ring the necessary articles of agreement ith him. Yesterday the following tele-ram was received in this city: "Representain was received in this city: "Represen-tive will leave to-morrow (Tuesday) and ill see Jackson in Chicago Wednesday, and will then go to New York if necessary.

LACROSSE. VICTORY FOR THE JAMES BAYS. The game yesterday between Stars and ames Bays was the best exhibition of inermediate lacrosse ever seen here, natch was a decisive one, both teams p their best to win, and it was only after d their best to win, and it was only after hard struggle that the James Bays were rictorious by a score of 3 to 2. There was large attendance and the greatest interest was manifested in the game by all. Good plays were freely applauded. The games

ere scored as follows: Won by. Scored by. Time.
Rookledge 6 min.
Schnoter 32 ...
Smith (F.) 3 ...
Rookledge 4 ...
Pland (J.) 1 ... STARS PROTEST.

The Stars have protested Monday's game on the ground that two men playing with the Bays, Greenfield and Murray, were not members of that club 21 days before the match, as required by section I, rule IV, of the B. C. Lacrosse Association rules. JUNIORS PLAY AGAIN

At a meeting of the junior lacros mittee yesterday the protest of the Star lacrosse club against Greenfield was con-The committee had laid down the rule in the commencement of the season that where a club played a man who was against them in any event. It was in conof this rule that the committee cently in the matter of a protest between Westminster Juniors and the Ninetleths Vancouver awarded the match to the netieths, owing to the Westminsters havng played two ineligible men, although latter team won the match. se of the Stars and the James Bays, howver, as the Stars did not wish to claim he match on a technicality and were wilordered that the match be played again on the 15th inst. The corning called for tenders for the trophies and the design will be submitted the beginning of next wek.

CHOLERA PATIENT

Death of an Immigrant Who Arrived at New York on Tuesday

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5 .- It is reported that an immigrant passenger suffering from cholera was taken off the west-bound Bal timore & Ohio passenger train at Cumberand. Md., this afternoon. The other pas was run west as far as Shaner station near this city and sidetracked. The unfortunate man, whose name is Walther, died in great agony this evening. He and his fellow sengers arrived at New York yesterday on North German Llyd steamship Elbe from Bremen. One of the passengers says
Walther was attacked with severe pains and vomiting before the vessel reached por but that the ship's surgeon gave him med cine which braced him up sufficiently t pass inspection at New York. The author ties telegraphed the Pittsburgh officials to Intercept and quarantine the car. City Health Officer Duke and Dr. Ohr, who has been through an epidemic of cholera, are positive that Walther's was a bona fide ase of cholera, but are undecided as to whether sporadic or Asiatic nature. There is great excitement in Cumberland to-night

TERMINAL CITY NOTES.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.-The hardwood pav ing blocks sent from Australia are to be put down, but just where has not been de-A by-law to borrow \$100,000 for electri light purposes is to be submitted to the atepayers on October 19th. It has not been decided whether the amount will be used to purchase a plant at present in the city

The Hudson's Bay company have open

THE MARKETS.

Short Summary Covering Articles There was a little better feeling in the al retail markets during the last week if anything, but there have been few changes values or conditions. Eggs are a little firmer and the island product readily retails at 35 cents per dozen with the easter eggs proportionately lower. Fresh fuits are quite active. Pears bring 6 cents, grape 8 and 10 cents, apples 2 1-2 and peaches and 10 cents, apples 2 12 and peaches and 10 cents. There are some fine peaches from Rogue river, Oregon, in market and they are selling readily at \$1.50 per b Fresh eastern oysters packed in coming in and are moving well at 75 cents The eastern oyesters in shell are expected shortly. There are a good many ocal plums in market at present. They are of a good variety and brink 4 cents. Retail prices are below: Flour
Albany
Oglivie's (Hungarian)
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian).

