

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900.

UMBERTO OF ITALY.

Umberto Ranieri Emmanuele Gio- vanni Maria Ferdinando Eugenio, King of Italy, is dead. The deceased monarch was born at Turin, March 14th, 1845. His father, Victor Emmanuel, was at that time King of Sardinia. The latter was proclaimed the first king of Italy in 1861. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by Umberto, who was thus the second king of United Italy. On April 22nd, 1888, Umberto was married to Margherita of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa. She was seven years the junior of her husband. His son and successor is Victor Emmanuel, who was born in 1869 and four years ago married Princess Helen of Montenegro. King Umberto, as he is known to English readers, has been a sovereign of high rank and large ideas. He exhibited the first quality in the battlefield, and even to a greater degree in the cholera-stricken streets of Naples. His hopes for Italy were high. He aimed to make her one of the great powers, and succeeded in so far that she became a member of the Triple Alliance, which has had so great an influence on the recent history of Europe since it was formed in 1882. He endeavored to extend this sway over a portion of Africa, and for this purpose founded a colony on the western shore of the Red Sea, called Eritrea. He also made an effort to extend a protectorate over Abyssinia, but was unable to compel its recognition by Great Britain. On the whole, the attempt at African expansion was a failure. The great expenditure necessitated by the obligations assumed as a member of the Triple Alliance and the cost of operations in Africa, burdened Italy with heavy taxation, and there has been many mutterings of discontent, but it was universally felt that Umberto was personally so close to the heart of his people that his life was safe from assassins. Queen Margherita is a woman loved by all who know her and respected by the world at large. On many occasions she has displayed noble qualities of heart and mind. The sympathy of the civilized world will go out to her in her bereavement. That a monarch, possessed of the traits of character which graced Umberto of Italy, should have fallen at the hands of an assassin sends a feeling of horror through the civilized world. If there was a king, if there could be a king, who did his best by his people and kingdom it was he. He endeavored, and doubtless did gain the approval of the very great majority of the nation. His murder can never be avenged, for the execution of the wretch who shot him cannot in any way counterbalance the crime.

A NORMA SCHOOL.

The new Minister of Education might do worse than to signalize his tenure of office by the establishment of a Norma school for British Columbia. This is the only province in Canada where there is no institution of this kind, and we submit that the time has come when this uncomplimentary distinction should be removed. Col. Baker, when minister of education, realized the desirability of such a step, but never was able to act upon his convictions, not so much for financial reasons as because public opinion did not appear to be quite ripe for it. We suggest to Mr. Prentice that the people of the province generally would regard with favor such a line of action. It would be a very excellent thing for young people, who are growing up in this province, if an institution were provided that would fit them for the teaching profession under the most favorable conditions.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto arrived in the city yesterday evening. They were met at the custom house wharf by His Worship Mayor Hayward, who welcomed them to Victoria. His Worship explained to His Excellency that the arrangements made for a formal reception had been abandoned in consequence of the news of the death of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. His Excellency replied that this was the only course that could have been taken under the circumstances, and that if he had been consulted, which was of course impossible, as he was only informed of the sad event a short time before reaching Victoria, he should have recommended the abandonment of any public function. His Worship told His Excellency that the citizens of Victoria would be glad to give him an official reception, and suggested that an appropriate time would be on the return of the vice-regal party from the Yukon, to which His Excellency agreed. The party will sail for the North on the Quadra on Monday.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Vancouver Province, commenting upon the bond issue of the Canadian Northern railway company, says that it is doubtful if the section between the mountains and the Pacific Coast will ever be built. The prospect of the company does not speak of a line as far as the mountains, and hence makes no reference to any extension of such a line to the Coast, so that the discussion of the matter may be said to be a little premature; nevertheless, as our Vancouver contemporary has seen fit to make an observation directed upon a large and valuable portion of the province, we think it well to mention a few matters bearing upon the subject. There are no engineering difficulties in the way of a railway from the mountains to the Pacific Coast, and no lack

of harbors to which such a line might come. If the Province would take the trouble to refer to the official reports, it would readily change its mind in regard to the probability of railway construction across the northern part of the province. The wealth of the Omineca and Cariboo districts, the great region lying along the Nechaco and Bulkley valleys, the mines that are even now being slowly developed through the Skeena country will afford business for a railway, not to speak of the expansion of trade with the Yukon country and Cassiar, and the immense potentialities of our commerce with China.

