The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY JULY 15 1902 VOLUME LXVII

...y Thought It Was Tracy

...ement Caused by Chase of ...an Who "Looked Like a Murderer."

...rovincial Police Go Out to ...ursue and Disarm the Pursuers.

...the Goldstream road there was ...xcitement on Tuesday afternoon. ...the notorious desperado, who is ...g Seattle, was reported to have ...een in the neighborhood. Hence ...citement. That Tracy, the be-... was still pursuing his efforts to ...nto Seattle through a cordon of ...en, made no difference. The re-...d gone along the by-ways of the ...vered thoroughfare that leads to ...and beyond that the ex-convict ...alem was in the vicinity, and on ...ant pursuers took the trail, each ...n saw himself with six thousand ...ertificates of Uncle Sam in his ...efore nightfall. But alas.

Murray and Constable Cox of ...ovincial Police prevented the ...e captors from following the trail, ...haps killing some unfortunate ...er. It was in this manner. About ...k on Tuesday afternoon the city ...eceived a telephone message from ...s Bridge in which a resident ex-...told them that Tracy had just ...here with his trusty Winchester ...down the leg of his trousers. ...send officers at once to take ...aid the informant. The city ...who keep the law inviolate only ...he walls of the city, passed the ...on to the Provincial Police, and ...inutes afterwards the telephone ...Provincial Police office began to ...t first it was Parson's Bridge, ...lwood, and then another point ...e road, and the tale of each was ...cy had just passed there going ...Then came another message, ...old that a well known hotel-...r Parson's Bridge had taken the ...l armed, and vowing to bring ...esperado, dead or alive, in con-...n of that six thousand.

...e Provincial Police department ...e It was all very well for the ...f the district to be excited over ...hat looked like Tracy, but for ...them to take the trail with rifles ...or gore—that made occasion for ...incial Police to get in, and Supt. ...sent Sergt. Murray and Con-...ox out to disarm the would-be-...ers and quiet the excited resi-...n the Provincial Police buggy ...officers hurried through the dust ...Parson's Bridge, where they ...trail of the pursuers without ...f bloodhounds.

...tel keeper and a comrade had ...short time before in a buggy, ...the hills and vales, swinging ...the curves, jumping over the ...ey were dashing along after the ...On the buggy seat lay a ride ...d ready, and the two men were ...their eyes for a sight of the ...Colwood was reached with-...n being found, and there they ...o talk matters over with Mrs.

...on earth didn't you stop Tracy ...was passing here," said the man ...rson's Bridge.

...t lose him," said Mrs. Demers, ...has just passed here with his ...er hidden in the leg of his ...This was the story told all ...line.

...ou ought to have stopped him, ...said the man from Parson's ...There's six thou' in it"—and ...horse was made to travel again. ...rse perspired freely, the men ...the dust flew over the outfit, as ...y traveled rapidly in pursuit, ...once did the pursuers sight ...n, although again and again ...along the way, told the man ...rson's Bridge that the outlaw ...passed on. But not a sight ...catch of him, and when they ...on towards Happy Valley, the ...gy caught up.

...said Sergt. Murray, "you'd ...it this chase business, and go ...

..." said the pursuers, "and lose ...thousand, not on your por-...

...y would have gone on, but the ...firmly adhered to their view ...chase was over. Together the ...returned toward Parson's ...e rifle still resting on the seat. ...was over. Both couples were ...a space, and then the amateur ...rs broke the silence.

...said one, "you fellers are no ...n them in Seattle, if you're go-...him get away from you."

...Murray looked at him for a ...nd then he said: "Let who get ...

..—said the pursuers.

..." echoed the sergeant, "why ...still across the Sound. He ...e here."

...said the man who had gone ...son's Bridge to catch an out-...s fellow may not have been ...t he looked like a murderer,

...se was over—and quiet follow-...ent along the Goldstream road.

HOT WEATHER TEST

...ple better acquainted with their ...of strength and endurance. ...d that they are not so well off ...bought and that they are easily ...and depressed by the heat. ...ey need is the tonic effect of ...rsaparilla which strengthens the ...motes refreshing sleep, overcomes ...feeling, creates appetite.

MADOLE LOSES.

...s-Appeal Against Carscallen ...Dismissed.

...July 8.—The cross-appeal of ...Liberal candidate in Lennox, ...issed this morning and Cars-...onservative, will consequently ...seat.

FARMER KILLED.

...der Wheels of Wagon Cross-...ing Railway Track.

...d, Ont., July 8.—David W. ...prominent farmer, was instant-...this morning by falling under ...s of his wagon while crossing ...y track.

BELGIAN QUEEN.

