DR. CAMPBELL ON THE EAST

INTERESTING LECTURE GIVEN LAST NIGHT

Many Interesting and Amusing Incidents of Travel Recalled.

"We could have listened to him for a good hour longer."

These words on the part of those present is an indication of the attention which was given to Dr. J. L. Campbell, of Cambridge, Mass., who spoke to a large audience in Victoria hall on Tuesday upon Egypt and the Holy Land.

Dr. Campbell came to Victoria from Vancouver yesterday at the express invitation of Rev. Mr. Burnett, and everyone who heard Dr. Campbell felt that they were indebted to the latter gentleman for seizing upon the opportunity.

Dr. Campbell is an artist in words. He paints the setting for his pictures in clear bold colors, so that the very landscape seems to rise before you as he speaks. Then, with a natural charm of manner, he fills in the details with the skill of the born raconteur. Every now and then a spring of humor bubbles out, an exuberance from the genial man himself, and through it all shines the fervor of the true preacher.

"My introduction to this gathering," said Dr. Campbell, referring to the remarks that had been made by his friend, Rev. Mr. Burdett, "has been somewhat different to that which was accorded me at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society in Brooklyn. A gentleman there, who was acquainted with my usual mode of locomotion in the east, delivered me to my audience as the 'champion donkey rider of America.' I had to make my exit from the city in order to get out of the way of the circus companies."

In the course of his lecture very interesting incidents were related.

"Everywhere in Egypt," said Dr. Campbell, "one hears the cry of 'Backsheech! Backsheech!' So constantly is that cry repeated that it seems to quiver in the air. Every native is holding out his hand for 'backsheech.' If you drop anything, and a native picks it up, out goes the brown hand for 'Backsheech.' If you inquire of a native which road leads to such and such a place he will tell you and then run after you half a mile or more for 'Backsheech.'

"It is curious how the storekeepers in the narrow streets of Cairo will dicker over the price of a yard of cloth. They demand 20 francs for a piece. You offer 10. They say that if you will tell no one they will reduce the price to 18 francs. Still you hold out. The price is gradually reduced to 12, when, upon you still holding out, they roll up the cloth, manifest a great deal of indignation and tell you that you don't really want to buy. You have hardly gone twenty yards when a boy dashes after you and tells you that his master has wrapped up the piece of cloth for you. You return and all is smiles, and the article is sold for 10 francs at a good profit.

"Climbing pyramids is great fun—the first day, but not the day after. You are assisted by three Arabs. Two are before you and the other behind to boost you up. They get into position, and one of them yells hop-la! and up you go three feet. The process is continued until you get up some hundred feet or so when you sit down and rest. While you are resting one of the Arabs crawls up, and, in a most affectionate manner feels your arm, crying 'Good man, lots muscle, plenty strong,' and then the inevitable cry for 'Backsheech.'"

Dr. Campbell drew a dramatic picture of the way in which native women were treated in Egypt.

He had, he said, seen women yoked up to the plough with cows.

"An American," said the speaker, "was passing near Cairo with a dragoman when a poor, miserable creature, all in rags, and with crooked and distorted hands came crawling up to the dragoman and pleaded piteously for something. The dragoman cursed and spat at her and kicked her away.

"Why, who was that?" asked the American.

"It was my mother," replied the dragoman with a fearful oath.

Dr. Campbell in telling of his experiences in the Holy Land, said never had he seen such clear skies as in Palestine. At night the stars seemed banded and crowded upon each other so brilliantly did they shine.

"The people in Palestine are just as eager after 'Backsheech' as those in Egypt," said the speaker. "If you give them enough 'Backsheech' they'll tell you anything. One tourist was shown three craniums which he was told all were once a part of the anatomy of John the Baptist.

"Oh!" cried the tourist, looking skeptically at one of the skulls, 'but this is smaller than the other.'

"'That,' replied the native, 'was the skull of John the Baptist when he was a little boy.'"

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Campbell at the close of his address. He left this morning for Seattle.

SCHOLES IS DEFEATED.

Henley, July 29.—Canada was successful in only one of the heats rowed here to-day in the international regatta held in connection with the Olympic games. This victory was won by the Argonauts, who beat the Norwegian rowing association by a length in the first heat of the eight-oared competition.

