

## STORMS

Nova Scotia Coast  
in Halifax  
City.

Wrecked With All  
Off Shut-In  
Island.

23.—The most severe  
rages along the coast  
such damage to shipping  
point of damage to public  
light buildings. Fears  
the safety of the steamer  
for Cape Breton and  
along yesterday with a  
passengers, and of which  
sea heard.

graphic communication is  
the violence of the storm  
low searching parties to  
all damage of the storm is  
the loss of property is  
of life large. The worst  
were paid as a tribute  
to, occurred in Shut-In  
at of the entrance of Hal-  
ifax among two crews,  
people, survived to tell  
of the steam tug Dor-  
cas Stewart in this port,  
Shut-In Island yester-  
shore was strewn with  
re was also a quantity of  
dren's clothing a quarter  
the mainland. The spars  
were visible on the  
Shut-In Island. The  
shore with the name  
of. Some distance from  
of Three Fathoms har-  
bottom upward in forty  
proved to be the Dorcas,  
one of the two vessels,  
teamer had hung to her  
before the breakers, but  
on either out or broke  
knows what hour on  
disaster occurred. The  
that the crews of the il-  
abandoned their ships and  
all boats, but this proved  
yesterday several bodies  
on in the surf. Three  
covered. One was that of  
Ferguson, of the Dorcas;  
man was seen, but was not

which swept the Nova  
exceeded in violence the  
of 1886. The wind blew  
live electric wires were  
sidewalks and streets in  
Lizzie Morris, aged 12,  
se wires and written in  
sides heard her cries, and  
magnified she had been run  
up to pick her up, but  
by an electric shock and  
A crowd assembled to  
the girl. When the cur-  
of Lizzie had been dead  
in hour.

The steamer Dorcas with  
the crew in tow, was all  
a confirmed, and men have  
in Shut-In Island, forty miles  
can be done. The Dorcas,  
Ferguson, left yesterday, C.B.,  
with the large in tow, both  
the Dorcas was built in 1888,  
in this city. The Stewart  
1872, and owned by the  
Dorcas. The large ser-  
vice and the Dorcas seven, in  
the chief engineer of the  
and his wife and two children  
Sadie Musgrave, of South  
in the large. Considering  
recks by the storm the loss  
underfully small. Several  
ported ashore at St. Anne's,  
place.

and of Eschley's Liver Loz-  
enges.

Aug. 23.—Miss Nina  
a lady from Sacramento,  
the rocks at Twin Lakes to-  
away by a heavy breaker.  
been recovered.

BIRTH.  
In city on the 22nd inst., the  
of Mr. Langley, of a son.

MARRIED.  
On the 17th inst., at  
sterio road, London, Eng.,  
Rev. G. M. Kingston, B. A.,  
a bride assisted by the Rev.  
Mr. A. A. Thos. Lett Stahl-  
son of the late Mrs. Lett,  
of London and Briah Co-  
culla, only daughter of the  
Kingdom of Hartford, Con-  
necticut, please copy.

At the home of the bride,  
17th August, by Rev. H.  
Mr. T. B. Arie to Jessie  
groom of Mr. Thomas W.  
John, B.C.

On the 17th inst., at  
of T. Hansen, Victoria,  
Mr. Hansen, of Port An-  
enfrat to Annie Foster.

DEED.  
The 17th inst., at the residence  
of J. J. McEwen, B.C., aged  
65 years.

21st instant, Herbert Peart,  
Charles and Elizabeth Chis-  
on the.

The 20th instant, Margaret  
let of the late Capt. Patter-  
of London, England, aged 83  
on the.

On the 20th inst., on the  
1893, John Chipp, M.R.C.S.,  
and, a native of England, aged  
61 years.

On the 20th inst., the young  
and Emily Scott.

