Pte. Whitley Dies of Fever

Another Member of the B.C. Contingent Gives Up His Life.

Was Victoria Boy, Stepson of Ex-Chief of Police Sheppard.

Victoria was yesterday called upon once again to mourn the loss of a member of the first Canadian contingent who went from British Columbia to serve Queen and country in South Africa. This time it is Private Whitely whose name is placed on the list of honored dead. The news came in the following cablegram to the militia department at Ottawa:

"Springs, June 23.—7118, W. F. Whitely, of the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Rifles, Vancouver, B. C., died at Johannesburg on the 19th of enteric fever. (Signed) Otter."

The late Private William Frederick Whitely was the step-son of ex-Chief of Police H. W. Sheppard. He was born October 4, 1878, in this city, and resided here up to within a few months of his departure for South Africa as a member of the Vancouver contingent.

Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Sheppard, who has been sorely bereaved of late, Private Whitely's brother dying only a few weeks ago of consumption. The ensign at the Drill hall was half-masted immediately on receipt of the sad tidings, by order of Col. Gregory, for, while Private Whitey was not a member of the Victoria contingent, he was a Victoria boy.

When the call was made for recruits Whitely was among the first to volunteer for service. Though but 21 years of age he was sturdily built and had no difficulty in being chosen. No previous news of the young soldier's illness had reached Victoria, consequently the tidings of his death came as a great shock to relatives and friends.

Numerous letters had been received from him since his arrival in South Africa, and they were all of a cheerful and hopeful character. He was among those detailed to convey Col. Otter to the hospital when the latter was wounded. His letters indicated that he made many friends at the front, as he had arranged to visit England and Scotland and spend some time in Ontario before returning home. But he will return home no more.

With Blanchard, Scott, Maundrell, Todd and Somers.

Under the Arlic sun
Quiet they lie;
Fields may be lost or won;
They could not die,
So, let a word be said
Now for the heroes dead.

Some by the river side
Sleep with the Tree;
Surely the hearts that died
Could not but know
Britain doth honor them,
Stars in her diadem.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Men Arrested For an Old Crime.

North Adams, Mass., June 23.—Alexander Grant and David King, of Clarksburg, were both placed under arrest late this afternoon, charged with the murder of Henry F. and Blanche M. Reed, on the morning of August 7, 1897. The arrests were made after the closing session of the coroner's jury, which had been in session for several days.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

Cornell Student Commits Suicide in a London Hotel.

London, June 23.—E. E. Claffin, of Ithica, N.Y., a student at Cornell, blew out his brains in a hotel of this city. According to the hotel people, Claffin arrived here Wednesday, accompanied by a man named Muirhead, who went to Paris Thursday. Claffin was last seen alive yesterday. The door of his room was forced open this afternoon and his body found with a revolver grasped in his hand and a wound in his right temple.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPION.

Terry McGovern Defeats George Dixon in Six Rounds.

Chicago, June 23.—At Tattersall's tonight, Terry McGovern upheld his reputation as king of all featherweights by defeating George Dixon, the ex-champion, in six rounds.

REGATTA AT ESQUIMALT.

An Interesting Event Arranged For Wednesday Afternoon.

One of the most interesting aquatic events of the season will unquestionably be the regatta at Esquimalt on Wednesday afternoon next, the affair being arranged as an entertaining feature in connection with the "At Home" on board H. M. S. Warspite. The programme shows the following details of events:

General finishing line will be between Icarus and No. 7 lighter.

The greasy pole will commence at 3:30 p.m., and continue most of the afternoon. One pole will be lashed to mast of lighter and one each side as outriggers. At the end of the outrigger plus will be slung in baskets. Baskets are to be removed from end of spar. Legs of mutton will also be placed at ends of greasy poles.

1. At 3 30 p.m.—5-oared Whalers Race. Open to ship's companies. 1st prize, 12; 2nd prize, $6. Start from line between Icarus and No. 7 lighter, round water tank, and finish at general finishing point.

2. At 3:45 p.m.—Duck Hunt. Open to ship's companies. Prizes, $15 each race—Duck, if caught, to get $5 and gig, $10; vice versa, duck, $10, and gig, $5. At the start, duck to be at No. 7 lighter, gig at stern of flagship. Duck to work the punt round Icarus. Length of time, quarter to half an hour. Gig not to touch punt unless duck is in it. Oars not to be taken from boats.