The country between the mountains and the Coast, which the Canadian Northern, if extended, would cross, is much better from an engineering point of view than that traversed by the main line of the C. P. R., or that through which the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Columbia & Western have been built. Marcus Smith, than whom there never was a better authority on railway location in Eastern Canada, speaks in the highest terms of the route from Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet. There are more ways than one of crossing the interior plateau, which used to be called the "Crest of the Coast." The last report of the Minister of Railways gives the surveys of a line from the Peace River to the Coast at Fort Simpson, showing not only that the line is perfectly feasible, but that it is by no means difficult. So neither in point of business to be developed nor in the engineering difficulties to be encountered, the construction of a railway across Northern British Columbia until the Greek Kalends. On the contrary, we regard such a line as one of those which ought to receive the attention of the governments of Canada and British Columbia at the earliest possible day.

THE YUKON'S DEMAND.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dawson Board of Trade, held at Dawson on the 14th instant, the following resolution was introduced: That this board of trustees do take immediate steps to raise a fund of \$50,000, to be used as the board of trustees shall direct, to place the public mind and the position in Canada, the true position of industries, resources and administration of the Yukon Territory, and to obtain such necessary reform in the present regulations, laws and administration as to insure the development and prosperity of the Yukon Territory in the best interest of the Dominion.

The resolution was moved by Mr. J. A. Chute, of the firm of Chute & Wills, who offered on behalf of his firm to subscribe \$5,000 of the amount mentioned. In the course of his remarks he said: I propose that they do give us justice. In the first place there is the Yukon Territory. A more important law has never been made than that. The people of England have voted money and sent men to fight a war in South Africa, and we have passed a law as unjust as that. There are other reforms which are equally important. We have been refused that time has now come when we should fight.

The president of the board, Mr. F. J. Fuda, said there was no difference of opinion as to the needs of the country with regard to changes in the mining regulations, but he raised a doubt as to the best way to go to work to secure justice. He thought that the Board ought to send a representative to Ottawa to look after their interests—a man who should reside at the capital and be well paid for his time and services. The resolution stood over until the next meeting of the Trustees. The fate of the resolution is not very material, for the fact that it was moved and that the president of the board declared that public opinion was unanimous as to what the district needs and that the only open question is as to how it is best to go to work to accomplish what is wanted, shows that the grievances of the Yukon are serious enough. What a satire it is upon the administration of affairs, when it is seriously proposed to send a representative to the Capital, charged with the duty of watching the interests of the district! The Colonist has never been desirous of stating the case against the government in this regard too strongly. It appreciated the difficulties attending the inauguration of the administration of so remote a locality. It was inclined to favor the idea of a royalty on the ground that the country ought to pay its way. It knew the tendency of people in communities, where the conditions of life are arduous, to complain of those in authority. And making allowance for these qualifying circumstances, it has been inclined to look upon the stories of wrong, that have come out from the Yukon, as being a little colored by personal or political prejudice. But somehow instead of the complaints becoming less serious as time has passed, as experience has ripened and as the conditions as to transportation have improved, we find the volume of protest as great as ever, and we see such demonstrations of local feeling as that above referred to. Surely it is time for the Canadian government to deal with the Yukon according to its needs, and not in the present lackadaisical way, which suggests very strongly that the district is being used as a hunting ground for political spoilsmen.

Yesterday was Oriental Day in the legislature, and though the debates were wholly inconclusive, they demonstrated that there are wide differences of opinion among the members as to what ought to be done in regard to Chinese and Japanese immigration. It would be interesting if, when the debate is resumed, the members would express their views as to whether the number of Chinese in this province is increasing or diminishing.