er	Premier 5 00
be	Premier 5 00 Three Star 5 00 Victoria 5 00@35 00 Wheat, per ton 34 00@40 00
n-	Victoria 80 00@35 00
th	Onte per ton
h.	Barley per ton
ch	Wheat, per ton 30 00@35 00 Oats, per ton 34 00@40 00 Barley, per ton 32 00@35 00 Middlings, per ton 27 00@30 00 Bran, per ton 27 00@35 00 Ground Feed, per ton 30 00@35 00 Corn, whole 45 00
ut	Bran, per ton
le	Ground Feed, per ton30 00@35 00
ng	Corn, whole 50 00
ut	Ground Feed, per ton
en	Oatmeal, per 10 ID.
rd	Rolled oats, per 16
ce	Potatoes, local 11-4@11-
he	California sweet potatoes, per lb
nd	Cabbage
he	Hay, baled, per ton18 000220
er-	Straw, per bale40
de	Perge per doz
of	Veges ogstorn
en	Sugar per pound
ific	Butter, Island roll, (2 fbs)
oat	Canadian Creamery
lu-	Cheese, Canadian, per 10, retail
nia	Rolled oats, per 16. Potatoes, local: California sweet potatoes, per 1b. Cabbage Hay, baled, per ton
ns,	Hams, American, per ib
nts	Page American per 10.
of	Rolled per Th
de-	" Long clear, per lb
ere	Shoulders, per ID
ses	Lard, per Ib
nan	Pig's feet, per doz 2
	Tongues and Sounds, per kit
	Ments—Beet, per in80
Ga-	Mutton, per 10
pily	Pork, fresh, per 10 18002.
hat	Chickens, per pair
ant	Turkeys, per Ib
ant	Greese, per ID (anring) per Ib.
ıg,''	Fish Solmon (Spring), per ID.
nky	Rabbits, apiece 90
not	Salmon (Smoked), per Ib
100	Halibut 12
	Smoked halibut80
	Salmon (Smoked), per fb. 106 Halibut 12 Smoked halibut 28 Cod, per fb. 12 "(Nfd), per fb. 55 Small fish. 106 Sturgeon, per fb. 107 Herring (Labrador), per doz. 12 "(smoked) "(smoked) "Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart 212 Fruits—Apples per fb. 206 Bananas per doz. 07 Oranges—California.
	Small fish
	Smelts, per ID
the	Sturgeon, per ib
t to	Herring (Labrador), per uoz
oads	Western eveters fresh per quart.
	Fruits Apples per Ib
	Rananas per doz
	Oranges—California.
	Oranges—California. "Seedlings
. 77	" Naval
or a	Lemons, California, per doz300
ome A+b	" Australian 1
Ath.	Cauliflower, per dos
the clu-	Green peas, per lo
iciu.	Peaches per Ib

Peaches per lb.....

Pears per lb

Plums per lb.....

OUR ENGLISH BUDGET.

An Artificial Enhalation of Oxygen Device to Save Lives of Coal Miners.

Miss Gould's Prospective Alliance The Queen's Bathing

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—It is pleasing to that some thought was given during recent meetings of the British Assoion to the man who toils in the bowels earth for that most precious of neral products-coal. It is remarkthat in view of the recurring disasexplosions in coal mines, so little en done in the way of invention view to the saving of human life. there is the safety lamp, and but this simple arrangement the holocaust man life would be much heavier As was so clearly demonsated by Dr. J. S. Haldane, something

needed immediately after an exhas taken place. He argues, and seem to support the contention, st of the men killed in explosions which means could be adopted grew strong without and tranquit with-r the saving of human life. What the in. Unfortunately there came over me oxygen could be obtained by artificial e miner could be kept alive for three or daily allowance of delicious poison." hours the chances of ultimately ing his life would be multiplied. How, is he to be supplied with the needed oxygen? Dr. Haldane has devised an pparatus which, he claims, will contend essfully with after-damp and chokethe immediate causes of suffocathe deaths from which constitute

per cent. of the mortality indirectly simple one, and consists of a cylinder aining compressed oxygen and a layof material for absorbing the carbonic cid given off in breathing. The oxygen turned on by a tap and inhaled ough a tube. This is not merely an dea which has not been concreted into actuality. It has undergone the most horough tests in the laboratory, and has mended itself to scientists, as it must to all who have been horrified by frequent colliery disasters and have felt hopeless their efforts were to minimor eliminate the deadly element in the inditions of the collier's working life. The parliamentary return just publish-l of pauperism in England and Wales

or the quarter ended at midsummer, 1894, shows an almost continuous dehe quarter, as compared with the same netropolis the proportion of paupers to opulation was smaller in the first month the quarter in the present year than 33 of the 37 preceding years, in the second month it was smaller than in 29 vas smaller than in 30 of the years.

Samuel Wilson, an American journaland a travelling companion, R. S. Yorke, have set out on a tour around the world on foot. They started from Lincoln and arrived in Liverpool on Wed-Next day they sailed in the Parisian for Montreal, from whence they ropose walking across the continent to Pacific coast, and then embarking or the eastern coast of the European continent. They have undertaken the our without money or baggage, hoping them through to the end of their journey, which is also the starting place, the city oln. They hope to be back in England in eighteen months from now. The statement that Miss Jay Gould ad become engaged to one of the Batbergs-against, it is said, the wish of et that she is the richest unmarried lady in the world. She has a trifle over