3. At 4:00 p.m.—Waterman's race. Double sculls, with no coxswain; open to Esquimalt watermen. 1st prize, $8; 2nd prize, $4. Start from water tank, finish at general finishing line.

4. At 4:15 p.m.—Skiffs, ladies. Double sculls; to be steered by ward room or gun room officers; ladies to be guests of same. Two prizes. Start from line beyond No. 4 buoy, finish at general finishing line. Boats to be towed for.

5. At 4:45 p.m.—Whalers Obstacle race. Open to ship's companies; to be pulled in 5-oared whalers. 1st prize, $12; 2nd prize, $6. Start from line beyond No. 4 buoy, pass boats under a hawser from No. 4 buoy to shore, pull round flagship bow to stage near No. 7 lighter, on which are temporary sails. Coxswain and bowman take boat to other end of stage while the remainder of crew go through windsails. Then go to starboard side of Icarus, where coxswain and bowman go over fore or main-top-mast head while rest of crew take boat round bows of Icarus and pick them up again. Then round stern of Pheasant, where the crew in order as they sit get through a suspended life-buoy (one for each boat). Then finish at general finishing line. Boats' crews can wear fancy rig if they wish to do so.

6. At 5:00 p.m.—Duck hunt. (See event No. 2.))

7. At 5:15 p.m.—Skiffs' Obstacle Race. Open to ward room and gun room officers; to be steered by ladies, guests of the same. Two prizes. Coxswains to carry Japanese umbrellas unfurled while under way. Start from line beyond No. 4 buoy. Pull alongside starboard side of Icarus, where bowman goes over fore or main-top-mast-head. Coxswain proceeds to quarterdeck and throws three tennis balls at a given distance into a bucket, while stroke takes boat to the other gangway where crew rejoin and pull to the port side of Pheasant. Coxswain there comes on board and trims a hat (or otherwise) on the poop while the skiff is taken to port lower boom stroke gets out and goes over foretop while bow takes skiff to starboard gangway for coxswain with hat and umbrella. Then finish at general finishing line. Boats to be tossed for.

8. At 5:45 p.m.—Dinghies Race. Open to ships' companies. Coxswain to 15 stone or over; crew to be 9 stone or under. 1st prize, $6; 2nd prize, $3. Cox and crews to wear black top hats and high collars. Men to be weighed on board Icarus before starting. Start at line beyond No. 4 buoy, finish at general finishing line.

9. At 6:15 p.m.—Copper Punt Race. Open to ships' companies. Two prizes of $8 each—one for rig of punt and one for race. Rig of punt and men to be judged at end of race. Start from line between No. 7 lighter and flagship stern, pull round Icarus' bow, down port side Icarus and Pheasant, and finish at general finishing line.

Commanders Kerowling and Smith will act as judges and clerks of the course, Commander Power as starter and umpire, and the general committee will be Lieut. Heaton-Ellis, Lieut. Pike, Lieut. Benwill and Lieut. Arbuthnot.

UNITED STATES TROOPS BEATEN

Filipinos Ambushed Them and Kill and Wound Twenty—More Troubles.

Manila, June 23.—A detachment of 40 men of the Fortieth regiment, Captain Thomas Miller commanding, left Cagayan de Misamis, Island of Mindanao, scouting June 13. During the morning of June 14 they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The American attempts to charge were frustrated by the Filipino pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks, and fell back on Cagayan. The American loss was 9 men killed, 9 officers and two men wounded.

Reports have reached Manila of troubles on the island of Samar, whence reinforcements—a battalion of the 29th regiment and a battery of artillery—were despatched to-day.

COAL ADVANCE.

Anthracite Will Cost More in Toronto This Summer.

Toronto, June 23.—It is stated that the price of anthracite coal will advance 25 cents a ton on July 1. This increase is largely owing to strike troubles.

A FRIEND OF FRANCE.

Muravieff Shared Her Dislike of "Perfide Albion."

Paris, June 23.—The sudden death of Count Muravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, a strong bulwark of the Franco-Russian alliance, has caused deep concern in the French official and political world. Count Muravieff was a bitter antagonist of England, and in him France felt that she had an influential friend in the event of difficulties with Great Britain. The cordial relations of the foreign officers of Russia and France, moreover, has not rested on a purely political basis. A great element of strength was found in the personal friendship existing between M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, and Count Muravieff, and to the former the loss of his friend came as a severe blow. The removal of Count Muravieff from the council of the Ozar is gravely commented upon by the French press, and in the hopes expressed that the policy of Russia will not be affected thereby, one discerns apprehensions lest the foundations of the Franco-Russian alliance should be rudely shaken by the dropping of one of its strongest supporters.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Bombarded For Three Days

Heavy Casualties Are Reported in the Fighting at Tein Tsin.

