisons Juan and Manila will have laid their arms as they did at Santiago. necessity for the maintainence of a orce of occupation in Cuba and Rico will militate to prevent any action of the military establishment some time to come, although most of inteers who have not up to this American soil will probably be eut of service within a month fter the treaty of peace is concluded. The regular army, which has been ex- of London Telegraph.

panded during the war from a strength or 25,000 to an approximate namerical ass. come or 10000 men, which are bron-Morris Walledt Car & Main walling was ber

Cuba and Perto Rico, with perhaps the Philippines, imperatively demand a considerable force for garrison duty. For some time, at least, Cuba cannot be trusted to work out the problem of self government without the guardianship at The Dons Will be Practically least 50,000 trained American soldiers, and Porto Rico will undoubtedly require another 10,000

MORE KLONDIKE GOLD.

Steamer Discovery Arrives at Seattle With a Number of Lucky Miners.

sum. All told, the sixty or more Daw-sonites brought out about half a million. Some eight or ten of the party stopped off at Alaskan towns, and each of them had a well-filled buckskin.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA. The Rebels Capture Nine More Towns-Imperial troops Despatched.

According to news received from Can-ton on the Northern Pacific liner Tacoma, the insurrection in China is still spreading. Nine new towns are reported to have been captured and placards are appearing declaring war upon the Chinese officials, who are classed as "the curse of China." The reliels are most larbarous, worse enemies to civilization than even the Chinese authorities. They are said to be reviving the Tai-Ping watchwords. The Tai-Pings were a set of bloodthirsty savages whose efforts were crushed by Gordon and his "ever victorious army.

It is reported that the rebels in the lower Kwangs of Canton consist of Black F!ags and Annomites the latter-being trained soldiers who have desertfrom the French forces. They are led by fereigners. Six gunboats have been despatched from Canton with 3,000 Manchu troops, who are to march overhad to Mu-chan. Great excitement prevails at Canton. The authorities have bought 8,000 rifles and are negotiating for machine guns.

According to news received from Hong Kong the day before the Tatoma's departure, the rebels have defeated the Imperial troops, and one thousand bodies have been taken from the river and buried at Wachan. The Imperial bases were very great. At Canton it losses were very great. At Canton it is said that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the rebel leaders. The kidnapping of Dr. Sun Yat Sen by emissaries of the Chinese government and his illegal detention in the Chinese Legation in London occurred in October, 1896. The doctor is an energetic member of the "Young China Society," and took part in a revolutionary attempt on the city of Canton in Octo-ber, 1895. The attempt failed, and the doctor got away to Macac, whence he went to England. Ten days after his arrival, while walking on the streets of London, he was accosted by a number of Chinamen, who

hured him into the legation. There he remained for eleven days, the design of

sorer's release, and on October 22 Sun lat Sen was set at liberty. THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Subjects to be Considered by Canada and the United States. Washington, July 30.—It is announced that the first meeting of the joint commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the United States and Canada will be held at Quebec on August 23. They agree to consider, in the main, the following matters:

The questions in respect to the fur seals in Behring Sea and the waters of the North I actific ocean.

l'actic cœan.

Provisions in respect to the fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the waters of their common frontier.

Provision for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so decide or otherwise

The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects of citizens of the United States and Canada.

Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

A revision of the agreement of 1817, re-

Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

the Yauco hospital, all being wounded in THE OLDEST WOMAN SMOKER. Katherine Normann, an old matron of ninety-nine, who served as a farm girlin 1813, when the French were in the country, has just departed this life. She has hitherto played no distingushed part in the history of her village—Buer, in the district of Munster—where she had been for some time in receipt of out-door relief; but as they carried her to the grave a few days ago the villagers thought they had a right to demand some attention, both for the deceased and themselves. She had been proclaimed far and wide as the oldest woman and it is added smoker in Germany, that the village used to allow her daily "as of right," the "necessary quantity of tobacco that she had always been accustomed to." Katherine Normann can now be cited by statisticians all over the world as being a woman smoker who, notwithstanding that she smoked Katherine Normann can her daily pipe, lived for twenty-nine years longer than the limit prescribed by the psalmist, and, above all, enjoyed her tobacco by the grace of her fellow very last-for she creatures up was utterly unable to provide it out of her own pocket.-Berlin Correspondence

UNCLE SAMS TERMS revenue cutter Cosmos, Capt. Hofstad, had a livery charse after a whiskey satisfier in Garence Straits on the 18th.

Sam Must Accept Them or the War Will Be Continued.

Evicted From American Waters.

