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TROUBLES.

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TABLES' VOTE.

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TO EXPEL THE TURKS.

British Troops Hastening From Malta to Avenge Massacre at Candia.

Eight Hundred Christians Have Been Put to Death Including Many British Subjects.

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia telegraphed yesterday, saying: "It is estimated that no fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town pillaged by Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets, shouting 'Death to the English.' Part of the town is still burning.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The Asty says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta, the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed, and the ringleaders put on trial. According to a despatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the admirals of the fleets have decided to compel the disarming of the Bashi-Bazouks and the surrendering of the leaders of the disorders.

The following despatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia: "The Bashi-Bazouks are committing excesses, and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians. There are eight warships in the harbor, and a fresh bombardment is expected. The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and thus far 300 native Christians and 67 British subjects have been killed"

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, telegraphing on Wednesday, fully confirms the earlier reports of the most serious events. He says: "Lieut. Haldad was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. Soldiers pluckily carried Lieut. Haldad's body to the boat, under a hail of bullets. The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire, and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. Worse is feared. As to the fate of the majority of the Christians, it is reported that only 250 have been saved, out of 1,000. The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. Forty wounded were attended to on the warships. Mohammedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the governor, declares the mob is uncontrollable. As this despatch goes, reinforcements are arriving on the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini." The same correspondent later says: "Refugees are now coming on board the Camperdown, many of them wounded. They tell a tale of a great massacre."

The correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing from the British battleship Camperdown, off Candia, says the refugees tell dreadful stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than 700 Christians are missing. Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the office of the Eastern Telegraph Co. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were loopholed for rifle fire and barricaded. Every Christian survivor of the massacre swears that the butchery was mostly the work of Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims. Edhem Pasha is the one who ought to be held primarily responsible.

THE WORLD MAY STARVE.

President of British Association Would Avoid This Calamity by a Nitrogen Scheme.

London, Sept. 8.— Sir Wm. Crooks, president of the British Association, delivered the annual address at the congress of that body at Bristol to-day. He reviewed the sources present and possible of wheat supplies and argued that by the most favorable calculation the supply could not keep pace with the needs beyond the year 1931, but starvation might be averted through the laboratory if the problem of utilization of the supply of nitrogen contained in the atmosphere was solved. He estimated that fixed nitrogen of the value of 16,000,000 pounds was wasted annually by dumping the sewage of towns into the ocean. While the store in the atmosphere was unlimited, the problem was how to utilize it. The stores of fixed nitrogen if applied to the soil would raise the average wheat crop by from 1 to 2 bushels per acre, enabling the supply to meet the demand. Sir William was of the opinion that the solution of the problem would be the burning of the nitrogen in the air by a powerful electric current. Such a current might be obtained by utilizing Niagara Falls, and the fixed nitrogen thereby produced would cost £5 per ton.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES.

New Party Leader to the Fore and Sagasta's Perplexities Increased.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—General Polavieja's new party is assuming the greatest importance. His programme has met with the warm approval of the great newspapers, particularly El Imparcial and El Nacionale. El Nacionale until lately had supported General Weyler, but it will rally now to General Polaviejas, who proposes re-organization from the financial and present view points.

It is understood that General Polaviejas decided to organize a new party after several conferences with a high personage who, however, has not interfered in the formation of the party. His manifesto is now under consideration. If the military censor refuses to grant an exequatur the manifesto will be read in the chamber of deputies. The general conviction is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta cabinet will resign and be replaced by either a Silvala or a Polaviejas ministry.

The speech of Count d'Almenas in the senate yesterday has greatly excited the military party whose hot espousal of the cause of their treaty mfwym mfw mm cause of their Cuban comrades threatens to make trouble.

Senor Sagasta said this evening: "The nomination of the peace commission is delayed because the commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the government but who can say who will be in power in a month hence."

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

St. Paul Divident Rumors Fluttered the Markets in New York and London.