LETT'S  
ERED 100  
VE

STROONGEST BEST.  
any transfer, for making soap  
Disinfecting, and a hundred other  
in 50 pounds lead boxes.  
in Grocers and Druggists.  
"LETT'S" "P" "C" "S" "T"  
tion

Mr. Gros, who left San Fran-  
cisco, B.C., 35 years ago, com-  
his sister, Maria Gros, 30 years  
street, San Francisco.  
1730-Su 2m

## IN THESE HARD TIMES

OLIVE HARPER TELLS HOW TO DRESS  
WELL FOR \$80 A YEAR.

One Color or Tint as a Foundation—Cost  
of Summer, Winter and Spring Outfits.  
Instruction Worth Remembering—Hard  
Times Counsel.

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tion.]



WHILE I fully believe with  
Shakespeare that one's hab-  
it should be as costly as one's purse can  
buy, and that those who can afford to  
spend money on their personal adorn-  
ment should do so, I think it is quite  
possible to dress well and attractively  
on a very small amount of money if one  
only knows how to manage and can  
spare the time to sew one's own clothes.  
There are thousands of women all over  
the land who might be really well  
dressed with half the money they now  
spend while looking all the time next  
door to shabby and ill dressed. I have  
made a theoretical study of this diffi-  
culty and have also reduced my theory  
to practice for the last few years, and as  
every proven theory becomes a valuable  
fact let me tell other women just how  
to manage so that all they will have to  
do will be to follow this as closely as  
seems advisable.

Suppose a hardworking father can only  
spare each of his daughters, we will say,  
\$80 a year, or some loving but small  
salary, young man has restricted his  
little wife to the same sum. Now let  
us see what can be done with \$80  
stretched out so as to cover a year.

This money ought to be given into the  
hands of the person it is for in monthly  
or quarterly parts, where it is possible,  
for otherwise it is hard to systematize  
the expenditures.

The woman who wishes to look and  
dress well on a small or large income  
must choose one color as the foundation,  
and everything she buys should match  
that color, although it is not necessary  
that it should be exactly of that shade.  
Then when one garment is worn out the  
rest of the wardrobe will still match a  
new one in the same color. Brown,  
blue, gray, black and heliotrope are the  
standard colors for the foundation of a  
wardrobe, and one can have plenty of  
variety with the different shades and  
complements of any one of them.

It is difficult to make a beginning in  
the calculation, for a girl must always  
have some clothes for wear, and so we  
will suppose that she has the remainder  
of what she has bought the previous  
year, but as she has not bought with  
care and economy they are worth little.  
Still there will be, we will say, \$30  
good sets of undergarments, a pair of  
shoes and six pairs of stockings, one  
brown cashmere dress, an alpaca for  
every day and three calicoes, a walking  
jacket, one hat, two pairs of gloves, a  
few collars and bits of ribbon and lace.

It is not the style nowadays to have  
a great pile of muslin underwear, as it  
used to be. Colored petticoats for ordi-  
nary summer wear and flannel ones in  
gray or red are worn in winter, and  
white skirts only on dress occasions.

Union undergarments of gauze in sum-  
mer and flannel in winter take the place  
of the chemise and drawers almost uni-  
versally. Three gauze union garments,  
three white skirts, three corset covers,  
one corset at a time, three long night-  
gowns and three dressing sacks are all  
the underclothing now really fashiona-  
ble. Of course if one wants more they  
can be purchased, or new ones can be  
added each year so that there are always  
six on hand, allowing for the wearing  
out of the old ones.

Handkerchiefs, collars and other little  
accessories can be made to cost much or  
little, as one desires.

With reasonable care a jacket or wrap  
bought new one season will be good for  
the next if it be of plain and unpreten-  
sious style, and in any case it could be  
worn as second best for a second season  
and probably another by some slight al-  
teration. Care must be taken in keep-  
ing the garments brushed and neatly  
mended when laid away. Nothing will  
look well that is not well kept.

Now we will begin our calculation.  
The cashmere is soiled, perhaps faded in  
streaks, which it is apt to be if gray.  
Take it apart and wash it in bark, iron-  
ing it while damp on the wrong side.  
Remake it with the same, even more,  
care than if it were new, and with a little  
velutins as trimming it will look like  
new and be a good second best gown at  
a cost of not over 80 cents for lining and  
trimming.