...Become Worse and Symptoms ...Are Alarming.

..., July 9.—La Chronique says ...e Henrietta, Queen of the ...who has been ill for some time ...spa in Belgium, has suddenly ...rse and is in an alarming con-...

ESTMINSTER TEAM.

...nnipeg and Wait for Waters ...to Subside.

..., July 8.—(Special)—Mem-...e New Westminster lacrosse ...ed here today from the East. ...here until the damages in the ...stricts West have been re-...

...es your dolly close its eyes?" ...Minister, visiting at the house of ...er.

..." replied the little thing; "but ...to take her to church some ...e if she will; papa says nearly ...goes to sleep there!"—Yonkers

LABOR TROUBLES ON THE C. N. R.

Conductors, Trainmen, Firemen and Telegraphers Demand Recognition of Unions.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Unless the C. N. R. gives recognition to the conductors, trainmen, firemen and telegraphers on the system, there is likely to be further trouble. On Monday the Grand lodge officers of the different orders will be here. They are Mr. Garretson, of Cedar Rapids, for the conductors; Mr. Lee, of Cleveland, for the trainmen; Mr. Wilson, of Peoria, Ills., for the firemen, and Mr. Perham, of St. Louis, for the telegraphers.

As a result of alleged neglect to disperse a strikers' mob in the Canadian Northern yards on Thursday evening, Policemen Beggs and Reid have been suspended from duty.

A boy named Herbert Bruce was drowned in the Red River today while bathing. A workman employed on the new Merchants' bank building fell 20 feet to the ground today and was badly injured.

STOVE MOUNTERS.

International Convention Being Held in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12.—The convention of the Stove Mounters International union of North American and Canada, which has been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned today after the election of the following officers: General president, J. F. Tierney, of Detroit; first vice-president, Allen Studholme, of Hamilton, Ont.; second vice-president, H. J. Ragon, Atlanta, Ga.; third vice-president, Louis Volkert, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Kaefer, of Detroit, Mich. All this morning's session, death benefits were fixed at $100. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis, in July, 1903.

Kitchener Is Home

Lands in England and Receives a Magnificent Public Welcome.

Visits the King in Buckingham Palace and Is Decorated by His Majesty.

Crowds Throng the Streets and Arches Are Decked Out in His Honor.

London, July 12.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Paddington station at 12.40, and was welcomed by the Prince of Wales and greeted by cheering crowds. An address was presented to the general and he shortly after started for St. James' Palace. He arrived at St. James' Palace at 1.27 p. m. The Prince of Wales was already there awaiting him.

Lord Kitchener's progress through the streets after three years' absence at the front of war, was one of the most memorable of the many remarkable of the past three years. From the moment he set foot in London till the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James' Palace he was the object of such a burst of popular enthusiasm as to be overwhelming to the demonstrations on previous similar occasions.

After Lord Kitchener proceeded to Buckingham Palace as the King had expressed a desire to see him. Lord Kitchener was specially conducted to the Throne chamber, and His Majesty, with his accustomed courtesy, extended a warm welcome to him, and personally expressed his thanks for the termination of hostilities. The King then presented Lord Kitchener with the decoration of the Order of Merit. The General next visited Mr. Chamberlain, after which he drove to his residence in Portland place. Lord Kitchener will visit Mr. Brodrick, the Colonial secretary.

Volumes of anecdotes concerning General Kitchener and voluminous descriptions of his life and especially his recent work in South Africa, monopolize the newspapers, and the coronation arches which were being torn down, and decorated in his honor. General Kitchener comes in for many encomiums. Today, however, the men who fought the South African war are likely to be a little more popular than the popular tastes. The commission to investigate the conduct of the war is being formed. Viscount Goschen, ex-chancellor of the exchequer, and an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty will be its president, and Lord Kitchener will doubtless be examined before it.

Southampton, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Orotava, which left Capetown on June 23, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at half-past eight o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who was also a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land. The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

Lord Kitchener landed at 9.15 a. m. He was accorded a welcome from a huge throng of people. After a brief official reception at the docks, the General was driven through the decorated and crowded streets to Hartley Hall, where he was presented with an address from the Chamber of Commerce, expressing admiration of the generalship, resource and skill which he had shown in South Africa, and hoping that the peace which he had secured would be lasting and mark the beginning of a new epoch of prosperity and commercial development throughout the Empire.

In reply, Lord Kitchener declared that whatever success had been achieved was due to the rank and file of the army. He thanked those who had looked after the friends and relatives of those left behind in South Africa.

In response to clamorous calls for General French and General Ian Hamilton, they also spoke, the former remarking that they had throughout been inspired by the example of their chiefs.