New York, Sept. 8.—St. Paul made the market this morning and broke it this afternoon. Trading was not on a large scale during the day, and all interest centered in the meeting of the St. Paul directors to act on the dividend. The rumor-mongers fixed the divident rate on the common all the way from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Those who said that it would be 2½ found little credence, and the continued firmness of stocks in face of the recent passive tone of the market and the confident and heavy buying of the early hours of to-day seemed to justify this incredulity. The price was rushed up to 115 without any attention being given to the warning statement that powerful interests in the directorate were opposed to anything more than the 2½ per cent. rate. When the announcement came at about 2:30 p.m. that the directors had made the semi-annual dividend only 2½ per cent. the price dropped to 110¼ which was 4¾ below the best. Numerous blocks of many thousand shares were thrown on the market with precipitate eagerness and the market speedily took on panicky conditions.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock market here opened flat to-day. Consols and most other stocks were affected, but the fall was most marked in Americans, which were freely sold on the decline in New York exchange and on the belief that dearer money is at hand at New York. The decline, however, was short lived, and the general smart recovery which has taken place all round confirms yesterday's cabled statement as to the strong undertone of the markets. The recovery in Americans was accompanied by rumors that the St. Paul would declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. and a 1 per cent. bonus. Mainly on this report and on the big arbitrage houses picking up stocks, prices closed firm. A sharp decline in Portuguese securities on the Delagoa Bay report which is still believed in many quarters, and the upward movement in Kaffirs, were again features. The Paris and Berlin markets were firm."

Prices closed as follows: Cotton Oil, 30¾; Ann. Tob., 159; Sugar, 138⅝; Spirits pfd., 37½; Atch. pfd., 35¼; B. & O., 31¼; C. P., 88⅝; Can. Sou., 53½; C. & O., 23¾; C. B. & Q., 115¾; Chgo. Gas, 104⅝; C. & N. W., 133; C. R. I. & P., 81¼; C. M. & St. P., 110 7-8; C. C. C. & St. L., 42; D. & R. G., pfd., 56¾; G. E., 43¾; Lac. Gas, 50; Man. Elev., 96⅛; Mo. Pac., 34¾; Nat. Lead, 35½; Nor. Mm., 6⅝; Nor. Pac., 38½; do. pfd., 77⅝; N. Y. C. & H. R., 156; Pac. Mail, 34; Reading, 18½; Sou. Ry. pfd., 35; Tenn. Coal, 29½; Tex. Pac., 14⅝; U. S. Leather, pfd., 70¾; Rubber, 42½; U. P. rcts., 31¼; do. pfd., 66; Wabash pfd., 21¾; W. U., 94; Met., 156½; B. R. T., 63⅛.

C. P. R. in London, 91½; Commercial cable in Montreal, 184.

Bar silver, 60⅝c.; Mex. dollars, 49⅝c.

Copper quiet; brokers, $12.00; exchange, $12.25 to $12.37. Lead quiet; brokers, $3.90; exchange, $4.07½. Tin quiet; Straits, $16.10 to $16.15; plates steady. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4.80 to $4.90.

Wheat closed: No. 2 red, May, 66 7-8c.; Sept., 67⅛c.; Dec., 65⅝c.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Wheat closed: Sept., 62½ to ⅝c.; Dec., 60⅝c.; May, 63c. Corn, Sept., 30c.; Dec., 30c.; May, 32½c. Oats, Sept., 19⅝c.; Dec., 19⅝c.; May, 21⅝c. Pork, Oct., $8.50; Dec., $8.60; Jan., $9.35. Lard, Oct., $5.00; Dec., $5.05; Jan., $5.02½. Ribs, Sept., $5.30; Oct., $5.30; Jan., $4.77½.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Three workmen were burned to death in a fire in Steiner & Co.'s whiskey house on Vesy street, New York, yesterday. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of spirits of alcohol.