Then see how much money you have.  
If it is a quarter's salary of \$20, you can  
do much. You can buy 10 yards of good  
surah or pongee or faille at 75 cents a  
yard if you go to the right stores and  
watch the papers to see when there is a  
"drive" in silks. Get plain surfaced  
goods, as the others change so soon,  
while plain goods are always in fashion,  
or you can get a figured china or india  
silk still cheaper, but they are not so  
economical in the long run. I saw silk,  
very pretty, in black with colored flow-  
ers, at 30 cents a yard, and from that on  
up to a dollar, and silk is really the most  
serviceable of materials. Allow \$1 for  
linings, buttons and some lace, which can  
cost much or little, as you like. A vel-  
vet belt can be made of one-fourth yard  
of velvet and still leave a collar.

Ten yards of silk are enough now for a  
dress unless the wearer is unusually care-  
ful and wants a train. In that case one  
yard and a half more will be needed.

This is to be for a best dress, and for a  
young person, pongee, all black, is the  
most useful. Color can be added by  
ribbons or flowers and evening effect by  
fichus, etc.

A frame for a lace hat costs 15 cents,  
a pretty untrimmed straw from 75 cents  
to \$1. A little lace, a bow of ribbon or  
a single flower will trim it. Much can  
be piled on, but the less the daintier.  
The summing up could be made for sum-  
mer outfits:

10 yards of silk at 75c per yard..... \$7 50  
Lining, trimmings and pattern..... 1 00  
1 yard of best percale or cotton bedford..... 1 00  
1 yard cotton challie for ordinary after-  
noon at \$3.60..... 3 60  
10 yards outing cloth for skirt and two  
blouses..... 80  
1 pair low shoes, good quality..... 75  
1 pair nice Sea Island stockings..... 1 00  
1 hemstitched handkerchief..... 80  
1 pair silk gloves..... 35  
New ribbons for bows, etc..... 75  
2 gauze undergarments (union)..... 1 50  
10 yards muslin for white skirts, etc..... 80

This leaves a small amount over for  
incidentals and does not include a wrap,  
as one is not needed. For fall the money  
can be distributed thus:

4 1/2 yards chevrot for a dress..... \$4 50  
Lining, buttons and pattern..... 1 00  
1 walking jacket if carefully cut..... 8 00  
1 pair button boots..... 3 00  
1 felt hat and trimming..... 2 00  
1 pair gloves..... 1 00

This will leave 50 cents for hairpins or  
any other trifle.

For winter:  
5 yards storm serge..... \$5 00  
1 pair heavy shoes..... 8 00  
2 flannel union garments..... 5 00  
1 walking jacket..... 8 00  
2 pairs stockings..... 1 00  
1 cardigan jacket..... 75

This will leave a little margin to buy  
a fur bordering if so desired, for the  
storm serge will make a skirt, waist and  
walking jacket if carefully cut. With a  
lining and a cardigan vest, this suit is  
warm enough for the coldest days and  
always looks rich and seasonable. A  
neat little muff or a toque can be made  
of the scraps. A bit of bright velvet or  
ribbon, a gilt buckle or a heron's feather  
is all the trimming the toque would need.

During the winter the spring purchases  
are made and the garments sewn, and  
each season's purchases should be made  
early enough to allow the time to make  
them. A waterproof cloak is a necessity,  
and a good one can be bought for \$3.50  
and with care will last several years.

In the early spring there need be little  
change from the winter's garments, so  
that they can be worn to quite warm  
days, with the exception of the storm  
serge, which is winter goods, but there  
are numbers of woolen fabrics that are  
suitable, and some of them are cheaper,  
but the cheap goods are not so satisfac-  
tory or durable.

In each season the unused garments  
should be laid aside carefully after hav-  
ing been thoroughly well cleaned. Cher-  
iot, camel's hair, serge or other all wool  
goods will last nicely with reasonable  
care for at least three seasons, requiring  
perhaps some alteration the last one.