Washington, July 29.-Nearly five hours' earnest discussion by the presi-Seattle, Aug. 1. - (Special) - The dent and his constitutional advisers of steamer Discovery arrived in port this morning freighted with Klondikers and gold dust. About sixty of the Dis-There are some significant buckskins among them, notably, E. E. Ward, who is reported to have from \$125,000 to \$150,000, C. M. Johnson, who is set down for \$80,000 and C. E. Downey something like \$15,000. Mrs. Nellie Humphrey, among the returned Dawsonites, is reported to have from the situation and the subject was necessarily postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the situation made at the conclusion of the day's work by each member of the cabinet was necessarily postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's work by each member of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's work by each member of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's work by each member of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's work by each member of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's work by each member of the cabinet to be held at half-past to clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the day's and the formal statement of the day's nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and indeed there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached upon all the substantial points at issue and that all that remains to be done to morrow a rather to smooth away inequalities and adjust some very minor points of difference before making the answer expected by M. Cambon. The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity prevailed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired by the United States at Guamo, Ladrone is lands, and one in the Caroline islands.

These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philquickly, ippines some diversity of opinion revealed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate mainly to the reten tion of the islands. On that proposi tion a majority of the cabinet speedily recorded in the negative. regarding the (broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions and other questions of im-portance developed, and it was felt that these must be answered definitely before the subject could be disposed of. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding coaling stations in the Phil-

The The perplexing problem was what form of government should be substituted in the Philippine islands and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new govern-ment should be liberal and autonomous in character.
Some members of the cabinet felt that

the insurgents under Aguinaldo, having acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrection movement, and having latterly shown a disposition to make trouble for the Americans, had no moral claim on the United States in the settlement of the terms of peace. On the other hand it was urged that the government should lose no opportunity to extend its principles throughout the world and that this should be done in the present instance by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. Upon such points as this the discussion proceeded all day.

The point that was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concerted or individual action by outside powers. Another point that was settled, although there was no formal action on it, was settlement of the terms of peace.

remained for eleven days, the design of the authorities being to ship him off secretly to China, where according to that no protest against the continuance that no protest against the continuance and says that a man in Tacoma is also of military or naval operations pending the statements of the Chinese, he was of military or naval operations pending to be boiled in oil. One of the servants of the legation slightest; that there would be no armimanaged to communicate intelligence of the outrage to the doctor's friends. The any modification whatever of the preplans until the Spanish gov

had agreed to the terms proposed.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain, was the decision that sent plans until the Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed. effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish One of the nost important is the Isle of Pines.

Furthermore, this sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States in nearby waters is to be effectual also as a quit claim of all indebtedness issued by the Spanish government and is charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned. All commercial treaties expected the states of the stat isting between the Spanish government and her possessions there and outside powers is extinguished.

Some discussion was had as to the probability of the Spanish acceptance of the American terms. The views differed, thought it can be stated that several of the most influential members of the cabinet believed that the terms substantialy agreed on would not be accepted by Spain. While believing that the propositions made should in all reason con stitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach an agreement on them and that possibly a considerable lapse of time would take place before Spain would vield, meantime seeking a compromise it is asserted was not to

tertained for a moment. The factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippines problem was absence of advice as to the existing condi-tions there at this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjusment of the question. The unconfirmed dispatch reporting that Ma-nila had surrendered was read and com-mented on as indicating that definite action without knowledge of the exact situation at Manila might cause a state-

ment regarding conditions which did not exist. The formal papers crystallizing the results of the two sessions to-day ready for action to-morrow. A formal vote will then be had and the answer of this government is likely to be communicated to Spain before nightfall.

The most important news received to-day at the war department was a cable from General Miles announcing the immense progress being made in southern Porto Rico and the capture of Ponce. The naval department also received cable announcing that the navy had captured the city of Ponce and landed the forces under General Miles. The de-Porto Rico, and notwithstanding the overtures for peace made by Spain the war will be prosecuted vigorously on that island. The belief is general in the war department that General Merritt has danded in Manila, though no cable information has yet been received.

AFTER WHISKEY SMUGGLERS. A Revenue Cutter Overhauls a Schooner From Port Simpson, But the Whiskey Was Gone.

According to news received from Wrangel the authorities are still hot on the trail of whiskey smugglers. The

the schooler Pears, boand from Port two cases of whish, a rd, valued at \$500. The Pearl was a many up against the Terminal City at the Calthe wind and did not see the Cosmos until about three miles away when she edonia Grounds. turned and throwing out her spanker, set sail before the breeze, which was

Close and Decisive Game Which Results in a Victory for the Local Players.