EXHIBITIONS OF IGNORANCE.

The New York Financier, a paper that ought to know something about the geography of North America, refers to the Klondike yield of gold, as a part of the Alaska product. The paper referred to is not the only transgressor in this line. Our Seattle contemporaries have the same trick of ascribing all good finds in the Canadian Yukon to Alaska. In their case it cannot be ignorance. Possibly the repeated instances of the same nature that can be found any week in the United States press, are largely due to that of Great Britain, and even sometimes to that of the Colonist, that there has been enough of this sort of thing. Possibly it does not hurt Canada very much, although every one likes to see his country get the credit for which it is due; but it certainly creates wrong impressions as to Alaska.

As yet interior Alaska has not been opened to a gold-mining country. There is no good reason for believing that the auriferous area stops at the 141st meridian, and it probably does not. The Little Minook a few paying claims have been found, and the occurrence of "pay dirt" is reported, on authority which seems to be good, from the headwaters of the Yukon; but it is quite too soon for grants of mining rights in this country, as well as the Liberal party's policy. This decision is one which the legislature cannot afford to overlook. The settled policy of Canada cannot be overturned by a provincial legislature, because the right of disallowance is vested in the Dominion government, which has in its power to prevent this policy from being defeated by provincial legislation.

The incorporation of the proposed railways raises questions of a constitutional nature. That a provincial legislature cannot constitutionally pass an act to incorporate a railway company that is to extend into a foreign country was decided in the early years of Confederation, and although it may be possible by a skillful use of words to make it seem otherwise, it is at least open to the serious objection, if the bills so framed come within the scope of the powers of the local legislature. The house, while it ought to be prompt on all occasions to assert the rights of the province, might well hesitate before placing upon the statute book legislation of doubtful constitutionality, especially when such measures contravene the settled policy of the Dominion. It may be said that the promoters are willing to take the risk; but as a matter of fact promoters take very little risk. The promoters of railway charters do not, in nine cases out of ten, put their own money into the enterprises, but go to the bank to borrow the money. The house of private investors, who have the money to invest, consider whether they should enact legislation involving the investment of private capital with the knowledge that the measure may be disallowed, either from constitutional grounds or from reasons of policy.

PRINCE ALFRED.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was the fourth child of the Queen, being junior to the Princess Royal, now Dowager Empress of Germany, the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Monaco. His mother, the late Queen Victoria, was married in 1842 to H.R.H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and died in 1878. Prince Alfred was born August 6, 1844. In his youth he entered the navy and, serving in all grades from midshipman up, became an Admiral of the Fleet. He married in 1874 the Grand Duchess Maria of Prussia, by whom he had the following children: Alfred, who died in 1899; Marie, who married the Crown Prince of Romania; Victoria Melita, who married Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse; Alexandra, who married the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenburg; and Beatrice, born in 1884.

Prince Alfred was created Duke of Edinburgh in 1869; but the title died with him. He became Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha by descent in 1869. During his early service in the navy the Duke visited many portions of the world, including Canada. In 1862 he was offered the Crown of Greece, but declined it. In 1867 he took command of the frigate Galatea, and travelled very extensively. While in Australia in 1868 an Irishman, named O'Farrell, attempted to assassinate him. The Prince was slightly wounded by a pistol shot in the back of the head. He was murdered by a man named James, who was executed. In the course of his journey His Royal Highness visited China and Japan. In fact there are few parts of the world which he did not see. In 1888 he was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, retiring in 1889. He was a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of the Thistle, a Knight of St. Patrick, a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, a Knight Grand Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain. He was also Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Saxeony, and one of the Masters of Trinity House. In 1878 an annual allowance of £10,000 a year was granted him by parliament in anticipation of his marriage. This he drew until his death, but on becoming Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha he relinquished the annuity of £16,000 granted him by parliament in 1866.

