nd
penings

ion at Vancouver Strange State Affairs.

s Base Ball Am- ntified For a f Time.

Cloverdale Out- ed and Arrest- Seattle.

orrespondent.
g. 17.—Mr. Donaldson, for the district of that it has been as- re are only 3,800 votes list that are recorded This would either in- were a large number r that nearly half the posed of deceased per- es, and would also in- ding to the last y people that we voted by proxy. s a startling revelation. accepted as a fact that 1,400 names on the old ot have been there. In was believed that the out 5,600 legitimate anspires, however, it 800, and fully 3,200 been on. It is believ- 500 persons that were laced on the new list red, many through in- hers owing to their be- the city and it being them to register, while actually domiciled in to take the oath as t from the city longer ed time. Mr. Donald- stuck strictly to the w. He did not advise but read him the law applicant that it was pret it. By this means voided all comment or same time all possible aken to see that no ap- d fraud or swore false-

nston, of Toronto, was ge on Saturday to E. Whitewood, N.W.T. the city jail charged A boy in a wagon was man, who jumped into ack the boy. A young sby jumped in the the Chinaman, and the ut in the hand. Seattle ball team, on he Vancouver ball team hise for the Pacific Na- L. H. Cohn, manager er team, raised the ne- e and accepted. Dur- owever, a wire was re- acoma had disbanded. ere as meaning the dis- eague. Thus the great eouver to belong to the ned, but only for a few

ssful gun shoot took ay. Mr. Hinds, captain t the highest of aver- off the 22 rifle offered Messrs. McLelland &

ons were present at the child in Christ church child's name was Lor- mon. The mother was nderson, of Edenbor- grandmother, and Mrs. the grandmother, were

milk factory at Mis- en purchased by the of Truro, N.S. eamship Company is to amer Remona between Seattle. Columbia Electric Rail- net earnings for June se of $7,815. next the following mem- team to represent Brit- Ottawa will leave for part in the matches Tite accompanying the McHarg, Col.-Sergt. oral Grant, Private est and Col.-Sergt. Cun- te Perry left for the y after the Victoria rly Room Sergt. Ferris Kennedy will leave t to Ottawa. to the three-year-old son as proved fatal. A hay y a piece of wire to it virginis. The chil- ire and the rack toppled e three-year-old boy on ting the injury which

ermanent Loan & Sav- as purchased the lot op- t's department store on for $27,000, and will

ames Barker and Miss were married on Satur- s' church. has again won the cro- ip in Vancouver. This ime this crack Victoria ated all comers in Van- eated Mr. Mahon in two for the championship in. ndicap singles was won . The handicap doubles ussell and Miss P. Spen- doubles were captured and Mr. O'Reilly, both

ster protests, it is said, dy entered against some es on the voters' lists. no protests have been Vancouver names. The stminster were filled by solicitor for the Liberal

y evening the Westmin- ill choose their candi- thcoming provincial elec- own, W. W. Forrester are the names mention- ominees. s been arrested near erson who tied, gagged assaulted Miss Emily her home near Clover- rested he had on a Boer pieces of jewelry stolen hah

ACIFIC MERGER.

ago, Aug. 18.—Recent re- suit of Talbot J. Taylor revent the Union Pacific voting at the annual elec- thern Pacific Company awn and that the Harri- ene interests had reach- t, were set aside today nounced that the case or hearing here on the United States Circuit s next month, and that was approved by coun-

R PROTECTION.

ese Fear for Their Lives.

g. 18.—The Standard's t Tientsin reports edu- n that city are implor- consuls to afford them count of the approach- e Chinese officials who kin reform journalist. o was afterward beaten o death. The Chinese nt to be on his way to victims among the re-

News Of The Sealers

Schooners Made Fast Voyages to Behring Sea---Vessels For Cape Horn.

Cruiser Sunk By Empress of India Was English---Built Veteran of Yalu.

Advices received by local sealing men from Dutch Harbor state that many of the sealing schooners which had arrived there from Victoria, en route into Behring Sea, had made good passages north, the Annie E. Paint, Jessie, Penelope and Libbie having made particularly good passages. No word had been received of any of the vessels since they entered the sea at the commencement of the season, which opened on the first of this month. The steamer Conemaugh, one of the Nome freighters, arrived yesterday from Nome at Seattle, having left Nome on August 8th. She brought no reports of any of the schooners, but Capt. Baring tells of the weather prevailing in Behring Sea. He reports encountering strong southeast winds when passing through the sea from Nome.

A movement is on foot to secure a schooner here or on the Sound for despatch to Cape Horn to enter the sealing industry in that district. Some local sealers, together with Crofton backing, are interested in the project, and Captain Whidden has been despatched to Seattle to look over the vessels on the market there. It is understood that no satisfactory vessel has been secured there, and it may be that the backers of the enterprise will have a schooner built for the expedition on the eastern coast.