one season—and extremely chari-She is a brunette, but not a proather's hair and beard, and her eyes are tain the finance portfolio, abandoning lark nor brown. Her features are strong, without the hard lines that were merce. Senor Henriques will succeed Senor vorn into her father's face. She is not d'Avilla. strictly beautiful, as has been said, but match will have any consequence it is days. impossible to say. But Miss Gould will not be the only American lady, if the in Maastricht there were three fresh cases any means. Beginning with the Misses fresh cases and two deaths. aton, of Maryland and Miss Patter-

ful American girls have been taken into the aristocratic fold. Before the Duke of York left for Cowes he had a photograph taken for the new Italian minister, who is charged he benefit of his royal grandparent, Her to lajesty, in which he was represented as sing his infant child. It is said that been much incensed at the pubcity which has been given to this admirable group, and has called all the This is not the first time a speculative photographer has roused the Duke's susceptibilities. When the inouncement of the Duke's betrothal the Princess May was announced a retain firm having by them a group of mittee designated to consider the question of Duke of Clarence and the Princess of membership of liquor dealers has decid-Duke of York. It is unnecessary to known as the "German question," that is the question of permitting the lodges to mily were at this feat. At the royal hristening the firm in question made application through a high official to be

lowed to take a photograph of the oup. A prompt refusal was the result: Professional cycling is not at all a bad iness. Arthur Augustus Zimmerman, who is more talked about just now than he prime minister, is only 25 years of Year will amout to £5000, and he is insting it all in a manufacturing siness located at Freehold, N. J., unir he intends forsaking the track to vote himself to turning out lamps and her accessories for bicycles. Accordto the medical fraternity the chamn's enormous speed is to be attributed

ordinary man, and its working capacity

very much greater.
Passengers by the steamers between Portsmouth and Southampton generally notice an abnormally large barge moored at the end of the jetty which protrudes into the solent from the private grounds at Osborne, but few are aware that this is the royal bathing house. One of the chief enjoyments of Her Majesty at Osborne is sea bathing, and the barge is arranged for this purpose. When desired the water rushes into the vessel and forms a spacious bath, as comfortable as it is safe and convenient. I need not add that the internal fittings

are of a most elaborate character. Mr. George Augustus Sala, it seems, was once a great arsenic eater. He makes the confession in his latest "Echoes of the Week," induced thereto by an article in the St. James's Gazette, stating that arsenic does not soothe the nerves, is nasty to the taste, and has a crampsb "My own experience," writes "G. A! S.," "is directly to the contrary of this statement. In 1866 I came home from India with the fag end of a jungle fever in my bones. My constitution was rebellious to quinine, which made deprived of life at once by the kind and wise physicians treated me ion, but that an interval elapses with arsenic, and in a very short time I which means could be adopted grew strong without and tranquil with-

miner is in need of at that serious a passionate craving for arsenic. I not until Admiral Prolet landed guns is oxygen. The atmosphere is took double doses. I put the drug into and men that they were driven out. with carbonic acid gas and sul- my beef tea, into my coffee, and my ted hydrogen, and if a supply of lemonade. I had just strength of mind by artificial enough to 'own up' to my medical advisers an incalculable boon would be conviser—if you tell lies to your doctor you ed upon the mining community. If die—and he judiciously 'slowed down' my

CABLE DISPATCHES

Confirmation of the French Defeat at Tim-

buctoo. London, Sept. 3.-A dispatch from Paris to the Times says that a cable message sent from Saint Louis, Senegal, to the gliting from explosions. The devise is Havas news agency seems to confirm the recent dispatch received by the Journal des Debats regarding the disaster to the French army at Timbuctoo. The Havas dispatch says it is rumored in St. Louis that the situation in Timbuctoo is grave. A company of tiralleurs are said to have been completely beaten by the Turegs.

A dispatch from Rome says affairs in

Italy have again assumed a grave aspect. Agrarian crimes are frequent and the ill-feeling of the peasantry against the land owners, which was dormant during the state of slege, is now found in seditious The government is asked to take strenuous measures to improve the relations between the land owners and

Emperor William has arrived at Lanskron, in South Sweden, where he will attend the great autumn manoeuvres. This is the first visit of royalty to Lanskron since 1815. The thoroughfares were packed crease in the number of paupers during with people. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, and the emperor was period during the last 38 years. In the serenaded by a military band. The manoeuvres began last Thursday.