The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has an area of 708 square miles and a population of 110,000. It is distinguished by its beautiful forests and castles. The revenues are about £120,000, and the expenditures under £70,000. The chief industries of the people are agriculture and cattle raising. The population is generally prosperous and a high standard of education is maintained. Since the death of Prince Alfred, the throne has been held by Prince Leopold. The latter died in 1884.

The story is revived that Mr. Joseph Martin is going, like another Joe, to "move on." The Yukon valley is said to be his destination. This report was in circulation immediately after the election, and it is not clear whether it is true or not.

RAILWAYS TO THE YUKON.

The legislature is face to face with a question of very considerable importance, owing to the introduction of several bills for the incorporation of companies to construct railways from points on Lynn Canal to the Yukon waters. Ordinarily when a number of persons, who can make out a reasonably good case of financial ability, ask for permission to do so, seeking no aid from any government, there can be no objection to complying with the request; but the case presented by the bills referred to is not an ordinary one. It is indeed a very extraordinary one.

The question involved has been under the consideration of the Dominion government and parliament, and a decision has been reached upon it. Not a word of protest was raised in parliament upon either side of the house. The declaration of the Minister of Railways, that the government had decided not to permit the incorporation of any companies for the construction of railways, which would have their termini on Lynn Canal, until after the Alaskan Boundary question has been settled, was not excepted to by any member of the house, and it therefore may be taken for granted that the Dominion government, as well as the Liberal party's policy. This decision is one which the legislature cannot afford to overlook. The settled policy of Canada cannot be overturned by a provincial legislature, because the right of disallowance is vested in the Dominion government, which has in its power to prevent this policy from being defeated by provincial legislation.

The incorporation of the proposed railways raises questions of a constitutional nature. That a provincial legislature cannot constitutionally pass an act to incorporate a railway company that is to extend into a foreign country was decided in the early years of Confederation, and although it may be possible by a skillful use of words to make it seem otherwise, it is at least open to the serious objection, if the bills so framed come within the scope of the powers of the local legislature. The house, while it ought to be prompt on all occasions to assert the rights of the province, might well hesitate before placing upon the statute book legislation of doubtful constitutionality, especially when such measures contravene the settled policy of the Dominion. It may be said that the promoters are willing to take the risk; but as a matter of fact promoters take very little risk. The promoters of railway charters do not, in nine cases out of ten, put their own money into the enterprises, but go to the bank to borrow the money. The house of private investors, who have the money to invest, consider whether they should enact legislation involving the investment of private capital with the knowledge that the measure may be disallowed, either from constitutional grounds or from reasons of policy.

When British Columbia agriculture is taken into consideration, many matters enter into the calculation. One of these is mining itself. At present a very large part of the agricultural produce of the province is sent to the coast, and the wealth of this province is brought from elsewhere, and it is also well known that a very large proportion of the other commodities consumed in that connection are imported. The profits on our mines also go abroad to a very large degree. What then is left in the province? Only the profits of the middlemen, and what is left of the profits of the middlemen is the result of the sale of the products of the farm or the factory in the province. That is to say, British Columbia receives at present only a minimum of the advantage derivable from its great wealth. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that 50,000 people in this province are engaged in agriculture, and that each of these persons consumes in a year \$50 worth of farm produce, of which \$40 worth is imported. Perhaps the figures are high, but this is immaterial, for they are used only for the purpose of illustration. This would mean that \$2,000,000 worth of farm produce would have to be brought into the province every year for the use of the people dependent upon the mines. That is, \$2,000,000 of the cost of operating the mines would be paid to people outside of the province. Now if this \$2,000,000 were kept in the province and paid for produce raised here, it would be equivalent to interest at 4 per cent, upon a capital sum of \$50,000,000 paid out every year to our farmers. The farmers would live their lives in peace and quiet, and the business of the province in every line would feel the benefit. By and by the number of persons dependent directly and indirectly upon mining in this province will be among the hundreds of thousands. If we can supply them with what they eat from our own farms, we will have a source of prosperity that cannot be measured.