The freedom of the borough was conferred on Lord Kitchener, and the party was then obliged to hurry away in order to meet their London engagement. The progress of Lord Kitchener and his companions to the railroad station was marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm.

AMERICA'S CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton Announces He Will Challenge Again.

London, July 12.—Confirming the announcement already made by the Associated Press, the Exchange Telegraph company this evening says that Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., announced at Southampton today his determination to again compete for the America's cup.

EARTHQUAKES.

Venezuela Has Another Sensation in Addition to Revolution.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning a violent shock of earthquake was experienced at Caracas. Reports from the interior of the country says that shocks were felt there also. Slight damage was done at Guerenas, Guatire, Valencia and LeGuaira.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 12.—The Norwegian steamer Joan, from Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, July 7, has arrived here, and reports that the Venezuelan revolutionists had not moved from Barrancas and Bolivar when the steamer left Trinidad. The Joan is the vessel which was fired on by Venezuelan troops, June 11, when her captain, Meling, was killed.

Exportation Of Cedar Logs

Chief Commissioner Interviewed by Those Desirous of Removing Prohibition.

Arrangement between Mills Said to be Working to Mutual Benefit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 12.—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has appointed R. J. Skinner superviser under the Log Scaling Act, and in a conference with the loggers has promised to again consider the question of the prohibition to export cedar logs to the United States.

Prosperity has overtaken the Vancouver saw mills under a new arrangement as to price and aggregate cut, with the Puget Sound mills. The prices are profitable, and the mills are kept busy the year round. It is difficult to secure exact details of this arrangement, but in effect it is as follows: The Organization—the Seattle Central Lumber association—has its headquarters in Seattle, and meeting are held once a month, at which the representatives of the British Columbia mills are present. The head office receives all orders for export, and distributes these orders among the different mills. Each mill's capacity is surveyed, and they are given orders according to their capacity, and allowed the basic price of $7 a thousand for the timber thus cut. Should the figure set by the association not be reached by any one mill, the share of the profits distributed at the year's end will be proportionately higher than if the exact limit had been cut. If, on the other hand, it is found necessary to rush any one mill over the limit cut allowed to it, the proportionate profits will be lower. Thus the mill that runs over the mark makes up the loss to the mill running under the mark. In former years the great stumbling block was the basic price. The Vancouver and Oregon mills were content with $7, but a large Victoria mill stuck out for $6. The association, however, is now working in the greatest harmony and the mill business in British Columbia is prosperous for the first time in years as a result. The Hastings mill, under the new rules, is kept extremely busy. Owing to this company absorbing the Moodyville mills, they took over the cut allotted to them. The Hastings mill recently loaded $1,970,000 feet of lumber on a vessel in eight days; the biggest run being 256,000 feet in one day, or a time and a quarter. It was learned incidentally while information regarding the above item was being sought, that the capital at present invested in the lumber business outside of standing timber was $4,250,000, and that during the fiscal year the government secured a revenue from this invested capital in excess of $100,000.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING.

Shoemaker Accused of Murdering His Journeyman.

Brewster, N. Y., July 12.—John Davalstedt, a shoemaker in this village, was arrested on suspicion of murdering John Anderson, a journeyman in his shop, who died on June 26 from what is believed to be strychnine poisoning.

CLERGYMEN SUSPENDED.

Finnish Ministers Refuse to Obey Autocratic Orders.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—By order of the Russian authorities, seven Lutheran clergymen of Borga, Finland, have had their stipends suspended for refusing to read in their respective churches the ukase relating to military conscription.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

A Fine Procession in Toronto—Celebration in Manitoba.

Toronto, July 12.—(Special)—The Orange procession today was well up to the average in numbers and more than usually picturesque. It was witnessed by many thousand spectators. They spent the afternoon at Exhibition park in games.

Winnipeg, July 12.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Orangemen celebrated today at Emerson and Roland. The day was fine.

UNITED STATES RIFLEMEN.

Will Try to Win Back Trophy Captured by Canadians.

Seagirt, L. I., July 12.—Word reached here today that England, Australia and New Zealand would send rifle teams to Canada as well as the United States teams, who are going to try to regain the Palma trophy won by Canada last year. The riflemen practising here for places on the United States team are pleased at the prospect of meeting three strong rival teams as there are in the world. Better work was done here today on the thousand yards with a new ammunition, but the scores are still below record work. In August the team will be assembled at Seagirt for daily team practice. Lieut. James, secretary of the National Rifle association, says that many prominent military men are arranging to accompany the team to Canada.

The Official Announcement

The Earl Marshal's Notification Regarding Coronation of the King.

Premiers of Canada and Australia Speak at a Guildhall Banquet.

