Latest Commission About to Organize

Transcontinental Construction About to Receive Reports of Recent Survey.

Location Line In Northern Ontario Will Be Submitted For Approval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The members of the transcontinental railway commission are expected here by Monday to reorganize. They will be given temporary quarters in the railway committee room of the Senate, which is unused during recess. Mr. Lumsden, the commission's chief engineer, will report upon the Grand Trunk surveys from Winnipek to Lake Nepigon, and if found satisfactory and not too far south, they will be adopted; in the latter case, it is not improbable that a contract will be let at once on that section. There are a large number of applications for positions awaiting the commissioners. Mr. Lumsden probably will have the choosing of the engineering staff. P. Ryan, secretary of the Ontario government Temiscaming railway, will be secretary of the commission.

The government has decided to locate the central militia training camp for Ontario and Quebec at Petewawa, 100 miles west of here, on the Ottawa river. The site is given free by the Ontario government.

Colonel Whyte, comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police, called on Lord Minto today and arranged for an escort of policemen to accompany His Excellency on the 1,000-mile horseback ride over the Northwest plains next month on the farewell tour of Canada.

The regulations for enforcing the anti-dumping clause have been issued. They are of the most elaborate and complete character, and will place it in the power of customs officials to hamper greatly the importations from the United States.

KLONDYKE CO. LTD. FINALLY WOUND UP

Developed at Meeting That the Agent In B. C. Had Defaulted.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Klondike Corporation, Limited, held in London at the beginning of August, it was agreed to voluntarily wind up the affairs of the company.

The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, who presided, said that the course taken by the Board in recommending that the Corporation should be wound up would not cause any surprise to the shareholders who had read the circulars which had been sent out from time to time. Eighteen months ago they were informed that the Corporation was only maintained in order to realize the remaining assets to the best possible advantage. Since then the affairs of the Corporation had been in a somewhat improved position, owing to the fact that all legal proceedings against the Company had been brought to a successful issue. One mining claim had already been sold for $10,000, of which $3,500 was in cash and the remaining $6,500 was to be paid next February, while the Corporation held a mortgage on the claim until the amount was paid. The directors had cabled to Mr. Maclaren requesting him to endeavor to sell the remaining claims before the close of this summer. The accounts from March, 1901, to March, 1904, had been prepared, but they called for little remark, except in regard to the note of the auditors that no audited accounts had been submitted from British Columbia.

In reply to various questions, the Chairman said that he could not bind the other directors, or even himself, not to accept anything for the past four years' work. Continuing, he said that the money in British Columbia could not be included in the accounts. Their agent had, in fact, defaulted. So far as he knew, there were no money claims against the corporation; but, of course, the liquidator would have to advertise for claims.

After a resolution for compulsory liquidation had been put and lost, it was resolved that the company should be wound up voluntarily. Mr. W. A. Stearns was appointed liquidator, with a committee of shareholders, consisting of the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, Mr. J. Stace, and Mr. F. Stigant to assist him.

Oriental News By the Mail

Disastrous Floods in Certain Districts Utterly Ruin the Rice Crops.

Slight Accident to the Empress Dowager.—A Jap "Extra" Incident.

Some of the Japanese newspapers are determined to be in time in announcing the news of the fall of Port Arthur, which they seem to regard as imminent. It appears that quite a number of journals have "extras" announcing the great event already printed so that no time shall be lost when the news arrives. In consequence two or three amusing incidents have occurred. A local vernacular journal which had taken this method of being first in the field sent to an agent at Suma copies of the "extra" all ready for distribution as soon as a telephone message was sent. Unhappily the agent misunderstood his instructions and began to deliver the "extra" as soon as it arrived, which was on Sunday last. He discovered his mistake before he had completed distribution, and then went round to the subscribers and asked for the return of the premature announcement in order that it could be born again when the proper time came. A similar mishap occurred in Tokyo, where a newspaper had its agents supplied with an "extra" printed in red for distribution as soon as the news was received, and of course with the result that one agent, not understanding his instructions properly, distributed at once, many villages in the neighborhood of Tokyo being bedagged and decorated in consequence. The result of all these preparations will be that when the news actually does arrive it will be received with some doubt until the publication of the official reports sets the matter at rest.—China Post.

Two steamers are at present being built by the local Kawasaki company to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Both vessels are intended for the Korean service and will be named the Makpo-maru and Gunsan-maru. It is expected the former will be launched by the middle of next month. The gross tonnage of each vessel will be 677. Apropose of this a vernacular contemporary observes that the ship-building industry of this country has remarkably developed. After years of elaborate preparation and thought, and by the extension of workshops, the Kure naval arsenal is now able to manufacture all the materials of a battleship, and is in a position to build a first-class armored cruiser in as short a time as twenty months. It is not generally known that torpedo destroyers and cruisers of the second class and under can be built at many private yards. Recently the naval authorities gave orders to various yards in Japan for the construction of about twenty boats for coast defence.—China Post.