Prince Tuan Chinese Commander Vowed to Wipe Out Foreigners.

Shanghai, June 23.—Prince Tuan has taken charge as general-in-chief, after dismissing Yong La, a nephew of the Empress, the former commander-in-chief.

Prince Tuan gave notice that he would march to Tien Tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners there. At daylight on the morning of the 21st he attacked the settlements at Tien Tsin with artillery and the best foreign-drilled troops. The Chinese army had about 45 Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouse and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave, the Chinese have not occupied Tien Tsin.

The latest news from Tien Tsin, emanating from authentic sources, is to the effect that there is no change in the situation.

This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out.

The Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there.

New York, June 23.—The Journal and Advertiser to-day prints a copyrighted despatch from Rev. Frederick Brown, presiding elder in the Tien Tsin district of the Methodist Episcopal church. The despatch is dated at Chee Foo, June 22, and is as follows:

"Have just got away from Tien Tsin in a German gunboat. The city has been bombarded for several days by the Chinese. All the foreign part of the town has been destroyed. Lieut. Wright, of our navy, and 150 others of the residents, marines and sailors sent up to our assistance were killed or wounded. The American consulate building has been destroyed, and ammunition is almost gone. The garrison are suffering terribly and need instant help."

London, June 23.—Special despatches from Shanghai, dated yesterday at 7:20 in the evening, state that Tien Tsin has been bombarded for the last three days. The entire British and French settlements have been destroyed. Heavy casualties are reported.

The Chinese number at least 15,000 inside the city. Their emissaries crowd the foreign quarters and set fire to the buildings. The Chinese guns are being worked steadily from the walls of the native city.

The consulates all being destroyed, the foreigners flock to the town hall. The assistance of reinforcements is implored.

The Russians are now entrenched and are resisting the advance which the enemy is making in overwhelming numbers.

No word has been received from Admiral Seymour, and it is feared that the relief column fared badly.

There is an exodus of foreigners from the Yang Tse Kiang forts to Shanghai and Japan. Many consider Shanghai unsafe, owing to the absence of foreign troops.

Paris, June 23.—(noon)—The French consul-general in China telegraphs, under date of Friday, 22nd, as follows:

"The Chinese have bombarded the Tien Tsin concessions, and have destroyed the American consulate."

A despatch received from the French consul, M. Francois, sent from Yuennan Fu, under date of Sunday, June 17, expresses a fear of an insurrection against the mandarins in Yuennan Sen, owing to apprehension of war. He explains that this is the reason why he is detained.

Another telegram, dated Wednesday, June 20, announced that the mandarins had re-established tranquility in Nong Tse, and that the situation in Yuennan Sen was unchanged. It was added that two Europeans from the latter place had succeeded in reaching Nong Tse without having encountered great obstacles, and that four Chinese, convicted of participation in the burning of a church and five European houses on June 16, had been executed.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese minister here to-day informed the foreign office that the German minister at Pekin, who was reported to have been killed by Boxers, was safe and well.

Shanghai, June 22.—Many missionaries from the Yang Tse valley are coming to Shanghai for safety.

Three Chinese gunboats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, having fled from the foreign fleet and left a captain behind in their haste. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang Ying fort, 50 miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners.

Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kiang Ying have arrived at Shanghai. A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Pekin on the 14th, says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian had been burned, the foreigners taking refuge within those three.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

A Great Celebration in Winnipeg to Be Held To-day.

Winnipeg, June 23.—A party of about 100 French-Canadians arrived from Montreal and Quebec this morning to attend the St. Jean Baptiste Day celebration, and partly for the purpose of looking over the West with a view to settling. This morning the party visited St. Boniface, where they were received by the fathers.

TANNERY BURNED.

Loss of Twenty-Nine Thousand Dollars at Barrie.

Barrie, June 23.—Fire occasioned $29,000 damage to a Barrie tannery building and stock, being almost a total loss.

"You argue like an idiot, angrily exclaimed the husband."

"I know it, my dear, calmly replied his better half. You see, I don't want to take an unfair advantage of you.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A Night in a Den of Arizona Rattlesnakes.

From the New York Tribune.

