Recovering From Blow

Business Men of City of Galveston Making a Fresh Start.

Order Has Been Restored, the Rough Element Being Overcome.

Work of Gathering the Bodies of Victims Still Going On.

By Associated Press.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Galveston is beginning to recover from the stunning blow of last week, and, though the city appears to be desolate, the authorities and the commercial and industrial interests are getting their forces to work, and a start has at last been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale. The presence of troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The saloons have at least gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own humble abode to look after, is being pressed into service, so that first of all the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and streets lighted. The further ruins are dug into, the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris which lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for. Corpses are being buried when found, without delay. It will be many days yet before all the floating bodies have been found. All along the beach they are being constantly washed up. Whether these are those which were swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In any event the Associated Press correspondent, in a trip across the bay yesterday, counted seven bodies in the waves, among horses and cattle, the stench from which was unbearable.

TERRIBLE WORK.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12, 8 p.m., via Houston, midnight.—Efforts were made this afternoon to pick up the dead bodies that had floated in with the tide after having once been cast into the sea. This was awful work and few men were found with sufficiently strong nerves to continue the work more than thirty minutes at a time. All the bodies were badly decomposed, swollen to enormous proportions and of so dark a hue that it is impossible to tell, except by the hair, when any hair is visible, whether they are those of whites or negroes.

Every effort is being made to induce people to leave Galveston, and no one, no matter what his business, unless he is in direct charge of a relief train, can gain admittance to the place. It will be at least a week before there is full communication.

Another train load of provisions and clothing, making the third within the last 24 hours, came here from Houston to-night.

The steamer Charlotte Alden arrived at noon to-day from Houston with 10,000 loaves of bread and other provisions. The amount of food which has been sent so far has been large, but there are still in the neighborhood of 30,000 people to be cared for on the island.

REFUGEES IN HOUSTON.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Houston now is the haven of many unfortunate people of Galveston. Trains have already brought in between 500 and 1,000 of the survivors, and a motley crowd they are. Men, bareheaded, bare-footed, coatless, with swelled feet and bruised and blackened bodies and heads, were numerous. Women of wealth and refinement, hatless, shoeless, gowns in shreds, were among the refugees. Sometimes there would be a man, wife and child or two, but such cases were rare, nearly all of those who came in having suffered the loss of one or more members of their families. Never were there so many sad hearts. Men bereft of their wives and children, women widowed, children parentless. It was enough to touch the stoutest heart. Although a week ago these people had happy homes and are now homeless and penniless, they bore up bravely. Their faces were drawn from mental as well as physical anguish, but there was no whimpering, no complaining. Everything for their comfort and welfare is being done. Many of the refugees had tasted little or no food since Saturday.

From all parts of the United States and some portions of England many thousands of dollars are pouring into this city for the relief of destitute storm sufferers. Train loads of provisions and clothing are hurrying toward Houston and Galveston.

Estimates of the number of dead still vary. Mayor Jones, of Galveston, maintains his opinion that the number will be no less than 5,000.

DEAD AT BOLIVAR.

B. F. Cameron, a lumberman of Stowell, Chambers county, says that the relief party which went from Stowell to Bolivar, reported to him that there were over 1,000 dead bodies on the beach at Bolivar, in East bay, and in sight of the salt marshes which line the bay. The party succeeded in burying 40. The others are lying in the water and on the land mixed with the carcases of animals, and all decomposing in the heat, and giving forth a stench which is horrible. Many of these bodies evidently were swept across the bay from Galveston. Others are of people who lived at Bolivar. It will be necessary to collect and burn the corpses, to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic.

NOT A RELATIVE LEFT.

Lajunto, Colo., Sept. 13.—C. J. Sealey, a young man of Galveston, Texas, who is in this city, has received a telegram from the mayor of Galveston, informing him of the death of 21 of his relatives, among whom are his mother, two sisters and three brothers. The young man said to-day that he did not believe he had a relative left on earth.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 13.—The business portion of the town of Washington, N.C., to-day was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

VOLUNTEERS RETURNING.

Canadians Receiving a Rousing Reception in London—Troopers Killed.

Special to the Colonist.