A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says

that business is at a standstill in Lorenzo Marquez, on the north side of Delagoa bay, owing to the revolt of natives. A Portu-guese launch fired on by the natives returnif the years, and in the last month it ed the fire, killing a number of the natives. None of the Portuguese were hurt. The emperor has telegraphed to the pre-

fect of police of Berlin to return to that city on account of anarchist threats. A case of cholera was reported Sunday at Nieuport, West Flanders, Belgium. One death from the disease has occurred at Archduke Charles Louis, acting on behalf.

of Emperor Francis Joseph, opened the in-ternational hygienic, congress at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Sunday. Sixty Canadian pligrims attended mass Sunday morning in the hall of the consistory at Rome. The pope acted as celeexpressed a few pleasant words to each of

formerly American consu at Rome, made an attempt to kill himself in that city Sunday in the hall of the Pincio, a fashionable evening resort, but was prevented by the police. It is believed Her Majesty-draws attention to the the attempt was prompted by financial troubles

The police at Kalooga, capital of the government of that name, ninety-five miles fteen million dollars well invested. But southeast of Moscow, have discovered a realth is not her sole attraction. She press that was being used by Nihilists for a very short time. Soldiers were traincharming in disposition and manner, the publication of literature for dissemination throughout the empire. Many persons have been arrested on the charge of

interested in the press. The Portuguese ministerial crisis has been ounced one. Her hair is dark, but not passed by a remodeling of the cabinet. the inky blackness that marked her Senor Riberro, the prime minister, will rethe indefinable shade that is neither position of foreign minister, which will be taken by Senor d'Avilla, the former min-ister of public works, industry and com-

There has been 623 fresh cases of cholera still a woman whose face would com- in Galacia in the last three days. In Bukomand more than a passing glance. Wina there have been forty-six fresh cases Whether the Queen's displeasure to the and twenty-five deaths in the last three

match comes off, to marry nobility, by and one death, and in Dordrecht three The committee of the Antwerp exhibition on, of Baltimore, quite a host of beautihas awarded a gold medal to the California

vine exhibit. The Standard's Rome correspondent says that Admiral Gualterio will command the Italian fleet and will escort to Rio Janeiro settle definitely the troubles between Italian subjects and the Brazil government

K. OF P. DISCUSSIONS

Committee Decide to Report Against the

Admission of Liquor Dealers. Washington City, Sept. 4 .- A split in the Knights of Pythias is said by members of the Supreme Lodges to be a possible, and, perhaps, probable outcome of the meeting now in progress here. Already the comof the and substituted that of the committee in charge of the matter perform the ritual in that language, have decided to make an ironclad report, for the

use of the English language only odis It is said by Supreme Chancellon, Rlackwell to be the intention of the Pythians to make the order a patriotic one, and t hend all its influences to the support of the institutions of our government. opponents of the German lodges say that the perpetuation of a foreign language in His winnings on the track this the United States will not tend to the sup-United States should be Americanized. The German lodges have been open in the avow-T the name of the Zimmerman Manu- al of their determination to secede and conturing company. At the end of the duct their branch of the order on their own responsibility in case the contest went

against them. Dubuis, Pa., Sept. 5.-Forest fires have approached so close that a change of wind will place the town in jeopardy. From not merely to a pair of good legs, but to an abnormally large heart. This is a comple of inches larger than that of an have nominated C. A. Busiel for governor.

CHINA AND JAPAN

The Naval and Military Strength of the Two Countries Compared.

The Japanese it is Predicted Will Win on the Sea-Reasons Given.

It may be considered strange that a person living so far from the theatre of war should deal with this question. The writer's intimate knowledge of the people and the country, gained in over 34 years residence, is his justification. Though making no claim to soldier-craft the writer has seen and taken part in some fights atloat and ashore in and has seen the ignominious defeat of tendency to produce internal pains and large bodies of soldiers so-called by a very small number in proportion, proper ly organized.

Example: In September, 1853, less than two hundred Hung-dhu (red-heads) rebels took Shanghai city, garrisoned with 1500 soldiers and held the same me blind, and deaf, and mad; so my going on for two years, increased in number, of course. The city was invested by a large body of soldiers on the land and a small fleet of fairly equipped vessels on the river, and it was Example: The soldiers sent to invest

the city, in number over ten thousand, of emperor and country is ingrained in presuming on their number became very nsolent, so much so that it was really dangerous for any foreigner to go near. It should be borne in mind that Japan them. A volunteer corps was formed has a thoroughly organized war departwith Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, in | ment; also that every branch of the sercommand, who fought bravely at the vice has highly trained chiefs in combattle of Muddy flat, April, 1854, when | mand, who received their military eduin conjunction with the naval forces, in cation either in Europe or America. all about three hundred men with one There is a military college where young field piece, they drove this large body of men are trained and have to pass creditmen away from the settlement and burn- able examinations before they receive ed their camps. Casualties, three killed and ten wounded. Her Majesty's ships | credibly informed that young aspirants in Shanghai, Encounter, Rattler. U. S. in military and naval schools are only Portsmouth or Plymouth, Commander too anxious to learn, showing consider-Foote.

