

SLIGHTING VICTORIA.

On Wednesday the steamship Topeka arrived at Seattle from the Alaskan ports on her regular trip. She had on board, it is reported, one million dollars in Klondike gold and thirty passengers bound for Victoria. When the Topeka has not one million dollars in gold on board she calls at Victoria as she schedules, and the passengers booked for this port are not compelled to make a journey of something over two hundred miles over and above what they paid for. It is a matter of considerable importance not only to the travelling public but to a large number of Victorians to learn definitely what the exact meaning of those vagaries is. The travelling public want to know whether the Topeka will carry them to the destination they book for or take them several hundreds of miles out of their course. Victorians want to know how much dependence they can place on a steamship company that permits its captains to act upon a caprice or to please somebody who happens to have a "pull." If the Topeka is scheduled to call at Victoria on her trips to and from Alaska why does she not do so whether she has a million dollars and a big story or no dollars and no story? The company should see to this abuse of public confidence without delay.

GENERAL SHAFER'S TRIALS.

Incidents unique and sensational enough to make the most highly gifted writer of romantic and imaginative tales despair of ever matching them from the storehouse of fancy, have been of almost daily occurrence in the war between Spain and the States. With respect to the military operations before the city of Santiago we should highly enjoy reading the comments of the military press of continental Europe; not that we think that press will fail to recognize the splendid behavior of the American troops and the able manner in which General Shafter has crushed the Spanish resistance, but their comments upon the conduct of the two correspondents would be, we feel positive, truly delicious reading. Try to imagine a correspondent bursting through a ring of aides de camp and slapping a German commander for refusing permission to join in a purely military operation such as a flag raising, and what the result would be. Conjure up before the mind's eye such a scene as would result from slipping the face of Field Marshal Lord Wolsey or Lord Roberts in presence of their chief officers. General Shafter was admirably patient under the attack of the ruffian correspondent of the New York World, and his moderation has only served to throw into higher relief the heinous character of the correspondent's offence. All the American newspapers we have seen condemn the fellow's act and praise the general. Another correspondent, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, has gone the length of declaring that General Shafter is a coward. What this means as a trial may be better understood when it is explained that General Shafter weighs 350 pounds, that the heat in Cuba now is terrific, and that the Cubans have deserted their allies and fled to the hills under their own generals and swearing vengeance upon the United States troops, particularly upon their commander. The two correspondents seem to have done all in their power to make General Shafter's lot anything but a happy one, and the lesson thus learned by the United States war department to lead to a radical curtailment of the privileges of those correspondents in future wars. Correspondents accompanying British armies in campaigns are not permitted to behave themselves as if they were the superiors of the commander-in-chief. General Shafter's views on the matter, which some enterprising editor of an American magazine may be lucky enough to obtain for publication, ought to be the choicest bit of reading published in late years.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

By all accounts the agricultural and industrial show to be held during the coming autumn at New Westminster to eclipse all previous records in the province. Elaborate preparations are being made and the work is in the hands of a most active committee. Those gentlemen have travelled through the province energetically eliciting the sympathy and support of the municipalities and the farmers. They have met with great success, and it is learned that the number and variety of the exhibits will be a revelation to the visitors. The progress of agricultural science in British Columbia has been very marked, the gradual extension of the field of operations calling into play all the resources of modern husbandry. The progress in dairying especially has been great, amply justifying the predictions made by the Ottawa experts some years ago that British Columbia was destined to become one of the greatest dairying provinces of the Dominion. The Westminster show will enable everyone who visits the Royal City to observe for himself what part agriculture and its kindred trades are likely to play in the future of this province.

WAR AND TRADE.