A report has been received in Manila that the outlaws of Samar, a low class of hemp workers, have broken out and committed serious depredations. About the middle of July a band of natives armed with bolos swooped down on the natives living at Taviran and commenced a fearful onslaught, killing men, women and children and afterwards mutilating their bodies. Then then set fire to the warehouse of Warner, Barnes & Co., which contained a full store of hemp, and the building, which had been erected only six months, was burned to the ground. Taviran is a small town of only about thirty houses. News of the outrage reached the agent of Warner, Barnes & Co. at Catbalogan the next day, and he immediately hurried in a launch up the Ganda river to the scene of the massacre, but too late to find more than a smouldering mass of ruins and the dead bodies of about twenty victims. The hemp warehouses which Smith, Bell & Co. have at the same place were not molested.—China Post.

None of the members of the imperial family of Japan will take a summer holiday this year, while the Emperor is working as hard, and the war is causing so much suffering among the poor.—China Post.

On July 9 the sedan chair in which the Empress Dowager was proceeding to the summer palace was thrown to the ground, the four carriers having stumbled. Fortunately the Empress Dowager was not hurt, but several things belonging to Her Majesty were scattered over the ground and damaged. In a case of this kind the guards as well as the carriers are generally severely punished, but Her Majesty was good enough to pardon them, much to their surprise and joy. This may be a trifling matter, but at the same time it serves to show that Her Majesty is well disposed towards her people. All the foreigners at Pekin are commenting on the incident.—China Mail.

A letter from a correspondent traveling in the Kwanchowwan district reports disastrous floods in which all the rice crops have been utterly destroyed. From the French border northwards to Fachow and Kochanfu, and westwards to Onpu, the district, never at any time rich or fertile, is inundated. On the 29th of June heavy rains started and continued without stopping for a week—completely destroying all hopes of either a spring rice harvest or the autumn cugar crops. Entire villages have been swept away and over a thousand people drowned. Near Mulunk on the Ng river, hundreds of corpses have been buried and the distress is terrible. With every prospect of a famine, affairs in Southern Kwangtung and Kwangsi are not likely to mend and the situation is not improved by the forthcoming imposition of nex taxes.—China Post.

The tramway question that has recently been referred by the Kobe City Assembly to a committee is complicated by the fact that the municipality is considering the question of municipal tramways for Kobe. The Hanjin electric railway, which is constructing a line from Osaka to Kobe, seeks for power to pass through the settlement in order to reach the American Hatoba from the east, while those in favor of the city tramways appear to think that the city limits ought to be kept free from the incursion of a private company. It seems probable, however, that the application of the Hanjin railway will be approved in a modified form. It may be doubted whether the tramway will secure much additional traffic by passing through the settlement, and unless special arrangements were made or the road widened, the stoppage of the cars at the American Hatoba would be productive of something like a block from time to time. The preferable course would seem to be to bring the tramway along Uramachei, the street immediately north of the settlement, where it is wide enough to lay a double line, and to make the terminus at the entrance to Motomachi. Such a line would serve the settlement, and would not be far from the landing stage, while it would secure the great bulk of its traffic from the direction of Motomachi.

The cooks, boys and amans employed by the European community of Yokohama had a big banzai procession all on themselves last Sunday night. The Japan Herald says the procession was taken part in by some 1,500 people and was a pretty sight. The "walkers" were dressed in white, the female section wearing the garb of Japanese Red Cross nurses. Several bands played music, prominent tunes being "Rule Britannia," and the flags of the two nations so complimented were much in evidence. There were a number of beautiful transparencies, including one representing a battleship. The weather prevailed and the European community posted in windows and doorways along the route, heartily cheered the merry-makers on their way.

Reference has been made, says the Hongkong Daily Press, to the revival of the old caravan route from Peking to Irkutsk as a means by which the new season's China teas could be carried to European Russia. The Siberian railway is to a large extent blocked. Tea will also be taken direct by sea, and arrangements are now being made to ship consignments from Hankow to Odessa. One of the first steamers from Hankow—the Ocean, 4,857 tons, built in 1900—it is understood to be taking at least 200,000 "catties" of choice new season's teas, and heavy reinstatements are being placed in the London market. Early shipments are usually large, and this year the congestion of the means of transport makes them exceptionally heavy.

Now that Kongmoon has been opened as a free port, says the Hongkong Daily Press, visitors to that place cannot be struck with the inadequacy and inconguousness of the British consulate there. H. B. M.'s representative occupies a house on the river. It is, our contemporary remarks, perhaps as salubrious a dwelling as one could get ashore at Kongmoon, but it certainly lacks in spaciousness and accommodation.