Were the writer to indite some incidents of the same nature that transpired under his observation in China only naval department is also thoroughly orforty years ago, he would in all probbe accused of trying to outvie British Columbia's own pet hoodlum in

Veracity. It will be said that all this is changed now, Amongst the lower classes some change has been made, 'tis true. From being obsequious dissemblers they have, in consequence of indiscriminate praise lavished on them by interested parties (the ubiquitous missionary more particularly), become extremely insolent. To the literati change is a deadly sin. They are the same to-day they ever have been within our knowledge, as near perfect as possible. To adopt any of the fanqui's (foreign devils) customs is degenerative. They acquiesce in what they are at the time unable to stop, but their persistence is great. It may take time to accomplish their ends, but, to use an Americanism, they get there every time. High officials are as a rule removed triennially. Any reforms made by a progressive man is allowed to lapse to the old, old way by the next.

Example: Formosa (beautiful island) s a little over two hundred miles long by about 60 broad, with a splendid climate except in some places during the wet season, owing to lack of drainage. The island is rich in minerals, soil and coal. Chinese population is estimated at 2,500,000; aborigines population is not known, nor have the Chinese ever dared o be able to make out sufficient to carry brant. After the service his holiness per- to enter that portion of Formosa to find mitted the pilgrims to kiss his hand, and out. Next to the Japs the Chinese dread these savages, who receive and treat foreigners kindly. We have here a good example of Chinese prowess; notwithstanding their numbers and modern arms at their command they leave these aborigines severely alone.

Anticipating trouble with the French, Liu Ming Chuan, governor of Formosa, one of the very few of China's progressive men, made great improvements in ed and organized forts built and armed with heavy guns, the entrance to the different ports protected with submarine mines, vet Admiral Lespes captured Kelung with but little trouble or loss of life, holding the same, together with the coal mines, until given up after the freaty of 1885. After this trouble was settled this governor carried on his improvements, introducing railways and new industries. These were brought into question by the censors. He was removed-the works stopped.

Before entering upon the situation

ompare the progressive action of Japan. In 1853 an American expedition visited Japan under the command of Commodore Perry. After stating the object of the visit the squadron left. In March, 1854, a commercial treaty was conclud ed without the slightest trouble to be opened to it in 1856. In 1855 the writer visited Japan in the American yacht Halcyon, owned by Russell & Co. The ports not being open our excuse given was want of provisions and water. At the entrance of Nagasaki bay we were met by an official, to whom we made known our wants by dumb show. We were anchored some seven miles below the city in very deep water, where we were very shortly visited by some high officials with an interpreter, who conversed quite fluently in English to our great astonishment. Permission was asked to visit the city, which they had not power to grant. A plentiful supply of provisions with fruit, fresh fish and flowers was given us for which no payment was taken. They refused valuable presents of jewelry; nothing could be received. Before leaving permission was granted that we might visit Simo-da, where a bazaar would be opened for our especial benefit. On our arrival at Simeda, some days afterwards, we found a splendid show of curios, each article marked in dollars and cents plainly, from which there was no abate-In one year the Japanese had ment. made more progress than China had in ten. It is now over forty years since the American treaty was signed, during which time they have made themselves conversant with the manners and customs of the world generally. Some of the most intelligent have been sent to the different countries. Their uniform politeness led to their being well received; their facile pen and ready wit did the rest. One and all had to hand in their reports and sketches when they return-

every time for a small present gain whereas the Japanese will note the sit-uation, and if they see the prospect of a large gain by waiting they will bide their time. China will have ample cause to remember this, and also to regret that the old record of Japanese raids on the Chinese coast had not been considered

before they took in hand to play any of

their trickery with that nation.

The great factor that led to the com plete defeat of the French in 1870 was a esson taken to heart by the Japanese the perfect knowledge Germany had of France; each hill, dale, water course, bridge, road, farm house, wells, nature of soil, and amount of produce, exact position of forts, size, number of guns and garrison, food supply, number of soldiers, their equipments, organization and discipline, and divers other things too numerous to mention. Japan is equally well posted about China. Educated Japanese in Chinese costume to suit the occasion and purpose from the costly apparel of opulence to the rags and infirmities of beggars-under different disguises have visited every hole and corner where information could be gained of the nature required. Ships, forts, arsenals, official vamens, swell restaurants, beggars' hovels, and it may be safely said there are very few places into which some of these people did not find their way in some guise or other. Therefore, what they do not know is simply not worth the trouble of finding There is also the certainty that out. the information can be relied upon. Love

the Japanese. Love of money comes first all the time with the Chinese any appointment. The writer has been able rivalry in their studies. Their esprit de corps is highly commended by those who understand these matters. The ganized