London, Sept. 13.—The condition of Rev. Dean Lauder, of Ottawa, chaplain of the Canadian House of Commons, who is ill here, is unchanged.

Mr. Burdett Coutts, M.P., entertained the Canadian and Australian soldiers invalided from South Africa at dinner on the occasion of their visit to his residence, Holly Lodge, Tuesday. The M. P. made a speech, in which he referred briefly to the hospital enquiry, which his exposures, as a result of a visit to the field hospitals in South Africa, has instigated.

The war office has been notified that six of Strathcona's Horse, Sergt. Logan and brother and Privates West, Crickshanks, Jones and Wiggins, at first reported missing, were killed.

The arrival of 60 Canadian soldiers at Charing Cross this morning was at the most unexpected, but wherever on the route to Euston station the boys were recognized, their appearance called for cheers. At Euston the crowd was small, but they gave the Canadians an enthusiastic send-off. They sailed on the Dominion for Canada to-day. They are:

Sergt. W. McLeod, formerly of "B" Squadron, C. D., enlisted with "B" Squadron, Canadian Rifles; Sergt. J. Johnston; Corp. J. W. McTaggart, "F" Co., Quebec; Corp. G. Downey, "F" Co., Montreal; Corp. Jas. Pringle, 71st York Batt., "G" Co., N.B., and P. E. I.; Lance Corp. Geo. Ward, "G" Co., N. B., and P. E. I.; Corp. H. S. Moody, may be private H. D. Moody, 218 McCaul street; Corp. F. Moody, "B" Co., R. C. I.; Pte. W. H. Moodie, Kaslo, B.C., or Pte. G. H. Moodie, Ottawa; Lance Corp. J. Stevenson, formerly of 1st Leicester, enlisted with "H" Co., Nova Scotia; Lance Corp. M. M. Stewart, Q. O. R., "C" Co., Toronto, wounded at Paardeberg.

Tarte Says Early Election

Minister of Public Works Tries to Enthuse His Liberal Followers.

Intimates That He Will Not Give Up His Place Without Fight.

By Associated Press.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Hon. J. I. Tarte, speaking before the East End Liberal Club last evening, referred to the predictions of Sir Charles Tupper, that there would be very few Liberals elected in the Maritime Provinces. He would say nothing against Sir Charles, who was a veteran political fighter—that was not the policy of the Liberal party. He said that while the government had not been able to satisfy all, they should be judged on the main lines of their policy. The country was prosperous. "I remain in the cabinet," claimed Mr. Tarte. "Those who have asked for my retreat will not have it. I entered the Liberal party loyally, at a time when it was not strong. I am going to fight; be prepared; we will soon have the elections. I will not be guilty of the vulgarity of saying that the elections will come like the angel of death; but the elections will come soon, because we are ready."

MINERS ASSAULTED.

Non-Union Men Employed in the Payne Mine Beaten.

Special to the Colonist.

Kaslo, Sept. 13.—Reports come from Sandon of outrages on non-union men employed at the Payne mine. It is stated that a miner who went into the town the other afternoon was assaulted in broad daylight by a gang of seven, who cruelly beat him. Another man, formerly a brewer in Spokane, was foully assaulted while in a saloon. He was sitting at a table with a friend when two men entered and, without saying a word, attacked him, knocked him on the floor and stamped on his face and body. Warrants were issued, but by the time they were out the guilty parties had fled.

RUN ON A BANK.

Government Comes to the Rescue of the Bank of Republic, Rio.

Rio de Janiero, Sept. 13.—A run on the Bank of Republic has obliged it to use its prerogative to issue cheques at 60 days sight on deposits. The president of the bank and the directors have resigned. The government has promised assistance, but has refused to permit the issue of a single note of paper money. Complete calm prevails, and an early and satisfactory arrangement is expected.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

American Lady Accused by British Police of Smuggling.