WELL KNOWN MINING MAN'S STRANGE FATE

Suffocated In Fire Set to Bedroom by a Lighted Cigar.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 25.—Otto M. Rosendale, a prominent mining engineer of this city, who is well known throughout British Columbia, was found dead in bed at Kalama, a small town thirty miles from this city at an early hour this morning. Death was due to most peculiar circumstances. Rosendale left for Kalama yesterday afternoon, and after transacting some business at a mining property there, missed the train for home. He engaged rooms and retired. At 4 o'clock this morning the landlord discovered smoke issuing from his room and when he investigated found the furniture ablaze and Mr. Rosendale dead from suffocation.

Mr. Rosendale is supposed to have laid a partly smoked cigar on the stand at the foot of the bed before going to sleep. Either this or the burning ashes from the cigar fell from the stand to some clothing on the floor. Thence the blaze crept around the baseboard of the room to the dresser and even to the covers of the bed where Mr. Rosendale slept. Mr. Rosendale was 44 years old and well known in mining circles. He had lived in this state for six years.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Body Will Sit in Nelson Early in September to Hear Grievances.

G. O. Buchanan, dispenser of the lead bounty, was in the city yesterday and stated that the Dominion railway commission would hold a session in Nelson probably during the first week of September, says the Nelson News. Anyone who desires to submit grievances to the commission should send them to the commission in writing at Vancouver on or before August 28, which is the last day of their session in that city. The commission is now at Banff. In the matter of the lead corroding plant, Mr. Buchanan said: "There is no doubt that the plant will be put in and white lead will be manufactured in Canada within the next twelve months, and so will the by-products."

Mr. Buchanan has been at Trail, and while there saw W. H. Aldridge, manager of the Trail smelter, who promises that an exhibit of smelter and refinery products will be on hand for the Nelson fair.

Justin McCarthy's Desires

All Realized, He Is Content.

Justin McCarthy, historian, novelist and member of parliament, though in his 74th year, today enjoys a vigorous mentality. Physically his years weigh lightly upon him.

The writer recently had the pleasure of interviewing him at his beautiful home at Westgate-on-Sea. Expecting to meet a more or less decrepit old gentleman, it was pleasing to find him remarkably active in every way.

Few living men can boast personal acquaintance with so many persons of great distinction as can Mr. McCarthy. He was the close personal friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Longfellow and others. When visiting America some years ago, he was the guest of William Cullen Bryant; and there is not a great name in modern letters of which he has not some intimate personal knowledge.

Mr. McCarthy has been a tremendous worker all his life, and even now he spends considerable of his time each day dictating to a stenographer.

The McCarthy home is ideal. It stands on a cliff overlooking the sea about two miles west of Margate, the famous English watering place. From nearly every window one can command a fine view of the water—now storm-tossed and troubled; now dancing and joyous with "white caps" breaking under a lively breeze; and again, still and silent, beneath a windless sky. Back and forth across the waters go the busy Dover channel steamers, and the brown-sailed fishing craft. As Mr. McCarthy says, the view inspires one either to an immense amount of work—or, none at all.

There are few men who have seen more of life than the well-known historian. He has crossed the Atlantic six times, and has traveled in nearly all parts of the globe.

"I have always had the greatest affection for America," was one of the first things he said when we were seated in his cosy little study. "I have visited there many times, and lectured on various subjects.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

"When I first went there I intended taking up a permanent residence in the country. My brother was living there. I made the friendship of Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and stayed with William Cullen Bryant.

"I look upon America, in a way, as the home of the Irish. When you think that not very many years ago Ireland had a population of 9,000,000 inhabitants, and that today it has only 2,000,000, you can understand the extent of depopulation that has gone on in that unfortunate country directly through British misrule. The United States is the country to which the Irish people must look forward for a home. Their own country seems impossible under all the circumstances."

Mr. McCarthy was asked to tell the story of his life. He followed:

BY JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

I suppose I came by my literary tastes honestly, as both my father and mother were devoted to letters. My father had great talents, and wrote much for Irish literary papers, while my mother was extremely fond of literature, though she never wrote anything. My sister exhibited a great gift in of poetry; but she died when quite young.

I was born in Cork in 1830. From my earliest years, I was fond of reading. I remember with what delight I read Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. It was some time before I could tolerate the idea that Thackeray was deserving of recognition—but this was before I had read anything of his; I heard everyone talking about him, and praising him; and I resented the thought that he should be mentioned in the same breath with Dickens; and for some time I would read nothing he wrote. Then, one day, I read "Vanity Fair" and I completely capitulated—hauled down my flag, as it were—and bowed to his genius.

HAD TO ABANDON LAW STUDY.