Without going into the question minutely and pointing out the great contrast, it will suffice to say that China has neither army nor navy departments, nor is there any regular or uniform organization. It would be a misnomer to call the men on board the ships sailors: equally so to call the riff-raff soldiers. The officers bave received a superficial training, but few if any are properly qualified to navigate their ships or train their men. Some of these officers have been trained by British naval officers, others by French, others again by Germans. Small bands of soldiers in different provinces have been trained in the same way. It is extremely doubtful if any province, other than Chihli, could produce two thousand uniformly drilled meny : China now, as in the past, thinks this number should intimidate. Major-General H. Oshima, now in command of the army corps in Corea,

was in 1881 director of the military staff

college, in 1883 chief staff officer of

army inspection. Li Hung Chang, commander-in-chief of the Chihli province, is a high literary graduate—one a trained soldier the other a clever diplomoatist. On examining the situation it will be seen that Japan has most material advantages. She has a well organized and well equipped army, commanded by an expert in war tactics. She has the advantages of a superior fleet, also commanded by highly trained officers. Her base of supplies is within the immediate theatrenof war. Her officers are conenemy in her army, navy and strongholds. At Nagasaki she is within 13, 36, 36, 42, 48, 56 hours steaming respectively of Fusan, Seoul, Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur, Kelung, mouth of Peiho river. At Nagasaki she has a splendid dry dock 375 feet on the blocks and 77 feet entrance, with 22 and 27 1-2 feet respectively on neap and spring tides. Attached to this dock are extensive engine works most completely equipped and fitted. She has here one of the prime factors towards her success, an unlimited supply of coal, provisions, water and munitions of war. She has also telegraphic communication with the capital and with Fusan Corea. Wires are laid to the actual seat of war from Fusan; thus every movement of the army in Corea can be directed from the capital. At Fusan, 13 hours steaming from Nagasaki, Japan lands her troops at her leisure without the least interference. Fusan, situated on the southeast end of the Corean peninsula, has a splendid harbor, with sufficient depth to accommodate the largest sized vessels in safety. Regular lines of steamers connect this port with Japan. Shanghai and Vladivostock. From its in Ainsworth district, has eleven men at central position it is certain to be a large trade depot, and in the early future the terminus of the trans-Siberian railway. It is simply a question of time, or opportunity, when Russia will have a good slice of Corea.

The writer ventures to predict that in every naval combat (bar accident) between Chinese and Japanese, unless the dds are greatly in China's favor, China will lose. That the loss of two or three vessels will so demoralize the crews of the other vessels that they will refuse to fight under any consideration. From eing the most insolent they will become the most abject. They will conclude that fate is against them. H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, Aug. 30, 1894. MISSISSIPPI BANK NOTES.

Secretary of the Bank Note Company Arrested Yesterday.

Washington City, Sept. 5.-Chief Hazen,

of the treasury service, to-day received a telegram announcing the arrest in St.

Louis, Mo., this morning, of Secretary Smith, of the St. Louis Bank Note company, which had printed and engraved the \$5 and \$10 warrants of the state of Mississippl, which bore a striking resemblance to United States money. The president of the company will be arrested when he re-turns to St. Louis, and Agent Holmes, who is in charge of the Chicago branch, will also be looked after. In the meantime the U. S. district attorney at Jackson, Miss. is preparing a case against the state of Mississippi, Governor Stone and others in the same case. The Mississippi officials refused to call in the warrants, but the fact that they have been declared illegal by the general government has, it is said, had the effect of destroying public confi-The reports were winnowed; then,

Experiences of a Party of Prospectors-Living on Bones and Deer Hide.

Good Quartz Ledge Discovered on Cariboo Creek-Kootenay Justice.

Early in the summer a party of four left Nakusp to prospect in the mountains west of the Arrow lakes. The party consisted of Billy Lynch, H. W. Bucke, B. H. Lee and Dave Bremner. At the Hot Springs they crossed the Arrow lake and struck into a country apparently new to the world. They found the topography very rough, crossing the snow lands and glaciers twice, going in a zigzag course, west and south. In the early part of the trip several deer and a goat were killed. Bremner also shot a grizzly veighing four hundred pounds. the fresh meat lasted they had plenty to eat, but game growing scarce Bremner and Bucke went back for provisions. When they returned Lynch and Lee were nearly starving, having eaten near ly everything in sight. Lynch and Bucke then went back for more supplies, intending to get back in twelve days, but

it took them a month. No game nor anything eatable could be found, and pretty soon Lee and Brem-ner had nothing left but salt, having lived for several days on a little flour and hot water. Their partners not returning when expected, they started to retrace their steps to Arrow lake, Lee being terribly used up. Finding a deer The Defendant Fined for Neglecting His hide they had thrown away on the in trip, they soon cut it up and made soup out of it. Bremner's dog had strayed away or else they would have eaten him.