Some may say that the province does not possess sufficient farming land to warrant an effort being made to promote agriculture on an extensive scale. But such a thing would be a libel upon British Columbia, and could only be made by those who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject. The agricultural resources of Vancouver Island alone are very great. The land may be in most cases difficult to clear, but there is a vast area of it which, when cleared, will yield luxuriant crops. The day is not far distant when the whole eastern coast of the Island from Nanaimo to Seymour Narrows will be a continuous stretch of improved country, excepting the base of the mountains. North of Seymour Narrows and a little inland from there is a succession of excellent farming sections. We have already in the columns of the Colonist given specific information on this subject, and so shall not repeat it here. At the southern end of the Island and along the West Coast there are many localities where fine settlements can be established. True, in nearly every instance, the land is expensive to clear, but the presence of good markets near at hand will make it profitable to fit for a crop.

When we come to the Mainland we have an abundance of good districts that it is useless to attempt to enumerate them. Not many of them can be called very large; but there are some that may

be so described, such as the valley of the lower Fraser, the farming districts of South Yale, the Nechaco and Bulkley valleys, and so on. In scores of localities there are smaller areas, which will be occupied as the development of the country progresses. We are without the exact spot where General Ward, received the fatal bullet at Yu Yao, but it is laid out at peace a few days later at Yu Yao. At Yu Yao, further up the river, a man named Wang, who was a terrible hail of musketry fire at close range, which had consigned so numerous a body to the shades, was passed under; and we now observed with pleasure the live and shore loaded and lined with hundreds of boats, conveying cotton bales towards Nanago. A Shewan, who was still stood under which that brave officer, Lieut. Thining, of H. M. S. Encounter, was killed, even for a while, while my self and interpreter were wounded in an attempt to drive back deserters to the straggle rose to the front. The hot bullet again felt, the rush, struggle, stampered, retreat after useless chase, and deserters were clearly seen in the background of the mind.

At Showshan, that famine stricken neighborhood, its brethren, dead and slain were quickly led for the fair city of Hanchow, of nearly half a million souls. Here we rose and felt the tidal wave which rushes and is felt for many a mile beyond the city. The sea was dark and still, and the water sank to the accustomed quietness as it passed under their keels onward, far up the coast towards the mountains. It was a fault, treated us to some of the pleasures of the place, and got us a large and comfortable boat, with a crew of stout men; who were to protect us, and allow us the liberty to do as our sweet will pleased; on a daily remuneration of one of bright foreign dollars. The boat, shaped much after the Gondola style, though not so abrupt, had broad beam, which enabled her to run much more rapidly, and gave us comfortable quarters which served for kitchen, sitting and sleeping rooms; our pantry, two male servants, our family of five, including in arms, sister-in-law (4 persons) total six. The country up to Lan chi was well adapted to agriculture. The streams were passed, spanned by stone bridges of rude construction. Ranges of hills occasionally struck into the plains, breaking into conical shapes, with small villages and farms, over which the hux cocks ranged in orderly rows. In the distance, the hills were rounded off, and four poles, who stamped her along through with their wagons. At that very time General Macdonald had blocked the Naunport Nek and thus shut off the only open way. Nothing was left for the Boer general but to surrender, which he finally did, after endeavoring to arrange terms. These Lord Roberts declined to grant, and in consequence the enemy yielded unconditionally. After the proclamation annexing the Orange River Colony, Lord Roberts might have treated the Boers found in arms as rebels, but he has elected to regard them as prisoners of war, a decision which will meet with the approval of the British people. The former Free Staters have made a gallant fight, and nothing will be lost by treating them as brave men deserve. The immediate effect of this surrender will be to open the rail. The names of the Boer prisoners are: Lord Roberts has not as yet been stated, but they will perhaps be sent down to Durban.