"The Arizona of 1870," said William Alperson, of Spokane, "was a country in entering which the hardy prospector and equally fearless ranchman literally carried their lives in their hands. Phoenix and Tucson were ten years away, and in that vast expanse of sun-baked mountain and plains the principal inhabitants were the yellow rattlesnakes, white scorpions, tarantulas, Gila monsters, and, deadly as these loathsome reptiles and insects are, more deadly still the dread Apaches, who made the mountain fastnesses of the territory their hiding places and retreats, from which they made swift and murderous raids upon outlying frontiersmen's homes. Geronimo had still fifteen years of his blood besspattered and foul career to riot through unchecked, and there were other and worse chiefs than he who helped to make Arizona the living hell it was in those faraway days. Few or no army posts existed there, and he who sought fortune in that wilderness did so with the conviction that "kill that ye may live" must be the rule of his life. Every murderer and blackleg who found the rest of the frontier too hot to live in was sure of an asylum in that desert, and between the deadly animals and deadlier human life, it was a country into which none but the brave dared venture, where might was right, and the strong arm of the law had not as yet even cast the shadow of its future coming. Such was the Arizona I knew in 1870, and such a country I pray it may never be my fate again to come in touch with.

"Of all the reptiles there, the tarantula was the worst, but almost as dangerous was the white scorpion, for to his 2½-inch body was attached a sting that he could drive a full half inch into a man's body, and thus send the deadly poison coursing through his blood. The Gila monster, in spite of his dangerous reputation in the East, is not as dangerous as these others, but it is the veritable horror of his appearance that gives him his reputation. An overgrown and bloated lizard, frequently attaining a length of 15 inches, he is fearful to behold, his alligator-like body being of a dirty dark grey and covered with a hard shell. His bite, however, compared with those of the others, is innocuous, and need not be fatal if the one bitten applies without delay remedies to counteract the poison. I think it was on this trip that I witnessed as strange a sight as I had ever looked upon. One of our party, who had previously been in the country, assured us that he knew it all, and that a short cut across the mountains would save us many weary miles in our journey back to camp. We took him at his word, and midnight found us just on the crest of the divide, after fruitless hours spent in trying to follow a trail that had no existence. We were then in a cup-shaped basin, the centre of the cup being covered over by club chaparral and the balance with sun-dried dead grass, and there we decided to remain the rest of the night. Tethering our weary horses without unsaddling, we lay down to catch an hour or two's rest.

"The Indian we had as guide," continued Mr. Alperson, "was tied by either arms to two of the party. This was done for safety's sake, for in that Godforsaken country there was no precaution that looked toward safety it was safe to overlook. About an hour after we had lain down the Indian suddenly let loose a frightful yell, and every man rolled over on his stomach and covered him with his rifle. At the same time we became conscious of the hissing of numberless rattlesnakes, and the awful stench their bodies give off permeated the air. Why none of us were bitten was a miracle, for they were all over the place, and one of them crawling over his body was the cause of the Indian's yell. That club chaparral was their home, and they must have inhabited it by the thousands. After we had got the horses and ourselves to a place of safety one of our number suggested that we fire the place, and we accordingly touched the dry grass off. In a moment the entire chaparral leaped into flame, and then occurred the weirdest of sight, for the snakes crawled up the dwarf trees and projected their horrible, writhing heads above the sea of flame, while from all about the great yellow rattlers hurried into the ring of fire. A snake by instinct, you know, rushes into, not away from, a near-by flame. To this day it is a vivid picture in my mind—that zone of fire, with the swollen, yellow reptiles rushing into it, and the heads, with their gaping, fork-tongued mouths rising above and falling beneath the leaping flames."

POWER FOR WINNIPEG.

A Scheme to Generate Electricity at Lac Du Bonnet Falls.