London, Sept. 13.—The United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, protested at the foreign office to-day against the treatment to which Mrs. Mary Rowe, of Denver, has been subjected by the police at Westgate-on-the-Sea. On September 9 she was arrested, accused of smuggling, and was searched at the local police station by men. Mrs. Rowe alleges she suffered indignities and was not allowed to communicate with friends and was locked up over night. Her nephew, Mr. Goad, who is a prominent resident of Westgate, and who married a daughter of former Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, got Mrs. Rowe out of the police station and induced the United States embassy to protest. The police say it is a case of mistaken identity.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The Swiss arrested at San Sebastian yesterday, charged with plotting to assassinate a European monarch, is named Walter. He is 30 years of age and was born near Lausanne. His departure from there above three weeks was due to the police searching in anarchist centres in consequence of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy.

MINSTRELS KILLED.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Cairo, Ill., says the special car of the Duncan Clarke female minstrel troupe was wrecked at Mound yesterday afternoon, and of 16 occupants, nine are dead and six others seriously injured, some perhaps fatally.

Are After Territory

Russia and Germany Have Agreed to Take Slices of China.

Anxiety of Muscovites to Withdraw Evidently Only a Pretense.

Li Hung Chang on the Way to Pekin to Open Negotiations.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian government has been averted for a time at least, and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention. The order to Gen. Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue to-day. Instead earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for negotiations, which are expected to settle the Chinese trouble. Li Hung Chang's message to-day removed perhaps the latest obstacle to the speedy beginning of negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge and protect American interests and stop outrages upon missionaries and native converts.

The notice that Russian troops will not evacuate Pekin until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs, is directly in line with the policy the state department has been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and if this Russian decision is adhered to, it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces, is the opinion of the officials here. An inference from the Russian statement is that Li's coming to Pekin will be followed by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there. As Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting to-morrow, inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time. The government has not been advised yet that all of the answers to the Russian note have been returned. It is said that all of the powers have been heard from on the subject, but the disposition is to regard their communications not as answers, but rather as argumentative statements, which leave the main issue still open for discussion. This point, however, becomes of diminished importance, in view of the announced purpose of the Russian government to modify the terms of its original proposition.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Russian government adheres to its proposal to evacuate Pekin, and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by agreeing to it, and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Pekin unless the Chinese government immediately enters, so that there should not be an interval without a government. Russia cannot, therefore, move before the termination of the negotiations now begun before guaranteeing order in Pekin by the installation of a government immediately after the evacuation.

The Novoe Vremya says quarters have already been secured at Tien Tsin for the Russian troops leaving Pekin. The paper adds that some detachments will march to Taku and remain there, but that the majority will return to Port Arthur or Ta Li Fan for the winter.

A despatch from Saratov says that the despatch of batteries of artillery and the purchase of horses for the use of the Russian army in the Far East have been countermanded.

MILITARY RULE IN PEKIN.

London, Sept. 14.—(4 a. m.)—No light is thrown this morning upon Li Hung Chang's intended movements. The Times has an interesting despatch from Pekin, dated September 4, which says: "Russia has decided to withdraw her legation from Pekin, leaving a military command. The other powers will also withdraw their legations, leaving Pekin under the military control of the allies during the winter at least.

"At a meeting of the generals, the Russian commander announced that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter. The German commander said that Germany would keep the same number, and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,000. The British general was not in a position to make an announcement. There is every indication that Lord Salisbury has decided that our subordinate position in Pekin must become still humbler.

TO GRAB TERRITORY.

"In the best-informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the Great Wall, and Germany the annexation of Shan Tung, Kiang Su, and the Yang Tse province.

"Russia seeks to restore the power of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, in order to be able to wield her influence through them over the remaining provinces. The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable. The Empress Dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage for his father."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Wednesday, confirms the report of the uneasy feeling there concerning Germany's intentions toward the Yang-tse provinces, and especially Kiang Nin forts. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for war.

NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCE.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press, wiring Wednesday and confirming the report as to three of the four conditions proposed by a certain power as the basis of negotiations, says he has it from a Pekin source usually reliable that Prince Ching has already begun to negotiate, but the second condition is the treatment of the Manchurian provinces, including the Liao Tung peninsula, as a buffer state.

GOING TO PEKIN.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, has received a despatch from Li Hung Chang, announcing that he expects to leave Shanghai tomorrow for the North. Earl Li should reach Tien Tsin in about three and a half days. After a short rest at Tien Tsin, he will proceed to Pekin, where it is expected he will promptly open negotiations with the representatives of the powers for settlement of peace terms.