I went to two schools when a lad—one English; where it might be said I acquired no learning whatever, and the other, under John Gwynn, from whom I acquired Latin and Greek. He taught me all I knew. He made his lessons so interesting—inspired me with such a love for the languages—that soon I learned to read in the original. I was 14 years old when I could read Latin and Greek quite fluently.

At 16 years it was necessary for me to obtain some employment that would enable me to help support my family. I was studying for the law, but I had to abandon this pursuit.

There was a great friend of our family who was owner and editor of the Cork Examiner. He offered me a position as a junior reporter, starting me at a salary equal to that of reporters who knew shorthand, and giving me an opportunity to learn the necessary art of writing "pot-hooks."

A DREAM OF LONDON.

From my early youth I had formed the ambition to live in London. London was at once to me a dream and a reality. I wonder whether many youths in quiet provincial towns now have the same yearning—the same half-poetic longing to live in London, that I had in my youngr days. London was to me, first of all, the London of Shakespeare, of Addison, and Steele, of Johnson and Goldsmith, of Dickens and Thackeray, and in the second place—really and only in the second place—the magical region where anybody who fancied he had anything in him could hope to find a career.

I lived surrounded by the most picturesque scenery; we had a legend-haunted river flowing beneath hills with ruined castles on them, and then winding its way through grassy plains and little woods that might have seemed a fit playground for the summer fairies, until it broadened and deepened, and sent its great waves to meet the sea. All this, however, was not enough for me! I had set my heart on being in London and making it my home.

SAW THE SIGHTS.

I visited London several times before I went to settle there, and I think I saw more of London streets and ways and famous neighborhoods and historic buildings during the first month of my holiday there than I ever saw in all the course of my long residence as a Londoner.

I used to wander for hours about Eastcheap, simply because Prince Hal and Poins and Falstaff were supposed to spend much of their time there; I haunted the Temple Gardens for the sake of York and Lancaster and the plucking of the roses, and also for the sake of Addison and Steele, and of Tom Pinch and Ruth Pinch, and Stunning Warrington and Pendennis. The region of Wapping Old Stairs was a delight to me for the sake of poor Molly and her sailor. The first sight of the Tower of London was as much to me then as the first sight of the Acropolis or the Pyramids became to me so many years after; and the Southwark Churchyard, where Philip Massinger lay buried, made me fancy a moment that I, too, was a poet.

DETERMINED TO LIVE THERE.

The first glimpse I had of London course, very different in many ways from the London of our time.

Crystal Palace was still standing in Hyde Park, although the exhibition had long been closed.

Those were delightful days. But they were unsatisfying, although, indeed, I have heard epicures say that it is essential to enjoyment that it should be unsatisfying.

It was not enough for me to have seen London and its famous places. My ambition would be contented with nothing less than to have a house there. It was not, however, until the January of 1880 that I was enabled to become a Londoner. I then obtained an appointment on the staff of the Morning Star, as a reporter in the gallery of the house of commons, and in the meantime I had spent seven years as reporter, dramatic critic and leading article writer on the Northern Daily Times of Liverpool, the first daily paper started in the English provinces. My outfit for a literary career, if I may use such a phrase, was of a very commonplace order. I never could learn anything in mathematics.

HAWKING HIS MANUSCRIPTS.

I remember once, when I was still a very young man, coming on that passage in Macaulay's essay on Bacon, in which he remarks on the advantages modern readers possess when compared with the contemporaries of Lady Jane Grey.

"A modern reader," he says, "can make shift without Œdipus and Medea, while he possesses Othello and Hamlet. If he knows nothing of Pyrgopolynices and Thraso, he is familiar with Babadil and Bobadil and Pistol and Parolles. If he cannot enjoy the delicious irony of Plato, he may find some compensation in that of Pascal. If he is shout one from Nepholococcygia, he may take refuge in Lilliput."

Such, with the daily increasing multifarious scraps of information which a newspaper man must needs pick up day after day, was the intellectual fund which I had to subsist on when I made up my mind to fight my way in London.

Meanwhile, I kept on trying, first in Cork and then in Liverpool, to get a chance of having some article of mine accepted by the editor of a London magazine. I used to send a long time utterly unsuccessful. The main reason, no doubt, for my want of success, was because my contributions were not worth publishing. But I flattered myself at that time that another reason for the repeated failures was, that living out of London and quite out of the swim of things, I generally sent the wrong article to the wrong magazine. For instance, I favored Dickens' "Household Words" with some metrical translations from Uhland's Ballads; and I forwarded to a lady's magazine, full of fashion and brisk gossip, a solemn article on the poetesses of Germany.

NOT GOOD FOR THE TRAIN.