Victoria won-3 goals to 2. Summary.

On the same trip the Cosmos discover ed and destroyed two native illicit whiskey stills at Ketchikan and one at Cape Fox. Two of the stills were brought to Wrangel and are curiosities of native ingenuity. They are very simple in their contents of the stills were still to the sti Won by. Scored by. Time.
Victoria Tite 39 min.
Vancouver Cambpell 8 min.
Victoria Lorimer 3 min.
Victoria Lorimer 14 min.
Vancouver Cowan 1 min. ple in their construction consisting of The large gathering which filled the Caletwo common coal oil cans, a tin pipe and a water barrel. One can is used donia grounds on Saturday afternoon wit-

nessed a splendid exhibition of lacrosse. The match was a remarkable one in many ways. The usual disagreeable features, i.e., rough play and "scrapping," were con-spicuously absent, the only delay being caused by an accident, W. Lorimer receiving cut on the forehead? It was also re markable for the strange shyness of the home players for either team in the matter of shooting on the flags. They played splendidly together, the passing being good: in fact, too good, for so proud were they of their combination play that again and again they neglected openings, and, shirkby both teams. Again, the ball seemed to have a remarkable faculty of bouncing, and again and again a player who awaited its Mr. G. A. Kirk has very kindly placed rebound found that it went over his head his house at the disposal of visitors. The and into the stick of his rival behind him. yearly dance will be held at Oak Bay Hotel This was exasperating. Those in charge of the flags at either end were in excellent form, and despite the endless attacks on either goal, it was long ere the first point was scored. Neither team seemed to have a branch in the Terminal City. While here he paid his bill at the Dominion the advantage, for the ball travelled up and down the field sea-saw fashion for 40 hotel, where he stayed, and at the news-paper offices, and nothing in his actions or conduct could prompt the suspicion minutes, ere Tite got past Reynolds and the rubber went into the net. The match or conduct could prompt the suspicion that he would be guilty of the offence was also remarkable for the lack of "grand stand" play, both teams putting up a good

combination game, though, as said before,

players, who passed to excess. The First Game. After the face the ball was rapidly caried towards the Victoria goal by Campbell and Wright, but Frank Cullin relieved, and the Victoria home began a series of attacks on the goal of the greys. Several times they seemed to be successful, but Reynolds always saved his goal. At length the defence relieved with a long throw; Vancouver then again attacked, but Belfry saved. Williams and McDonald went well into Vancouver's ground, but they lost the rubber in passing, McDonald being apparently out of form. The ball was quickly carried down the field, and by clever combination play the Vancouver home players were right in the goal mouth of the players in blue and white, but Norman was in his place and saved prettily, causing a loud outburst of cheers. He threw well down the field, placing the ball nicely. The home, however, lost to Miller, who threw son conducted in that city. Estes de-clined the proposition, but decided to inchase a half interest in the Seattle effice. A few days later, it is stated, thepard presented a note to Estes, sign-led by her husband, asking her to pay the bearer \$150. This she did, and Shendal left for British Columbia to centre. Stephens secured and ran, passing to Blane when checked. Then Tite joined the two, and together by pretty concerted play they carried the ball well down the field. They falled to score, however, and there was considerable up and down play. Attack after attack was made upon either goal, only to be relieved smartly by the defence players. Campbell, Wright and Quann then made another decided attack on the Victoria flags, passing after the manner of Stephens, Tite and Williams. Norman saved, however, and coolly wandered right up the field and well into the Vanber to Williams. 'The Victoria home went again to the attack, but again Reynolds saved, and batted the sphere in the back of his goal. A face ensued, and after a scrimniage Cullin secured and passed to Williams, who missed. The ball went tack down the field again, but Cullin again secured and ran well down. He passed to Williams when checked, and he seeing Tite uncovered, threw to him, and with a swift shot that player landed the rubber in the net.

The Second Game! The band played several airs before play began again, a delay having been occasioned while W. Lorimer's head was being "doctored up." At length the players trooped out and the ball was faced. Vancouver secured and immediately attacked the Victoria flags. C. Cullin and Belfy relieved and several attacks were made by the Victoria home on Reynolds, without avail On the hall being returned Camnhell, who was uncovered in in good point of vantage, secured. Norman ran out to check him, and as he did so Campbell threw past him-and up went the umpire's

The score was evened. The Third Game.

Both teams were now on their mettle, and the play was hot from the face. Vancouver, as in the previous game, secured first and carried the ball into Victoria's defence. Cullin relieved, and after a run up the field gave the ball to Scholefield, who tried for goal, but failed. There were a few short scrimmages behind the Vancouver flags, and after scraping in the crowd for a while Williams emerged with the ball. He passed to Lorimer, who scored, three minutes after play started.