Two vessels are now being built in Halifax in which local capital is interested, for the sealing off Falklands and Cape Horn, and, as was stated some time ago, the Japanese sealers may send some of their vessels to the hunting grounds off the southern continent. With the schooners which hunted off the coast of the Argentine republic last season, and the new vessels to be added during the coming season, the fleet of sealers in southern waters will soon be almost as large as that which goes to the Behring Sea. This year there are nineteen schooners in Behring Sea, sixteen belonging to the Victoria Sealing Company.

THE SUNKEN CRUISER

Was a Tender to Naval Engineering College at Nanking.

The sunken Chinese cruiser Huang Hai, which went down off the China coast on Monday after the R. M. S. Empress of India collided with her was a tender to the naval engineering college of the Southern Chinese squadron at Nanking. She was of 2,110 tons displacement, 260 feet long, had 36-foot beam and drew twenty feet of water.

The cruiser was built in England. Her armament consisted of three seven-inch Krupp guns, seven four-pounders and six small rapid-fire guns; she was fitted with two torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 300 men.

The statement of the accident, as given by Arthur Piers, superintendent of the C. P. R. steamship service, on cabled information from Capt. Marshall, says that early on Monday evening the liner came up with the Chinese vessel, the two being on parallel courses for Hongkong. The Empress was naturally traveling much the faster of the two.

When the Chinese gunboat was off the Empress' starboard bow, the captain of the cruiser suddenly starboarded his helm, and, turning to port, attempted to cross the bows of the liner. The Empress immediately reversed her engines, trying to avoid being rammed broadsides by the cruiser. The liner sheered off sufficiently to catch a glancing blow from the bows of the cruiser, instead of receiving the direct impact of the war vessel, which would probably have cut her in two.

The cruiser struck the Empress near the starboard side of the bridge, and in sliding aft carried away some of the upper works of the liner. As the warship drifted back the steamer was still working her engines to stop and still steering to sheer off from the warship. The result was that the starboard propeller of the Empress smashed into the side of the warship as the latter passed her stern. The plates of the warship amidships were broken and the Chinese boat began to fill. She sank nineteen minutes later.

Every effort was made by the crew of the liner to save the Chinese crew of the cruiser, and 153 were taken off. Thirteen were drowned, it is believed, and the captain is said to have been among the victims.

The Empress of India has been dry docked for repairs at Kowloon.

AT NINETY PER CENT.

Heavy Reinsurance Paid on the Helen Brewer.

The fears entertained for the safety of the overdue American ship Helen Brewer are increasing and in local shipping circles the general opinion holds that the vessel has been lost. The Helen Brewer is now 165 days out from Sourabaya for Delaware Breakwater, and since the day of her departure from the Javanese port, no word of her has been received. The ship should have arrived at her destination more than a month ago under ordinary circumstances. Her long passage is causing all the more alarm because of the fact that she had orders to call at St. Helena and has failed to comply with the orders. The reinsurance on the vessel at present stands at 85 per cent. The rates on her at one time were at 90 per cent, but the heavy play caused the reinsurance to drop. Many thousands of dollars have been played on the ship by local speculators who have backed the vessel to arrive.

The Helen Brewer left Sourabaya with a cargo of sugar for Delaware Breakwater. On leaving the harbor she ran ashore and stuck fast in the mud for several hours. The vessel was finally towed clear and proceeded on her voyage. She may have sustained damage which caused her to spring a leak at sea, and the fear that such has been the case has caused the reinsurance to rise rapidly.

WRECK WAS BURNED.

Savages of Formosa Destroyed Otella Pederson to Get Iron.

The handsome new four-masted schooner Otella Pederson, which was abandoned last October in Asiatic waters with a cargo of more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber on board, has been burned by the savage inhabitants of the island of Formosa, who resorted to this method to obtain from the hull the rich harvest of iron and steel which entered into its construction. News of the schooner's fate has just reached this city in a communication to the underwriters from the Japanese government. Six hundred thousand feet of the vessel's cargo is piled up on the Formosa beach, and unless the insurance people make prompt arrangements for securing it, the Japanese government will take possession. As the location of this salvage is very remote, it is more than likely that no effort will be made by the underwriters to recover it. The loss has been paid and will be pocketed with as much philosophy as possible, and all that will remain of the Otella Pederson, as far as the Occidental world is concerned, will be the memory of her desertion by Captain John C. Hansen.