The German Emperor, speaking at a banquet on Wednesday, promised that an anti-strike bill would be introduced in the Reichstag before the close of the year.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail confirms the report that Great Britain has leased from Portugal the town of Lorenzo Maru, on the north side of Delagoa bay.

There is no foundation for the report that Major Ferdinand Esterhazy, whose alleged authorship of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case is now being considered by a special commission of inquiry, has committed suicide.

Huerte, the cyclist, won the 24-hour cycling race in Berlin, which ended last evening, covering 829 kilometres (about 515 miles, 293 yards). C. Wm Miller, the American, gave up the race after several falls.

Mrs. Gladstone is reported to be in ill health.

Owing to wind and fog, the swimmer, Holmes, was obliged to desist yesterday when about six miles from the French coast, after a record swim of 24 miles in nine hours. He was not the least fatigued when he left the water.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

American Commissioners Explain the Situation to the Natives.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The following advices are received from Honolulu under date August 31st:

The congressional commission, with the exception of President Dole, left for the other islands on August 22, and returned on August 28, after visiting the principal towns of Mauri and Hawaii. The people of the islands seemed to appreciate the visit of the commission, which visit did much to enlighten the natives on the question of annexation. Gen. Merriam says his orders are to hold everything at Honolulu until he hears from the government again. Sergeant Ormond Fletcher, second United States Volunteer Engineers, died Aug. 20 from rheumatism. He was for years county surveyor at Portland Oregon. About fifteen men of the Second regiment United States Volunteer Engineers will be sent back to San Francisco, having contracted climatic fever.

The Honolulu stock exchange has been organized.

The Chinese of the Hawaiian islands presented a memorial to members of the congressional commission, asking that all Chinese who have become naturalized under the laws of Hawaii and all children born in Hawaii, be permitted the rights of transit to and from all parts of the United States. The Chinese also asked changes in the immigration laws, so as to permit importation of a limited number of laborers, clerks, women and children from China.

STARVING BY THOUSANDS.

Such the Condition of Cubans Near Santiago—"Immunes" Down With Yellow Fever.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Col. Sargent's Fifth regiment of immunes. The cases have been watched carefully for several days, and in the opinion of Col. Harvard, chief surgeon of the military department of Santiago, the diagnosis is unmistakably correct.

The destitution among Cubans is still appalling. Gen. Wood issued 51,000 free rations yesterday. The capacity of the free supply depots is not great enough to meet the demand, and a new one is to be established shortly.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 8.—The Spanish evacuation commissioners seem disposed to delay the meeting of the commission. They say their instructions have not yet arrived, but are expected on the Alfonso XIII. in the course of a few days. They intimate that even then they will need time to study them. The American commissioners have replied that the first meeting must occur before September 12, under the terms of the protocol.

FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE

Preparations For Its Submission to the British Royal Commissioners.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 8.—The British warships Cordelia, Pelican and Columbine, forming the squadron under Commodore Bourke, and the French warships Rigault de Genouilly and Clocheterie, under Commodore La Pegieriere, are arranging for a reception to the royal commissioners, due to arrive here from England on Sunday, to enquire into the French shore question. Both commodores have prepared to put the naval case as distinct from the case to be set up by the colonial authorities.

AGUINALDO HAS A RIVAL.

And the Two of Them Make a Heap of Trouble For Their American Allies.

Manila, Sept. 9.—The attitude of the Philippine insurgent leaders is daily becoming more dangerous. So open is their opposition to the American authorities that the situation is strained, and reconciliation may be difficult. What makes the situation more troublesome is the undisguised rivalry between the followers of General Aguinaldo, the self-proclaimed dictator, and General Pio Pilan, who covets the honor which Aguinaldo acquired.

Gen. Pio Pilan is in command of the insurgent troops stationed south of Manila, and uses them in the way which will be most annoying to Aguinaldo, and at the same time makes every effort to show his utter disregard of the American officials. His forces continue to patrol the city, encouraging lawlessness in every direction. They are constantly annoying American troops engaged in the difficult task of preserving order.