The Fourth Game. Vancouver began the fourth game with a great effort to even matters, and to do it quickly. They made a determined attack on the Victoria flags, and shot after shot came in to Norman, who was, however, threw the ball up the field, and the situation was for a time relieved, the Vancouver goal being continuously attacked for a space. The defence worked heroically. Reynolds stopping shot after shot. length, though, Tite found McDonald alone and uncared for, and he gave him the rubber. McDonald took advantage of his posttion and scored, after fourteen minutes play.

The Fifth Game.

The Victoria play seemed to fall off in this bye:

Mrs. Parkes and M'ss Dickinson, bye. game, probably owing to the fact that they felt the match to be already theirs. Vancouver took advantage of this state of affairs, and after a pretty run Cowan got the ball past Norman. But four minutes remained, and in that time the Vancouver players piled right in on the Victoria goal, struggling to equalize matters. Their efforts were futile, for the defence saved after every rush, until the

THE WICKET.

troduced to the court by Mr. J.S. Yates and took the barrister and solicitor oaths before Mr. Justice Walkem. The argument in Iron Mask vs. Centre Star was continued before Mr. Justice two players getting into double figures. Of Green and R. Wilson by default,

whistle brought the match to a close.

bat for an excellently played 33, and Mr. W. A. Lobb compiled a very useful 11. untiling, and lost the match by 37 runs. Asam Vanquish Their Rivals From freed to this to the soldier boys comdudicate that in their first essay they were remarkably unlucky. Following are the scores made in the first innings:

Fifth Regiment

Schwengers, b Anderson.

R. Wilson, b Lobb.
Brown, b Lobb.
Yorke, b Anderson
Schwengers, b Lobb.
York, b Lobb.
A. Furcher, b Lobb.
McLean, not out.
B. Trimen, b Lobb.
W. B. Williams, b Anderson
V. R. Worlock, b Lobb Victoria. C. E. Pooley, b W. York.
A. G. Smith, b C. Schwengers.
W. A. Lobb, c C. Schwengers, b B. A. Lobb, c. C. Schwengers, b. B. Schwengers
B. Robertson, not out.
J. Martin, b. B. Schwengers
M. Hills, b. G. Schwengers
C. Anderson, b. C. Schwengers
D. Harvey, b. C. Schwengers
H. Cookson, b. C. Schwengers
Cuppage, b. C. Schwengers
V. L. Alexander, b. C. Schwengers

TENNIS.

The Open Tournament. Following is the result of the draw in the open tournament, play in which commenced this morning. The arrangements for the week are most complete, and in view of ing the responsibility of a shot, threw to the large number of entries, the players others, who, in turn, did likewise. There will be liable to allow opponents victory by was verily a strange antipathy to shooting default, if they do not put in an appearance on Friday night.

Total 61

Gentlemen's open doubles; best of three sets. Final round, best of five sets. R. W. Ewart and -

d. W. Ewart and — (bye).

Cuppage and R. Stewart (bye).

R. R. Wilson and E. Hayward (bye).

B. Powell and F. Dickinson (bye).

T. Cornwall and F. W. C. Hilton (bye).

M. Rogers and B. G. Goward vs. Hary Coombe and D. R. Harvey.

T. Goward and H. A. Goward vs. T. Francioll and H. Remington (Tacoma L. C.) it was too good in the case of the home G. Langley and A. F. R. Martin Harris and W. P. Dickson (Kaslo

C. C.) (bye).
Rithet and A. D. Severs (bye).
Carstens and ——— (Settle L. T. C.). G. Miller, R.N., and R. G. Dinwiddy, (bye). intlemen's open singles; best of three Final round, best of five sets.

E. W. C. Hilton, bye.

A. D. Severs, bye.

W. P. D'ckson (Kaslo L. T. C.), bye.

Cuppage, bye.
Dickinson, bye.
Rithet, bye.
E. Barkley (Cowichar), bye.
Coombe, bye.
F. Card, R.N., bye. T. Cornwall, bye.
T. Cornwall, bye.
T. Cornwall, bye.
Carstens (Seattle L. T. C.), bye.
Stewart, bye.
R. Russell (Seattle L. T. C.), bye.
F. Foulkes, bye.
C. Primer vs.

J. F. Foulkes, bye.
R. C. Trimen vs.—
A. G. Langley,
R. B. Powell, bye.
R. H. Pooley, bye.
A. Remington (Tacoma L. T. C.), bye.
D. R. Harvey, bye.
B. G. Goward, bye.
A. T. Goward, bye.
A. W. Tidharsh (Tacoma L.T.C.), bye.
R. W. Ewart, bye.