London, July 11.—The text of the official announcement concerning the coronation of King Edward, was issued from the Earl Marshall's office, and is as follows:

The King's medical advisers state that His Majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His Majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and if no more complications arise, the King's medical advisers are of the opinion that His Majesty will be able to undergo the fatigue of the coronation ceremony on a day between the 6th and 12th of August. The exact date will be shortly announced. The procession through London, which was to have taken place the day following the coronation, is cancelled.

It is understood that the general outline of the programme of the procession to Westminster Abbey and the route already fixed will not be changed, but the pageant will be shorn of some of its intended magnificence.

The details of the programme will be settled by the King himself, who will also decide to what extent the ceremony is to be curtailed so as to avoid fatigue. The King's physicians advise that the ceremony should not exceed one hour, and this could be managed by sacrificing the sermon, the litany, etc.

It is expected that Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the King, with His Majesty's nurses, will accompany the King on board the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert. It has not yet been decided whether His Majesty will go to Portsmouth by rail or whether he will be brought to Sheerness to shorten the railroad journey.

In the absence of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, who has not yet recovered from his recent accident, the Earl of Onslow, under secretary for the colonies, presided at the Empire coronation banquet, which was held in the Guildhall tonight. The brilliant company of over 600 persons included the Colonial Premiers, the Indian princes and other distinguished visitors now in London.

The Earl of Onslow congratulated the country upon King Edward's recovery, and the prospect of his early coronation, and referred to the Colonial conference now being held in London as being more likely to conform to the principle of free trade than to tend in the direction of protection. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the development and present prospects of the Empire.

The Hon. Edmond Barton, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, said that attempts to establish an Imperial Zollverein based on entire freedom of exchange in the products of each portion of the Empire, was, at this stage, utterly impossible.

ABOLISHED LIQUOR PERMIT.

Yukon Council Has Done Away With the Permit System.

A special despatch from Dawson, dated on July 9th, says: the permit system, which has heretofore allowed the control of the liquor traffic of the Yukon to pass into the hands of a favored few, has been abolished to the intense satisfaction of all the business men of the Yukon. The abolition of the system occurred at the hands of the Yukon Council, which is now in session. Several other important measures were handled by the Council.

Joseph Andrew Clark, editor of the Klondike Miner, has been accused of the theft of $750 by E. O'Donnell, a former partner. On his preliminary examination Clark was committed for trial, and the magistrate bound the plaintiff over in the sum of $1,000 stating that he would not allow the case to be settled out of court. Clark was released on bail bonds amounting to $2,000.

Heavy rainfalls have lately prevailed in the region surrounding this city, and the effect has been to greatly assist mining operations, and there is no doubt whatever but that the output of the season will be largely increased on account of the surplus of water at present obtaining.

Work on the construction of the Klondike Mines Railway has not yet been commenced, and there seems to exist a great deal of uncertainty as to whether the work will be carried on this season. Laboring men are warned not to come into Dawson, as the market is already overcrowded, and there is not sufficient employment for those men who are there.

PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Employees of the Victoria Transfer Co. Are Dined at Levy's.

Last evening there was a very pleasant social reunion around the festive board as set forth by mine host Levy, of restaurant fame. The occasion of the gathering was a dinner given to the forty odd employees of the Victoria Transfer company by J. Rostein, secretary-treasurer of the concern, whose marriage took place in Montreal recently, and who, with his bride, arrived here on Monday evening.

In answer to the toast to the health of the bride and groom, Mr. Rostein took occasion to thank the employees of the company for their kindness and the very handsome presents sent himself and Mrs. Rostein at Montreal. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and after full justice had been done to the excellent repast provided, song and story wiled away the hours until well on towards midnight, when the party broke up with many manifestations of goodwill towards the host and his bride.

THE BAND CONCERT.

Second of Series Given in Park by the City Band.

The second of the series of summer evening band concerts was given by the City band in Beacon Hill park last night, and was listened to by a very large number of people. The grounds were illuminated by clusters of Chinese lanterns, which threw their soft beams of light upon the surrounding scene, and were reflected in the placid waters of the lakes giving the park a very pretty appearance.

The evening was an ideal one for an out of doors concert, nor could citizens have anything to complain of as regards music, which was particularly pleasing, and was listened to with evident enjoyment by the crowd present.

NEW RAILWAY.

Montreal, July 10.—The Northern Colonization Railway company was re-organized today with Hon. J. P. Rolland as president and D. McNicoll, vice-president. The contract for building the road from Labelle to Nominique, a distance of 25 miles, will be let next week.