Aguinaldo's course is no less annoying. He no longer attempts to conceal his hostility to the officials who represent the United States, and yesterday issued an order prohibiting soldiers from entering the American lines. This course he probably deemed necessary in order to prevent them from becoming so well disposed towards Americans as to destroy his power by repudiating his leadership.

A Manila despatch says: "In conformity with the new regulations, most of the Spanish steamers are taking American registry. The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers, and the insurgents demand that the American authorities employ no Spaniards, in any capacity whatever. The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence, and those who favor an American protectorate. The British cruiser Powerful arrived to-day and saluted Admiral Dewey. Gen. Otis responded from the Utah battery in the citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender."

WASHINGTON SILVER FORCES.

Fusion of Factions From Three Parties and Tickets Agreed Upon.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 9—The Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions, representing the silver forces of the state of Washington, formed a fusion to-day and nominated the following ticket: Congressman, James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.), Seattle; W. O. Jones (Silver Rep.), Spokane; Supreme judges, Dan P. Huston (Pop.), Tacoma; M. M. Godman (Dem.), Dayton.

Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding to the Democrats, after a very stubborn contest, one of the nominees for supreme judgeships.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

There is a lull in the Dreyfus affair. It is believed the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents relied on are said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy and the government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these. A semi-official note denies that any foreign government has made any sort of communication to the French government relative to the Dreyfus affair.

In a dense fog off the English coast, the steamer Knarwater struck the Landana amidships. The passengers on the Landana, numbering 45 persons, were as quickly as possible ordered into the boats. Having been in bed many of them excaped nearly naked. They were mostly negroes bound to Africa and were so terrified that they were restrained with difficulty from jumping overboard.

The London Times and other morning papers call upon the government for energetic action in Crete, more especially as the stories of the complicity of Turkish troops be confirmed. German and Austrian papers declare that their governments will have nothing to do with Crete. The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany may congratulate herself on having withdrawn her fleet from Crete, thereby leaving the responsibility to others."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amerefort, province of Utrecht. A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at Her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance. The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist.

The New York Times says: "There is expected to be a speedy cessation of the passenger rate cutting between New York and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific people propose to restore the rates to the standard basis on September 25. General passenger agents of the American trunk lines expect to see through rates from New York, Chicago and St. Paul restored to the regular figures at the same time.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston has decided to visit Quebec. It will be there October 3, making its headquarters at the Chateau Frontenac.

Dr. S. B. Evans, an old and highly respected citizen of Picton, Ont., was found dead in Dr. Phillips' office there last night.

Sir Oliver Mowat has promised to open the Western fair at London, Ont., on Tuesday next.

Hon. Thos. F. Bayard is very ill at Dedham, Mass.

DESPATCH BOAT LOST.

American Steamer Wingfoo Disappears Between Hongkong and Manila.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient to-day, brings the news from Hongkong that the American steamer Wingfoo, Capt. Sherman, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war, United States Consul-General Wildman chartered the Wingfoo to carry despatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The vessel met with several mishaps, and was obliged to return to port. Since her last departure for Manila she has not been heard from.

GERMANY'S FRIENDSHIP

The Emperor's Message to Kitchener an Outcome of the New Agreement.

All Fears of Unpleasantness in South Africa May Now Be Put Aside.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The news of the important understanding arrived at between Germany and Great Britain has caused a sensation. The matter engrossed public attention throughout the week. The first reports were so exaggerated as to draw out formal denials from the government here, which seriously feared that if such overdrawn versions of the affair obtained credence, Germany's friendly relations with Russia would be endangered. The most significant statement made was by an officer who has the full confidence of the minister for foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow. It was as follows: An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion, and on some new questions. The agreement is limited, and far from being of the wide-reaching nature represented by some newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in Southwest Africa. These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa Bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject-matter, but in the fact that it furnishes a basis for more cordial relations. The Emperor's telegram was doubtless sent after he had knowledge of the completion of the agreement, and indicative of his intent to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. The agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot in the political relations of the two countries in South Africa, which has now been removed, and all fear of unpleasant relations there may now be discarded.

