A PEOPLE'S WELCOME.

Liliuokalani's Former Subjects Still Show Their Loyalty and Their Love.

TheWeird Homecomi ng of a Woman Who Was Once a Queen.

There is an element of pathos in the return to Hawaii of Liliuokalani, the uncrowned queen, from her futile mission to Washington to oppose the annexation of the country over which she once wielded the sceptre—particularly pathetic as her arrival was almost coincident with that of Admiral Miller to place the islanders under the American flag.

The ex-queen was a passenger to Honolulu by the steamer Gaelic, on which she was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Heleluhe and Col. J. Richardson. She has determined to spend the remainder of her life in her native land, despite the changed conditions of her station there, and declared this intention with positiveness when met at the dock by Prince David Kawananakoa, J. O. Carter, and other friends anxious to give her an enthusiastic welcome back to the land of her birth.

The ex-queen had not retired at all during the night, and was on deck to greet her friends as they came on board in the bright moonlight at about 2.30 a. m. She came down the gang plank on the arm of Prince David, the large gathering of natives and whites at the dock being perfectly still and quiet until she herself, when half way down the gangway, recognized individuals in the throng and began greeting her friends on either side with "alohas." Quickly in response came "alohas" from the crowd, and presently the native women in the gathering began chanting the "olioli."

Princess Kaiulani was waiting in her carriage on the wharf, to which the ex-queen went at once and was driven to her Washington Place home. As she entered the carriage a cheer was started, in which even the curious American soldiers joined heartily. Some of those who were on the wharf, principally her immediate friends, accompanied her to her home, where a large number of her old retainers had assembled. At the front gates two men in black silk hats and frock coats stood like bronze statues, holding flaming torches in their hands; at the front doors stood two others.

The entire house was open and lighted up. The pillars of the verandah were trimmed with green, while the place was very prettily decorated in Hawaiian fashion for the occasion. Above the main entrance at the front was the single word "Pumehana"—equivalent to the English "Welcome Home"—done in ferns, while all about the pillars were entwined ferns and flowers.

The ex-queen partook of a light breakfast, being fanned meanwhile by girls with white kahilis, and immediately after breakfast received her old retainers who came into the room, walking upon their knees to kiss her hand. After these were received a number of more distinguished friends, including many representative whites. The retainers and many of the older natives remained in her presence sitting on the floor around their fallen monarch for an hour or more, when she retired to rest. Next day she gave a formal reception to her former subjects which many hundreds attended.

The ex-queen was assisted in receiving by the Queen Dowager Kapiolani, the Princess Kaiulani, Mrs. J. O. Carter, Miss Carter and Mrs. Heleluhe. In the receiving party were also Princes David and Cupid, A S. Cleghorn, Col. John Richardson, J. Heleluhe, James K. Kaulia, president of the Aloha Aina, and David Kalauokalani, president of the Hui Kalaina. Liliuokalani was attired in a black gown, with a yellow loi crowning her head. She carried a bunch of yellow flowers, tied with a yellow ribbon. Several of the receiving party also wore yellow leis, and there was a general display of the royal color as well as the insignia and wevels of Hawaiian orders.

The callers commenced to come with the dawn, and were from all classes of society, from the humblest to the highest. The majority, according to the old Hawaiian custom of "kookupu" crawled to the once-royal presence, bringing their gifts of chickens (live as well as dressed), eggs, taro, sugar cane and edibles of all sorts—each article being accepted by the ex-queen with grave thanks and sent to a large room set apart for the purpose, which very soon assumed the appearance of an immense provision store.

The national band was in attendance and played on the lawn throughout the morning a miscellaneous programme in which, thoughtlessly it would appear, the American patriotic music had a prominent place that had ben so vociferously demanded by the advocates of annexation, and which must have been discordant indeed to the monarch who once was.

Liliuokalani seemed in the best of health, despite the reported cancerous trouble, which her physician admits to have not been eradicated. She had in fact been in better health and spirits from the moment that Oahu was sighted, and the dark outlines of her well-loved land loomed up in the distance through the pale monolight.

"When I left this loved land to go to America," she said on this later occasion, "I hoped and thought for a different result than that which has happened and of which you all have heard. But since our hopes are not to be realized; since there is to be a different future for our beloved Hawaii, I can only hope for your peace and prosperity, as I know our country will have our love."

These words were addressed by Liliuokalani to her assembled friends and people from the verandah of her Washington Place residence at the close of the public reception which had continued from nine in the morning until almost one. The ex-Queen was greeted with "alohas" when she began to speak; there was a response of alohas when she concluded.