According to the Winnipeg Tribune, a scheme which promises to rival that by which the city of Toronto obtains her motive power from Niagara Falls is now being mooted for the benefit of Winnipeg by the Lac Du Bonnet company. The one great drawback to this city which the numerous users of electric power complain about is the great expense of running their plants, either for lighting or mechanical purposes, and the reason for high prices made by the electric companies is the tremendous cost of production, due mainly to the scarcity of fuel and the correspondingly high rate paid for it. Should the scheme proposed by the Lac Du Bonnet company materialize, this expense, they say, will be avoided, and electric power can be furnished profitably to the whole city at half the present cost. The plan is simply to utilize the millions of horse-power now going to waste at the Lac Du Bonnet falls, near Spirit lake, and within eight miles of the clay beds where the company now has its brick works. To do this the company proposes erecting an immense power house with practically unlimited capacity, and transmitting the power to this city in the usual way. It is claimed by electrical experts and mechanical engineers that the scheme is perfectly feasible and easily accomplished, and plans of the building have accordingly been prepared by Mr. Chas. Esplin at the request of the directors. The building will be 350 feet by 176 feet, and will contain 13 electrical units, each of 1,500 horse-power. Experts have been engaged, who have estimated that owing largely to the abundant supply of wood available at nominal cost, the plant could be operated at less than half the cost of the plants in this city, and the power could therefore be furnished to the owners of motors at half price. More than this, the city could be illuminated to more than double its present brilliancy at a greatly reduced figure, and the cheapness of the power would induce capital to erect manufactories here and make Winnipeg the great manufacturing centre of the West. English capitalists are being interested in the scheme, and it is expected that before another year the plans prepared by Mr. Esplin will be carried into effect and the company will be ready for operation.

Calm After The Storm

Local Political Conditions Are Now on a Normal Basis.

Rumor Re Ex-Governor McInnes—Premier to seek Re-Election.

Yesterday was a quiet day in political circles after the exciting events of the week. The various departments are now under the supervision of the new ministers, and matters generally have settled down into a normal condition.

Nearly all of the ministers have received numerous telegrams of congratulation from various points in England and Eastern Canada, satisfaction being expressed at the restoration of responsible government in British Columbia.

In conversation with a prominent mining broker yesterday, a Colonist representative learned that already there is a healthier feeling manifested. Stocks are steadier and a general rise in values is anticipated shortly, as a result of the restoration of confidence among outside investors.

It is not believed that any of the ministers will be opposed when they go back to their constituencies for re-election. The suggestion that Mr. George Sangster should oppose Attorney-General Eberts in South Victoria is considered particularly ridiculous, even his friends admitting he would not have a ghost of a chance of being elected.

Chief Justice McColl, the new administrator until the arrival of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Joly, is expected to arrive from New Westminster to-morrow.

Among the vagrant rumors now afloat regarding the political situation is one to the effect that ex-Governor McInnes has expressed the determination to contest the seat for the Commons at the general elections vacated by the resignation of his son, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P.P.

Premier Dunsmuir will offer for re-election in South Nanaimo, a technical point in the conditions under which he assumed office rendering this step desirable, though this is probably the first occasion in Canada when a president of the council has gone back to his constituents for re-election.

LEADING TO WAR.

Ecuador Will Likely Take Advantage of Colombia's Troubles.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—Prominent Colombians of this place say the recent sacking of the settlements in Ecuador was the work of Colombian government troops, who, not being paid, took this step to raise funds. It is said to be absurd to suppose that Colombia will declare war against Ecuador. The former has too much on hand already, but Ecuador probably sympathising with the Colombian rebels, sees the opportunity of helping them by declaring war against Colombia and thus adding to her troubles.

O'BRIEN'S PREDICAMENT.

Let Go a Solid Hold and Now He Is Suspended.

Montreal, June 23.—Mr. Dennis O'Brien, whose appointment as superintendent of the Lachine canal was previously announced, has been suspended by the government owing to opposition of Montreal Liberals. He will commence suit for damages against the government, as he relinquished a good position.

WILL TARTE RESIGN?

A Rumor That He Leaves the Government Soon.

Montreal, June 23.—A rumor is again heard in political circles that Mr. Tarte will resign from the Dominion government at the close of the session. Nothing will be known of Mr. Tarte and his intentions until he returns to Canada. His son knows nothing about his father's intention of resigning.

HEAPS OF ICE.

Navigation Not Possible in Straits of Belle Isle.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 23.—The steamer Grand Lake, which has just returned here from Labrador, reports immense bodies of ice along the coast and extending far eastward into the Atlantic. It is not likely that a trans-Atlantic steamer will be able to go through the Straits of Belle Isle for weeks to come. The steamer brings reports of great destitution among the settlers of Northern Labrador.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Officers Installed at the Meeting in Vancouver.