War affects trade in many strange and unexpected ways. Few, even in that particular line of business would have supposed that the Hispano-American war would have had a seriously depressing effect on the better class of Scotch tweeds and chevots. Yet such is the case; trade in that branch of industry has fallen off so much since the opening of the war that manufacturers in the south of Scotland are practically idle, the mills being engaged now on orders received before the war and remaining uncancelled. What mysterious influence is it that affects this important department of the clothing trade and at the same time has given a distinct fillip to the manufacture of worsteds? Why a distant war should cause a depression in the manufacture of high class tweeds in Scotland is something beyond the average comprehension, but would probably repay investigation. Of

course, this is not the only kind of manufacture the war has disturbed, and not the only place that has felt the odd effects of the operations in the East. Indian and Western Pacific, but it may be taken as a good example of the powerful influence that war has on commerce. As a result of this war, as in all other wars that ever were, some will amass sudden fortunes, while some—the majority, as a rule—will find that there is nothing like war for putting wings to wealth. Great praise is being bestowed upon Casariz for its wisdom in ordaining that experienced cooks should be enlisted both for the regular and volunteer corps proceeding to the seats of war. It is recalled that Alexis Soyer, the famous French cook, changed the whole condition of affairs before Sebastopol by teaching the British soldiers how to cook their rations, so as to make them palatable and nourishing. This action of Congress is one of the most practically wise things any government ever did, for an army feeding on raw or ill-cooked rations cannot hope to do hard or aggressive work.

THE LAST ACT.

When the result of the election in Cassiar is made known to the Turner ministry will Premier Turner place his resignation in the hands of the anti-Government? Persons who have wagered on the premier doing so will lose their money, or else we are about to see a very radical change in the views of Mr. Turner and his colleagues. At any rate the elections are on the eve of one of the most instructive political epochs in the history of the Dominion. The anti-Government would see in this election a man of sane and objective mind would see in this placed himself in the hands of the supreme executive power in the province, and we cannot escape the conviction that Mr. Turner is displaying traits of character in this affair that are scarcely dignified or to his credit. The election in Cassiar will leave him in a false position—that he resigns immediately after the result is made known. He will then be wielding an authority which does not belong to him; he will be usurping a function for which he has no warrant, and talking to realise his painful and ridiculous position a politician repudiated by the people attempting to cling to office in spite of the people's repudiation of him. It will then become the unpleasant duty of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor to eject Mr. Turner formally from the office the people have declared him unfit to fill. We should have liked to see Mr. Turner display a little more dignity and spirit in this matter, if only for the sake of the province. It is not nice to see a man honored by the people, even mistakenly, with the high titles of premier and finance minister practically ejected from office because he refuses to go voluntarily. But Mr. Turner and his ill-advantaged colleagues will have themselves to blame.

Cataract of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase.

I suffered from cataract for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Cataract Cure, and was cured. I cured my cataract and Cataract Sore Throat. Yours respectfully, ANNA A. HOWEY, J. D. Phillips, J.P., Eden, Ont. Witness.

"A professor of philosophy in a certain Rhenish town," says a contemporary, "received a large parcel a few days ago containing a number of cigars, accompanied by the following note: 'We beg leave to send you six boxes of our excellent cigars. We have no doubt that you will be pleased with the parcel, and will recommend us to your friends. Kindly remit us the amount of the invoice—6 marks per box—by post-money order, payable to the order of the sender.' The professor returned the parcel, and was accompanied by the following note: 'I have the honor to send you herewith a dozen dissertations, which will do you much good. Should you desire any more, I hold them at your disposal. The price is 3 marks per copy.' By return of post the professor received a second note, which read: 'Kindly return our cigars. Enclosed find coat of carriage and packing. We are sending back your dissertations.'"

It is warm and weary work that the woman has to undergo who cooks for a family. The day is long, and the hands of women whose husbands are only in moderate circumstances bear a heavy burden. To bear this hardship uncomplainingly, if a woman is in thoroughly good health it does not come so hard, but when, as is frequently the case, the poor woman is suffering from the pains, nervousness, debility and ill-health that are a result of weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, the task is too much. Under these circumstances, unless the right remedy is used, the poor woman will soon break down completely and fill an early grave. Over 90,000 women have testified to the marvelous merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many of their names, addresses, photographs and experiences have been published by permission of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the woman's burdens. It makes them well and strong. It builds up the nervous system. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, fretful women strong, healthy, amiable wives. All medicine dealers sell it.