It will be observed that the German officials carefully avoid the use of the word treaty.

The news of the understanding between Germany and Great Britain was received with mixed feelings. The Liberal press, which naturally gravitates towards Great Britain, greets it with outspoken kindness, which the Conservative and the pan-German newspapers express fear that it may prove another edition of the Caprivi agreement regarding Zanzibar, which is still greatly condemned by the whole press. Hopes are also expressed that the agreement may not mean the complete abandonment of the Boers and German influence in South Africa.

There is much curiosity here in regard to Germany's quid pro quo, but in spite of daily demands of the press for the publication of the terms, the government does not intend to reveal them, both cabinets having agreed upon secrecy. A high official tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the agreement between Great Britain and Germany was a necessary preliminary to their joining the Czar's conference. In regard to the latter, a member of the Russian embassy says he does not look for an early conference, and he admits the possibility of one or more of the powers refusing to join, in which case it would be dropped.

The foreign office says the Emperor's speech in which he said a good army was the best assurance of peace, has been misconstrued. It is added that His Majesty, in his remarks, was in no way opposed to the Czar's peace proposal, which the German Emperor regards as merely a proposition to stop the further extension of armaments.

VIENNA IN MOURNING.

Indescribable Grief Overpowers the People at the Loss of the Empress.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Empress became known shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with people, many becoming impassable for vehicles. Extra editions were issued by all the papers.

Many Viennese considered the report incredible until the semi-official organ appeared, confirming the statements of the other papers. All the papers accompanied the announcement with warm tributes to the Empress, and were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers and read aloud to groups of citizens.

An indescribable grief overpowers the people. The performances at court theatres and the jubilee exhibition have been cancelled.

A BRANDON FIRE.

Felt Factory and Contents a Total Loss —The Cause Unknown

Brandon, Sept. 10.—(Special) — The Brandon felt factory and contents were completely destroyed by fire this morning. The origin is a mystery. Before 4 o'clock $15,000 worth of machinery, mostly imported from Germany, $5,000 worth of stock, and a building worth $2,000 were a total loss.

The following insurance companies are interested: Quebec, $3,500; Canadian, $2,000; Mercantile, $2,500; North American, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000.

SPANISH MINISTRY QUAKES.

Definite Charges of Incapacity and Sagasta Admits Crisis Is At Hand.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—(Via Bayonne)—The position of the ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made to-day (Friday) against the government collectively and individually by Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, and now recognized as leader in the newly organized party headed by General Polaviejas. It is believed Senor Canalejas has documents to support his accusations of incapacity against Lieut.-General Correa, minister for war, and Capt. Aunon, minister of marine. The majority of the cabinet listened to the speech and the silence of the ministerial deputies was most suggestive.

A minister in reply to a question as to the rumors that a ministerial crisis was imminent, said it was idle to concede the fact that a crisis was inevitable and would come next week after the chambers had adopted the government bill authorizing the alienation of national territory as a condition of peace.

The Queen Regent, it is understood, informed Senor Sagasta yesterday that she would continue to bestow her confidence upon him for some days yet.

A COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

Sir Herbert Kitchener's Suggestion as a Memorial to General Gordon.

Omdurman, Sept. 10.—General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, suggests the establishment of an unsectarian college and medical mission at Khartoum in memory of General Gordon, the establishments to be conducted by British tutors and be maintained to educate the sons of sheiks. They should issue certificates qualifying the holders to fill government posts.

General Kitchener hopes the British public will subscribe £60,000 at least, with which sum the college and mission could easily be established.

NANAIMO EXHIBITION.