Vancouver, June 23.—Two hundred and fifty guests were present at the Masonic Grand Lodge banquet last night. W. J. Bowser, W.M. of Mount Herman Lodge, being in the chair. Every lodge in the province was represented, while there were guests from Manitoba, Ontario, Washington and Illinois. Governor J. C. Smith, of Illinois, replied to the toast of sister lodges and made a strong plea for Masonry. He described the jewel presented to him by the Prince of Wales, and extended the greeting of 60,000 Masons of Illinois to the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

This morning the Grand Lodge installed the following officers:

Brother H. H. Watson, Vancouver, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Brother F. McB. Young, Nanaimo, M. W. Deputy Grand Master; W. Brother E. E. Chipman, Kaslo, Grand Senior Warden; Rev. W. Sharp, Nanaimo, Grand Junior Warden; Brother W. J. Quinlan, Nelson, Grand Secretary; Brother E. B. Erskine, Victoria, Grand Treasurer, and Brother E. Flewelling, Kamloops, Grand Chaplain.

Yes, she said, I have found my husband out.
Found him out?
Out every night.

Hay ameable your little boy seems to be?
Yes, we never object to anything he wants to do.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

AN ACCOMMODATING MAN.

He Meant Well, But Unfortunately He Was Very Absent-Minded.

From the Smart Set.

"Paul," said Mrs. Pondermore, as they rose from dinner, breaking the silence that had prevailed throughout the meal, "do you know that we were married just five years ago to-day."

"If I'd been there it never would have happened," observed Mr Pondermore, who is rather absent-minded, pursuing his train of thought aloud. "Er—excuse me, my dear, you were saying—?"

"That this is the fifth anniversary of our wedding," replied Mrs. Pondermore, who is used to her husband thinking out loud; "and it has set me to contrasting the two times. Paul, do you know that you never kissed me mornings and evenings as you used to?"

"Er—certainly not. I don't think it a sensible move at all; it might put us in a very ridiculous light if it became public," murmured Mr. Pondermore." "I beg your pardon, my dear, I'm afraid I'm slightly inattentive—that U. B. D. and D. deal is worrying me somewhat—what was it you said?

"That you neglected to kiss me as you did when we were first married," said Mrs. Pondermore, patiently. "I know it isn't because you don't love me any more Paul, but—but don't you think you could remember to?" she asked wistfully.

Mr. Pondermore contracted his brows in an honest effort to corral his errant thoughts and fix them upon what his wife was saying.

"Er—yes, my dear," he said, "what have I neglected?

"You don't kiss me as often as you used to, Paul," softly whispered his wife.

"Don't I darling?" cried Mr. Pondermore, all contrition. "Its this wretched business that engrosses me so; but forgive me, sweetest, I'll never forget it again. Never. Er—that is," he added,the absent look returning back into his eyes, "just make a note of it, will you? and I'll have one of my clerks attend to it the first thing in the morning."—Alex. Ricketts.

BURGHERS CORNER STAMPS

They Collected a Quantity Intended for Roberts—Dr. Jim In Politics.

London, June 24.—There was almost a total lack of war news from South Africa last night, and the telegrams lack interest and fail to add to the facts already known.

A special despatch from Capetown shows that at the recent fight at Zand river the Boers captured 2,000 mail bags, containing a three-weeks' accumulation of letters for Lord Roberts' army and £4,000 worth of stamps intended for the use of the troops.

At Kimberley, Friday evening, Dr. Jameson addressed the electors. He sketched the position of the rand at the time of the raid, emphasizing the discontent of the working classes, who were groaning under grievances and were ripe for revolt. He denied that the raid caused racial troubles or induced the Boers to arm or hampered the Imperial government. The race feeling, he continued, always existed, and armament already had been commenced, while the Imperial government did not intend to take effective steps to redress the grievances.

This is the first time that Dr. Jameson has broken the silence on the subject of the raid.

DRILLING FOR COAL.

Efforts Being Made to Discover Black Diamonds Near Port Angeles.

Mr. C. F. Van Sickle, of New York, the coal and oil expert who has been in and about Angeles several times during the past few weeks, says the Port Angeles Tribune-Times, prospecting certain lands for Eastern owners, has settled down to business this week and will send a diamond drill to bed rock on Siebert's creek, 8 miles east of town.

During the week a complete diamond drill plant has been landed in the city and transferred to the point selected for operations. It is the property of Messrs. Knight & Stone, of Spokane, and is in charge of a gang of five of their employees. The work will be under the direction of Mr. Van Sickle, an experienced prospector who has operated throughout the coal and oil regions east and in various other parts of the country. Mr. Van Sickle came to Angeles and went about his business so quietly that it was not known just what his plans were until last Friday when the outfit consigned to his care was laid down on the wharf by the steamer. He is non-committal as to whose interests he is operating in, but it is understood to be the owners of what has been known as the General Miles tract of land in the eastern portion of the county. It is the purpose of said owners to discover what, if any, are the mineral resources of their land, and the plant on hand is prepared to go 2,000 feet deep in the effort.