The Otella Pederson, bound from the Sound for Hongkong with more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber, for a new dock at Hongkong, had her rudder carried away in a typhoon. The disabled vessel was spoken by the United States gunboat Princeton, the commander of which offered Captain Hansen all the assistance he might require for the rigging of a jury rudder. The carpenter of the Princeton prepared plans for a temporary steering apparatus, and from the crew of the gunboat were selected a number of skilled mechanics to carry out the design and put the big schooner in condition to be navigated to port, but a few hundred miles away. Capt. Hansen declined the Princeton's offer, but accepted the navy captain's hospitality, and leaving his vessel to her fate, went with his crew on board the gunboat and was carried to Hongkong. The abandonment of the Otella Pederson is probably without parallel in the history of the sea.

The derelict Pederson was next sighted off the coast of Formosa. A Japanese gunboat was sent after her. The schooner had beached herself on a desolate part of the southeast coast of the island. The commander of the gunboat had the cargo taken ashore, where it still awaits a claimant. When the gunboat went away the savages who inhabit the island boarded the wreck and, finding much precious iron and steel imbedded in her frames, set fire to the hull. The wood was consumed and the metal is now in commission in the form of weapons of warfare.

SHATTERED BY CLOUDBURST.

Extraordinary Result of a Sudden Deluge in the Northwest Territories.

On their journey westward on the C. P. R. the other day, the members of Mr. Clermont Livingston's party just escaped being in one of the oddest kind of accidents, which, however, happily, had no serious consequences for anyone, and was of a character which could not possibly have been foreseen.

As is well known, the C. P. R. trains coming into the Northwest at present are loaded to their utmost capacity with immigrants from all quarters, so that the trains are often run in two or more sections. Mr. Livingston's party were in the second division of one of those sectional trains, the first section preceding the second by an hour or two. Near Moosejaw the first section ran into a very severe cloudburst, traveling from the north. The severity of the fall can be understood when the damage done is described. All the plate glass windows in the north side of the Pullman car were shattered to fragments, the berths were flooded with ice-cold water, and the passages filled to the depth of some inches with hailstones that resembled fair-sized blocks of ice. The hailstones were still lying deep on the prairie when the second section came along, and the damaged car on the sidetrack at Moosejaw bore silent but effective witness to the extraordinary violence of the burst.

It is said that the affair is unique in the annals of the C. P. R.

HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

The Adventures of the Police Posse Which Captured the Reformatory Escapes.

It was up on Green street. Eleven o'clock had struck—and the neighborhood slept. With stealthy tread a little expedition made up of Constable J. Woods and Constable Harper, with two assistants from the reformatory bringing up the rear, was approaching a barn with all due caution.

The officers trembled, for they were approaching the hiding place of many outlaws. They knew the outlaws were there, and so they were prepared for emergencies. In fact they had armed themselves—with a bullseye lantern.

It was earlier in the evening that some passers-by had heard the outlaws talking in the barn. Hansen was telling Cluness that it wasn't no bloomin' C. P. R. hotel, but it was better than being took anyhow. So they took off their boots and turned in—sleeping in the vacated stalls three in a row, each triple-wedged in as tight as necessary between the two partitions of their stall.

The officers stalked toward the hiding place of the outlaws with all stealth.

"Hist!" said Constable Woods.

"Silence!" said Constable Harper. "Not a whisper!"

It was an awful moment, for none of the party knew what minute there would be a skurry of feet and a dash through their lines. They did not know what might happen.

Then a sonorous snore echoes through the stillness of the night.

The officers hurled themselves against the door of the barn, and the outlaws were caught. They had neglected to post a sentinel. There where the light shone into the stalls were the six escapees from the reformatory wedged in good and tight, bootless and coatless.

What they said when arrested might be considered interesting, but it is certainly not polite. Now they are back at the reformatory—in the meantime.

It was on the corner of Yates and Government street, and the hour was 10 p.m. A tired citizen, laden to the guards with that which made Milwaukee famous, had sat down on the curb and was snoring loud—so much so that the orchestra from the Savoy sent out to ask if he could score in another key, as his nasal music did not harmonize.

Then Constable Woods found him, and tapped him on the shoulder. It took three or four taps to wake him—but he came up well within the count.

"Here," said the constable, "this is no place to sleep."

But the stranger never replied. Directly he saw the brass buttons he went, and disappeared into the darkness, touching only the high spots.

He may be going yet!

MURDERING HELPLESS GAME.

Yesterday a representative of the Colonist met a gentleman who had a ranch some distance from the city, and learned from him that the merciless slaughter of the hapless grouse, partridge and pheasant chicks is going on day by day quite unchecked. On Sundays the nuisance is doubled, for then bands of men with guns tramp all over the farmers' lands and blaze away at everything with life that come in the way. It is perfectly useless to remonstrate with those persons, for they only return insolence and abuse, sometimes threaten to blow the brains out of the individuals who venture to dispute their right to massacre them.