A London cable to the Montreal Star says Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier accompanied Lord Strathcona to the Imperial coronation bazaar at the Royal Botanical Gardens, which the Queen opened this afternoon.

EXPLORING LABRADOR.

St. John's, Nfld., July 10.—An expedition under the leadership of Col. Willard Glazier, of New York, numbering 12 persons, left here tonight on board the steamer Virginia Lake, to explore the unknown wilds of Labrador. Col. Glazier's expedition was organized in Boston. Among its members are representatives of the leading United States universities. It is reported that the object of the expedition is to determine the feasibility of a new railway line for the Atlantic shipping combine.

Handicap Tournament

Finals in Tennis Tourney Played on Belcher Street Courts Yesterday.

Hand Match in Mixed Doubles —Goward Wins Gentlemen's Singles.

The finals in the handicap tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis club were played off on the Belcher street courts yesterday afternoon before a large number of people. The first match called was the semi-final in the mixed doubles between Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward, owe 30.2, v. H. A. Holmes and Miss V. Powell, rec. 1-6 of 15. This was without doubt the best match of the day, the game being anybody's until the final ball was played. In the first set Holmes and Miss Powell, by excellent all round play, succeeded in carrying off the set with a score of 6-4. The second set was harder still and resulted in Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward's favor by a score of 9-7. In the deciding set came the tug-of-war, and it was only after the match had been within an ace of being won by Holmes and Miss Powell several times, that the superior staying powers of their opponents told, and the set and match went to Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward, with a score of 10-8.

In the men's singles, A. T. Goward, owe 30-2, played B. Tye, rec. 4-6 of 15. Tye played a very fast uncertain game, and by good tennis gave his opponent close run for the second set, and succeeded in getting the third set—6-4. The next set, however, Goward won by six games to two, making the required three sets out of the five-set match.

In the final mixed doubles, Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward, owe 30.2, defeated R. H. Pooley and Mrs. Burton, owe 30, by winning two straight sets—6-2, 6-1.

The open tournament of the club will be held during the first week in August, commencing on Monday, the 4th idem, and all entries for the same should be sent in to the secretary, B. G. Goward, Bank of Montreal chambers, before 6 o'clock, on Thursday, July 31.

The following is the result of yesterday's play:

Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward, owe 30-2, beat H. A. Holmes and Miss V. Powell, rec. 1-6 of 15, 4-6, 9-7, 10-8.

A. T. Goward, owe 30.2, beat B. Tye, rec. 4-6 of 15, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Capt. Black and Miss M. Goward, owe 30.2, beat R. H. Pooley and Mrs. Burton, owe 30, 6-2, 6-1.

TO REDUCE TAXES.

Ald. Cameron Proposes That Improvements Should Be Taxed but 25 Per Cent. of Their Value.

There is a notice on the bulletin board at the City hall over the signature of Ald. Cameron, who proposes to reduce the taxes on improvements. Some years ago the council, being in want of funds, increased the taxes on improvements by taxing them to the extent of 50 per cent. of their value. Ald. Cameron proposes to go back and tax them to the extent of but 25 per cent. of their value. His motion is as follows:

"That at the next meeting of the City council I will move that, in the opinion of this council, it is desirable to encourage the construction of buildings and other improvements; and whereas some years ago the council levied a rate on only 25 per cent. of the value of improvements, which rate was increased to 50 per cent. in order to meet extra expenditure, the council being limited to a low rate on real property; and whereas the act having been amended giving the council larger powers in the levying of rates; therefore be it resolved that the rate on improvements this year shall be levied on 25 per cent. of the assessed value of improvements."

The same alderman will ask leave to introduce a by-law to amend the tax by-law, which fixes the rate of taxation.

Mayor Hayward will return for reconsideration the Curfew by-law, it having been found necessary to make some technical amendments.

WATER TUBE BOILERS.

They Are Condemned by Committee of Investigation.

London, July 10.—The report of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider the comparative utility of various types of boilers, has been presented to parliament. The report says that no type of water tube boiler at present in use is so economical as the cylindrical boiler. The committee recommends the use of such boilers in all large cruisers and battleships until such time as a thoroughly satisfactory water tube boiler is obtained.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Some of the Boer Officials Decline to Take It.

Bloomfontein, Orange River Colony, July 11.—A difficulty has arisen regarding the oath of allegiance. Many of the Boer commandants, field cornets and officials of the late Free State government refuse to sign the oath, though few of them object to signing the document called "the declaration," acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign. The oath of allegiance, however, is much more binding.

A Victorian On His Travels

Mr. R. E. Gosnell Writes of His Trip Across the Continent.

The Fertile North-West—Prosperity in Ontario and Quebec —New York.

Special to the Colonist.