An Increased Prize List and Prospect of the Best Show on Record.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society will be held in the Nanaimo City Park pavilion on Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th inst. The prize list this year greatly exceeds that of any previous exhibition, and there is every indication that the display will be much greater in quantity, and if possible, fined in quality. The time for receiving entries expires next Wednesday evening, and all should make entry before that time, so that the space can be properly allotted. In nearly every division the list has been extended, while a new division, embracing poultry, pigeons and rabbits, has been added.

There will also be a grand guessing contest for the air-tight heater donated by the Albion Iron Works, of Victoria, each visitor to the show being entitled to a guess at the weight of a No. 9 range, the nearest guess to win the heater.

The show will open at 2 p.m. on Friday but all exhibits except stock must be in the exhibition building before 11 o'clock Friday morning. The previous four shows of the society have been graduated successes, and there is every reason to anticipate that 1898 will prove a banner exhibition. The pavilion has been materially increased in size, so that all the exhibits can now be properly displayed.

FOUR HUNDRED SLAIN.

Result of Mussulman Outbreak In Candia—The Admirals Ask Reinforcements.

Candia, Sept. 9.—The foreign admirals have requested the powers to send a battalion each to reinforce the international garrison. In the request of the admirals, the Cretan executive committee have succeeded in inducing the Christian insurgents in Candia to retire outside the cordon.

The Turkish military commandant says he has given the Turkish military authorities at Candia strict instructions to assist in maintaining order. He declares that the Bashi-Bazouks are responsible for the recent outbreaks.

To-day 21 additional bodies of Christians were discovered under the smouldering ruins at Candia.

The British admiral, it is said, has demanded the disarmament of the mussulmans.

Athens, Sept. 9.—News has been received here from Candia that another bombardment is imminent. The fires continue. Four hundred deaths are already attested. Martial law has been proclaimed.

CAPT. CONSTANTINE ALL RIGHT.

Yukon Miners Contribute a Handsome Token of Their Respect and Goodwill.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—A unique product of the Goldsmith's art has just been completed in this city on the order of the Alaska Commercial company, which acted for several hundred miners on the Yukon. It consists of a heavy stand for a cut-glass fruit bowl, made out of more than 500 Klondike nuggets soldered together, just as they were dug from the rich gravel bars of Alaska. The novelty of design as well as the great value of the piece has attracted much attention.

When Capt. Constantine, of the police of the Northwest Territories, was about to take his leave of the Yukon territory a few weeks ago, a movement was started among the miners to present him with a parting testimonial, and several nuggets of no small worth were dropped into a buckskin bag as a starter. The bag was passed around from hand to hand until the pile of nuggets and gold dust was worth $2,000.

The contribution of the grateful Yukoners was sent to this city, through the trading company's agents, to be manufactured into some suitable form in which Capt. Constantine, on his return to British Columbia, would have a material expression of the appreciation in which his former associates in the North held his services in the community.

On the face of the bowl is a shield bearing an inscription telling of the purpose of the handsome gift, and engraved with the officer's monogram. After being exhibited for a few days in the windows of the W. K. Vanderslice company, the manufacturers, it will be sent to Capt. Constantine in British Columbia.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

HOW THE FIRE LOOKED

Victorians Give Their Stories of the Terrible Scene at New Westminster.

Ready Sympathy Shown by Prompt Contributions—Public Meeting Called for To-Day.