As the gentleman referred to put it, in no other country in the world would this preposterous state of things be allowed to continue even for a day. The penalty for trespassing under the British Columbia statute is smart enough, being $25 for week days and $50 for Sunday trespassing. It is impossible, however, to get anyone to lodge the necessary complaint, hence those offenders go free.

It is a positive fact that some families in the country make a considerable portion of their living out of this unlawful slaughter of the game out of season. They say that they find ready purchasers in the city. There seems to be no difficulty whatever in disposing of the "swag." Competent judges, whose attention has been drawn to this state of affairs assert with confidence that if it is allowed to continue there will not be a bird left to shoot at even in the height of the season within a couple of years, as every species of game bird by that time, at the present ratio of massacre, will be extinct.

There has been some talk of making such an example of the offenders as will entirely deter anyone else from attempting this particularly annoying breach of the provincial statutes.

The gentleman mentioned pointed out the great interest which Victoria should have in this matter, as the presence of plenty of game in the neighboring woods was one of the most potent attractions that the city could offer to the tourist who is bent on sport. Unless something is done very soon there will be no need to do anything at all.

Bulgarian War Now Imminent

Turkish Officials Believe Clash Coming And Eager For the Fray.

Principality Has Mobilized an Army of Over Seventy Thousand Men.

London, Aug. 19.—A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated August 14, describes the Turkish officials as in despair at the rising in Macedonia. The railways were busy all night conveying troops and stores to the affected area.

War with Bulgaria was believed to be imminent, and the military men were impatiently awaiting the opening of hostilities.

Rome, Aug. 18.—Private advices from the Balkan peninsula received here state that Bulgaria has practically mobilized her army. The troops under arms now amount to more than 70,000, which is double what is considered as the peace effective. The Bulgarian government, however, is unwilling to venture for the time being on any hostile movement against Turkey, as it does not wish to lose the support of Russia.

It is reported that an Italian squadron has been ordered to concentrate in Sicilian waters in readiness to sail for the Turkish coast.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 18.—A reign of terror is reported to prevail at Uskub, where the Christian inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses. The Vali has issued the strictest orders to the Mussulman population to remain quiet and not molest their Christian neighbors, but the Mussulmans meeting in the mosques have resolved, at a given signal, to massacre the whole Christian population immediately the first insurgent band appears near Uskub, or on any other precext. The Christians are terrorized. The Turkish troops, who are their only protection, did not show the slightest disposition to aid them. The attitude of the Turkish troops was recently plainly manifested when a train load of soldiers, shortly after leaving Uskub, fired on and killed three of the Bulgarian workmen who were repairing the track.

According to a report from Uskub, Michailovski, the Bulgarian leader, was killed in the fighting at Krushevo, while Boris Saratoff, the noted insurgent chief, has been surrounded at Prass Bralkan, in the southern part of the Monastir villyet.

The night train service between Salonica and the Servian frontier has been suspended.

The Evening Post states that a band of Bashi-Bazouks have crossed the Bulgarian frontier in the district of Teledere, killed three frontier guards with rifles and bayonets and wounded two others. They also set fire to several houses. This raid has created great excitement in the district.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, August 12th to 18th, 1903.

During the past week the distribution of atmospheric pressure has been at times very irregular, both on the Pacific Slope and throughout the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. The week opened with a moderately high barometer on the American coast, and low pressure over this province. By Thursday the depression had centered in the Thompson river valley, causing threatening weather and rainfall in this district and on the Lower Mainland. This was succeeded by brighter weather for a brief interval, but a disturbance appeared on the Vancouver Island coast which maintained its position for several days, causing cloudy weather and light showers, the week closing with a tendency to fairer conditions. Temperatures on the whole have been seasonably high, the 18th being the warmest day in all sections, the mercury reaching 100 in California and the higher levels in Eastern Oregon. Thunderstorms occurred at Kamloops on the 16th, and Salt Lake City on the 15th. The rainfall in Cariboo has been heavy, two inches being reported from Barkerville. Winds have been light except occasionally on the immediate coast. In the Northwest western conditions have been more unsettled; thunderstorms and rainfall have been somewhat below the normal.

At Victoria, there were 54 hours and 36 minutes of bright sunshine recorded; the highest temperature was 76.0 on the 18th; the lowest 52.0 on the 16th; rainfall 0.20 inch.

At New Westminster, highest temperature 80.0 on 17th, 18th; lowest, 50.0 on 12th; rainfall, 0.26 inch.

At Kamloops, highest temperature 86.0 on the 18th; lowest, 54.0 on 12th; rainfall 0.50 inch.