Getting a little nearer the lake, they

found some bones of the bear killed some weeks previous. These were gathered up, boiled and all the nutriment extracted. Lee became so exhausted that he could not carry his rifle and Bremner had to pack everything. He was endeavoring to get I.ee to a point where he had noticed some nettles, thinking that by boiling them Lee could sustain life until he had made an effort to procure assist ance. When near the nettles they found Lynch and Bucke returning with provisions. It is needless to say how much they appreciated the first square meal of many weeks. Lee was terribly exhausted, and it was with great difficulty that he got to the Hot Springs, where he now is, swollen from head to foot and unable to walk. Bremner is none the worse for his rough experience and is gaining flesh at the rate of three pounds a day. He went on to the Slocan yesterday. No forest fires were encountered on their terrible trip, and mineral was just as scarce, as they did not make a loca-

It would seem that the excitement caused by the discovery of gold on Cariboo creek would be the means of a rich quartz region being opened up in that ection. On the 15th of August Charles Vader, acting on a suggestion from Nelson Demers, left the placer ground and proceeded up Mineral creek to prospect for quartz. When about three miles away from Cariboo creek, and about six miles in a direct line from the Columbia river, he ran across a stringer of solid mineral in a granite, slate and porphyry formation. Tracing it up he discovered a ledge of quartz eight feet wide and traceable for three hundred feet on the surface. He staked a claim and called it the Orpheno, an assay from it giving returns of \$175 in gold and six ounces in silver.

Nelson Miner

General complaint is made of the vagaries and incompetence of the justices at New Denver, Messrs. Bogle and Wil-We have not sooner called attention to this matter out of respect for the reached us from time to time might in some respects be incorrect. A case in the peedy trials court here before Judge Spinks would seem to indicate that the complaints made are not wholly without foundation. The justices named committed one of the most respectable busicharge of stealing bricks, the affair arising, we understand, out of a partnership dispute. Judge Spinks on reading the depositions and ascertaining that they contained all the evidence dismissed the case there and then. We hear it said on the street that no justice with even a grain of common sense would have taken an information in the case, yet the parties and four witnesses brought two hundred miles to Nelson lawyers are employed and all the costly and dilatory proceedings under a commital for trial take place. It is rather hard on those who live in the neighborhood of aforesaid judges Nelson Tribune.

D. W. McVicar, of Walton, Nova Sco tia, who bought the Little Mamie claim, work building a road into the claim, and will commence sinking in a few days. W. J. Hennessy, of the Noble Five

mines, in Slocan district, was at Nelson

Friday. He said that all the mine that seventeen men were employed at the mine sacking ore and doing development work. The distance from the mine to the route surveyed for a wagon road along the south fork of Carpenter creek is about a mile and a half, thence to Three Forks about five miles. "It is an open question with Slocan mine owners, said Mr. Hennessy, "whether they can not haul their ore to Kaslo this winter with their own teams as cheap as the railway is likely to haul it. At Kaslo there will be the advantage of having not only a market at the Pilot bay sme ter, but a route, via the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, that insures prompt delivery at competitive smelting points in the United States." Mr. Hennessy left for the mines this morning.

The Nakusp & Slocan railway drags its weary way into the heart of the Slocan country. It is now given out that the track will be at Three Forks on the 15th of September, but from the present indications there is no reason to believe this any more than previous statements. The construction of the Nakusp & Slocan man, was the last city clerk of Seattle and railway is like the world; it will come to an end some day, but any one who foretells the exact date is apt to be out a few thousand years more or less. length of time taken to build it will compare very favorably with the pyramids of Egypt, or St. Peter's cathedral at tal about the Nakusp & Slocan railway. cific railroad debentures and government of the Shaw a gentleman from Illinois. ownership of telegraph and rairoads. Mr. Shaw, a gentleman from Illinois,

whe bought some \$5000 worth of wildcats from W. D. Middaugh, is in the country trying to look up his property and have assessment work done on what he can find of it. Mr. Shaw has the sympathy of people here who suffered from the same cause. Let him stay with the country and he will pull even yet. Bonner's Ferry Herald: "A party

surveyors were camped on the north side for several days this week, and were the subject of considerable curbstone speculation. They were out for the British Columbia Southern, a corporation that purposes building a railway from the coal fields in East Kootenay to any point that they can raise the dust to get to. It is the same road that Kalispell and Jennings have been figuring on for the past two years. The company also has line surveyed down Goat river to Kootenay lake. They also intend to run a survey down the Moyea to Bonner's Ferry to connect with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the latter to build a branch from Kootenay station. The principal trouble with the British Columbia Southern is that it has no money, which is always a serious drawback to wards the construction of a railroad. It was about to secure a loan in Europe when the financial panic came on, and we have not heard of their having raised any capital since that time. It is surveying lines as baits for other roads to catch at, and then it can sell some fran chises or coal mines it owns on the other side. It may be well to keep an eye on the B. C. C., however. The party camped on the north side dropped into town to get supplies and to reach a telegraph office.