TOO INDEFINITE.

London, Sept. 14.—According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, who claims to be able to indicate the exact diplomatic situation, "the attitude of the United States is so indefinite that there is no certainty whether Washington will accept or reject the Russian proposition."

Germany, according to the same authority, was the first to reply. She based her refusal on the ground that the withdrawal would lead to further trouble and to the massacre of thousands of other converts. Russia and France, says the correspondent, are finding their position awkward, and are not likely to hurry to

The Japanese general, Yamaguichi, quit Pekin en masse.

telegraphed his government from Pekin, September 6, that the Emperor's chamberlain had just arrived. This means some negotiations are on foot for the return of the Emperor. Other Japanese authorities report that Pekin is returning to its normal condition. Order being restored, native refugees are coming and residents are leaving to recuperate.

VON KETTELER'S MURDERER.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, and handed him over to the Germans. He has confessed his guilt. He was arrested for trying to sell to a Japanese officer, with initials, which he admitted was taken from the body of Von Ketteler. He afterwards admitted the crime, saying that the imperial government ordered the commission of the act.

Vice-Admiral Alexieff arrived last night for a three days' visit and inspection.

Col. Treitkoff engaged five hundred Boxers seven miles from Macipo. The Boxers were armed only with swords and spears. The Russian cavalry charged on them, killing numbers of them with sables. The charge was made through the cornfields and the Russians succeeded in killing the commander of the enemy's forces. The casualties among the Boxers are estimated at 200. A Russian officer was wounded and two Cossacks killed.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

London, Sept. 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring on Tuesday, says: "Li Hung Chang has received an edict appointing Prince Ching and Gen. Yung Lu additional peace commissioners. He has advised Yung Lu frankly to confess that his troops were beyond control and attacked the foreigners. Li Hung Chang will then enquire whether the Pekin are prepared to accept Yung Lu as a commissioner. Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, says Yung Lu is willing to return to Pao Ting Fu, but is reluctant to accept the appointment."

HAS CONDITIONS.

London, Sept. 13.—A special from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "Li Hung Chang declares that he is willing to negotiate for the restoration of Emperor Kuang Sui, but not for the punishment of Prince Taun Lung Lu or Yang Yi, president of the board of war.

"Prince Ching has informed Li Hung Chang that a certain power proposed four conditions to be accepted before agreeing to an armistice: The neutralization of Tien Tsin, the creation of Heh Lang Kaing is a buffer state, the placing by the powers of international garrisons at the treaty ports and the execution of Boxer chiefs."

TO PROTECT LIVES.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Wu has received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang answering the hope expressed in the American note of a few days ago that his powers were sufficient to protect American lives and interests in China. Earl Li says he has that power and will see that the protection is given.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Yokohama, Sept. 12.—A Japanese officer at Chsong, Korea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered on the frontier by Chinese.

VICTORIES FOR ALLIES.

Pekin, Sept. 5, via Taku, Sept. 10.—A troop of Amercan cavalry, sent to act as a convoy for cattle, surprised 300 Imperialists quartered at the Temple Shahs. They killed 30 and captured 120 rifles The enemy fled northward.

Some Boxers recently attacked two companies of Russians who were guarding a railway working party at the South Maapo station. Reinforcements succeeded in disposing of the attacking party. Two Russians were wounded. This was not the first occasion when attacks of this nature have occurred. A punitive force under Col. Treitkoff was sent with orders to burn surrounding towns.

PRINCE CHING HELD.

Pekin, Aug. 26, via Taku, Sept. 10, and Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The Japanese found Prince Ching, leader of the Conservative pro-foreign party, in the western hills, 20 miles distant. They are holding him there with a view of a conference, and in hope that he may establish communication with the Empress Dowager.

Hongkong, Sept. 13.—The British infantry on the transports which recently arrived here has been ordered to debark at this place. The cavalry will proceed north.

TO ENLARGE DOCK.

Important Changes to Be Made at Esquimalt by the Imperial Government.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received official advices to the effect that the Imperial government intends to greatly enlarge the naval headquarters of the Pacific squadron at Esquimalt. It is its intention to make important additions to the engineering and dock equipment, so as to enable the authorities to execute all repairs to the vessels of the squadron during the time they may be attached to the station. This will obviate the necessity for vessels which may sustain serious damage going to either Hongkong or to Portsmouth.