Scholes (Canada), was defeated by Von Gaza (Germany), by a length and a half in the single sculls.

In the afternoon races, Blackstaff (United Kingdom), McCulloch (United Kingdom), and Levitsky (Hungary), won their respective heats in the sculls. Bowler (Canada), who competed with Blackstaff, twice fouled some piles in the river and capsized. In the second heat of the eights, Leander beat the Hungarian crew by two lengths.

SALE OF LOTS IS POSTPONED

PRINCE RUPERT NOT TO BE OPENED YET

G. T. P. and Provincial Government Mutually Agree to Delay.

The lots in Prince Rupert will not be put on the market until next spring—probably in May. An arrangement, it is understood, has been arrived at between the local government and the G. T. P. by which the sale of lots will be postponed until that time.

This move has been made necessary in order that arrangements may be finally arrived at between the company and the government looking to the putting of the lots on the market. These arrangements will include the details as to methods of sale, etc., and it is said that the chief commissioner of lands and works thinks it hardly possible to have all the necessary arrangements made before May.

In the meantime there will be considerable work done at the townsite which is really of a municipal character, such as the providing for water, drainage and possibly some street grading, etc. According to the latest methods employed in putting new towns or new sub-divisions of existing towns on the market it has been found profitable to those concerned to do considerable of the preliminary street work.

The local government and the G. T. P. will jointly carry out the work thought necessary and prepare for the putting of it on the market as both are interested in the sale.

SURROUNDED BY WHALES.

Capt. Cutler, of the tug Lorne, says that his steamer ran into the biggest school of whales he has ever seen off Cape Flattery a week ago, when he was out looking for the ship Falls of Dee.

Whales are often seen in schools off Cape Flattery and the southwest shore of Vancouver Island, where the whaler Orion makes phenomenal catches. At the same time Capt. Cutler declares that the size of the school he observed on July 24th was unprecedented in his experience.

"There appeared to be hundreds of them and I stopped the Lorne as they came around us. As far as I could see the whales were all of the humpback species and were evidently following herring into the strait."

—Following the decision of the city council to have the high level water tank on St. Charles erected by day labor, City Purchasing Agent Northcott is calling for tenders for the iron and steel work required for the structure. The tenders being asked for include offers for a steel stairway and a quantity of iron work.

WIRELESS ON THE QUADRA

LOCAL STATION IS IN TOUCH WITH HER

Shoemaker Apparatus on Government Steamship Successfully Used To-day.

Wireless communication was established this morning between the Dominion government station at Gonzales Hill and the C. G. S. Quadra, Capt. Hackett, which sailed shortly after 8 o'clock for Sidney.

Yesterday the installation of the Shoemaker radio-telegraph on the government steamship was completed and this morning it was put to the test. Everything worked smoothly. The ariels are suspended at the top of the Quadra's masts, which are not of the tapering kind, and the radius in which the apparatus is supposed to work is, approximately, 50 miles. This will enable the steamship to keep in constant communication with either one or the other of the government stations what time she is on light-house and buoy service on the coast. The call for the vessel is "C. G. S.," an abbreviation of "Canadian government steamship."

Supt. Haughton, of the local station, received a wireless message from the Quadra at noon to-day saying that she had anchored in Active pass. After restoring the Celia Reef buoy the Quadra will proceed to the West Coast.

SEVEN YEAR LIMIT IN OLD AGE PENSION BILL

Amendment in Lords Clashes With Privilege of Commons.

London, July 29.—Another conflict was entered into between the House of Lords and the House of Commons last night. The Lords carried the amendment which limits the operation of the old age pensions bill to seven years, despite the Lord High Chancellor's warning that such interference with a money bill was an infringement upon the privilege of the House of Commons, which would be firmly resisted.

DEATH OF BROKER.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—Thomas A. McIntyre, who was head of the brokerage firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co., died here to-day.

TAFT OUTLINES HIS PLATFORM

IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

"Big Stick" Policy to Be Continued With Unabated Vigor.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 28.—Wm. Howard Taft to-day accepted the Republican presidential nomination. His official notification combined a political jubilee for the city of Cincinnati and its environs, and a historic gathering of national party leaders and an occasion for the announcement by the candidate of his political tenets, designed as the text of Republican oratory throughout the campaign.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft said in part: "The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to reform of known abuses, the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on.