To the magazine, long since dead, which was called The Train, and with which my late friend, George Augustus Sala, had something to do, I despatched a long article on the life and the plays of Regnard, the French comic dramatist. I have no doubt the editor of The Train thoroughly appreciated Regnard; but The Train was a rattling London magazine, which went in for being what we should call, in our odious modern phrases, up-to-date; and he, no doubt, saw nothing very attractive in my labored study of a dramatist, hardly known in England, and well-nigh forgotten even in France. The first article of mine which ever appeared in a London periodical was an essay on the ballads of Goethe, which, to my extreme delight, was accepted by the editor of the London Quarterly Review.

HAUNTED THE THEATRES.

Meanwhile, I had a chance now and again of paying a visit to London, and I already began to tell myself that I, too, was destined to become before very long some sort of hanger-on to the great camp of London literature. I tried again and again, but for years without success, to obtain an engagement on some London newspaper. I presented letters of introduction to several literary men, one from the late Harriet Martineau, whom I never saw, but who voluntarily urged me to go to London, because she liked something I had written to the Liverpool papers; to Thomas Walker, then editor of the Daily News, afterwards and for many years a friend of mine; to the late Shirley Brooks, and to the late Dr. Charles Mackay. I got a kind hearing and kindly promises from all; but there was just then no place for me. I haunted theatres and supper rooms where literary men were supposed to resort, and the precincts of the House of Commons.

I obtained, then, my first chance of becoming a proud resident of London in the early days of 1860. I was engaged as reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons for the Morning Star, the radical daily paper which was started under the inspiration of Richard Cobden and John Bright. There were reporters in the gallery at that time who well remembered working with Charles Dickens as a colleague. There was one reporter who is still older date. All the oldsters agreed in the opinion that Dickens was one of the very best reporters who ever took notes in the press gallery.

One of these men it was who told me the story which I put into print long ago, about Dickens being so touched by the pathos of a passage in one of O'Connell's speeches describing a tithe riot in Ireland, and the death of a poor little girl accidently shot by a soldier's bullet as she was trying to lead her blind grandfather out of the turmoil, that he put down his pencil and declared himself unable to go on with his reporting work.

The duties of a reporter were pretty hard in those days; but at all events, we seldom had all night sittings, and most of the papers had to go to press so early that the ordinary members of the staff could get to their homes with the first dawn of the summer day.

Our refreshment accommodation then was of the poorest order. We had no kind of dining room, a miserable kind of hole, the utermost resources of which were exhausted when one had signified his choice between a steak, or a chop, and a plate of cold meat. Since that time the reporters have come to be regarded with some degree of consideration; they have a dining room where you can get as good a dinner as a member of the House of Commons can get below stairs—though that, perhaps, is not saying much deal, for the luxuriousness of the entertainment. They have reading rooms and a library, and can consult their books of reference and their famous authors when they want to verify some passage or quotation in a speech.

HIS GREATEST DREAM

Some of the reporters, as everybody knows, have descended from their seats in the gallery to seats on the benches of the House of Commons itself; and have actually been promoted—let us call it promoted, for the sake of politeness—to seats in the House of Lords.

I remained only one session in the gallery of the house as a reporter, although I sat in the gallery on many successive sessions as a writer of leading articles. I question whether anybody could have been more proud of any success in life than I was when I first found myself a regular professional reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons. Yet I had still two dreams in my mind; the dream of being an author, and the dream, even more vague at that time, of being a member of parliament.

During my first year of London residence I sent one article after another to The Westminster Review, which was accepted and published, and won the kind approval of John Stuart Mill, who had himself not long before been the editor of the periodical.

From that time my literary career was comparatively easy—such as it was. Well, I had three great desires in my early life; first to live in London; next to become a writer of books; and next again, to be a member of the House of Commons. If, having these desires, I am not yet satisfied, the fault is surely mine, and I have no manner of excuse for railing against the destinies.

FINANCES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Discussed at a District Meeting at Nanaimo—Some Favorable Reports.

At the Wallace street Methodist church, Nanaimo, the financial meeting of the Victoria district convened for its sessions on Wednesday at 2 p.m. Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., chairman of the district, presided and opened the meetings with devotional exercises. The roll was called as follows:

Victoria Metropolitan church.
Victoria Centennial church.
Victoria James Bay.
Victoria West.
Saanich.
Nanaimo Wallace street.
Nanaimo Haliburton street.
Ladysmith.
Cowichan.
Salt Spring Island.
Cumberland and the Chinese missions at Victoria and Nanaimo.

In his opening remarks the chairman referred to the work before the meeting and a hearty reception was given the new members of the district who were present, including Rev. G. K. B. Adams, Metropolitan's new pastor, who responded to the address of welcome. Mr. Adams' remarks made a good impression on the assembly. He heartily thanked the members of the district for the kind reception accorded to him to the West.

The financial condition of the various missions was reviewed and aid asked to assist the fields that were not in a position to support a pastor, each case being recommended to the favorable consideration of the mission board. Progress was reported from some of the fields, which was a gratifying sign.