For a spring outfit the following is a  
good model, knowing that there is a  
fairly good foundation already laid:

6 yards of Priestley's black silk warp  
hemstitched..... \$6 00  
Lining, trimmings, pattern..... 1 00  
1 waterproof, if you have none..... 2 50  
20 yards muslin for undergarments..... 1 40  
1 pair corsets (cheaper ones can be had,  
even as low as 80 cents)..... 1 25  
10 yards of valing, white or colored, for  
evening or dancing..... 3 50  
1 pair slippers..... 1 50  
1 pair gloves..... 1 00

This leaves a little margin which can  
be applied toward a hat or a parasol,  
which can be purchased if the water-  
proof has not to be bought.

If a light evening dress is not required,  
the price of that can be applied to some-  
thing else. A silk warp hemstitch is  
recommended because it is the best value  
for the money of anything I know of. It  
will last 10 years with reasonable care,  
will wash, and always looks as rich as  
the best silk and is better adapted for a  
variety of uses, and if sorrow and death  
come it has only to be trimmed to be a  
mourning gown, and young and old can  
wear it.

Thus you see a woman can have suit-  
able garments for each season on \$80 a  
year, but the strictest economy is neces-  
sary, and the saving of all the old bits  
of lining, trimming and buttons helps  
greatly. Great care in cutting to ad-  
vantage is necessary and the making of  
one's own garments essential, for no  
woman can make a good appearance at  
all times for a year on so small a sum  
unless she can make her garments and  
hats, excepting cloaks, which is better  
to buy unless the lady is really expert  
with her needle.

If a woman cannot from lack of time  
make her own dresses, the next best  
thing is to go to some reliable home,  
spring and fall, and buy one good well  
made dress of some all wool material,  
and not trust to the cheap dressmaker.

The keeping of clothes neatly mended  
and clean is another essential, and the  
carefulness of putting off the best for  
second best or simple calico as soon as  
the special need for wearing one's best is  
over saves.

The number of yards set down is exactly  
as I have tested it, but care must be taken  
not to waste. Plain goods cut to best  
advantage. I have allowed eight new  
dresses yearly. Some may prefer fewer  
dresses and more of something else, but  
taking this outline as a guide, deviating  
where it is deemed advisable, it is not  
impossible to be not only decently but  
well clothed on this sum. One of the  
most expensive dresses could be left out  
to allow more gloves or other acces-  
sories. I wish every reader may have  
at least \$80 a year, and that none may  
ever have less.

How to Preserve the Bangs.  
During warm weather much vexation  
is caused by the speed with which the  
artificial curl disappears from one's  
bang. It is well to remember that fan-  
ning the hair till it is quite dry tends to  
keep it in condition and helps to pre-  
serve its wavy appearance.

## FOR SWEET CHARITY

DAINTY FANCIES FOR THE KIRMISS OR  
THE HIGH TEA.

How Society Belles May Occupy Their  
Spare Time—Russian, Bulgarian, and  
Italian Aprons—A Chinese Satin Pattern.  
Large Muffler Handkerchiefs.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Associa-  
tion.]

While the summer is dragging its slow  
days along the young society lady is  
thinking about her winter's labors in the  
cause of humanity as she swings to and  
fro in her hammock or rocks gently in an  
easy rattan chair and stitches on her  
kirmis aprons, for the average young  
lady manages to blend beauty and use-  
fulness, and of course a kirmis is a  
laudable and worthy enterprise, as it en-  
ables the young ladies to look their pretti-  
est in the charm of the quaint and  
picturesque costumes worn upon such  
occasions, and besides all the money they  
make goes for charity.

The special plans for the different  
gatherings of this kind during the  
approaching winter demand aprons of more  
elegant and elaborate kinds than ever be-  
fore, and each lady is to have what suits  
her own taste best and each is to make  
her own. There is no limit to material  
or trimming, and so it can be imagined  
that there will be a great variety.

There are some made of filmy linen  
lawn smothered in lace and decorated  
with narrow pale ribbon run through  
the meshes. There are others entirely  
of lace, made by running floss thread in  
set patterns through fine Brussels net.  
Some are of linen, with drawn work  
that has been learned from the Mexi-  
cans, and there are others of white silk,  
with flowers and scroll designs in col-  
ored silks, the young seamstress showing  
her skill in the beauty and fineness of  
her needlework.