"For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course certain evils crept in. Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success, and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action. This became known. The revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railways, the accumulating evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the over-issue of stocks and bonds on interstate railways for the unlawful enriching of directors, and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one, all quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded well for the future.

"The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violater of the law should be as amenable to punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. In this work Mr. Roosevelt has had the support and sympathy of the Republican party and its chief hope of success in the present controversy must rest on the confidence which the people of the country have in the sincerity of the party's declarations in its platform, that in intends to continue his policies.

"The chief function of the next administration, in my judgment, is distinct from, and a progressive development of, that which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained, by which the law-breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate, under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments. The burden of the interstate commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operations of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries, and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals, and a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operations of railways.

"There should be a classification of that very small percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to affect legal restraints of trade, and monopolies and legislation, either inducing or compelling them to subject themselves to registry and to proper publicity regulations and the supervision of the department of commerce and labor.

"The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of businesses concerned cannot be properly subserved except by the reorganization of business in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture and the department of justice, and a change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commission. It does not assist naturally to prescribe duties for the interstate commerce commission. It is practically impossible for it to perform or to denounce new offences with drastic punishment unless subordinate and ancillary legislation shall be passed making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action, the practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those for whom Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways, by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law, which he has established, may be maintained, and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

"The chief difference between the Republican and Democratic platform is the difference which has heretofore been seen between the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and those which have been advocated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt's policy has been progressive and regulative; Mr. Bryan's destructive. Mr. Roosevelt has favored the regulation of business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business to continue. The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals have generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is demanding reform. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the benefits of their operation and the maintenance of the property of the country of which they are an important part, while Mr. Bryan would extirpate and destroy the entire business in order to stamp out the evils which they have practiced.

"The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts of a machine to the economical and the more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The government should not interfere with one, any more than the other, when such aggregations of capital are legitimate and properly controlled, for they are then the natural results of modern enterprise and are beneficial to the public. In the proper operating of competition the public will soon share with the manufacturers the advantages in economy and lower prices."

"Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of the injunctive process, and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution in order that the methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss and throw out of employment myriads of workingmen and women. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty.

"The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plants of the trust physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent on a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so-called 'trusts' is protected with the other business of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff on all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so-called 'trusts' and to put them on the free list. Such a course would be utterly destructive of their business as intended. It would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors. The ruthless and impracticable character of the proposition grows plainer as its effects upon the whole community are realized.

"To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to involve the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evils. The difference between the policies of the two great parties is of especial importance in view of the present condition of business."

Dealing with the question of labor, Mr. Taft gave instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice of the wage earners. He then said:

"I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction. It is a fundamental rule of general jurisdiction that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of temporary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the status quo until a hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases, where the threatened change of the status quo would inflict irreparable injury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing. The unlawful injury in usual industrial disputes, such as I have discovered, does not become formidable except after sufficient time in which the defendants can receive notice and a hearing. I do not mean to say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes where a restraining order might properly be issued without notice, but generally I think it otherwise. In some state and in fewer federal courts, the practice of issuing a temporary restraining order without notice merely to preserve the status quo on the theory that it won't hurt anybody, has been too common. I conceive that in the treatment of this question it is the duty of the citizen and the legislator to view the subject from the standpoint of the man who believes himself to be unjustly treated as well as from that of the community at large. I have suggested the remedy of returning in such cases to the original practice under the old statute of the United States and the rules in equity adopted by the Supreme court, which did not permit the issuing of an injunction without notice. In this respect the Republican convention has adopted another remedy, that, without going so far, promises to be efficacious in securing proper consideration in such cases by courts, by formulating into a legislative act the present practice.

"Under this recommendation, a statute may be framed which shall with considerable particularity define and emphasize the exceptional character of the cases in which restraining orders may issue without notice, and which shall also provide that when they are issued, they shall cease to be operative beyond a short period, during which time notice shall be served, and a hearing had unless the defendant desires a postponement of the hearing.

"By this provision the injustice which has sometimes occurred by which a preliminary restraining order of arbitrary application has been issued without notice, and the hearing of the motion for the injunction has been fixed weeks and months after its date, could not recur.