The enlargement of the establishment, will, it is expected, lead to a considerable increase of traffic over the C. P. R. system. It will mean an augmented headquarters' staff, and in times of emergency the transport of great quantities of material.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London.

WEILER BROS.' VICTORIA, B.C

The Flight Of Kruger

German Papers Interpret as Tantamount to the End of the War.

Ill-Health Prevented the Former President's Wife From Joining Him.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The German papers, discussing Mr. Kruger's arrival at Lorenzo Marques, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war. The National Zeitung says this remains true if Mr. Kruger is only absent to make efforts for the intervention of Europe.

The Vissische Zeitung observes: "The friends of the Boers must reconcile themselves to the fact that the Boer power of resistence is definitely broken."

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 13.—Kruger telegraphed his wife to join him before sailing, but she replied that her health will not permit. It is reported that Commandant General Botha has resigned the chief command of the Transvaal forces to Commandant Viljoe.

New Work, Sept. 13.—Dr. Leyds, in terviewed by a Mail correspondent in Amsterdam, affirmed that the South African war would not be affected by President Kruger's departure for Holland, says the Tribune's London correspondent. He further asserted that as a last resource, the Boers would probably trek into German Damaraland.

London, Sept. 13.—All the morning papers publish sketches of Mr. Kruger's extraordinary career. The editorials comment upon the his humiliating and undramatic exit, which is universally regarded as less perplexing and therefore preferable to capture. His flight with the bullion is regarded as putting an undignified end to his legal pretensions.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

New Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military College.

Kingston, Sept. 13.—Capt. Hewett, R. A., is expected to accept the professorship of artillery at the Royal Military College, in which event Capt. Straubenzie will take the staff adjutancy heretofore filled by Lieut.-Col. McGill. Capt. Hewett was the first commandant of the Royal Military College.

Walkerton, Sept. 13.—H. P. O'Connor, who was killed to-day, was looked upon as the probable Liberal candidate for North Bruce.

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 13.—Lew Bridges, a native of Charlottetown, insurance agent at East Boston, Mass., was found dead on the track near Louisburg this morning. He is supposed to have fallen off a train. He leaves a widow and five children.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 13.—For burglary and attempting to shoot a constable at Webbwood recently, William McGuire, of Bay City, Mich., was yesterday sentenced by Judge Johnston to 14 years in the penitentiary. James Dowling, an accomplice, also from Bay City, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Both men will be taken to Kingston.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—John Napier Fulton was found guilty yesterday of a charge of having stolen from Mrs. T. J. Coristine the sum of $12,541.50, being the proceeds of 73 shares of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and of having appropriated the money to his own use while acting under power of attorney granted to him by Mrs. Coristine. He will be sentenced to-morrow or Saturday.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Doctors in Session at Ottawa Form an Anti-Consumptive League.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The doctors now here formed to-day an anti-consumptive league.

Three agents have been sent to England by the department of agriculture to superintend the unloading of Canadian produce and see that it is properly handled.

MAINE ELECTION.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 13.—Returns received from all but two of 521 cities, towns and plantations in the state show the following vote: For Governor Hill (Republican), 73,156; Lord (Democrat), 39,911; Rogers (Pro.), 3,107; Lermond (Socialist), 455; Republican plurality, 34,245.

REPORTED WRECK

Which the Railway Officials Have Not Heard About.

New York, Sept. 13.—The New Orleans despatch concerning the train said to have been struck by the Texas hurricane and wrecked and 85 people killed, was shown to Charles Tweed, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Tweed said that he had never heard of it, and did not believe it was true.

WILL VISIT THE QUEEN.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador, who has returned from a month's vacation at Hamburg, says the Dowager Empress Frederick will not come to Berlin for the winter, but will go to Italy again. Before going to Italy she will visit Queen Victoria, if able to do so.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Report That Charles Yerkes Has Purchased Valuable British Franchise.

London, Sept. 13.—There is considerable comment here upon the New York cable despatches announcing that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago and New York, has purchased the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston & Hampstead railroad, and that it is proposed to construct another electric road. The company's secretary, Mr. Smith, however, denies the statement. Mr. Smith added that there was no one he had sooner see in control of the undertaking than Mr. Yerkes.