These dainty and fanciful aprons will  
not only be worn at the kirmis, but  
will also be a feature at the high teas,  
together with beautiful little caps made  
of the finest and most diaphanous  
flummery to be found.

One new style is to have an apron cut  
exactly square and hemmed. One cor-  
ner is cut off for the belt. There are two  
mities of pockets and a heart shaped belt,  
the whole bordered with embroidery in  
colored silks and having a large pattern  
worked in front. Two of the points are  
brought around to the back and fastened  
under a bow of ribbon. Three other  
bows ornament it on the shoulders and  
front. The model was made in sage  
green china silk with purple passion  
flowers.



DAINTY FANCIES FOR SUMMER WORK.

Another was made of black surah cut  
all in one piece, the bib part being  
formed by laying in four side plaits and  
one box plait in the center. These are  
stitched down all around the sides,  
and twice around the bottom runs a  
plaited shell trimmed with the same silk,  
while a swivel girle forms under the bib  
and is carried to the back, where it ties  
with black ribbon with very long ends.  
This is very handsome over a light dress.

One young lady occupied a good many  
spare moments in making an apron of  
polka dotted india silk of pale blue with  
black polka rings. There was a black  
lace bib in front, with beehistles formed  
of ribbon and lace. The ribbon was pale  
blue and was run through the meshes of  
black fishnet lace, and there were falls  
of Spanish lace on the shoulders. There  
were rosettes formed of stiffened Tom  
Thumb ribbon. The bottom of the  
apron was trimmed in the same style, the  
loops of ribbon standing out beyond the  
edges.

A dainty fancy was worked out in a  
pale lilac printed silk, with a ruffle of  
white oriental lace at the bottom and a  
band of embroidered purple satin ribbon  
above it. Pockets were banded with  
ribbon and finished with a fall of lace.

The bib was made in the form of a  
bertha, with the purple ribbon and lace  
design and with a deep point formed by  
the ribbon finished by the lace. A woman  
would describe this as too cunning for  
anything.

A very elegant design was worked out  
in plain black grosgrain silk, with shell  
pattern in three inch black chantilly  
lace, which bordered the whole bottom.  
There was a pointed girle band of  
cream white satin, and over it laid five  
narrow ribbons with rosettes in the cen-  
ter, and it joined with one large rosette  
and five long fish tail ends.

The taste of another young lady led  
her to make an apron of peach leaf taf-  
fetas trimmed around the bottom with a  
fall of black silk guipure lace. Above  
that she had numbers of imitations of  
emeralds, and above that were five lines  
of narrow gold braid. The pocket bands  
were decorated with the emeralds, and  
so was the pointed girle belt. There were  
bows of pale emerald green over the  
pockets, and ribbons to tie in bows  
and long ends in the back of the same  
shade. This was very bright and effec-  
tive and should be worn over a rather  
plain colored dress to get its best effect.

There are many young ladies who go  
to kirmis who think that no apron is so  
suitable as a Russian, Bulgarian or Ital-  
ian more or less ornate. The Russian  
is woven in stripes and then embroidered  
in cross stitch in any preferred color.  
The Bulgarian is in dull colors, with

fringe and elaborate cross stitch em-  
broidery in wools, and sometimes a lit-  
tle tinsel. The Italian apron is very  
brilliantly colored, of wool, and long  
and narrow, and is not embroidered, but  
woven.

In the Italian aprons there is always a  
tinsel pattern that makes them show up  
prettily at evening, but the material is  
too stiff to be at all graceful, and they  
leave but little chance for individuality.  
The Russian style allows one to exercise  
much ingenuity and cleverness in stitch-  
ing embroidery patterns. If there is an  
old forgotten "sampler," worked years  
ago by grandmother, it is just the thing to  
furnish designs to work from—queer  
flowers, pretentious birds and unheard of  
astral bodies. All these are the kind to  
put upon the Russian kirmis apron.