Queenstown, June 21, 1902.—I intended giving you a few lines from New York about our trip to that point, but there were so many sights to see, and it was so hot in Gotham, that I postponed writing.

Connected with a journey across the continent on the C. P. R. there is very little that is now new or out of the common. If I may be permitted to make one remark of a personal nature, my traveling companion, R. B. Powell, secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor, of tennis fame, better known among his friends as "Robbie," had a very pleasant trip throughout. Notwithstanding that it was the middle of June, the weather was still cool and had been since spring opened. In Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and New York the remark was the same—cool, backward spring—at least a month behind, with lots of rain. The prairies had been soaked and water was lying everywhere. We were delayed at Calgary 12 hours on account of a washout that had already hung up three or four trains preceding us. The crops in the Northwest, as a consequence, although promising well, are late, very late, this year. Otherwise, things are very much the same—the mountains just as high and rocky as ever, the canyons as rugged, the prairies just as flat, the rock and muskeg and bush of New Ontario just as barren, and the fields and farm buildings of Old Ontario and Quebec just as fair and fertile. You may talk about a farming country, but Ontario and Quebec, especially Ontario, are the gardens of America. From the time you reach the Ottawa valley until you reach Windsor, on the west, and New Brunswick on the east, there is one vast plain of arable country, dotted thickly, with comfortable, often luxurious, homes, substantial and commodious outbuildings and fruitful orchards.

Coming from Calgary east one meets express train after train loaded with immigrants who are pouring into the Northwest day after day. Riding for 48 hours over the vast expanse of prairie, with only a settler's house here and there, we can but faintly realize to ourselves what extent that country can absorb population. We learn of the immigration at New York being greater this year than ever it was, and we can reasonably conclude from the trend of present events, that this same Northwest of ours will become the haven of a large number of the best of such immigrants. Canada, therefore, must get, as in the past, being a route through which to reach the United States from Canadian ports, so many have traveled in the past, to our chagrin and at our expense, the process will be reversed. It is being reversed. Each settler in the Northwest is a distinct gain to British Columbia. The Northwest is prospering like a green bay tree, not because the people are wicked, but because the market for wheat is good, the demand unlimited, and there were sixty millions of bushels grown last year between the western boundary of Ontario and the Rocky mountains. Winnipeg is coining money. When men like Hon. T. M. Daly, who enjoyed a large legal practice in Rossland, will go back there, it is suggestive of coin in greater quantities. Where the money is the lawyers will gravitate by a natural law of their profession. It is an omen of the times.

As one travels along on a train, it is natural to speculate upon the uses to which a country can be put, and the boundless prairie—especially the more alkaline portions in the West, is food for thought in that connection. I have long nursed an idea, perhaps not wholly original, that forestration on an extensive, yet cheap scale, might be possible. By sowing the seed of deciduous trees along the banks of rivers and lakes to begin with, and gradually extending the forest line towards the centre, in time, according to the scale of the operations, the whole prairie would be interspersed with trees and shrubbery, the climate materially modified, and the rainfall increased. Alkali lands are not always necessarily bad lands; but rather by virtue of the alkaline infiltration may be rich to excess, requiring only irrigation or other scientific treatment to render the nitrogenous compounds in the soil available. The country east of Winnipeg, a good deal of it may, apart from mineral resources, have its uses, and doubtless will have, but I have not thought of it sufficiently to come to any conclusion. It requires more thought than I have time to bestow on it.

We stayed at the Capital about 24 hours. At this season Ottawa wears a very quiet and almost deserted appearance. The life and energy incident to a session of the Federal parliament, have subsided, and the well-to-do are seeking suburban and seaside resorts. Ministers, as many as possible, clear out of town, and the civil servants, who make up a large proportion of the population seek their holidays in relays. Ottawa has several distinguishing features. In the first place it is the capital of the Dominion, which gives it politically, socially, and I was going to say, architecturally an unique position. Officialdom always stamps its imprint on the architecture of a city not less than otherwise. Talking of buildings, it is not quite possible to compare the government buildings at Ottawa with those at Victoria. One is a group of buildings, and must be considered in that relation. The others are complete in themselves, the effect of which would undoubtedly surpass any single building in the Ottawa group similarly situated. The latter considered in combination are, as the Americans say, very fine—picturesque in the extreme. I don't know anything about the technique or nomenclature of architecture so forbear comparisons in detail. When you come to the interior, however, that is where Rattenbury's skill shines, and the Ottawa architect "falls down." The Canadian buildings are dull, dingy, and badly lighted, and the furnishings are in harmony with the general interior effect. I don't say they are not good enough for the purpose, but for the outlay, much less in proportion, British Columbia has done infinitely better.

