

VICTORIA'S GRIEVANCES.

Civic Deputations Interview the Ministers on Quarantine Matters.

Some Pretty Pointed Questions Put to Premier Bowen and Hon. Mr. Daly.

Rather Flimsy Explanation Regarding Additional Subsidy to the C.P.R.

Sir Mackenzie Bowen, premier of Canada, who has been devoting several weeks to pleasure, yesterday afternoon, with his colleague, Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the interior, spent a couple of hours in discussing matters of interest to Victorians, with Mayor Teague and other citizens. There was a fairly good attendance, and without touching on politics the ministers were made acquainted with some of the grievances that Victoria and Victorians have against the manner in which the present administration treats this city and province. The meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms, which had been placed at the disposal of the ministers and the public for the occasion.

Before the public were invited to question the ministers and lay before them various matters, the deputations appointed by the city council to interview the visitors on the quarantine question were introduced. This deputations consisted of Mayor Teague, the aldermen, Dr. G. Duncan, city health officer, and Wellington J. Dowler, C. M. C.

Mayor Teague, addressing the ministers, said he did not think it was necessary for him to point out the necessity of strict quarantine being enforced on this coast of the Dominion. In 1892 Victoria, Vancouver and adjacent cities were visited by an epidemic of smallpox, which all believed had been brought here on the Oriental steamers. Victoria lost a number of her best citizens, it cost the corporation \$65,000 to stamp out the disease, many people left here and the tourist travel was practically stopped, to say nothing of the loss of trade during the time that the city was quarantined. Naturally the people did not wish a repetition of this and the only way to prevent it was to enforce a strict quarantine. This at present was not done to the satisfaction of the citizens.

At the request of the mayor, Dr. Duncan went more fully into the question. The information he would lay before the ministers, he said, had been acquired from two sources. The first source of the information was the Chinese residents of Victoria, with whom he had a great deal to do during the latter days of the epidemic in 1892 and who stated that out of seventeen cases of smallpox in 1893. He found then that the Chinese did all they could to hide from the authorities any case of smallpox. Other and further information he had obtained on a visit which he had been enabled to make to the Orient as surgeon on one of the Pacific liners. At the various points of call he had made it a point to get acquainted with the health officials. At Hongkong he had a great deal to do regarding the manner in which the officials dealt with the filthy and dread diseases which they wished to keep out of this country. The council asked the minister of agriculture to have the same regulations enforced as to the ports as were applied at Atlantic ports. That was to have the luggage of all immigrants, coming from the Orient, disinfected. The reply received from the deputy minister was that the information in possession of the government was not sufficient to place Oriental points on the list of infected ports. He, Dr. Duncan, contended that Chinese ports were infected. One of the strong proofs was that steamers from the Orient had brought smallpox here. The royal commissioner had made an application for the usual grant of \$3,200 a mile and their application had been backed by resolutions of the city council and Board of Trade. This application should be viewed in a different light to that of the application made to parliament for railway subsidies. The road was strictly a colonization one, and Messrs. Dunsmuir were prepared to commence building it as soon as the subsidy was granted. They did not ask for a charter around the world. They were prepared to expend a million dollars in building the road. Another sore spot was the refusal of the C.P.R. to have their Oriental steamships land at Victoria. He understood that they were now willing to have the steamers land if a little more dredging was done in the outer harbor. If this was the case it was only necessary to have the dredger complete the work. A request had been made for the erection of a lighthouse on Fiddle reef. It could be connected with the electric light from shore and would be a great aid to navigation. The steamers now have to make a circuitous route in bad weather, which could be avoided by the light house. There was a unanimous complaint that the expenditure in British Columbia was not large enough compared with the revenue derived from the province. One of the excuses given for this was that the Dominion government had expended a large sum of money in building the C.P.R. This road was provided for in the terms of union, and he contended that the expenditure on it should not curtail the general expenditure in the province. He hoped that the Dominion government would receive serious consideration at the hands of the government in the future. The province has vast resources which have to be developed. The provincial government had borrowed large sums of money to do this, while the Dominion was not even extending the province as much as they receive from it.