NEW APRONS FOR KIRMISS.

The Bulgarian embroidery consists  
more of set and geometrical patterns,  
following the forms of snowflakes done  
in dull blue and madder reds and chrome  
yellows and green, all in the regular  
old sampler cross stitch.

These same patterns can be worked on  
acrim with excellent effect and the  
whole trimmed with lace and ribbon. I  
saw one apron made of pineapple cloth,  
sheer and fine, where the squares of  
pineapple were set together with inser-  
tion of bonnet point and the bottom  
was finished with a deep frill of the  
same super lace. On the pockets and  
at the waist were ribbons of grass green.

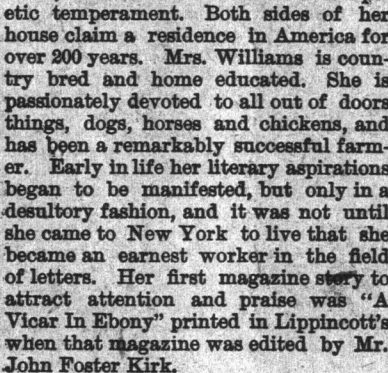
Another fancy was a Chinese satin  
apron of pale blue satin, heavily em-  
broided with a pattern of convolvulus  
in blue and lilac colors, with every leaf  
and tendril as perfect as if painted. This  
also had a ruffle of lace and bows of  
baby ribbon of all the shades in the  
morning glories.

There are numberless possibilities in  
the way of novel aprons for dress occa-  
sions like high teas and kirmis to be  
developed from the large muffler hand-  
kerchiefs by the aid of lace, gold braid,  
ribbon or beaded trimming. Black silk  
and satin will give many striking effects  
if artistically carried out.

NEW YORK.

MRS. M. M. WILLIAMS.

Result of Good Blood, Country Breeding  
and Home Education.  
Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams has  
resided with her husband in New York  
city for over five years. She was born  
in Montgomery county, Tenn. On her  
mother's side she inherits Welsh blood,  
from her father's family Scotch-Irish,  
a combination that secures strength of  
mind, sturdiness of character and a po-  
etic temperament. Both sides of her  
house claim a residence in America for  
over 200 years. Mrs. Williams is coun-  
try bred and home educated. She is  
passionately devoted to all out of doors  
things, dogs, horses and chickens, and  
has been a remarkably successful farm-  
er. Early in life her literary aspirations  
began to be manifested, but only in a  
desultory fashion, and it was not until  
she came to New York to live that she  
became an earnest worker in the field  
of letters. Her first magazine story to  
attract attention and praise was "A  
Flour in Ebony," printed in *Littell's*, the  
year that magazine was edited by Mr.  
John Foster Kirk.



MRS. M. M. WILLIAMS.

In her career in New York she says  
she has "done a little of everything."  
During the early part of it she filled a  
place on the staff of *The Commercial*  
Advertiser, to which paper she also con-  
tributed many fine book reviews. Since  
resigning that position she has not done  
any routine work and has been a "free  
lance," writing critiques, special ad-  
vances, political articles for weeklies,  
dramas, comic papers, Harper's Bazar,  
Weekly and Young People, The Ladies'  
Home Journal, Magazine of American  
History and various other publications.

Within the past year she has returned  
with enthusiastic affection to her first  
story writing. Her success is at-  
tested in such achievements as "The  
Planner Mares" in Scribner's, "Pease  
Blossom" in Two Tales, "Teeny Phil-  
pot's Misunderstanding" in The Christian  
Union. Other stories are appearing in  
Harper's Bazar, Romance, The Catholic  
World, and a serial in Once a Week.  
Her book, published by the Publishers, is  
called "Field Farings" and is dedicated  
to one of her earliest literary friends,  
Mrs. M. E. Sangster. Mrs. Williams is  
a very entertaining woman. Her conver-  
sation is graphic, witty, vivid. She is  
appreciative of the work of her fellow  
laborers and always ready with a kind  
word or a helpful suggestion.

MRS. M. M. WILLIAMS.