R. W. Ewart, bye.
T. A. Fransion (Tacoma L.T.C.), bye.
G. A. Hurd (Seattle L. T. C.), bye.
A. J. O'Re'lly, bye.
W. Speke, R.N., bye.
J. A. Rithet, bye.
H. H. Abbott, bye.

32. F. B. Ward, bye.
32. F. B. Ward, bye.
33. D. M. Rogers, bye.
Ladies' and gentlemen's open doubles best
f three sets throughout.
McI. McIvor Campbell and Miss Eva Loe-, bye. Dickinson and -Rogers and Mrs. E. C. Baker.

bye.
A. D. Severs and Miss Patton, bye.
E. A. Jacob and Miss Clapham, bye.
S. F. Card, R.N., and Mrs. W. Langley
s. T. A. Fransioli and Miss Remington
(Tacoma L.T.C.) Pacoma L.T.C.)
J. C. Harris and Miss Musgrave (Cow-chan), vs. H. G. S. Heisterman and Miss S. Lampman and Miss D. Green vs. Carstens and Mrs. Carstens (Seattle L. C.)
W. Speke, R.N., and Miss Roberts vs. J.
Foulkes and Miss Cowell.
A. G. Langley and Mrs. Holland vs. R.
Harvey and G. C. Johnston; and Mrs.
lowies Bird vs. Harvey Coonbe and Miss

ne. T. Goward and Miss M. Goward, bye. P. Dickson and Mrs. Alexander (Kaslo H. Pooley and Miss G. Kecfer, bye. B. Powell and Miss M. Macrae, bye. Remington and Miss Brown (Tacoma Ladles' open singles, championship British Columbia; best of three s

hroughout.

Miss Patton, bye.

Mrs. Alexander (Kaslo I., T. C.), bye.

Miss Riley (Seattle I. T. C.), bye.

Miss Clapham, bye.

Mrs. Byron Johnson (Vancouver), bye.

Miss Keown (Tacoma I. T. C.), bye.

Miss M. Beattle (Vancouver), bye.

Miss Newcombe vs. Miss K. Roberts Vancouver).
Miss M. Goward vs. Miss Musgrave (Cow-

ichan).

Miss Grant, bye.

Mrs. Knowles Bird (Comox), bye.

Miss Remington (Tacoma L. T. C.), bye.

Miss M. E. Kitto, bye.

Miss Twigge (Vancouver), bye.

Mrs. Carstens (Seattle L. T. C.), bye.

Mrs. Willis, bye.

Ladies' open doubles; best three sets
throughout.

M'ss Keown and Miss Remington (Tacoma) M'ss Keown and Miss Remington (Tacoma Miss Baldwin and Miss S. Pemberton,

Miss Baidwin and —, bye.

Miss Newcombe and —, bye.

Miss Patton and — , bye.

Miss A. R. Musgrave and Mrs. Alexander

(Kaslo L. T. C.), bye.

Mrs. Byron Johnson and Miss M. Beattle

(Vancouver L. T. C.), bye.

Miss Grant and Miss M. Macrae, bye.

Mrs. Knowles Bird and — (Comox), vs.

Mrs. Cheal. and Miss J. Crease.

Miss Twicze and Miss Roberts *(Vancou-Miss Twigge and Miss Roberts (Vancouer), bye.

Miss M. Green and Miss D. Green, bye.

Miss Cowell and Mrs. Willis, bye.

Mrs. Baker and Miss Clapham, bye.

Mrs. Holland and Miss Langley, bye.

Miss Keefer and Mrs. Langley, bye.

Mrs. Carstens and —— (Scattle L. T. C.),

To-Day's Play. Despite the heat a comparatively large number of speciators gathered at the courts to witness to-day's play. The different

matches resulted as follows: Gentlemen's Singles. F. Dickinson beat E. Rithet. 6-1, 6-3. A. G. Langley beat R. C. Trimen. 7-5, R. B. Powell beat R. H. Pooley. 6-3, 6-2.

Gentlemen's Doubles. An Easy Win.

Contrary to expectations, there was but little tall scoring on the cricket ground on Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon, only

Harvey Coombe and R. D. Harvey beat D. M. Rogers and B. G. Goward. 6-3, 6-3.

S. F. Card, R.N., and W. Speke, R.N., beat G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lampman. 6-2, 6-3.

J. F. Foulkes and J. A. Rithet beat F. Foulkes and J A. Rithet beat F.