At Barkerville, highest temperature 78.0 on the 18th; lowest, 38.0 on 14th, 15th, 17th; rainfall, 2.00 inches.

At Port Simpson, highest temperature 78.0 on 18th; lowest, 46 on 16th, 17th; rainfall, 0.44 inch.

At Dawson, highest temperature, 74.0 on 17th, 18th; lowest, 32.0 on 15th; rainfall, 0.06 inch.

Summary of weather for July, 1903:

	Rainfall in Inches.
Victoria	0.46
Beaver Lake	0.51
Goldstream	0.73
Sooke Lake	0.92
Alberni	1.10
Nanaimo	0.96
Kuper Island	1.04
Vancouver	1.12
New Westminster	2.31
Garry Point	1.27
Chilliwack	2.29
Kamloops	2.33
Quesnel	3.22
Barkerville	3.77
Rivers Inlet	2.34
Port Simpson	1.10
Port Essington	2.11
Winter Harbor	0.80

At Victoria 267 hours and 54 minutes bright sunshine was registered, and the mean percentage was 0.55.

The highest temperature, 75.0, occurred on the 20th, and the lowest, 46.9, on the 15th; mean for the month was 58.12.

The total number of miles recorded on the electrical anemograph was 6,119, and the direction as follows: North, 31; northeast, 38; east, 38; southeast, 164½ south, 1,238; southwest, 4,039; west, 544; northwest, 7.

Alberni—Highest temperature, 93.2 on 20th, and lowest, 40.0 on 26th and 27th; mean, 62.4.

Nanaimo—Highest temperature, 86.5 on 20th, and lowest, 44.0 on 26th.

Vancouver—Highest, 80.0 on 27th and lowest 45.0 on 14th.

New Westminster—Highest temperature, 84.6 on 20th, and lowest, 47.0 on 27th; mean, 60.4.

Garry point—Highest temperature, 76.0 on 21st; lowest, 42.0 on 15th; mean, 58.9.

Chilliwack — Highest temperature, 88.0 on 20th, and lowest, 44.0 on 15th.

Kamloops—Highest temperature, 94.9 on 22nd; lowest, 47.0 on 3rd; mean, 66.0.

Quesnel—Highest temperature, 84.0 on 10th and 20th; lowest, 39.0 on 7th.

Barkerville—Highest temperature, 78.0 on 22nd; lowest, 32.0 on 1st; mean, 52.1.

Rivers Inlet—Highest temperature ,76.8 on 20th, and lowest, 46.0 on 26th.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature, 73.8 on 6th; lowest, 44.0 on 5th; mean, 57.0.

Winter Harbor—Highest, 74.0 on 23rd; lowest, 46.0 on 5th.

Miss Lingalong—Proposed the first time he met her? I'd like to see the man I'd accept under such conditions!

He—Well, Nellie felt the same; it seems she said "yes."—Life.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Excavation in Forum Bring to Light a Long Lost Statue.

Rome, Aug. 18.—An important discovery was made today by excavations in the Roman Forum, consisting of the base of the celebrated equestrian statue of the Emperor Domitian, which is of the greatest interest in determining the topography of the Forum during the first century of the empire. It is calculated that the statue was six times life size.

The Pope today received several Mexican families from Yucatan. Then the Mexican consul here presented His Holiness with the offering of Peter's pence from the diocese of Aguas Calientes. The Pope remarked that, since his election, the New World has given the largest amounts and had furnished the most numerous contingents of the faithful he had seen, alluding to the American pilgrimage which he received the day after his election.

The Duke of Sutherland, president of the Tariff Reform League, is one of our greatest landed proprietors, owning over 1,330,000 acres. With a short and scraggy beard and hair that is the reverse of well-groomed his Grace cannot be said to resemble the duke of the penny novelette, but then dukes in penny novelettes are always as wicked as they are immaculate in appearance, and his Grace of Sutherland is a model nobleman, who takes a real interest in the welfare of his people. He has just passed his fifty-second birthday, and is the fourth Duke. The earldom of Sutherland, however, dates back to 1228, and the Gowers are one of the oldest noble families in the country.

The height of Mr. Chamberlain's head (says a writer in the Phrenological Journal) indicates that he has a strong ambition, consequently he is anxious to succeed in whatever he undertakes to do. It also indicates elevation of mind, and a desire to secure entertainment from those things that are superior to an animal existence. The source of his enjoyment, therefore, run in an intellectual rather than a physical direction. He has a good command of language, and is able to use it in a practical, expressive way. He is not loquacious nor given to using unnecessary language, but speaks to the point. His side head has developed considerably since 1880, and those who have watched his career must have seen that his change of opinions harmonizes with the growth of certain constitutional elements in his brain.