"In the matter of the limitation upon Asiatic immigration referred to in the Democratic platform, it is sufficient to say that the present Republican administration has shown itself able by diplomatic negotiation and without unnecessary friction with self-respecting governments, to minimize the evils suggested, and a subsequent Republican administration may be counted on to continue this same policy."

"If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring a filing in a federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

HER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

LLOYD GEORGE DECRIES PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

Says Britain's Naval and Military Expenditure is Stupendous Waste.

London, July 29.—Addressing a meeting at the Queen's Hall last night in connection with the International Peace Conference, David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, dealt at considerable length upon the scare rumors concerning the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

It could not be wondered, the chancellor declared, that Germany was nervous at alliances and understandings concluded abroad, when her position between two powerful military nations was considered.

"It is deplorable," said the chancellor, "that two great and progressive communities like Germany and Great Britain should not be able to establish a good understanding, such as we have concluded with France, Russia and the United States. We are spending each year sixty million pounds sterling preparing for war which is a stupendous waste."

REDUCTION IN LUMBER PRICES

The residents of the prairie sections of the Dominion are enjoying immunity from high priced lumber. To-day a war in prices commenced throughout the Northwest, and lumber is being reduced to remarkably low rates, from about $22 a thousand to about $16. The war has only begun, and it is said that prices will be cut still lower. The immediate cause of this move, it is reported, was the announcement by the Mountain lumbermen last night that they were to be bound by no arrangements previously made as to price. The declaring of a free hand has been followed by a cut among some of the largest mills on the coast, and lumber is now being sold, it is said, below the actual cost of production. With immense stocks on hand in many of the mills, the war will probably be carried on for a long time, or until a reduction is made in the stocks. While the lumber men will not reap large harvests, the farmers of the prairies will derive benefits in cheap lumber.

The reduced prices are not likely to lower the local prices, it is said.

VANCODVER AGAIN WINS.

Spokane, July 29.—Lou Nordyke's Canadian Noblemen romped away with the opening game of the Spokane series with the long end of an 11 to 4 score. It was a game replete with surprises and puzzles. Vancouver batsmen secured but 11 hits which counted eleven runs, while the Indians hit safe thirteen times and came in with but four runs.

Jensen in his turn struck out eight men and Engle, for Vancouver, fanned but one, yet scores were scarcer than a Sunday cocktail. The Canadians rushed things in the fourth when they hit safe five times. Spokane made two errors, Jensen walked a man and six scores were chalked on the visitors' side.

Clynes, the crack fielder and sticker of the Indians, was back in the game after a sick spell, but is still weak. Kippert was put out of the game in the second inning by Frary for kicking. Over 2,000 people saw the game, the series of which promises to break all attendance records.

The following is the standing in the various leagues:

Northwestern League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Spokane	48	34	.585
Vancouver	48	36	.571
Tacoma	40	40	.500
Aberdeen	41	42	.494
Butte	32	39	.451
Seattle	35	53	.398

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	54	35	.607
Chicago	51	36	.586
New York	50	37	.575
Philadelphia	45	39	.536
Cincinnati	47	44	.516
Boston	40	48	.455
Brooklyn	32	54	.372
St. Louis	31	57	.352

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	56	34	.622
St. Louis	53	38	.582
Chicago	31	40	.560
Cleveland	48	41	.539
Philadelphia	44	43	.506
Boston	41	49	.456
Washington	34	54	.386
New York	32	58	.355

Coast League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles	55	46	.545
Portland	51	43	.543
San Francisco	53	56	.486
Oakland	46	60	.434

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon to consider the formation of a Women's University Club. Representatives of Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Toronto universities were present. The scope of such a club in the direction of promoting culture, assisting original research, and advancing the intellectual life of women was discussed.

Mrs. A. T. Watt and Miss A. E. Fraser acted as chairman and secretary pro tem. A committee was appointed to consider a constitution and by-laws and formulate the aims and objects of the club. This committee will report at a meeting to be held Saturday, Sept. 5th, at 10 a. m. The place of meeting will be announced later in the daily papers.

THE MINTO CUP COMES WEST

NEW WESTMINSTER DEFEATED SHAMROCKS

Tecumsehs Will Likely Come to the Pacific Coast.