"My youngest daughter, Mrs. Julia Raphe, writes from her home with nervous prostration and lung trouble," writes Mrs. Julia Ann Gibson, of Nickerson, Keno Co., Kansas, "that she has been cured by your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

If you want to read the testimonies and see the photographs of many grateful patients who were cured by Dr. Pierce's remedies send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Besides these testimonials these cures it tells about the home-treatment of all diseases. Over 300 illustrations. Send 3 one-cent stamps to cover cost of catalogue and mailing only, for paper-covered copy. Cloth-covered, 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS DEAD

Ex-Chancellor of Germany Passes Peacefully Away at Friedrichsruhe.

His Demise a Surprise to All Europe.

Sketch of the Remarkable Career of the Famous "Iron Chancellor."

Berlin, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details. The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family details there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unpublished than by any information given, but when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his expensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweningner's statement that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90. The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had oft been repeated in the past. All of the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, nothing important, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales's knee. It appears the ex-chancellor's death was



The Late Prince Bismarck.

not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins, which kept him in constant pain, which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected. The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was taken to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world. Dr. Schweningner said: "For the past five days I have hardly changed my clothes, having frayed nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket." He then declared his patient's "stomach and kidneys were sound," while his whole giant frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweningner, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep." Dr. Schweningner added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature he may be considered a long-lived man." During Dr. Schweningner's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe Dr. Chryslander was in attendance on the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday he was wheeled to the dining-table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola in Spain and the United States. Count Von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper in ordinary notice of himself at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily and this was one reason why he was so well informed as to the reports as to his health. The French press showed unabated animosity when discussing his death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas, Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would be remembered by many, even in Germany and inquired grimly: "What sort of a funeral will be given him by the millions of Socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?" The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe saying: "Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before he died, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian eagles. Bismarck in his plans for German unity had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. The first arranged matters to suit the imperial fancy, the second disciplined the army until it was a great battle-winning machine. When the jealous Napoleon III, saw fit to strengthen his power, as he supposed, by a revival of the martial spirit of the French, and hastily declared war, he had done exactly what those two cool, wily Germans desired. With the result of this memorable contest of 1871 the world is familiar. The German empire was proclaimed in the palace of Versailles, and the title of Prince-Bismarck-Schoenhausen, chancellor of the German kingdom, conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. His fame was now at the zenith. He was recognized everywhere as the diplomatic giant of the century, for he was really the main-spring and ruler of united Germany. When it was announced in 1877 that a question would be put to the government in the Prussian upper house as to the use made of the Goelph fund (the accumulated fortune of the ex-king of Hanover), Prince Bismarck at first intended to answer it himself. He would make a clean breast of it, he said, at the meeting of the Prussian cabinet, and proceeded the sitting, and then submitted to Herr Friedberg, the minister of justice, a number of drastic expressions which he intended to use, with the question whether they were insults in the eye of the law. Herr Friedberg was the grand duke's chief lawyer, and he declared that in that case he would rather not furnish any answer. In the new imperial chancery great respect was the order of the day. At that time Prince Bismarck was very inaccessible to ordinary mortals, and to extraordinary ones as well. Even the ministers, unless their visits were announced in good time beforehand, had often to wait for an hour or more. Unpunctuality the prince could not endure. Once a German grand duke requested an interview. The prince sent an answer that it would be a high honor for him to receive the visit at 9 in the evening. When the hour approached, he threw off his undress uniform while a report was being delivered to him, and had himself dressed in a new one with decorations. At 9:15 his royal highness the grand duke had not yet arrived. The prince said to his secretary: "Bring me my undress coat again and put away the best one," and sat down at his writing table. The grand duke arrived immediately after, but the prince is said to have done his best to curtail the conversation. When the prince went to Varzin, the chief of the imperial chancery followed him thither. Seldom did that unfortunate officer get to bed before 4 o'clock in the morning. Great as the mass of the work was, he was not even allowed a clerk. At first, indeed, there was one at Varzin, who also had his meals at the common table. When time went up and he had to make way for another subordinate, he had the naive to propose to the prince an exchange of photographs, the remembrance of their "work together." After that no assistant clerk for the chief of the imperial chancery ever went to Varzin. For twenty years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. He was disinclined to admit the fact, but the death of Kaiser Wilhelm opened his eyes to the stern truth that unless something unusual occurred his influence in the empire would speedily end. The Crown Prince Frederick and the prime minister had been at swords' points for years. There were various reasons. One was the opposition of the latter to the marriage of the crown prince to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. Frederick only married a few months after his accession to the throne in March, 1888, and then Bismarck departed on the boy's behalf for a continuance of his power. But the new emperor was not inclined to sustain the old chancellor's ideas, and when Bismarck, feeling the ingratitude of his royal master, offered his resignation as a rebuke, it was promptly accepted on March 18, 1890. Europe was astounded at the sudden fall of the great statesman, and almost as pathetic as that of Wolsey. Since his retirement his birthdays on the chancellors' estates at Schoenhausen, Varzin or Friedrichsruhe have been kept as festes, with always a crowd of distinguished guests, and extended congratulations. The latter chateaus is filled with presents and presentation pieces, tangible proof of the firm place he had held in the hearts of his countrymen, such as portraits, marble busts, illuminated addresses, silver dinner services, sets of massive gold drinking cups and tankards, clocks and gorgeous furniture of every description. In contradiction to his stormy political career was the serenity of his married life. The princess was with him through all his diplomatic career. She was a perfect specimen of the German aristocrat, bearing her honors and honors most naturally in the world, holding fast to the friends of humbler days and having but one object in life, to make her husband and children happy. Shortly before her death the prince said of her, "She is of his made me what I am." Some of his most charming thoughts are expressed in early letters to his wife. He believed fully in the truth of the lines once written by him in the genealogical album of Count Stillefeld (1869) in Latin: "Oh, happy is the man and blest, Who sits in his home at rest, Who simply sits at his fireside; In tranquil peace what'er betide!" Their children, according to the Gotha, are: Countess Marie, born at Schoenhausen August 21, 1848; married at Berlin November 6, 1878, to Count Cuno de Rantzau. Count Herbert, born in Berlin, December 28, 1849, now secretary of the foreign office and plenipotentiary of Prussia at the federal council. Count William, born at Frankfort, August 1, 1852.