HYDRAULICING IN NORTHERN DISTRICT

Operations of the Omineca And Peace River Mining Company.

An impromptu meeting of the shareholders in Victoria of the Omineca & Peace River Mining Company was held Tuesday evening at the office of Messrs. Peters & Wilson, to hear the report of the managing director, Mr. Osborne Baker, of Sarnia, Ontario, who has just returned from the company's mines in Omineca.

Mr. H. E. Levy occupied the chair and called upon the secretary to state the result of the season's operations. After defraying all expenses, the statement showed a very gratifying surplus, while taking into account the large, tangible proof of the richness of their mine, and everyone present felt convinced that with better equipment, large dividends might reasonably be expected.

Mr. Baker stated that had he been able to put in a full season, a very gratifying surprise would be in store for the shareholders. He was a month later than usual in leaving Victoria, which made the trip extremely hazardous and difficult. He would not have undertaken the management this season, only that the 43rd company had very generously offered to give every assistance in their power to make operation a success, by landing supplies and giving the use of their water and large pipe. With the exception of the supplies, he was unable to avail himself of these privileges. He was obliged to limit his operations to the water in Bloor Jack, which usually gives out early in July. This season was more than usually dry. There is an abundance of water in Manson creek, to which we are entitled, but owing to some inequalities in the ditch, a sufficient head cannot be obtained at present to carry on the hydraulicing with full force and effect. The area of ground sluiced this season was 123 feet wide by 50 feet in length. The shareholders might judge from this as to its richness.

Mr. Baker recommended that the ditch be repaired as soon as possible, and that the irons for a sluice be purchased. He reported that the sawmill was in first-class order, a lot of sawn lumber at the mill, and over 4,000 standard logs in the woods. Ample supplies were on hand for next season's operations, and stored in the company's buildings in good shape, and the gold commissioner's notice as to panning, mining or otherwise trespassing, posted on the company's properties.

Several of the shareholders present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Baker had conducted the business of the company, and the manifest interest he had shown in its welfare in leaving his own business for such a length of time. As an appreciation, it was resolved to present Mr. Baker with the largest nugget in the dish, in value $27. Mr. Baker suitably acknowledged the compliment, and stated that he desired to have and deserve the confidence of the shareholders.

Always Sick, Constantly Tired

Nerves on Edge, Appetite Poor, Sleep Disturbed—You Need.

Ferrozone

"The benefit I derived from Ferrozone," writes Mr. Al. P. Whitehead from Moncton, "is really marvelous. For two years I didn't have one day's freedom from nervous headache and pains in the back and side. I consulted doctors in Montreal, but wasn't helped. I used Ferrozone, and am glad to say my health is better to-day than for many years. I weigh ten pounds more and look and feel stronger. Ferrozone is the best tonic I ever used."

Mrs. Duncan W. Dunham, of Portland, writes: "Last winter I was attacked by neuralgia and was run down in health. I used all sorts of medicines, but found Ferrozone the best. It brought back my appetite and has made me strong, so that I don't expect to be bothered with neuralgia or weak spells again."

The cures of Ferrozone are lasting, because it does its work thoroughly. It is a specific for all forms of stomach trouble. It cures headache and languid feeling in a short time. Ferrozone contains more nourishment and vitalizing properties than you can get in any other way—in short, it assures health and costs but 50c. for three weeks treatment, or six boxes for $2.50. At druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Get a supply today.

Delegate to Congress.—Major Dupont has been appointed a co-delegate to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Montreal from the Victoria Board of Trade.

Cast Envious Eyes at Canada

Delegates to Trans-Mississippi Congress on Advantages of Reciprocity.

Interesting Paper Read at Convention of Business Men at Seattle.

The fourteenth annual session of the Transmississippi Congress convened in Seattle on Tuesday and will conclude today. Delegates from every state and territory west of the Mississippi river are in attendance, and the interest is deep and widespread. The principal addresses were made by Gov. McBride, Judge Burke and Mayor Humes of Seattle, Tom Richardson of New Orleans, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, F. B. Thurber of New York city, Hugh Craig of San Francisco, and Herbert Strain of Great Falls, Mont.

An address of very great interest to Canadians was delivered by Herbert Strain, of Great Falls, Montana, on the subject of commercial reciprocity with this country. His address in full is as follows:

In presenting my views of commercial reciprocity between this country and Canada, I will not make any effort at literary production, but will endeavor to give you my impressions as I have seen them from a residence of twenty years in different states practically on the international line.

I am an American citizen and I yield to no one in loyalty and love to the land of my adoption, but next to the Stars and Stripes the flag of Canada lies nearest to my heart.