With a score of six to two on the second match and a score of six to five on the first match the total of the goals scored by the New Westminster lacrosse team against the Shamrocks is twelve to six, and the Minto cup comes to British Columbia. The final result of yesterday's game was six goals to two, and the win makes the boys of the Royal City the champions of the world. In the match yesterday the boys of British Columbia certainly outplayed the Shamrocks. They ran rings around them and set all doubts at rest that there might have been any fluke in the first contest which was played in the wet. Howard, who played in front of the net for the Shamrocks, is the sorest man of the bunch, and cannot understand how it all happened. He, however, played a strong game, and was equal to any man on the Shamrock side. The weather was fine, and there was a much larger crowd there than at the first match. There were many Westerners on the ground who cheered the boys as they made every winning stroke. Among the prominent lacrosse men present was Charlie Auerrie, leaders of the Tecumsehs, who announced that the team he represents will come West at the end of the season and challenge the Westminster men for the Minto cup if they win the championship of the N. L. U. They will be welcomed in the West, and there is little doubt but that they will win the N. L. U. championship and come out here.

The officials were:

Referee—P. J. Lally, Cornwall.

Judge of play—Dr. Irvine, Montreal.

Umpires—D. Reynolds, Ottawa; C. Porteous, Montreal.

Timekeepers — McLaughlin, Shamrocks; W. E. Findley, Montreal.

Penalty timekeeper—W. E. Bramley, Montreal.

Summary: First quarter—1, New Westminster, A. Turnbull, 5.30; 2, New Westminster, Bryson, .30; 3, New Westminster, Bryson, 1.00; 4, Shamrocks, Hennessy, 7.00.

Second quarter: 5, New Mestminster, Feeney, 13.35.

Third quarter: 6, Shamrocks, J. Brennan, 4.15.

Fourth quarter: 7, New Westminster, Latham, 3.20; 8, New Westminster, Feeney, 11.41.

Penalties: First quarter—Galbraith, T. Gifford and Rochfort, 10 minutes. Dillon and J. Brennan, 5 minutes each. Second quarter—Rochford, 11½ minutes; T. Gifford, 5 minutes. Third quarter—J. Brennan, 10 minutes. Fourth quarter — Dillon, McIlwayne, Latham, H. Brennan, Kavanagh, Hennessy, 5 minutes each.

TYPHOON TOLL TOTALS THOUSANDS

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE ON CHINESE COAST

Shipping Founders and Many Drown—Houses Collapse, Entombing Occupants.

Hongkong, July 29.—Reports from Canton say that the scenes following the typhoon on Monday night are heart rendering. Thousands of Chinese were drowned. The typhoon, in its loss of life and damage to shipping eclipsed the typhoon of 1906. Returns received here show the loss to European shipping was least but that over a hundred native vessels were wrecked.

Havoc Ashore and Afloat.

Canton, July 29.—In a devastating typhoon here yesterday morning thousands of native craft, including the entire fleet of the flower boats and many launches, cargo boats and lighters were swamped, many people being drowned. The British river gunboat Robin and the French river gunboats Argos and Vigilante went adrift and were considerably damaged.

The West river steamer Tung Kong foundered, the officers of the steamer Chay Sang gallantly rescuing Captain Basin and his crew. There were 78 survivors in all.

In the city numerous houses collapsed entombing the occupants. The public gardens were wrecked.

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

New York, July 29.—An announcement was made yesterday that a common arbitration to decide the differences between the eastern trunk line of railroads and the organized bodies of manufacturers and shippers which have arisen over the proposal to increase the rate on a certain class of freight, is now in process of formation. The committee will consist of fifteen men named by the representatives of twenty business associations of the west and middle west, and fifteen business men selected by the railroads.

ON LADYSMITH WATERFRONT.

Ladysmith, July 27.—The following vessels called at the Wellington Colliery Company's wharves during the past week: Marion, Canadian, Boydon, Burrard, Selkirk, Belfast, Henriette, Stetson and scows, Clayburn and scows, Queen, Oscar, Eva, a big Mexican freighter, Selkirk, Venture, Northland, Flyer and scows, Czar, Farquhar, and St. Clair.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

ANOTHER IMPOSING SPECTACLE AT QUEBEC

Historic Shores Reverberate With Cheering as Royal Guest Boards Ship.