STARTING UP RAND MINES.

Some of the Ore Crushers Ready to Resume Operations.

Pretoria, Sept. 4.—The mines of Johannesburg which are at the producing stage are able to start the crushing of ore already developed immediately. Only a moderate numbers of workers need return, as the mills can be operated effectively without a full complement. Development work at these mines will be delayed probably for three months, and this will not interfere with the general running of the mills.

The mines and machinery are all in good condition and pumping is proceeding. It is expected that the mines with water in them will be emptied within three months. One important mine has 1,300 feet of water in it. The mines which are not now at the producing stage will probably have to wait longer for pumping out, as labor will meanwhile have to be diverted from the producers to the construction of spurs from the Rand to the Vereeniging railway, and it is fair to give the producers the first supply of labor.

Seven thousand Kaffirs are now employed on the new railway to Gironard. It has been suggested that the various mining bodies combine to buy £500,000 worth of rolling stock with which to run this railway. Mine owners are adopting this plan and they intend to place immediate orders for the delivery in June of 300 trucks and 15 engines. The question of buying rolling stock is a vital one, for in the event of the enemy destroying the 8,000 trucks and 200 engines which are now massed at Slatter's Nek, a great part of which belongs to the Free State and Colonial railroads it would take eighteen months to replace them. This would mean that half of the population would be kept from returning here indefinitely. It would also affect the mines, as they could not be worked fully without supplies and coal, and it would be impossible for the population to exist.

The coal consumption on the Rand in ordinary times is 125,000 tons a month. It is estimated that the white population of the Rand is now 30,000. Two-thirds of this number are foreigners, and the natives number about the same as in ordinary times About 90,000 British are away.

The mine Kaffirs are now paying natives 30 shillings a month at the mines against 60 shillings a month paid before the war. It is suggested that the native labor department be reconstructed under government control, with [illegible] and travelling facilities under special government protection, to induce east coast and other natives to return to the Rand. The appointment of a new civil government is strongly desired to enable the authorities to study and arrange these important problems, so that there shall be no unnecessary delay in the return of the expelled British workmen, who are now in the coast towns and who are beginning to suffer from protracted non-employment.

The revenue office in Johannesburg has been opened for the collection of license fees. It is strongly felt here that licensees protesting unprotected claims should be remitted during the war, as many claim holders are fighting in the ranks of the colonial corps. It is also contended that prospecting licenses should be greatly reduced in the future and the country thrown open to the enterprise of new and old settlers. The revenue thus obtained would be from a fair share of the results, as in other mining countries, and not from preliminary taxation, as heretofore.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Man Who for Many Years Has Been at Head of Chinese Customs.

Probably no Occidental now alive has a more accurate and intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese than Sir Robert Hart, who had for many years previous to the present troubles been at the head of the Imperial Customs Service, and who managed not only to make that department an oasis of honesty in a desert of corruption, but accomplished the enormously difficult task of winning the respect of the East without losing that of the West. The opinion of such a man on the condition and future of China is of great value, and it is recognition of that fact that has caused the recent publication of a private letter which he wrote in 1886—a year the remoteness of which hardly counts in the case of a nation so slowly moving. "China," he said, "is learning many things, but the things learned are digested slowly, and whatever there is of conscious assimilation takes the form of grafting rather than growth; it is a slow but sure process, and both saves from mistakes and prevents the suffering likely to follow sudden and complete changes. Besides, there are so many people volunteering advice and so many doctors prescribing tonics and remedies that the aged but by no means sick man, China, passes through various mental phases, now suspecting interested motives, now fearing to fall into snares, now something bewildered at being taken for an idiot and for the most part inclined to say: 'I know my own business; if I feel ill, I had better starve a little than swallow so many doses.' China has wonderful 'stay,' and certain peculiar traits apart, has a wonderful civilization, and as for China's future, you know how firmly I believe in her greatness in the time yet to come." There is in this, it will be observed, a plain rebuke for those who think of the Chinese merely as a huge mass of barbarians and are disposed to treat them accordingly. The reference at China's astonishment at being taken for an idiot by foreign critics is full of significance. Evidently Sir Robert Hart's judgment is much less summary. He wou'd give the oldest of nations a chance to develop in a natural way, so far, at least, as that way is compatible with the necessities of the age, and he does not believe in the possibility of instant and complete mutations in a people of fixed tendencies.—New York Sun.