Mr. George C. Hinton was in Vancouver on Saturday night when the news reached there of the Westminster fire, and he was one of the first to reach the Royal City. He stayed there till noon of Sunday, and returned home on Sunday night. Columbia street, he says, looked a mass of flame right across the roadway, and every now and then the fire would zig-zag over from one side of the street to another, and in a few moments more another building would vanish, as if dissolved into the air. The fine public library was so completely burned that the brick walls collapsed into the cellar, and on top of them fell the side wall of the Batchelor block. In the morning, where the library building had stood, there seemed to be a neat brick pavement on a level with the street. The way that the fire jumped was dreadful. For instance, the flames cleared the top of the Guichon hotel and had the court house destroyed before the hotel caught fairly on fire. An additional terror was the way the fire crept under the buildings on the water side of Columbia street. Columbia street is higher than Front street, and consequently many of the buildings on that side of Columbia were built up on supports high above the Front street level. These buildings would not only catch from the Columbia street side, but flames would suddenly burst through the floors as well. Mr. Fales and some assistants were trying to keep the fire from spreading to the roof of his business place on Columbia street, when flames shot through the floor, almost cutting off escape. Attempts were made in many instances to remove goods on trays, but so quickly did the fire spread that the drays caught fire, and the horses had actually to be cut loose to save their lives. The stone work in the buildings crumbled away at the touch of the fire, and the red granite pillars of the handsome Curtis blocks burst with reports like cannon. From Columbia street to Front there was a culvert running through just above Lytton square. The fire rushed through this culvert, under Wintemute's factory, and, circling into Holy Trinity cathedral, set it afire. The walls of the court house were the only ones that were fairly well intact after the fire.

So fast did the fire travel that it kept people moving pretty lively to get out of the way, Mr. Hinton says. Mr. A. W. Ross, an insurance man living on Agnes street, had gone down town to look at the fire, but when he saw the proportions of the disaster, he hurried back home, and was just in time to rescue his family. Many people escaped in their night clothes only.

Families were badly separated during the fire, and many were wandering round on Sunday morning, looking for the rest of their households. Mr. Hinton found a little youngster about nine years old crying on the street and saying she was hungry. He took her to the drill hall, and found there were quite a number of other children who were lost.

There were amusing incidents, too, due to the excitement of the moment. Mr. J. Reichenbach, said that the flames drove him out of his butcher shop, he managed to seize a quarter of mutton from a hook on the wall. Just outside he met a man rushing up the street. "Here, take that," cried Mr. Reichenbach, holding out the mutton. The man stopped, grabbed the meat, shoved it under his arm, and set off again on the run. "And," said Mr. Reichenbach, "I have never seen him since. I expect he is the only man in town this morning who has any meat for breakfast."

Mr. Hinton met a lady friend who was wandering around with a little stone milk-jug in her hand. That was all she had saved, she said, of all the family's belongings.

Mr. Booth, the manager of the Bank of British Columbia, had a race with another man to try and hire a Chinese laundry on upper Columbia street for the bank's temporary premises. However, he remembered that the bank owned a house further up the street, and so he took that instead.

The C. P. R. freight shed is now standing by itself on a little island of piles in the river, for the wharves are burned away between it and the land, and cars and the remains of the station are lying in ruins in the place where the wharves fell through.

The Scouller brick block, on Columbia street, that was burned, belonged to J. H. Todd & Son. It was valued at $20,000 and insured for $9,000.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Assistance Is Being Freely Offered to the Stricken City of Westminster.

The B. C. Board of Trade council met yesterday morning, and decided to wire at once $500 to help out the sufferers. The resolution passed was as follows: "That this board learns with sorrow of the calamitous fire which has fallen our sister city of New Westminster, and as an earnest of our sympathy, we wire the sum of $500 towards the relief fund." This was immediately attended to by the the secretary, the Bank of B. N. A. kindly offering to telegraph the money free of charge. Mr. Elworthy, the secretary, soon afterwards received from Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, manager of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co., a check from the company for $100 for the relief fund.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., wired from Montreal, on behalf of his company, a contribution of $5,000 to the relief fund.

In response to a telegram from Mayor Redfern, who went up to Westminster on Sunday, the city of Victoria is sending over by this morning's boat 100 mattresses to help out the houseless people.

The teachers and pupils of the South Park school are anxious to do their part in helping on the good work, and have arranged for a concert to be held at the school on Friday evening. Very hearty offers of assistance have been given, including one from Mr. William Greig and a quartette of some of the members of the Arion club. The admission is fixed at 25 cents, and the programme will be well worth it. The Lieutenant-Governor will be asked to preside.