Rev. Mr. Magee, who is appointed to Cowichan, has not been able to reach his field owing to illness in Toronto hospital, but he expects to arrive next week to commence his pastoral duties.

Rev. Mr. Schlichter, of Ladysmith, expects to return from his vacation in the East at an early date. Rev. Mr. Connor has had the oversight of the work there during his absence.

In the evening, at 8 p. m., Rev. J. P. Westman, of Victoria, gave an appropriate address on "Prayer," and the Rev. Mr. Adams gave a number of telling instances of the power of prayer. A very pleasant and successful gathering was held and the Nanaimo friends were cordially thanked for entertaining the members of the district.

Rev. R. J. McIntyre, of the Victoria West Methodist church, intends leaving for the interior of the province early next week on an important social mission.

It is stated that Mr. McIntyre will not return alone, but will be accompanied by his bride.

Rev. Mr. Sanford makes a good chairman and the administration of the affairs of the district are safe in his hands.

This is from Punch. Cut it out for use when you require sobering:

A correspondent sends us an interesting natural history note. On opening his wardrobe the other day, he found a moth in his dress-coat. The effect, he declares was ludicrous, as the coat was, of course, much too big for the moth.

MORE STRENUOUS TIMES IN COLORADO

Twenty-eight Citizens Charged With Conspiracy and Militia Warned.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 25.—It was announced at the state house that the officers of the guard in this city have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to take their companies to Cripple Creek at a moment's notice. Adjutant-General Bell refused to confirm the report, but there is activity at the armories.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 25.—Capiases were placed in the hands of Sheriff Bell this afternoon for twenty-eight prominent citizens of the Cripple Creek district court, against whom informations have been laid in the district court by Deputy District Attorney C. C. Butler. The charges are conspiracy and assault to kill, conspiracy and false imprisonment and conspiracy, malicious mischief and larceny in connection with the deportations last Saturday. Among the alleged leaders of the mob for whom capiases were issued are Nelson Frankson, former mayor of Victor; R. P. Russell and John Sharp, lessees; E. C. Newcombe, cashier of the First National Bank; Henry Dahl, manager of the Ophir mine; A. E. Carlton, president of the First National Bank.

Men love women less than they love to have women love them.

NO ULTIMATUM.

Peking, Aug. 25.—With reference to the report that Japan had conveyed an ultimatum to China with regard to the situation at Shanghai a high official of the ministry of foreign affairs today declared emphatically that it was without truth. He said also that China would continue to preserve strict neutrality, and that she did not anticipate complication in connection with the Shanghai and Chefoo incidents.

ADMITS THE PRINCIPLE.

Montreal Gazette.

The Attorney-General of New Brunswick thinks it may be necessary to amend the B. N. A. Act as regards the representation of the provinces in parliament, because since 1867, when the present basis was established, the area of Quebec has been increased. The reference is to the extension of the boundary of this province northward to Hudson's Bay from the somewhat indefinite line that, before the big Ontario boundary dispute, was presumed to be its northern limit. As the extension has only added territory to Quebec, and has given it no increase in population, the injustice to the other provinces, so far as the membership of parliament is concerned, is not yet evident. When it does become evident it will be time enough to call for redress.

FROM THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

August 26, 1859.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the British residents of Victoria was held last evening at the Court House, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing Her Majesty's government as regards maintaining our rights at San Juan. A. Waddington, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. B. Young, Esq., appointed secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. S. Franklin, G. I. Wright-King, and H. C. Jones, and Rev. Messrs. Evans and Clark. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and a memorial which was submitted to the meeting was, after some discussion, adopted.

From Capt. McKay, who is recently from the West Coast, we learn that Shewelth, principal chief of the Nootka Indians, was killed by the Matchlatt tribe about four days ago. He was up the sound prospecting for coal when the Matchlatts enticed him to come to a house, and then assassinated him. Having been a great friend to the whites who frequent the Coast, his death is considered a serious loss. According to the Indian custom on the death of a great chief, no sea otter will be taken for the next five years.

Homesteads for the million! On Monday, August 29, 12 o'clock, Semlin Franklin & Co., Yates street, will sell by auction sixty town lots, each being thirty by ninety feet, and forming the subdivision of lot No. 19, to the east of Cook street.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Brief Items of Interest Gleaned From Official Provincial Publication.

Notice is given in yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette and the following have been appointed justices of the peace: Henry March, of Cowichan Lake; George B. Bathie, of Ferguson; Christopher McDonald, of Lardo.

The resignation of John Bulman, of Golden, as a justice of the peace has been accepted.

Courts to revise the voters' lists will be held in the districts of Slocan, Comox and Atlin on September 8.

The following companies have been incorporated: The Denver Water Works Company, with a capital of $25,000, to construct a water works system for New Denver; the Challenger Mining & Development Company, with head office at Appleton, Wisconsin, capital $200,000; the Royal Lumber Company, Ltd., with a capital of $500,000.