Quebec, July 29.—All the war ships in the harbor again thundered forth the Royal salute of the twenty-one guns last evening when the Prince of Wales left Canadian soil and boarded the Indomitable, not to touch land again until he reaches England. The departure of the Prince is really the beginning of the end of the series of festivities of the past ten days, though the tercentenary celebration will continue until the end of the week. The holiday spirit has by no means been used up yet.

An interesting announcement made from the Citadel last evening is that the Prince of Wales, on the eve of his departure, has presented to the people of Canada, a chair which belonged to General Wolfe.

The Prince's last day in Canada was a very busy one, and he was kept on the go all the time. In the morning he planted a tree in Victoria park, the ceremony being witnessed by a big crowd, who were surprised at its dignified beauty.

In the afternoon, the Prince attended a garden party given in his honor at Spencerwood, the lieutenant-governor's residence, and then drove to King's wharf amid the cheers of the crowd. At the wharf the Prince inspected the guard, bade farewell to the officers in charge and boarded the pinnace from the Indomitable, which ran out to the big cruiser, followed by half a dozen other boats from the fleet. As soon as the Prince reached the deck of the Indomitable the Royal standard was hoisted from the foremast and once again the war scarred hills of Quebec resounded with the thunderous greetings of three nations to Great Britain's future King.

Every warship was fully manned, the rails being lined with bluejackets and marines waiting motionless as statues.

As the last report died away the band of the Leon Gambetta was heard in the distance playing "God Save the King." Then the Admiral Aube took up the refrain, the American warship, the New Hampshire, followed, and then in succession the six British battleships, until the national poem died away across the river. A solitary trumpet then rang out from the deck of the Exmouth, and a second later three tremendous cheers were given by the ten thousand sailors and marines with a volume of sound that reverberated from shore to shore and was re-echoed by the crowds that lined the terrace. It was practically the farewell of Canada to the Prince, as well as that of the fleet, and the ceremony was well worthy of the occasion, the stately ceremonial and warlike salute harmonizing with the national amphitheatre.

Early this morning, in fact shortly after daybreak, the British fleet sailed for England.

Princes' Wish For Canada.

Quebec, July 29.—In a personal letter to Earl Grey, before leaving, the Prince of Wales expressed the "intense pleasure and satisfaction which I have derived from my stay in Quebec. I have been deeply touched by the enthusiastic and affectionate welcome accorded to me on all occasions and by all classes, not only from the people of Quebec, but from the vast numbers assembled within her limits from all parts of the Dominion."

Continuing the Prince said he returned home with a lasting sense of being satisfied he had been able to accept the invitation of the Canadian government and that he had been able to assist in the tercentenary celebration. As to the battlefields movement he expressed the hope that no efforts would be relaxed to insure the consummation of the work so happily inaugurated.

Referring in complimentary terms to the pageant and the military review he said: "All I saw and especially all I hear from so high an authority as Lord Roberts convinces me that the work of the Canadian militia is progressing satisfactorily."

After thanking Earl Grey for his great kindness at all times, the Prince concluded: "It is with heartfelt regret I bid farewell to Canada. That God may ever watch over and bless its people, inspirit their ideals, prosper their works and guide their destinies, will ever be my earnest prayer. Very sincerely yours. (Sgd.) Geo. P."

An odd incident occurred during the return of the Prince and his party from a garden party at Spencerwood. Lord Roberts, field marshal and general of the British army, had attended the reception, of course in mufti, in which he looks very different from "Bobs" of the chromo lithograph, and he drove back to the citadel in an ordinary carriage. In the meantime the street had been lined with troops for the state departure of the Prince, and when Roberts' carriage reached the corner turning up from the Grand Allee to the citadel he was held up by a line of troops. They failed entirely to recognize the field marshal and refused to let his carriage pass, although Roberts, who was in a great hurry tried to convince them of his identity. "Bobs" finally had to get out and started to walk up the hill to the citadel when Chief Detective Duncan, of Toronto, and Detective Carrington, of Montreal, in an automobile, passed the lines with their "No hindrance" pass. They immediately recognized Roberts toiling up the steep ascent, and hailed him to join them. "Bobs" lost no time in accepting the invitation and was delighted with the incident, shaking hands with the detectives and chatting with evident glee as they covered the road to the citadel.