The day we were in Ottawa, the Executive was holding its last meeting before the departure of the Premier, and his ministers for the coronation, and was up to its eyes in work. When Sir Wilfrid took the train for Montreal, there was a great and enthusiastic crowd to see him off, and he and Lady Laurier had many a cheer and "bon voyage" in their favor as the train pulled out, and which he acknowledged from the rear of the train in his own suitably and courteous way. The ceremony was repeated in Montreal, when he stepped on the official car of the Dominion government, attached to the Delaware & Hudson night express for New York, on Thursday night, on which en passant your humble servants were among the passengers. Regardless of political predilections, every Canadian must have a feeling of pride in the personality of the man who goes to London to represent the country of his birth, and who by virture of the importance of that country, and the same distinguished personality will take precedence among the premiers of the Empire, saving only the Prime Minister of England. It is a time when we can bury our prejudices deep down, out of sight, and cheer for the name that stands for us. It is not with the feelings of a Tory or a Liberal that we reply to a question by an American in New York, or on board the steamer: "Who is that distinguished looking man?" "That is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada." It is with the pride of a Canadian, genuine delight to claim as a compatriot a man who ranks like Saul among the prophets wherever he goes.

Upon reaching New York on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, I found that the Premier of British Columbia, who took the Great Northern route from Victoria, had already reached the city and was comfortably ensconced at the Waldorf Astoria. A residence in New York is an expensive, and responsible investment. Taxes have gone up immensely since the amalgamation, known as "Greater New York" has been brought about. The demand is for hotels and flats. Real estate is reaching high figures. The top notch was reached the other day when $350,000 was paid for a piece of property on which to build a sky-scraper at the rate of $350 per square foot. Just think of it. The Hotel Plazza, near the main entrance to Central Park, which cost a million dollars a few years ago, has been purchased recently for three million dollars, and will be torn down and another structure costing five millions is to take its place. The same process is going on all over New York.

The automobile is attracting attention, and is 2just now the fashionable mode of conveyance. The automobilist has a reckless regard for the safety of the public and dashes through the streets and around the park in a way that is quite nervy-jarring. A great many accidents occur, especially to old women and children. They are high-priced too. I was asked $6.00 for a ride around the park in one of them, which I respectfully declined. I was tackled by a cab-driver just the same. I engaged him at a dollar an hour, but after I had explored the park and other desirable portions of New York, such as one can do to advantage in a hansom, for several hours, I was asked to pay a fare double that rate per hour. The man explained that the schedule only applied to cabs when calling and shopping. His charge was the regular rate for driving through the park. We both tried to bluff each other by reference to police courts, but I had no intention of waiting over and missing the coronation ceremonies for the purpose of prosecuting a cabman in the public interests, and he was probably convinced in his own mind that his contention would not hold good before a judge, we compromised the matter. I found out, however, that this very cab question is a live issue in Gotham at the present time, and curiously enough, we saw several scraps similar to my own in which the police were called in.

R. E. GOSNELL.

ORONTO FIREMEN DEAD

Buried Beneath a Mass of Red Hot Bricks While on Duty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, July 10.—McIntosh & McCann's flour mill, 1,133 Front street, east, was destroyed by fire this morning. Five firemen were killed and several others injured.

The dead are: Firemen Clark, See, Kerr, Russell and Collard. They were buried under a falling wall.

The fire is the most disastrous to human life ever occurring in Toronto. The last fire at which lives were lost was the Globe fire, January, 1895, when Chief Ardagh and Fireman Towlby were killed.

The firemen deserve praise for their work in the midst of so severe a death roll. The fire was at its height when the calamity occurred, and the men could be seen fighting fire and taking part in the work of rescue with tears in their eyes, knowing full well some comrade was buried beneath a mass of red-hot bricks. That the work of rescue went ahead desperately slow, it seemed to those who waited with abated breath for a word of hope or that missing ones had been rescued in time; but such hopes soon vanished when about 15 minutes after the collapse, the men at work on the heap of bricks came upon the bodies of Clark and See. Clark was on the ground and See lay on top of him, and both were embedded in a smouldering mass. Half an hour later Kerr was found a few feet away. The three had enough individual injuries to cause death, apart from the heat and suffocating dust. The other bodies, those of Russell and Collard, were not recovered until about 9 o'clock. They had been likewise terribly injured, and their mangled bodies were taken to the morgue and placed beside those of their comrades. Fireman Collard was aged 32 years. He had been entitled to leave today, but had exchanged with a companion. Kerr was a bright young Englishman, recently out. See was a veteran of Paardeberg, being one of the early volunteers in the first contingent. Fireman Owen Toplif, of the Parkdale section, was thrown from a reel when answering the general alarm, and fractured his spine.