The only force now remaining in the Orange River Colony is that commanded by Dewet, who at last accounts was hiding in the hills not far from Lindly. The exact location of his headquarters is very clear from the despatches. He has about 2,000 men with him, and among them, it is alleged, is ex-President Steyn. Dewet will not be likely to hold out much longer when he hears of the fate of the Transvaal forces, and the success of the Boer forces must be very great. It surely will demonstrate to President Kruger the folly of continuing his campaign. He must now see that his retirement upon Lydenburg is only so much wasted energy and may involve a great and needless loss of life. We shall await with great interest the news which will follow the receipt by him of intelligence of Prinsloo's surrender.

In Vancouver there is talk of boycotting merchants who get shaved by a non-union barber. The next thing we will hear of will be a boycott on men who shave themselves.

There is a marked disposition in the legislature to deal with the question of Oriental immigration. In addition to Mr. McInnes' freak bill, Capt. Tatlow is understood to have one in hand on the lines of the Natal Act, and Mr. Holmcken has one in course of preparation, which will introduce, unless he concludes to accept a measure introduced by some other member.

The Times has some further information regarding Japanese immigration to Canada, and now learns that the maximum may be 5,440 per annum, or ten per month from each prefecture. This is what the Colonist said a month or so ago. If it is correct, it is a great wrong, and the Imperial government ought to be asked to have the number reduced.

MEMORIES OF HANGHOV.

Mr. C. F. Moore Tells of the Place and Its Surroundings. Recent telegrams again strike our hearts and send us so solemnly that how brave men and noble missionary women of the inland mission have laid down their lives in the cause of Christ. Some of these ladies and gentlemen, so true, so warm of heart, met and gave the writer, many years ago, during his visit into the interior of the Che-ching province, then but slightly known, much trustworthy counsel and advice; and as good, too, as the field of their efforts, and the minds of their Chinese neighbors, it may not be uninteresting if I call upon memory to paint the language for the benefit of my fellow citizens here.

While General Gordon had been clearing the province of the pest, and a great remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it was used by the Chinese. The subject was one Pan-Killer, Perry Davis, 20c and 50c.

some years later to visit some interesting cities on the Chien-tang-chiang river, a part of my journey passed over familiar ground, and gave me an opportunity, which most high like of fighting over again, in memory, some of the incidents of the struggle against the Tai pings, as related by brother officers, or witnessed by myself—of pointing out to my wife the exact spot where General Ward, received the fatal bullet at Yu Yao, which was laid out at peace a few days later at Yu Yao. At Yu Yao, further up the river, a man named Wang, who was a terrible hail of musketry fire at close range, which had consigned so numerous a body to the shades, was passed under; and we now observed with pleasure the live and shore loaded and lined with hundreds of boats, conveying cotton bales towards Nanago. A Shewan, who was still stood under which that brave officer, Lieut. Thining, of H. M. S. Encounter, was killed, even for a while, while my self and interpreter were wounded in an attempt to drive back deserters to the straggle rose to the front. The hot bullet again felt, the rush, struggle, stampered, retreat after useless chase, and deserters were clearly seen in the background of the mind.

At Showshan, that famine stricken neighborhood, its brethren, dead and slain were quickly led for the fair city of Hanchow, of nearly half a million souls. Here we rose and felt the tidal wave which rushes and is felt for many a mile beyond the city. The sea was dark and still, and the water sank to the accustomed quietness as it passed under their keels onward, far up the coast towards the mountains. It was a fault, treated us to some of the pleasures of the place, and got us a large and comfortable boat, with a crew of stout men; who were to protect us, and allow us the liberty to do as our sweet will pleased; on a daily remuneration of one of bright foreign dollars. The boat, shaped much after the Gondola style, though not so abrupt, had broad beam, which enabled her to run much more rapidly, and gave us comfortable quarters which served for kitchen, sitting and sleeping rooms; our pantry, two male servants, our family of five, including in arms, sister-in-law (4 persons) total six. The country up to Lan chi was well adapted to agriculture. The streams were passed, spanned by stone bridges of rude construction. Ranges of hills occasionally struck into the plains, breaking into conical shapes, with small villages and farms, over which the hux cocks ranged in orderly rows. In the distance, the hills were rounded off, and four poles, who stamped her along through with their wagons. At that very time General Macdonald had blocked the Naunport Nek and thus shut off the only open way. Nothing was left for the Boer general but to surrender, which he finally did, after endeavoring to arrange terms. These Lord Roberts declined to grant, and in consequence the enemy yielded unconditionally. After the proclamation annexing the Orange River Colony, Lord Roberts might have treated the Boers found in arms as rebels, but he has elected to regard them as prisoners of war, a decision which will meet with the approval of the British people. The former Free Staters have made a gallant fight, and nothing will be lost by treating them as brave men deserve. The immediate effect of this surrender will be to open the rail. The names of the Boer prisoners are: Lord Roberts has not as yet been stated, but they will perhaps be sent down to Durban.