Hon. Mr. Daly said in view of the fact that he had charge of the immigration department the premier had asked him to reply to the mayor and Dr. Duncan. Then they had strict quarantine on the coast two years ago only the western coast. He had seen the letter of the interior European countries was sterilized. This was stopped a short time ago. It was found that although the Dominion government were very strict in the United States government, allowed thousands of stercoraceous passengers to land at New York and other Atlantic ports without any precautions being taken to prevent the introduction of disease. They attempted them to prevent the introduction of alien labor, but took no notice of their local labor. He had seen the letter of Deputy Minister Lowe, in which that gentleman said the government had no

information that would lead them to consider China an infected country. He would, however, see that the statements just made were laid before the minister of agriculture, and that gentleman was informed that Dr. Duncan considered that cholera and other diseases were endemic in China and that luggage should be fumigated. Of course they would have to take into consideration the delays of the steamers, but it would be better to have those delays than have an epidemic. He would use every effort to meet the wishes of the mayor and council and citizens in the matter of quarantine.

Dr. Duncan pointed out that the largest number of immigrants from the Orient came from Canton, which is considered one of the filthiest cities in the world. These immigrants go to Hongkong, and at once board ship. The luggage and clothing of these immigrants should be thoroughly fumigated before they are allowed to board the steamer at Hongkong. This would be the simplest and surest way of preventing the introduction of disease into Canada. Some time ago one of the Chinese passengers on a Pacific liner was taken with smallpox on the trip between Hongkong and Yokohama. He was landed at the latter port, but his companions came on to British Columbia. Shortly after arriving at Vancouver smallpox broke out among them. The disease could not have been detected when the vessel was here, and she was passed by the quarantine officer. Although disease could not be detected the luggage might have been saturated with disease. This just showed that it was more necessary to disinfect the luggage than it was to disinfect the passengers.

In answer to the premier, Dr. Duncan said it was desired that the luggage of all steerage passengers should be fumigated until it could be shown that there was no epidemic or endemic diseases in the countries from which the vessels came. He did not think it was necessary to do the same with the European passengers, as they did not come in contact with the Asiatics. As he said before the easiest solution was to fumigate the luggage of the Chinese vessels before they were allowed to embark at Oriental ports.

City Clerk Dowler said there was one matter that Dr. Duncan had not touched on. That was the difficulty of obtaining to gather statistics as to the extent of the disease. Mr. Dowler also handed to the premier the statistics of deaths, etc., during the smallpox epidemic.

Premier Bowen thanked the mayor and Dr. Duncan for the information supplied and said the matter would receive every attention. It was as much to the interest of the government as it was to the citizens to prevent disease from getting a foothold here. The government never hesitated to take any steps necessary to prevent disease from getting a foothold here. The government never hesitated to take any steps necessary to prevent disease from getting a foothold here.

Mayor Teague thanked the premier, and conference number one was at an end.

OTHER MATTERS.

President Ker, of the Board of Trade, upon the conclusion of the civic conference, took the chair and briefly stated the object of the meeting. He was sure all were pleased to have Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowen and Hon. Mr. Daly in the city. He thought it would be in order to lay before the ministers a few of the matters which were agitating Victorians. One of the most important questions was that regarding the removal of the Songhees Indian reserve. Numerous resolutions had been passed and efforts been made to have the reserve, which might be said to be in the centre of the city, removed, but as far as Victorians knew nothing had been done. They would like to know if anything has been done, and if so, how much nearer the solution is to a solution. All were in favor of the extension of the E. & N. railway, which many considered the first link in the new transcontinental railway, the construction of which Victorians were looking forward to. At the last session of parliament the Messrs. Dunsmuir had made an application for the usual grant of \$3,200 a mile and their application had been backed by resolutions of the city council and Board of Trade. This application should be viewed in a different light to that of the application made to parliament for railway subsidies. The road was strictly a colonization one, and Messrs. Dunsmuir were prepared to commence building it as soon as the subsidy was granted. They did not ask for a charter around the world. They were prepared to expend a million dollars in building the road. Another sore spot was the refusal of the C.P.R. to have their Oriental steamships land at Victoria. He understood that they were now willing to have the steamers land if a little more dredging was done in the outer harbor. If this was the case it was only necessary to have the dredger complete the work. A request had been made for the erection of a lighthouse on Fiddle reef. It could be connected with the electric light from shore and would be a great aid to navigation. The steamers now have to make a circuitous route in bad weather, which could be avoided by the light house. There was a unanimous complaint that the expenditure in British Columbia was not large enough compared with the revenue derived from the province. One of the excuses given for this was that the Dominion government had expended a large sum of money in building the C.P.R. This road was provided for in the terms of union, and he contended that the expenditure on it should not curtail the general expenditure in the province. He hoped that the Dominion government would receive serious consideration at the hands of the government in the future. The province has vast resources which have to be developed. The provincial government had borrowed large sums of money to do this, while the Dominion was not even extending the province as much as they receive from it.