JAPAN IN THE WRONG.

Spokesman-Review.

Japan's explanation of the "cutting out" of the Russian torpedo destroyer Rjeshitelni is not convincing. International law is clear on the subject. A vessel in a neutral port can not be touched by a belligerent. It is forbidden that provocation Japan may have received or that Russia might have done in violation of the rules of neutrality. The Japanese had absolutely no right under international law or practice to commit an act of hostility in a neutral port.

As soon as the Ryeshitelni entered the waters of Chefoo she came under the jurisdiction of China, and if the Japanese felt that they had just cause for complaint on account of the course pursued by the Russian craft, or if they had reason to believe that the representations applicable to the situation were being violated, they should have protested to the Chinese authorities and asked that the grievance be redressed.

The Japanese were not entitled to take the law into their own hands and to use their superior strength in making a capture within the three-mile zone. In doing that they committed an offence, not so much against China, which is making loud complaint while overlooking its own breaches, but against China. Once in the harbor of Chefoo and temporarily subject to Chinese authority, the Ryeshitelni was neutral for the time. This is the view held by writers and courts for years.

PERSONNEL OF THE GRAND TRUNK PARTY

Many of Canada's Big Financial Men to Arrive Here Shortly.

The party of Grand Trunk Pacific directors, who will be in Victoria shortly, is composed of President Charles M. Hays, vice President Wainwright, Montreal; Senator Cox, director of the G. T. P., of Toronto; Premier S. N. Parent, of Quebec; Hugh Allan, of the Allan Steamship Company, Montreal; Mr. Hobson, chief engineer of the G. T. R.; F. M. Morse, general manager, G. T. R.; Mr. Biggar, solicitor, G. T. R.; Mr. Stephens, chief engineer in charge of G. T. P. surveys; L. A. Cannon, solicitor, Quebec; Mr. D. H. Hays of St. Louis, a brother of President Hays; Mr. H. A. Woods, engineer in charge of G. T. Western railway; Mr. Russell, Buffalo; Mr. J. H. Baron, harbor engineer, G. T. P.; Mr. Phillips, secretary of the president, and Mr. McNeoll, secretary of Mr. Morse.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan is the senior member of the shipping firm of Messrs. H. and R. Allan, owners and managers of the Allan line of steamships, and is also a director in the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Canada Paper Company and the Canadian Rubber Company.

Hon. S. N. Parent is premier of the province of Quebec, mayor of the city of Quebec, president of the Quebec Bridge Company and member of the firm of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Parent, Tascherau & Cannon, barristers.

Senator Cox is the president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, president of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, president of the Western Assurance Company, the British America Assurance Company, the Canada Life Assurance Company and the Crow's Nest Coal Company and a director of the National Trust Company, the Canada General Electric Company, and the Toronto Railway Company.

Mr. E. R. Wood is managing director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company

To Fight Great White Plague

Provincial Health Officer Holds a Mass Meeting at Vancouver.

An Eminent English Physician Urges Need of Consumptive Sanitarium.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 25.—Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, at the mass meeting tonight at which the members of the medical convention were present, requested a subscription of a dollar a year from every adult in the province in aid of a tuberculosis sanitarium at Kamloops, B. C.

The principal speaker was Dr. Mayo-Robson, the eminent London, Eng., physician. He said 40,000 people suffered from tubercular diseases in Canada and 9,000 died every year. He stated emphatically that these 9,000 died unnecessarily, that the tubercular bacillus could be killed by building up white blood corpuscles. These corpuscles destroyed the consumption germs in other diseases as well as lung disease. He said some now living might see the day, which would surely come, when consumptives would be unknown. Isolation was imperative. A million consumptive germs could be put in the eye of a needle and these germs were spread broadcast by ignorant people and grew lustily in a run-down system until they killed their victim.

He said scientific research was proceeding along the right lines to find a cure for cancer, and he believed eventually, when it was known what was the cause of cancer, something could be done to cure it.

MANY ARE WOUNDED INSIDE RUSSIAN LINES

Latest From Port Arthur Gives Report of Many Injured Soldiers.

Chefoo, Aug. 25.—A junk which left Port Arthur August 22nd, reports that the Russian wounded at that date numbered 5,000, and that the Japanese have occupied the heights near Chanko. It is further reported that boys are fighting in the Russian ranks now.

Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. A., went from here by carriage to the summit of a mountain on one of the Miaotie islands, twenty miles from Golden Hill, near Port Arthur. With a powerful telescope Major Seaman could see a great deal of the Liaotung peninsula. He heard six heavy shots and much small artillery firing, indicating that fighting had subsided to a certain degree.