I don't know of a more opportune time or a more appropriate place to discuss the trade relations between the United States and Canada than at this meeting of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, and I do not think any subject will come up before this convention which in its equitable adjustment means more to the city of Seattle and the State of Washington than this, which is to my mind the most important question with which either country has to deal.

Geographically, we are a unit, any diversity of climate should only tend to stimulate trade, we speak the same language, have similarity of government in township, county and city, and they have adopted our decimal system of currency. Geographically, commercially and socially, Canada is an extension of the United States.

Let us look at the magnitude of the empire to the north of us; it has 3,500,000 square miles, being in area about 40 per cent of the British possessions, and has a million square miles of arable land and easily capable of maintaining a population of 75,000,000 of inhbitants.

Western Canada has been rightly called the future bread supply of North America, as it is estimated that three-quarters of the wheat growing area is situated north of the international boundary line. It is a well known fact that the farther north grain is mature wheat the better the quality, and it is agreed that Canada's export in this cereal alone will soon amount to 250,000,000 bushels annually.

It is now conceded that very few places offer such opportunities for capital as does this vast undeveloped country. Their cry has been, "Canada for the Canadians," but no sooner is an enterprise launched that American capital readily enters into the proposition, devised for Canadians, until today the largest smelters, the richest mines and the most extensive wood pulp mills are controlled by American capital.

In this last named commodity, wood pulp, we are large dependent on Canada for our paper supply, and from their vast spruce forests an almost unlimited quantity may be obtained.

Canada was the first country that the United States made a reciprocal commercial treaty with, it continued in force from 1854 to 1866, and the abrogation of it was more due to political irritation than any question of economics.

Our present tariff law provides specifically for reciprocity, but we have been so busy discovering the almost boundless resources of our own country that we have treated with remarkable and almost inexplicable indifference all efforts made by Canada since 1866 to enter into closer trade relations with us, and the Senate of the United States as a ratifying power, has persistently blocked all efforts, made by citizens of both countries, to bring about a proper basis of adjustment. Did we not see when the last tariff commission met that, with the exception of one or possibly two questions out of thirteen, there was very little difference of opinion.

There has also been, in some parts of our country, a strong anti-British sentiment. I would fold out to the vacillating politician the beacon light of promised popularity, with his anti-British constituent, by showing that every dollars worth of trade that we can get by closer commercial relations with Canada will be that much less for England.

Let us see if this trade is worth cultivating. I will purposely give you figures in round numbers, so as to avoid confusion.

In 1902 Canada imported from the United States $125,000,000 worth of our products, this with nearly a prohibitive tariff, raised to restrict trade, amounted to $21.65 per capita. During the same year Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies imported $96,000,000 worth of our products, being $1.70 per capita.

Thus we see 6,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons to the north of us, speaking the same tongue, having the same requirements, using more of our products than 60,000,000 whose tastes and necessities are different from ours, and yet we roar with fury when a European government meddles in any way with a country to the south whose imports from us amount to less than $2 per capita, while we deliberately ignore all efforts to build up and maintain closer commercial relations with a country whose trade is worth immeasureably more.

Canada today is the third largest customer we have, being only exceeded by England and German; per capita she buys more than any country we trade with, and it is estimated that imports from the United States for the year 1903 will go over the $150,000,000 mark.

The purchase of a favor means the payment of a price. How long are we going to take trade to the amount of $150,000,000 and give nothing in return? We enjoy no immunity from neutral laws. Are we to expect this liberal trade to grow and expand and make no effort to reciprocate? I am sure the inexorable result will be felt if we do not.

With fuller and freer trade relations with Canada, we cannot but obtain full compensation for whatever effort we put forth, and what better way to promote the good will which we all so much desire between the two countries?

When, in 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, who have administered the affairs of Canada with resplendent success, came into power they brought with them the traditions of a party that has always endeavored to promote the fullest and freest trade relations with the United States.

They sought to bring about a convention with this in view. Chagrined by the indifference shown at Washington, in their extremity they turned to England. Note the magnanimity of Canada's proposals to her. On all goods imported from Great Britain that country is given a preferential of 25 per cent, and in return she is treated for concessions shown and loyalty displayed, on an equal basis with the United States or any other alien power; and I fear the hard-headed Englishman will not allow sentiment to enter very deeply into his dealings when it comes to the purchase of a shipment of cheese or cargo of wheat, and it is significant, too, of the advantages geographically that, notwithstanding these preferential privileges given to Great Britain, with her established commerce of hundreds of years, that Canada today is receiving nearly three-fourths of her imports from the United States.

It is noticeable that proximity and local knowledge are great factors in maintaining this trade.

I recognize that there is a strong feeling national independence and loyalty to the British crown, and in considering freer in Canada adverse to the surrendering of trade relations with the United States, sentiment should not enter into the discussion.