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him or the government. They had been pressed upon them time and time again by the provincial representatives in the Dominion house and the senators from the province. So far as the Songhees Indian reserve was concerned, efforts had been made to have it removed. It was no doubt a matter of great importance to Victorians that the reserve should be thrown open to settlement. The reserve had been surrendered by the late Sir James Douglas to the crown in trust for the Indians and it could not be removed until the Indians agreed to surrender it. The only purpose for which it could be alienated was for railway purposes, and in fact 19 acres of the reserve had been decided to the E. & N. Railway Company. It and several other reserves were in a different position from most of the reserves in the Dominion, which had been set apart by the reserve commission. The Indians had refused to surrender the reserve and nothing could be done without their consent. An effort had been made to effect a sale of the reserve in the interest of the Indians, but they refused to agree to it. It was then proposed to give some dozen Indians, for he understood that the reserve was left, should thwart the wishes of the citizens, but they, nevertheless, had the power to do so. Then the provincial government claimed that they had a never-ending interest in the reserve and were entitled to part of what was obtained for it, should it be sold. The Dominion government, on the other hand, claimed that the property reverted to them. It had now been arranged that a case should be taken to the supreme court to ascertain the position of the matter. It would have to remain in abeyance until the courts had decided what the Dominion government could do with the reserve and what interest the provincial government has in it. It was safe to say that the matter would be settled within the next three months.

He was in accord with the proposal to aid the E. & N. railway when the time came, as it was a colonization road. The government had refused to aid it at the last session of parliament on account of the deficit and the condition of the finances. They decided that they would have to cease giving subsidies to railways until there was a surplus, which they hoped was not far off. The Dominion government had done a great deal to develop the province by assisting railways. They had subsidized the Shuswap and Okanagan, the Nakusp and Slokan, the British Columbia Southern and the Arrow Lake railways. The government recognized that it was necessary to bonus railways to bring about the development of the province. He hoped that in time they would be able to assist the construction of a railway to the Cariboo coast, and when that was done the government would be in a position to do so they would assist the E. & N. railway extension.

President Ker said there was one matter which he had overlooked. That was the question of representation in the cabinet. The province considered that they were entitled to it. The province is a long way from the capital, and questions regarding its welfare frequently arise that cannot be considered as they should be unless those interested are present.

Hon. Mr. Bowen said it had always been the policy of the Conservative government when they had the money, to spend it in opening up the country. That policy would be continued as soon as the government was in a position to do so. The demand for the E. & N. railway extension was a singular one. He found that everybody making a demand thought their own demand singular. Most of the questions touched on had been brought to his notice by the press, and he had had many tussles over them. As to the C.P.R. steamers not calling at Victoria, he had been told since his arrival here, not by C.P.R. officials, but by gentlemen who were interested in having them call, that the charts to the entrance of the harbor did not indicate the depth of the water, and the company refused to have the steamers call here until they were able to show the new charts. The charts showed sufficient depth of water. Some years ago \$75,000 had been voted for the improvement of the harbor. He did not know whether it had all been expended. If it had the question would be earnestly considered by the government. His secretary already had a note regarding the necessity for a lighthouse on Fiddle reef and at other places and he would bring it to the attention of the proper authorities.

The premier argued that much of the revenue collected at the customs houses in this province was for goods consumed in other provinces. The same, he said, was the case in the east some years ago, most of the goods being entered at Montreal and Quebec while Ontario consumed the largest proportion. Several gentlemen were on their feet in a second, but Mr. Earle, securing the floor, denied that such was the case in British Columbia. None of the goods, he said, entered at the British Columbia custom houses were consumed in other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Bowen admitted that it did not prevail here to so large an extent as it did in the east, but contended that such a state of things did exist. The question of representation in the cabinet, said the premier, is one of the most difficult problems that a government had to deal with. The matter had been pressed upon him by Messrs. Earle and Prior and Senator Macdonald. He had given the latter his views in the senate. He did not know whether the senator agreed with him, but he did not think that he did. The question of residence was never taken into consideration when steamers were being chosen to call at Victoria. He understood that the Imperial cabinet, English and Scotch, were all white people and the Dominion government were bound by the terms of union to provide for them.