What Sir Chas. Really Said

Fully Explains an Utterance Frequently Misquoted by the Liberals.

Only Anti-Election Pledge That the Government Has Carried Out.

Napanee, Sept. 13.—Sir Charles Tupper and party arrived here to-day and addressed an open air gathering in the afternoon. Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of his address, answered the statement he had been charged with using—"Laurier is too English for me." He said: "I am asked to say if I declared 'Laurier is too English for me.' Well, if I said anything of the kind you would expect an answer, but I did not say anything of the kind. What I said was this: "I said, 'Laurier's policy, with which he stands before the people of Canada to-day, in regard to the future of this great Dominion, is too English for me.' I say the policy to which he has committed himself. His policy of representation in the Imperial parliament as a means for promoting the Empire is too English for me. I will frankly tell you why." Sir Charles then went on to argue that the proper way to bring about closer unity of Empire was to adopt inter-Imperial preferential trade.

"Laurier's policy," Sir Charles went on to say, "was to obtain representation in the Imperial parliament. This means that all the work of a national character now done for Canada at Ottawa would be transacted at Westminster. In other words, Canada would abandon its rights as a great, self-governing colony in return for the privilege of being taxed by the Imperial parliament to do what the latter thought our population and resources would admit of. No man will go further in supporting British interests than I will myself," said Sir Charles, "but it must be done as a free act of a free and independent people. Canada having received from the crown the concession of the absolute right of self-government and Great Britain having been deprived by legislation of power to levy a farthing of taxation upon any self-governing colony, I would be a traitor to Canada, aye, I would be worse, I would be a traitor to Britain and the dearest interests of Britain, if I every for a single moment would tolerate such an invasion of the free government that Canada possesses, such as Laurier proposes." (Applause.

Hugh John Macdonald said the only pledge the government had carried out had been the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act. They did that because the provincial franchise acts suited them nicely.

NOMINATING CANDIDATES.

Nelson, Sept. 13.—Nelson Conservatives to-night elected delegates to the nomination convention for Yale-Cariboo, to be held at Revelstoke on Saturday. The delegates chosen were J. E. Annadale, Jacob Dover, W. E. McCandlish, Frank Mitchell, Robinson, Fred. Starkey and John Houston.

Emsdale, Sept. 13.—At the Liberal convention for Muskoka, held here today, R. J. Watson was selected as a candidate for the riding.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Archibald Campbell, the well-known Liberal member for Kent County since 1887, has declined renomination, despite the fact that he has been presented with a numerously signed petition asking him to run again. It is thought Mr. Campbell has another constituency in view, likely West York, where he will try to defeat Hon. Clarke Wallace.

Peterboro, Sept. 13.—The Liberals of West Peterboro have chosen J. H. McClellan, of this place, to oppose James Kendry, Conservative member, at the forthcoming general elections.

London, Sept. 13.—The East Middlesex protest against the election of Thos. Robson, Conservative, came before Judges Robertson and MacMahon this morning, and was dismissed with costs.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The West Elgin election petition against the return of McDiarmid, Liberal, was dismissed with costs.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office,

Victoria, Sept. 5 to 11, 1900.

The week opened with an extensive area of high atmospheric pressure over the province and central in Alberta. This passed away to the east and was succeeded on Thursday evening by a low area from the ocean, which crossed the northern part of the province. On Friday an extensive high area developed over Alberta, while a rather pronounced low area hovered over the greater part of British Columbia, causing partly cloudy weather and showers on Sunday. Since then the barometer has remained moderately high in this district and somewhat exceedingly fine days have been enjoyed, the week closing with bright, clear weather.

Bush fires have been prevalent on the American Coast, causing smoke in their neighborhood.

Victoria reports nearly 66 hours of bright sunshine and .01 of an inch of rainfall. The highest temperature, 77, occurred on the 11th, and the lowest, 48, on the 10th.