Following is a list of the estimated losses in the fire:

P. McIntosh & Sons, machinery, and flour and feed store, $7,000, half insured; Toronto Street Railway company, building and coal bin, $30,000, insured for $27,000; Gowans, Kent & Co., $20,000, goods in warehouse, insured; Knickerbocker Ice Co., $4,000, on house and ice; Ontario Binder Twine Co., $10,000. This will be particularly severe, as binder twine was already high and scarce. Smaller losses to many other firms will bring the total loss to at least a quarter of a million.

HAMILTON FIRE.

Brennan & Sons Mill Burned Down.

Hamilton, July 11.—(Special.)—Tonight M. Brennen & Sons, Manufacturing company's three story planing mill, sash and door factory, corner of King William and Catherine streets, were left wrecked after a fire of over two hours. The loss is roughly estimated at $50,000. The fire started in the new portion of the factory building, stock and machinery, including $40,000 worth of machinery recently installed, was destroyed, and the loss thereon was about $40,000. The building was valued at $10,000 or $12,000.

Not Yet Complete

Mine Officials at Johnstown Unable to Estimate Number of Victims.

Hundred and Twenty-Two Bodies So Far Have Been Recovered.

And It Is Hoped That Only a Few Miners Yet Remain Unfound.

Johnstown, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the horrible catastrophe at the mine of the Cambria Steel company, is not yet known. Early tonight, in spite of confusing reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 122 is the number of bodies taken out of the mine. Further explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many. Almost all the employees who could have been in the mine at the time of the life wrecking explosion of Thursday, are accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing have been presented to the authorities or to the mine officials, and these better than anything else demonstrate the impossibilities of many bodies still remaining in the death tomb.

The mine officials say there is no use attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply do not know and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guesswork. They express the belief, however, that all, or almost all are out of the mine.

General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 122 already known.

Sunday will dawn upon the city of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim programme was given today, when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening funeral processions, with bands playing dirges, and uniformed escorts at their heads, passed through the streets of the city.

TRACY FREE ANOTHER DAY

He Captures Another Man and Takes Revolver From Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)—Fred. Brooks, a rancher living near the house of the Pautotos, got up this morning at 4 o'clock to go out and attend to his barnyard. He says that he met Tracy, and Tracy ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead of doing this he dodged to the ground, and Tracy fired at him, the bullet just grazing him. Tracy then covered Brooks with his revolver, took his pistol from him, and walked away. Tracy is very lame, looks sick and haggard. The fact that he hung around the Pautoto house all night is taken here as evidence that he is about played out, and there is a feeling that with the aid of this prostration, the outlaw will be captured soon.

CHURCH DIGNITARY DEAD.

Archbishop Feehan of Chicago Has Passed Away.

Chicago, July 12.—The Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, archbishop of Chicago, died here this afternoon.

ARTILLERY ACCIDENT.

United States Captain and Three West Point Cadets Injured.

West Point, N. W., July 12.—Capt. Edwin St. J. Grebble, U. S. A. instructor in artillery tactics, and three cadets were injured today in an accident during artillery drill. Capt. Grebble, accompanied by six cadets, was taking a gun along a high embankment west of Highland Falls, when his horse became unmanageable and leaped over the embankment, dragging the gun carriage with it. The caisson fell on Capt. Grebble, crushing both his legs and injuring him internally. Three cadets who were riding on the caisson were also badly injured.

HIS WINNING WAYS.

How Herr Schmidt Ruined the Leipsic Bank.

Berlin, July 12.—The ruin of the Leipsic bank, that failed about a year ago for nearly 200,000,000 marks, was wrought by the fascinating personality of Adolf Schmidt, according to the testimony given at three weeks' trial of the bank directors, now nearing its end at Leipsic. Schmidt, who was managing director of the Trebertrocknung (Grain Drying) company, of Cassel, a concern exploiting on an enormous scale a press for drying beer dregs and cattle feed, persuaded the bank to advance during a number of years sums of money aggregating 80,000,000 marks. The accused directors, who were successively examined before the jury, were unable to give a lucid explanation of their reasons for consenting to make these extraordinary loans. Every member of the apparently well meaning board admitted that this colossal business mistake was indefensible upon sound commercial principles. Nevertheless, they consented because Schmidt made them believe in "the process' amazing possibilities and profits." Schmidt also had an invention for distilling wood alcohol, by which he represented that he would obtain the monopoly of the wood alcohol of the world. His receipts were upon the American field as well as upon the European, and he opened negotiations with United States companies for the formation of a world trust and established sub-companies in every