Hon. Mr. Bowen, again referring to the additional money subsidy to the C.P.R., said it was a difficult province to develop, and that when it is developed it will be one of the most important parts of the Dominion. The province is hard to develop, but it is well worth developing.

Another gentleman pointed out that all the patients at Darcy Island are Chinese. The Dominion government derive a large revenue from the tax on Chinamen, while the city, which derives no

benefit from them, has to care for the sick. Hon. Mr. Bowen—The provincial government receives one-third of the Chinese revenue. President Ker read the resolution of the Vancouver Board of Trade asking that wine used in the manufacture of fishing nets be admitted free, finished nets being admitted free. Hon. Mr. Bowen said his attention had been called to this at Vancouver. There was no doubt some difference as to the interpretation of the clause dealing with fishing wines. He would look into the matter.

Mr. Ker thanked the ministers for their attendance, and as Premier Bowen had said that he never made promises that he could not keep, Victorians would take all the hints thrown out by him as promises.

MEET THE CHINAMEN. After the meeting at the B. C. Board of Trade rooms the premier and Hon. Mr. Daly went to the rooms of the Chinese Board of Trade, where, through Mous Kow, the interpreter, they stated some of their grievances about customs charges.

IRISHMEN AT PITTSBURG. Demonstration in the "Cause"—Big Fires in Kansas and Colorado.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15.—It has practically been decided that H. H. Holmes will be tried in Chicago. This, it is said, was the outcome of a lengthy conference held in this city to-day between W. A. Capp, of Fort Worth, Texas, and District Attorney Graham. After the conference Lawyer Capp said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am convinced beyond a doubt that Holmes killed Minnie and Nannie Williams. I believe the deed was committed in Chicago. In my opinion, Holmes can be convicted there of the girls' murder. I am anxious that he be tried on the charge, and will try to have him brought to trial. I know I can make arrangements to that end." Detective Geyer and the Fidelity insurance inspectors, are of the same opinion as Lawyer Capp, and it is hardly probable that District Attorney Graham will refuse to give up Holmes.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The state department here has received a dispatch from Minister Terrill, Turkey, stating that for the past three months he has been urging the Turkish authorities to permit an investigation of the circumstances of the death of Lenx, the bicyclist killed by the Kurds. Dr. Terrill says that, in order to comply with the request of Mr. Scheiblen, sent by "Outing" to investigate the case, that he be permitted to search the residence of the Kurds for relics of the bicyclist, and proofs of his death, an army would be necessary. These Kurds live in the hills and mountains, and would not permit a stranger and a foreigner to enter their houses, even though armed with the authority of the Turkish government. Mr. Terrill says that he expects to secure a guard of Turkish troops who will accompany Scheiblen into the country of the Kurds for the purpose of recovering the remains of Lenx.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Some 5000 Irishmen, representing the United Irish societies of Western Pennsylvania, met at Phoenix Park last night and passed resolutions in support of the physical force in the prosecution of Ireland's "cause." Mayor Bernard McKenna, of Pittsburg, presided. Dr. Paul M. Sheedy introduced the resolutions. They advocated the formation of a secret service corps in the form of organized revolutionaries. The convention called for September 24 in Chicago, was condemned on the ground that it was only intended to advocate the political interests of its organizers. The resolutions closed with a statement that as there are prospects of a European war, all Irishmen should organize and arm themselves, so that in any emergency that may arise they will be able to strike a blow against their hereditary enemy.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 16.—Mrs. E. L. Gardner, the Nebraska Christian Endeavor delegate who deserted her family in Boston, and was later found in Norwich, Conn., in a supposed demented condition, has been brought here for medical treatment. Physicians attending her declare positively that she is insane, but with some hope of recovery. They add that she is more the subject of pity than of censure.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 16.—The contract for the erection of the Florida Athletic Club's amphitheatre has been let. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad gave its cheque for \$20,000 for one thousand reserved seats for the big fistic contest, to be sold along the line.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 16.—This morning at 1 o'clock the big seven-story distillery in this place caught fire, and within an hour was wholly destroyed. It was recently purchased and fired up by Eli Sherman, of Penn. Ill. Sherman's loss is \$10,000. There is no insurance in force. Sheriff Rothenberger's cooper shop caught fire and was damaged to the extent of \$10,000, fully insured.