There is a gentleman living in the south  
who, although he had been to New York  
and some of the other northern cities, yet  
strange as it may appear, had never seen  
an elevator.

Being called on business to Charleston  
he went to one of the principal hotels, and  
registering asked the clerk for a nice room.  
The clerk, calling a colored porter, said:  
"Take this gentleman to room No. 15."

"Yes, sah," said the porter, and with a  
pompous air he picked up the valise and  
led the way to the elevator. Going in he  
put the valise on the floor and said, "Walk  
in, sah."

The gentleman walked in, and looking  
around in amazement asked: "Is this the  
best room you can give me? Where's the  
bed?"—Harper's Bazar.

## CABLE NEWS.

Prospects of Settling the Coal Strike.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—There was an indica-  
tion to-day that the great strike of coal  
miners, that has now been on for a month,  
may be brought to an end. It will be re-  
called that a conference between representa-  
tives of the Miners' Federation and the  
Mine Owners' Association, held in London  
in the latter part of July, the Federa-  
tion representatives declined to accept a  
reduction of 25 per cent. in wages, notice  
of which had been given by the coal mine  
owners, and refused to arbitrate the dis-  
pute. To-day at a conference of delegates  
of the miners held in this city, a resolution  
was adopted declaring that if the mine  
owners would withdraw the notice of re-  
duction the striking miners would pledge  
themselves to return to work. The resolu-  
tion further declared that the miners would  
ask for no advance in their wages until the  
selling price of coal reach the level pre-  
vailing in 1890.

More Deaths in Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Two cases of  
cholera and one death from the disease have  
occurred in this city.

Turkey Guards Against Cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—Owing to the  
prevalence of cholera in Russia the Tur-  
kish Government has ordered a five  
days' quarantine against all vessels arriving  
from Russian ports. An exception is made,  
however, in the case of vessels from Batoum,  
Odessa and Sebastopol, which will not be  
subjected to any quarantine delay.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—There have  
been five cholera deaths at Helsinki, the  
capital of Finland.  
The official cholera report from the af-  
fected governments for the past week is as  
follows: In Kiev, 529 new cases and 184  
deaths. At Nijni Novgorod there are 468  
new cases and 191 deaths; in the Don  
Province, 245 new cases and 169 deaths; in  
Samsara, 199 new cases and 75 deaths; in  
Kazaoan, 75 new cases and 28 deaths; in  
Kailaoan, 57 new cases and 33 deaths; in Minak,  
32 new cases and 15 deaths; in Simbirsk,  
38 new cases and 11 deaths; and in Kner-  
son, 54 new cases and 22 deaths. In the  
city of Moscow the daily average for the  
week were 90 new cases and 38 deaths.  
Owing to the quarantine regulations estab-  
lished by Bulgaria, Turkey, Serbia,  
Serbia, the express service of  
the eastern railway between those  
countries and Russia has been entirely sus-  
pended. The express train now run be-  
tween Belgrade and Paris only.

WHERE IS THE HOTEL?

A Small Army of Japanese Said to be So-  
journing in This City Awaiting an Oppor-  
tunity to Get into the States.

A San Francisco telegram of last night  
reads: The forty-nine Japanese who were  
refused a landing yesterday from the steamer  
Walla Walla were sent back to Victoria, B.  
C., to-day, on the same vessel. It has been  
ascertained that they were only a portion of  
a large number of Japanese who are at-  
tempting to land illegally in the United  
States, and that there are three hundred  
more in Victoria, B.C., awaiting  
transshipment, and fifteen hundred more who  
are now on their way to British Columbia.  
From information received by Emigration  
Commissioner McPherson, it appears that  
each Japanese paid to the firm who was  
the scheme in Japan, from twenty to  
twenty-five dollars in excess of the regular  
rate from Kobe to Victoria, B.C., in con-  
sideration of a passage and a promise of  
work when he got to America.

Shot by a Chinaman.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 22.—This morn-  
ing a tramp named Lorenzo walked into the  
kitchen of the Gerber brothers ranch, at  
Guthrie station, and asked the Chinese man  
where the