Mrs. J. S. Summers, who recently so successfully opened the Pandora hotel dining room, left Victoria by the Charmer last night to take up an important position in Vancouver.

THREE HUND[illegible] DIE IN TY[illegible]

ONLY TWELVE RES[illegible] WHEN STEAMER F[illegible]

Widespread Damage [illegible] nese Coast—Hous[illegible] Down.

Canton, July 28.—The C[illegible] er Ying King, engaged in [illegible] senger trade, foundered y[illegible] ing the typhoon. Three [illegible] nese are known to be dro[illegible] of those on board were [illegible]

The Yink King was of[illegible] feet long and owned in [illegible]

Hongkong Houses [illegible]

Hongkong, July 28.—As [illegible] the typhoon last night, [illegible] two hours, the steamer [illegible] Persia, Powhattan, Las[illegible] Hardouin and the British [illegible] Whiting are ashore. [illegible] steamer and several light[illegible]

Fifteen houses in the t[illegible] There were casualties [illegible] afloat, but few among th[illegible] the ships had been forw[illegible] storm.

The public gardens, th[illegible] tions of the city, were [illegible] streets are blocked.

FIRST WHITE BAB[illegible]

Nanaimo, July 27.—Som[illegible] has arisen in British C[illegible] who was the first child i[illegible] born of white parents.

The following, which h[illegible] ed by the Free Press [illegible] land may throw some ligh[illegible] ter:

Cumberlan[illegible]

I, Samuel Stockand, o[illegible] B. C., miner, make oath a[illegible]

1. That William Hunte[illegible] my presence, claimed th[illegible] first white child of white [illegible] on Vancouver Island.

2. That I assert the fa[illegible] William Irving, of Ceda[illegible] was the first boy born of [illegible] on Vancouver Island, in t[illegible]

S. S[illegible]

FIRE THREATEN[illegible]

Blaze in Brechin Tunn[illegible] gulished Without Serio[illegible]

Nanaimo, July 28.—Fi[illegible] last night threatened se[illegible] to the Brechin mine. Ti[illegible] ed in the Fan drift, ab[illegible] from the mouth of the t[illegible] alarm was sounded. Th[illegible] ment with a large num[illegible] soon got it under contr[illegible] worked as usual to-day.

HAY FEVER POSITIV[illegible]

Beyond any liability t[illegible] guaranteed that Catarr[illegible] once relieve and cure H[illegible] druggists sell Catarr[illegible] months' treatment $1.00.

DISASTROUS WRE[illegible] ON C. P. R.

Sections of Train [illegible] gether—One is [illegible] Many Inju[illegible]

Montreal, July 28.—[illegible] curred this morning [illegible] a short distance east [illegible] Two sections of train[illegible] as 3 and 4 came togeth[illegible] sult one passenger na[illegible] Cormick, is dead, an[illegible] passengers are slight[illegible] accident was caused b[illegible] gineers disregarding si[illegible] crashed into the one [illegible] the coach into the dit[illegible] were of the tourist cla[illegible] killed and injured we[illegible] men.

ELECTRICALLY TRE[illegible]

Ottawa, July 28.—A[illegible] which reached the trac[illegible] department yesterday [illegible] Peter Ball, trade [illegible] Birmingham.

Mr. Ball's last report [illegible] interesting experimen[illegible] been made in England [illegible] ably beneficial results [illegible] applied to the growth[illegible] In the case of Canadia[illegible] the yield per acre wa[illegible] 25 to 35 bushels, whilst [illegible] also so much improve[illegible] cents per bushel more[illegible]

LIPTON ENTERTAI[illegible]

London, July 28.—Si[illegible] entertained a party o[illegible] ing athletes, among [illegible] ericans, on his steam[illegible]

The party left Lond[illegible] and boarded the yacht [illegible] for a trip around th[illegible] and to view the yach[illegible] there. The party will [illegible] yacht and return to [illegible]

DELAY ON [illegible]

Wreck of Freight T[illegible] siderable Damage t[illegible]

Port Arthur, July 2[illegible] hours to the train se[illegible] by the derailment of [illegible] cars east of Schreiber [illegible] noon. There was con[illegible] to rolling stock, but n[illegible] Sunday's delayed trai[illegible] yesterday morning.