Themes Talked Of By Physicians

(Continued from Page Two.)

meeting in Montreal, a resolution was drafted that a department of health be created and placed under central authority. Nothing had come of that yet, but it was a step that must commend itself to every member of the profession, and he hoped that the convention would not dissolve without passing a strong resolution in favor of such a measure. He then referred to the Dominion Medical Act, passed in 1902. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to the members of the special committee, and especially to Dr. G. G. Roddick, for their efforts to get this measure placed upon the statutes of the country. It was thought that it would be encroaching on the rights and privileges of the provincial medical boards, and he was glad to be able to say a few words to dispel that impression. The bill was a purely permissive one, and it was necessary, before it could be operative, that it should be taken up by the provincial boards of health. He trusted that this would not be wanting as the aims and purposes of the act were such as should commend themselves to every member of the profession. Its aim should be to do away with those mortifying disabilities under which the medical men in Canada now labored and put them on an equal footing with the members of their profession all over the British Empire. (Cheers.) He hoped something would be done towards that end before the meeting closed.

The fourth and most important point of all on which he wished to touch was the treatment of the inebriate. He thought something should be done towards the establishment of an institution combining the properties of a hospital and an insane asylum. Prison treatment had been found to be most unsatisfactory and productive of the gravest evil. This should be taken up as a subject coming within the province of the medical men, as it affected them seriously, while its effect on the general commonwealth was disastrous in the spread of disease and crime. A movement towards this end had already been taken in Ontario, but we wanted a Dominion act affecting the whole country, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to him if the meeting would take the matter up and draft a measure such as was required to that end. He was confident that in drafting such a measure they were moving towards an end, which, if secured, would do much to eliminate the disease and poverty which struck down so many of their countrymen.

In closing he thanked their guests for the interest they had shown in the deliberations, and hoped that their stay would be productive of pleasant reminiscences. He thanked them for their reception of himself, and hoped that the suggestions he had made would meet with their approval and win their support. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Senator Sullivan, in quite a lengthy speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Tunstall for his very able address. He spoke of the gratitude due to this young province for entertaining in its midst this cultured and enlightened gathering. He spoke of the history of the Canadian Medical Association, which had been first established 38 years ago. He congratulated Vancouver on securing so many visiting doctors from the neighboring states, and said that if Canada was invaded it would not be by way of Tacoma. (Laughter.) He said he intended to have given them a little of the wisdom of the hoary East, but Vancouver was so much West that she was neither East nor West. He spoke with approval of the suggestions made by Dr. Tunstall, and said he hoped they would travel East and be taken up with enthusiasm by the profession as they went till they covered the whole Dominion. He again moved a vote of thanks to the president for the very able and practical paper he had given them. Dr. Sullivan's speech was replete with witty points and flashes of rhetoric, and was received with great applause.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Dr. Eccles, of London, Ont., and carried with enthusiasm.

A bachelor's idea of a fatal flirtation is one that ends in marriage.

An Autom

Novel Invention Wh

Passengers on ocean liners may be able to sleep in life preserve the plans of a Harlem inventor d go awry. This man is E. Salvat 238 West One Hundred and Th fifth street. He has been workin some time on an invention by w he says, the danger of drowning one's berth after a night collision wreck of an ocean steamship wi reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Salvator's attention was called to the necessity of a life server one could sleep in by the ing of the French Line steamship Bourgogne in the summer of when hundreds of lives were lost. ship went down in the darkness quickly after the collision off the N foundland coast that scores must drowned in their staterooms.

Salvator was ruminating over helplessness of a traveler thus tra in a sinking ship when he had o sion to cross the ocean. There wa midnight panic on this ship, and scriptions of the scenes of confusion the passengers rushed madly about the darkness or semi-darkness impr ed him with the belief that someth ought to be done to put a life-prese within instant reach of a passenger his awakening from sleep.

To sleep with a cork jacket on out of the question, so the inve began to work along a totally diffe line. He decided to make a prese that would be made effective only its coming in contact with water. idea he has now worked out and obtained a patent on. It works on principal of a water-generated which fills a belt and gives it buoyan Uninflated the belt is a light thi which would hardly be felt if worn a sleeper, but when filled with gas is blown up to the size of an ordin cork jacket.

The belt is made of rubber and about eight inches wide, and can blown up by means of a small cylind In this cylinder is placed a compo tion of acids which when acted up by water instantly inflates the The belt has been tested in the oce and it has been found that the wa acts upon the acids and inflates rubber in less than three seconds. T ingredients in this composition Mr. S vator keeps secret. The composition the result of four years' work in t laboratory. It will retain all strength for several years.

Speaking of the merits of this ne theory of life preservation, Mr. Salv tor said:

"One of the horrors of ocean tra is the chance of not getting hold of life preserver at the critical mome if summoned from a sound sleep the cry that the ship is afire or is sin