COLLECTOR PAISLEY'S TRIAL.

The case of Kitchen vs. Paisley was re-

sumed, from a previous hearing, at the Bellevue Hotel, Mission Junction, on Fri-day last, before Dr. Bodington and Mr. Bul-Mr. J. A. Forin appeared for the plain tiff, and Mr. Henderson for the defendant.

The defendant was charged with certain breaches of duty in his official capacity as ollector of votes for Chillwack riding, and more particularly in that he failed to hold a court of revision, and insert in his list the names of persons whose appli were irregular and contrary to the provislons of the act.

Mr. Hendersen objected that the informa-tion was bad in law. Their worships asked for definite cause of complaint. Mr. Henderson based his objections on the Summary Convictions Act, B. C., 1889, sec. 26. which enjoins that each information must ontain only one matter of complaint. Mr. Forin contended that defendant was charged with one offence only, breach of duty, and that the information simply pecified the different branches of the of-

After discussion, the first paragraph of the information was withdrawn, so as to facilitate matters. Mr. Henderson then objected to the a-

mended information on the ground of there being fourteen different names, and as it was possible the names were added to the lists on different dates, that would make fourteen different complaints. The objection was noted. Mr. Forin then proved the appointment

of Mr. Paisley as collector, calling Mr. S. Mellard as witness. Witness stated that he was the regular collector of votes, but that Paisley had been appointed temporarily prior to the elections. He then gave parprior to the fourteen applications referticulars of the fourteen applications red to. Mr. Paisley's duties as collector occupied his whole time. Mr. Fred Greer was his assistant, and was always in the office, but Paisley was not always in.

Mr. Thomas E. Kitchen, M.P.P., was then sworn, and explained the relative positions occupied by Mr. Paisley and Mr. Mellard. The former was appointed and Mr. Mellard. The former was appointed under the 1894 act, and Mellard under the previous one. Could not say whether Paisley devoted all his time to his duties, He acted as Mr. Cawley's agent on nomination day. Defendant was at the political meeting at Dunach on the 26th of June called by Mr. Cawley; at Abbotsford, on the 27th; at Ot-Langley, on the In Upper Sumas the same evening. Witness called three time at the office without see bench and lest the information that has lng Paisley, and twice without seeing either him or Greer. Considered defendant n glected his duties when away at the meetlngs referred to. The names of the three Wexfords, Parsons and Butler, appeared in a copy of the supplementary list, a few days before the election. Had known earlier should have objected to them. One was an American citizen ness men in New Denver for trial on a Made no objection to the last nine names, not knowing they were on the list. It was not until the second week in July that witness had sufficient evidence for the information.

Mr. Forin stated the evidence rested or sec. 13 of the 1894 act. Sec. 9 of the 1888 act enjoins a penalty for insertion of names of persons not duly qualified. In spite of this, the defendant added those fourteen yet names to the list, and was guilty of a fla-are grant breach of duty. He did not ask for exemplay damages.

Mr. Henderson asked for a dismissal of the case on several grounds, which he stat-ed the effect of which was, principally, that the evidence did not according to de

fendant's counsel, show any wilful or malice or fraud. Mr. Forin replied, and after deliberation, the court declined to dismiss the case. Mr. Henderson then proceeded with his

The magistrates, in giving their decision stated that the charged had been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. That the fourteen names that had been brought be fore them had all been put on irregularly, which showed a reckless disregard for the Elections Act. With regard to some or buildings burned by the fire had been Elections Act. With regard to some or replaced by larger and better ones, and the names that had been put on, the applications had never been signed by the applicants, but by pronounced opponents of Mr. Kitchen: others had not answered the interrogations at all, and other irregularities were shown. The magistrates imposed on the defendant fine of \$50 and costs, to be paid within

eight days, or, in default, two months' im-There is some talk of an appeal, but the evidence was such as to make a reversal of the magistrates' decision almost impossible.

DEATH OF GENERAL STONEMAN. Was a Noted Cavalry Leader and Ex-Governor of California.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5.-Ex-Governor George Stoneman of California died at the nome of his sister here to-day. Genearl Stoneman was the most success ful cavalry leader in the Union army during the rebellion and at the close of the war continued in the army. He later pur-chased a ranch in the San Gabriel valley, California, and in 1882 was elected governor of California. His son, Geo. H. now resides in Honolulu. The general's later years were embittered by separation

Carson, Sept. 5.-The silver convention here has adopted a platform denying the right of the government to restrict the coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of Rome, or any of the world's great monuments. But there is nothing monuments. But there is nothing monuments.

from his wife.