these agencies that he won the triumph with which his name is associated. As for the man Bismarck, he was of massive frame, standing over six feet tall, and weighing over 250 pounds. He was very old at the time he was famous for feats of strength and endurance, and he had the nickname of "Iron Cables." When in the prime of life, he was possessed of vast energy and endurance, and he would have been a hard rider, a fierce duelist, a wild hunter and a hard drinker, but he was not. There are many stories told of his way in which he bore the trials of the Franco-German war, when, though he kept the saddle all day, broke his horse with a severe fall, and slept on a "rough side of a board" in his tent with a wet coat, which was not within reach. The blood chums who met him after the war, when he was in the prime of life, said: "Then quaff this famous stout of Munich's brew while I recall our days of the 1870's." Bismarck could not be called a nervous man, as we ordinarily use the word, but rather a man of nerve. Such a word as intellectual, philosophical or scientific descriptive as applied to him, is not one of the words by which we are wont to characterize distinguished individuals. He was not to be classified as a man of a distinctive personality; he had no reason was substantial and his thought was solid. He had imagination, but only in the large sense of the word—that kind of it which moves around realism. Bismarck's head was sometimes spoken of as being like a trunk, but in truth the man's mind was very fine, and he was a great deal more than a trunk. There are many things that Bismarck's head that belonged to his brain, and contained in it, however, was certainly qualified by nature with those powers that made him a statesman. When you look at any of his life's pictures, you are apt to be repelled by his very stern expression of his face. It is especially true of the picture of his youth. He has the appearance of a sullen or an acrimony. His features, as you see them in the engraving are plain, his forehead is of heavy brow, his nose is large, his eyes are not of classical mold, his eyes are shaggy, his cheeks are coarse grained, his hair and mustache are indifferent. Bismarck was a man of a stern, aristocratic and proud family, but his physiognomy which he inherited from his ancestors was certainly not an attractive kind. When he was a young man, he was a very stern expression of his face. It is especially true of the picture of his youth. He has the appearance of a sullen or an acrimony. His features, as you see them in the engraving are plain, his forehead is of heavy brow, his nose is large, his eyes are not of classical mold, his eyes are shaggy, his cheeks are coarse grained, his hair and mustache are indifferent. 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