To-morrow (Wednesday) evening there is to be a plebiscite meeting at A. O. U. W. hall, and a collection will be taken up, every cent of it to go to the relief fun.

The congregation of the Reformed Episcopal church are requested to send wearing apparel for the New Westminster sufferers to Mrs. Cridge.

From Court Vancouver, A. O. F., $100 was telegraphed yesterday to Westminster to help the relief fund.

To-morrow evening Mr. G. J. Burnett, organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will give an organ recital in aid of the relief fund. A number of leading people in the musical world have volunteered to assist.

ORGANIZING RELIEF.

A Public Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon at the City Hall.

The City Council last night did not transact any business, but Ald. Phillips moved, seconded by Ald. Williams, that as it was the first meeting of the council since the Westminster fire, the council express its sympathy with Westminster in the calamity which has befallen the Royal City. The motion was carried, and while Victoria will show its sympathy in a practical manner, it was thought best to wait until to-day, when Mayor Redfern will be present to give the result of his visit to Westminster. Ald. Bragg was in favor of getting through some routine business, but as a bare quorum was present, Ald. McGregor objected to this, and left his seat, whereupon the meeting had to close for want of a quorum.

Mayor Redfern last night returned to the city, and speaking of the fire, said that what had been published about the needs of the people of Westminster was correct. Fully 2,500 people are homeless, he says, and, while Vancouver was able to supply the first need for provisions and other supplies, such as clothing, additional supplies will be required at once. Every house still standing in Westminster is crowded with people, as many as 30 people being quartered in one medium-sized house. Mayor Redfern and Hon. Mr. Cotton on Sunday night slept in railway car seats, with a blanket apiece to cover them.

The city council meet this morning at 9:30 to hear the mayor's report of his trip, and to take immediate steps to aid in relieving Westminster. Besides this, His Worship has called a public meeting of citizens to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the council chamber to perfect arrangements for systematic help to the people of Westminster. The ladies of the city are particularly requested by the mayor to attend.

THEY STAND BY PINE CREEK.

John Stanley and C. A. Marriner Return From New Gold Fields.

Skagway News.

President of the city council, John Stanley, and Charles A. Marriner returned last night from a visit to the former's gold mining claims on Pine Creek in the Atlin country. Mr. Stanley visited the News office this morning. When asked about the new gold fields, he said:

"But few claims there are being worked; but those that are, show conclusively that there is an abundance of gold there. Fritz Miller, the locator and owner of discovery claim, made a clean-up while we were there. He had worked three men for four days, and the clean-up amounted to $1,500. W. S. Lawrence and son are working a claim about 12 or 15 above discovery. They operate two sluice boxes, and the dirt worked by them is running from $16 to $18 to the cubic yard. Mr. Marriner took an average gold pan, and panned an average 75 cents to the pan from Lawrence & Son's tailings. So, you see, they are not saving half the gold from the dirt they sluice. Down two claims just above that of the Lawrences' and I think mine are fully as good as theirs. Jack Shepherd is working his claim, and has found solid chunks of copper in it; also gold quartz. The latter is very rich, and the rock in which it is found has evidently come from a place nearby, and is the result of sliding glaciers in the primitive ages. Two claims, which eighteen days ago were offered to me at $2,500 are now held at $3,500, and the owner is not anxious to sell at that. Other creeks, such as Willow and Musket creek, appear to be just as rich as Pine. But, let me tell you, you can go and talk to Mr. Marriner. He is an old miner and his opinion of the country will be worth something."

The reporter called on Mr. Marriner. He was busy but took time to say: "Why, sir, if I were not tied down here, I would not waste ten minutes before arranging to return to Atlin. In my opinion, that country is the richest mining field in the northwest."

Mr. Stanley speaks in glowing terms of the treatment accorded them by Capt. Rant and other of the Canadian officials. The councilman left two men at work on his claims, and when the weather becomes too