The machinery has been set up at a point about three-quarters of a mile south of the Seibert's creek bridge, and the preliminary work of sinking the hole is already underway. Stand pipe is being driven to-day.

A CATECHISM FOR PRO-BOERS.

Who love Old England as their own?
By deeds, not words, their love is shown—
She shall not fight the Boer alone—
Australians!

And who, from homes far in the West,
Offered to come and bring their best—
All fired with patriotic zest?
Canadians!

Who stormed the heights at dread Glencoe?
Who faced the guns and chased the foe?
Who in all danger foremost go?—
The Irish!

Who wave the white flag in the air?
Who murder men and won't fight fair?
And then sing hymns and go to prayer—
The Boers!

Who at the British Lion mocked?
And when the assassin's gun was cocked,
Pretended he was—Oh, so shocked?—
Why, Leyds!

Who might have been too old and wise?
To put his thumb in other's pies,
But sees things now with clearer eyes—
Why, Steyn!

Who did his best our Joe to sell—
But now begins to know him well,
And finds it useless lies to tell?—
Old Kruger!

Who'll make Oom Paul in time be just,
And not grind Britons in the dust,
But tell him plain—"You shall and must"?
Britannia.

Trade Controlled By Canada.

Americans Howling Because They Cannot Get the Yukon Trade.

President Petitioned to Remove the Bonding Privilges Through Alaska.

The President of the United States has been petitioned to immediately rescind the bonding privilege on merchandise from foreign ports through the territory of Alaska, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The Skagway Chamber of Commerce, petitioner, sets forth that the American goods exported into the British Northwest from that port, during the five months ending December 1, 1899, amounted in value to $758,968; less than 33 per cent. of the value of all shipments over White Pass. "In two years," says the petitioner, "Canada has captured over 67 per cent. of the $5,000,000 trade of the upper Yukon and this percentage is rapidly increasing."

The petition of the commercial organization of Skagway citizens, a copy of which has been submitted to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce with a view to co-operative action, enters exhaustively into the circumstances under which the bonding privilege was conceded by the United States and gives cogent reasons for its withdrawal. It is urged that no reasonable necessity ever existed for the issuance of the privileges, that they have worked to the detriment of United States interests, that Canada has not reciprocated in the premises and in such neglect to reciprocate has forfeited any rights she might have claimed for the extension of such courtesies to her.

In the summer of 1897, as soon as a United States customs officer had been stationed at Skagway, application was made to him for the privilege of bonding goods from that port to Bennett, B.C. Without authority, as the petitioners allege, the deputy collector of customs allowed a shipment of liquor to go through in bond, September 14, 1897. Up to that time the United States had held all the trade of the Yukon. Since that time it has been gradually slipping into Canadian hands through the advantage gained in the bonding privilege.

The advantages held by the Canadians, as enumerated by the Skagway Chamber of Commerce, are as follows:

First—In the establishment of Canadian custom houses, backed by a brave show of Mounted Police, where all American goods not only pay duties on excessive valuations, but are subject to delays often as unreasonable as vexatious.

Second—By the United States treasury regulation of February 2, 1898, extending to Canada the privilege of bonding goods at all the ports of Alaska.

Third—By the extension, by treasury department instructions, of the bonding privilege on perishable goods, dated August 10, 1899. An extension of which there appears to be no warrant in the statutes.

Fourth—By the further concession of the treasury department on February 20, 1900, which does away with consular certificates and allows duties to be estimated instead of computed.

While the United States had controlled the whole trade of the Yukon valley up to near the close of 1897, under these liberal concessions 15,000 tons of Canadian merchandise passed through Skagway in bond in the year 1898. During the first half of the year 1899 the value of bonded goods passing through that port was $1,304,719, and the actual value for the last half of the year, $1,346,340; making a total for 1899 of $2,851,340, which does not include the value of goods bonded at Dyea.

The value of American goods exported into Canada from Skagway, from July 1 to December 1, 1899, inclusive, was $758,986, or less than 33 per cent. of the value of shipments over White Pass. In two years Canada has captured over 67 per cent. of the $5,000,000 trade of the upper Yukon, and this percentage is rapidly increasing.

"In return for this excessive and unjustifiable liberality on the part of the United States," continues the petition, "Canada has not reciprocated in any way, but in all things, from the passage of the alien law to the conduct of her customs at this boundary, has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of American citizens and American trade.