Let us consider the internal commerce of Canada and look at the serious waste of effort in transportation. Hauling all kinds of merchandise from the Eastern provinces to British Columbia and the Klondike; farm machinery from Ontario to the plains of Western Canada.

The products of Nova Scotia to remote parts of Ontario. To a degree the same conditions exist in the United States, no matter where you take it, East, Middle East, West, Middle West and the far West spread over a frontier of 3,000 miles and separated only by an imaginary line. As may readily be seen in natural trading points for the Klondike and British Columbia are Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco; of the mining regions of British Columbia, Spokane and Eastern Washington; of the grazing and farming lands of Alberta and Assiniboia, the cities of Montana; of the wheat fields of Manitoba, the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis; of Ontario, the cities of Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo; of Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, our New England States and coast cities.

Take today the Republican States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. They would stand almost solid for the free admision of wheat and lumber, and other raw products might be added to the list, for the privilege of selling manufactured articles to their norther neighbors.

Of late years diversified farming in these States has been profitable, and our great mills at Minneapolis have found it extremely difficult to get enough of the exact grade of wheat wished for, and the product of Western Canada has a peculiar hardness which meets this demand. What would our farmers lose by the free admission of this wheat, as that which is exported largely regulates the price for the home market?

I have spoken of the desirability of a more extensive Canadian trade for our middle Northwestern States, and the same can be safely said of the New England States. These States are today complaining that they find it difficult to compete in the American market with the great plants of the South and West that have raw material at their very doors, and they are asking for freer trade in the commodities to aid them toward cheaper production, and while they are suffering from the deep inroad made by the Southern and Western manufactures, the indications are that, notwithstanding our present growth of trade with Canada, they will in future suffer unless some equitable basis of a reciprocal nature can be agreed to, for there is unquestionably a sentiment in Canada antagonistic to American goods, fostered by a feeling that we have not treated them fairly in the matter of providing them with a market, hence in the hotbed of protection, we have a demand for cheaper raw material and a more extensive market for the finished product.

I migh continue to enumerate benefits to be derived by having closer commercial relations with Canada, our rapidly disappearing forests, for example, would be checked by the free admission of lumber and the price of the commodity would not be materially affected, as labor and initial cost are much the same in both countries, and the imports would only supply our own deficiency and probably never be more than a small percentage of our total consumption.

In times, too, of emergency, such as the remote though possible total failure of our crops, the destruction of our forests by fire, in such instances it would not only be desirable but necessary.

How then are we to proceed to the commercial capture of Canada? A healthy sentiment will have to be created; there must be mutual forbearance and consideration, a principle of give and take, for we are dealing with a people who are our equal in courage and intelligence.

Already in the cities of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago enthusiastic reciprocity clubs are at work and if there is nothing more accomplished at this congress than a stimulus to bring into closer commercial relations these two countries, our efforts will be amply repaid.

I would that the banners of the two nations were entwined, not for the purpose of conquest, but in the social and commercial development of the Great American Continent.

"Let us speak to each other face to face,
And answer as man to man,
And loyally love and trust each other
As none but free men can."

DISCUSSION ON PREFERENCE TARIFF

Chambers of Commerce of the Empire Still Considering Subject.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Discussion of preferential trade tariff was continued by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire this morning. Mr. W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Mr. Alex. McNeill, Bruce, Ontario, supported the resolution, as did also Mr. George Davis, of the Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping. Mr. Davis argued that preferential trade would not increase the price of foodstuffs in the Mother Country. Mr. Jas. Patterson, of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, also spoke in support of the resolution, and ridiculed the idea that the feelings of the United States must not be hurt. Mr. Patterson said that the time had arrived when England should demand equitable treatment from foreign countries. It was time foreign countries knew that Britain was on their trail, and if necessary, as in the case of sugar bounties, to compel fair treatment. He said the United States was a dear friend and ally. When there is a door to open they were also ready to give assistance, and in fact have even offered to do a little fighting to get the door open. In matters of trade, however, he said the United States was a rather persistent and remorseless enemy, and he thought it was time they were told so, and not to ask them to believe that we place such weight upon their friendship that we will allow them to do what they like.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

London, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail asserts that Great Britain and Turkey are laying in enormous quantities of Welsh steam coal, presumably preparing for all eventualities. The British Admiralty has asked several quotations on one million tons.

SHIPYARDS TIE UP.

New York, Aug. 19.—Delegates of the unions represented in the shipyards at a meeting tonight decided to stand by the marine machinists. This means a general tie-up of all the shipyards in the New York district of the Marine Trades Council unless the demands of the machinists for a minimum wage rate of $3 be granted by the shipyard owners, who are members of the New York Metal Trades Association. There will be a conference between the employers and union representatives Friday.

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