Colorado City, Col., Aug. 16.—The shops of the Colorado and Midland railroad are burning. Loss exceeds \$75,000.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Frank M. Pixley was buried to-day. Pioneers and prominent citizens attended the funeral. The pallbearers were Charles Webb Howard, John Resenfeld, Charles Webb Howard, Robert Harrison, Louis Sloss, Frank McCoppen, Ben Morgan, W. H. J. Barnes, J. P. Wethered, Judge John Hunt, S. T. Gage and W. E. Brown.

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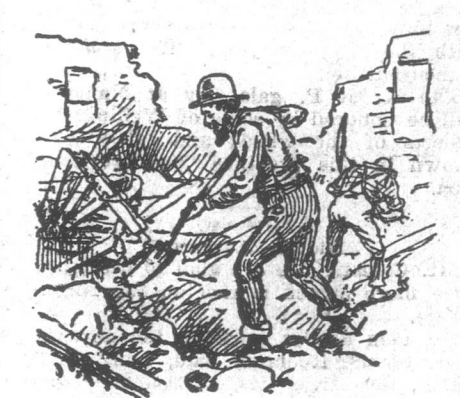
FATHER AND SON CURED.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITECHURCH DEVELOPS A SENSATION.

The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance—A Story That Can be Vouched for by All the Neighbors.

From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known in the whole countryside as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to rebuild. His story, as told to a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest. "I was helping to dig out the cellar," he said, "and in the dampness and cold I contracted rheumatism which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more than anyone who has not been similarly affected can imagine. How I was cured is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor who I knew had rheumatism



"I was helping dig out the cellar." very bad. I called him and asked him what cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that was the cure for my rheumatism. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only for rheumatism," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son Fred, about twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in, and he was recovering from this, other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of a gripple, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists. Sent by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Contradictory Reports—The Insurgents Under Managás Defeat the Royalists.

Tampa, Florida, Aug. 16.—Officially received dispatches, cabled from Havana, say that the accounts of Cuban passengers who arrived by various steamers, continue to tell two different stories of the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. Passengers from Cuba last night report that last Wednesday, insurgents under Managás encountered a band of Spanish guerrillas near Colon. Eighty-five of the latter were killed, while the insurgents had seven killed and thirty-seven wounded. A train bearing a large Spanish detachment of Havana volunteers to Santa Clara district was destroyed by dynamite on a railway bridge. Very few escaped death. The explosion was terrific. Campos has ordered the Spaniards to dress in blue checked goods to distinguish them from the insurgents, it having been discovered that the Spaniards occasionally shoot one another through mistake. Hospitals are being constructed wherever the Spanish troops are stationed to care for yellow fever and wounded patients.

THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES.

Later Reports Confirm the Atrocities—Difficulty in Daring With the Julty.

London, Aug. 17.—The Times prints a dispatch from Sofia confirming the report of the attack by five hundred Bulgarians on the Mohammedan village of Dospat, across the Turkish frontier, before dawn on Saturday, as cabled to the Associated Press on Tuesday. Later reports received show that three hundred houses were burned and one hundred persons killed. A dynamite bomb was thrown from a mosque into a crowd of refugees. The Times says that the village lies in one of the wildest recesses of the Rhodope mountains, southeast of Batkai. It is inhabited by Mohammedan Bulgarians, brave and warlike fanatics, who hate the Christian Bulgarians, many of whom are there before likely to take a terrible revenge. The Bash Bazaros who committed the outrages of Batkai in 1895 were largely drawn from similar villages. It is believed the attack was arranged by the Macedonian committee in order to provoke fresh outrages, and thus incense Europe against Turkey. The Bulgarian government has explained to the Porte in reply to a request from that government, the difficulty of watching the frontier, because a large concentration of troops would be regarded with suspicion by Turkey.