Westminster reports rainfall, .34 inch; highest temperature, 76, on the 11th; lowest, 46, on 5th and 10th.

Kamloops reports .20 inch of rain; highest temperature, 74, on 7th and 9th; lowest, 50, on 5th, 8th, 10th, and 11th.

Barkerville reports no rainfall; highest temperature, 72, on 11th; lowest, 34, on 8th.

In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the rainfall has been very considerable during the week, and temperatures have been only moderately high.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Dr. Montizambert, who has arrived at Vancouver from Yukon, has telegraphed the department of agriculture that he will have an interview with Dr. Fagan regarding bubonic plague.

COURTESY IN BUSINESS

From the Norfolk (Va. Landmark.

In solemn truth, what this workaday world needs is a return to the courtesy of our ancestors, who always had time to sign themselves with a "Believe me, my aunt," and to begin their letters "Esteemed and honored Sir." If leisure was scant in the old days, these forms were abbreviated; but the abbreviation conferred the idea perfectly and said to the reader, in effect, "He that wrote had more of politeness than he had of time, and he did his best." The trouble with mankind to-day is not a superfluity of manners, but the painful absense therof.

Moral Use Of Hy

Canadian Clergyn Practising On In New Hav

He Says It is a Cu enness and Smokl

From New York Sun.

The Rev. George B. be remembered as the Yale 'Varsity eleven i become a firm believer cure for inebriety, th cigarette smoking and ills that flesh is heir first minister who ha tific believer in hypot one of the first men i practise hypnotism a diseases enumerated Cutten has been worki for two years and has notic treatment for u he has kept the matter not done this because it become known that hypnotism, but becaus it would be wise to wa fected a long series of ing any announcemen work.

Cutten became a h the study of psychologi now 26 years old. In from Acadia College in following fall he came theology. After two ye school Cutten began to gree of doctor of ph studying under Prof. who is one of the leadin this country, Cutten be hypnotism. Psychol deal with hypnotism point of view. It was Cutten became impres possibilities of hypnoti to apply hypnotism to celved a field ahead o ardor of his youth he field. When he came for his doctor's degree the subject "The Psyc ates."

While at work pre Cutten, more by accide else, discovered that h notic powers in an unt developed this power u of professors at Yale scientific methods. H his power rashly at firs ed gradually. Cutten he has been at Yale, about three men. Wh Divinity School studyin cupied a parish in the Haven on Sunday an played football for Y he did a great deal of and it was while wor that Cutten decided t ebriates by hypnotism. wide field for the app tism in the homes of stitutions of the city. tions he found plenty who were eager to be c of drink or cigarettes men did not care how They were ready an Cutten began gradual now rolled up a long h which will be embodi the thesis which Cutte June for his doctor's

The application of h ates, is, of course, not has been tested abro practised in a small city. But it has rema use hypnotism in Chri advocate it as somethi ister might practise in saving fallen huma football squad will p fall he purposes to t tonic to keep players take the place of suc and champagne, whi to players to brace th are tired and over-w lieves that hypnotis known cure for ner that it can be effectiv lete whose nerves ha and who in conseque No one who knows his use of hypnotism periment of a young ligent, quite, modest He said to-day that h seventy and eighty ject of hypnotism. had read almost as m different cures for cluded:

"I believe hypnotis known for inebriety not know that the for inebriety are c sential principle is In other words the thing to make him b ing cured, while an put into the liquor w result is that the pa often by drinking li cannot bear the sme obtains this same t and more simple man put to sleep, he falls influence and you te time he tries to tak that it will nauseate result? Why, afte ments the patient go s drink and finds t him. He can't take it alone.

"I believe that hy tial truth of Christ us I can discover C never accomplished not be accomplish The method of Ch that of suggestion. that he does not h gradually make him does not exist. Th does, only it does n yond the bounds of

"I believe that a pel could not take u that of hypnotism. ther. I believe tha thing for ministers among inebriates an general to cultivate tism. I believe th studies hypnotism moral good.

"I frankly admit ger practising hyp unscientifically an accomplishing freal to the general impre not be used to co crimes, such as the commit. The ma of hypnotism for most entirely untr notism seems to be sense of the subjec