The only force now remaining in the Orange River Colony is that commanded by Dewet, who at last accounts was hiding in the hills not far from Lindly. The exact location of his headquarters is very clear from the despatches. He has about 2,000 men with him, and among them, it is alleged, is ex-President Steyn. Dewet will not be likely to hold out much longer when he hears of the fate of the Transvaal forces, and the success of the Boer forces must be very great. It surely will demonstrate to President Kruger the folly of continuing his campaign. He must now see that his retirement upon Lydenburg is only so much wasted energy and may involve a great and needless loss of life. We shall await with great interest the news which will follow the receipt by him of intelligence of Prinsloo's surrender.

In Vancouver there is talk of boycotting merchants who get shaved by a non-union barber. The next thing we will hear of will be a boycott on men who shave themselves.

There is a marked disposition in the legislature to deal with the question of Oriental immigration. In addition to Mr. McInnes' freak bill, Capt. Tatlow is understood to have one in hand on the lines of the Natal Act, and Mr. Holmcken has one in course of preparation, which will introduce, unless he concludes to accept a measure introduced by some other member.

The Times has some further information regarding Japanese immigration to Canada, and now learns that the maximum may be 5,440 per annum, or ten per month from each prefecture. This is what the Colonist said a month or so ago. If it is correct, it is a great wrong, and the Imperial government ought to be asked to have the number reduced.

MEMORIES OF HANGHOV. Mr. C. F. Moore Tells of the Place and Its Surroundings. Recent telegrams again strike our hearts and send us so solemnly that how brave men and noble missionary women of the inland mission have laid down their lives in the cause of Christ. Some of these ladies and gentlemen, so true, so warm of heart, met and gave the writer, many years ago, during his visit into the interior of the Che-ching province, then but slightly known, much trustworthy counsel and advice; and as good, too, as the field of their efforts, and the minds of their Chinese neighbors, it may not be uninteresting if I call upon memory to paint the language for the benefit of my fellow citizens here. While General Gordon had been clearing the province of the pest, and a great remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it was used by the Chinese. The subject was one Pan-Killer, Perry Davis, 20c and 50c.

The Siege Of Tien

Thrilling Story of In the Northern City.

How the Russians Seized From Annihilated Mans Torture

Brave Fight of Chinese Army School—All Killed.

The steamer Genogic, an English Orient, bringing an exhausted account of the siege of Tien, being fired at, a party of the many thrilling incidents which were among the best who were just prior to the capture of the city, and the account them, supplemented by a number of interesting narrative stirring events.

The bombardment started exactly on Sunday, June 1st, being fired in quick succession two fires. The first attack was seen from the high the concession, carrying land appeared to be abandoned, and the procession they made to the length, and soon fires were quarters of the native Chinese, and the Russian soldiers, who were butchered. They tried hard to the old Catholic cathedral, which was a fine structure had been destroyed, although fires danced around seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—determined as it was made on the railway station. The Russian soldiers, who were seen at the outset the nized strategic importance of the situation, and the ground. The attack failed because of the bold spirits of the Russian soldiers, who were seen to be little more than a pile of ruins. On the same night—