"In regard to the bonding privileges, it was nine months before Canada made any move to put in force reciprocal privileges, and then they were hampered with many vexatious restrictions. Her officers would accept nothing but a cash bond, and the right to this was even refused as late as last winter. Further, the American citizen giving the bond had to return to Dawson or to Victoria to collect his cash deposit for the bond.

"Canada also refuses to allow liquors to be bonded under any conditions, while the American merchants and vessels not only make no profit of the bonding privilege and the unjust competition it enables Canadians to enter into. Our laws enable American goods to be stored in bonded warehouses in Canada and returned free of duty. Canadian goods carried in American bonded warehouses have to pay duty upon being returned to Canada.

"In many other respects are the customs regulations of the two countries opposed to any possibility of building up an interior trade at the port, and our citizens, who have large vested interests here, have to see the trade of the port monopolized by Canadians on account of the ill-advised liberality of our own government."

The petition is addressed directly to the President of the United States, and is signed for the Skagway Chamber of Commerce by L. S. Keller, president, and S. G. Kaufman, secretary. The copy sent to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce was read at the meeting of that body yesterday and referred to the committee on Alaskan affairs.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

FORTY SECOND YE

No News From Ch

The Fate of the Minis Still a Matter Conjecture.

Russ a Wants the Rulin In Settling With Pe Government.

Crew of U. S. S. Oregon and Chances for Vessel.

London, July 1.—(3:55 a.m.)—absence of news from China leaves the situation, especially of the ministers, as obscure as the London news agencies are ing to find light in other Euro itals. One says that the Chin tion at Berlin declares that every reason to believe that th are willing to accept the interv Li Hung Chang and others.

A St. Petersburg corresponde the Novosti as stating that the official view is that Russia mus leading role in the suppression volt, that her interests are su Northern China and that she n the ruling voice in the settlen the Pekin government.

Reports from Rome are to that the warships Vesuvia and have sailed from Venice for Ch cording to the clerical ordina Vatican has received from th missions in China telegrams st the Boxers are directed chiefl the Protestant missionaries, known to rely on the armed int of their governments.

A special despatch from Ro that Signor Crispi has been in on the situation and that he the following statement:

"China is neither Africa no Europe, which has never been impose herself upon the immens empire, the oldest civilization world, may yet awake the dorm If China should arouse itself, sources of Europe would harr to conquer that race. The mi are responsible for all that may

A special despatch from dated June 30, says that all on U.S.S. Oregon, which went ash Gulf of Petchili, have been sav is some chance that the vesse floated.

FOR VANCOUVER CELEB

Lieutenant-Governor and Mini Attend—An Important

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 30.—Mayo received a telegram from Victo saying that Lieutenant-Gover Premier Dunsmuir and Mess and Eberts will attend the celebration.

A case of great local interest of British Columbia vs. Op was concluded to-day. The by the bank against the execu will of the late David Oppen some $90,000 on notes made street railway company and e D. Oppenheimer. The notes J. W. Horne for his stock i pany and afterwards turned bank. The defence is that were obtained in the first pla representation, Horne represe the railway had cost $160,00 when it only cost two-thi amount; and in the second bank held the notes merely a and further, the street railwa had not power to buy stock notes in payment for the s jury deliberated four hours, verdict favorable to defendan The executive committee celebration reported to-night tha in hand $6,902, which will b to meet all appropriations.

Eight of Vancouver's first shot to-day, averaging over each.

SPARTAN ASHOR

Steamer Aground in the Mi Lachine Rapids.

Montreal, June 30.—The Ontario Navigation Co.'s st tan ran aground in the Lac shortly after 6 o'clock this e accident was caused by the one of the rudder chains. the break occurred before th tion of the rapids was rea Batten, the pilot, was able steamer over to the left s Heron, out of the main rapid ran aground, keeling over on a swift current. There wa citement among the passeng boat drifted out of the rapid bottom and listed, but they ily assured, and the difficul ling them began. At midni the passengers had been land en route to the city. It is boat will be a total loss.

The last boat to run ash rapids was the St. Francis, lives were lost, but the bo total wreck.

FRENCH NAVAL P

A Huge Increase in the Warships.

Paris, June 30.—The cham ties to-day adopted the claus val bill amended so as to pr construction of six battlesh armored cruisers, and appro 000,000 francs for building t and submarine boats. Th crease of five million above asked for the latter classes.