The reception was attended by upwards of five hundred, chiefly people of her own race, although there were also quite a number of those of other nationalities, many of the older white families in the islands being represented. An escort of honor from the Aloha Aina and the Kalaina societies stood in double rows extending from the entrance of the grounds to the house, dressed in frock coats and tall hats, and wearing the Liliuokalani badge.

An effort is being made to charter the steamer City of Kingston for an excursion to Sentile on Labor Day. Being a public holiday there would no doubt be a very large attendance.

WITH GREAT POPULAR JOY.

The Fag of the New American Republic Is Raised At Wailuku.

Mailuku (Maui) got ahead of the capital a little in the matter of a flag raising, for as early as Monday, July 25, the residents there celebrated the greatest event in Hawaii's history and formally raised the Stars and Stripes over the court house. Those in charge of the affairs had worked hard for days to make it a success, and it went even beyond their expectations. A beautiful; a large, good natured crowd; a sumptuous feast; fine music and good speaking made the affair one to be long remembered.

Throughout the whole of Wailuku district the day was observed as a general holiday, and the Wailuku Sugar Company, from Waikapu to Waihee, the Kahului Railroad company, and the Hawiian Commercial and Sugar company, in all their branches were shut down to allow each and all to enjoy the event. A free train was run in the morning from Paia to Wailuku, bringing seven carloads of people from the villages on the way, and returned with them about sundown. Then at midnight the train made the trip again, taking people home from the dance.

The events of the day began with the raising of the flag at noon. From a platform, draped with flags and bunting, erected in front of the court house, Miss Emma Kupihea and Miss Laura Wells, two little misses, representing Hawaii and the United States, together raised the Starry Banner and floated it to the breeze over the court house, while the band stationed on the upper verandah of the school house adjoining, played the Star Spangled Banner and Hawaii Ponoi, and the crowd cheered. The Wailuku police in full uniform, presented arms, and a salute of twenty-one bombs was fired. W. G. Taylor, of Spreckelsville, the orator of the day, gave a most stirring and patriotic address, which was often interrupted by bursts of applause. He spoke with much feeling of Old Glory, gone up over Hawaii, to remain, and the blessings accruing therefrom; of the American arms in the present war, and the glory and honor of being a citizen of the great republic, under the protection of the eagle's wings. He paid a high tribute to the Hawaiian race, and trusted that they would benefit by the opportunities and blessings now placed within their grasp.

A. N. Kepoikai spoke of the Hawaiians in their own language, and made a very forcible address, giving them much good advice and sound reasoning.

Upon the platform beside the speakers and the little flag raisers were Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, United States consular agent A. G. Dickens and J. Dow, of Wailuku.

Next in order was the luau, which was held in a uapai, the shape of an L, 100 feet each way and 30 feet wide, in the native church yard, where about 800 people were seated at a time and a bounteous feast spread. Among the good things consumed were 1,200 pounds of beef, 1,200 pounds of pork, 24 chickens and 150 dozen bottles of soda water. During the balance of the afternoon music by the band was enjoyed and a good time had generally. C. B. Wells, George Hons, F. F. Robinson and others received with lavish hospitality during the day it was estimated that over 2,000 people were present.

The dance in the school house in the evening was a most enjoyable one. The room was prettily decorated with flags, bunting and ropes of fern, and the music was furnished by the Wailehu string band. E. R. Vander Naillen managed the floor, and the large number present enjoyed themselves until after midnight.

LILIUOKALANI WILL FORBEAR.

No Protest Will Be Raised by the Royalists at the Passing of the Nation.

According to the Hawaiian Star of the 3rd inst., vague rumors have been given currency in the Islands to the effect that the former queen, or Hawaiian nationalist societies in her behalf, was or were contemplating to enter a formal protest against the formal annexation of the Hawaiian Islands when Admiral Miller proceeded with the ceremony of raising the American flag.

Jos. O. Carter was asked if he knew of such a movement. He answered that the former queen had not, to his knowledge, given any hint of harboring the intention in question. Reports had reached him, however, that the patriotic societies were preparing something of the sort, although he had been unable to corner any definite movement toward formulating and presenting a protest.

E. K. Lilikalani, one of Liliuokalani's most intimate and intelligent friends, laughed when questioned on the matter, as he replied:

"There is nothing in it. Let the flag go up. Everything is American now. There's no piliki. No, the queen won't raise a hand."

As to a contest by Liliuokalani of her claims to the crown lands Mr. Lilikalani with a wave of the hand dismissed that as "another matter."

Another prominent nationalist who was seen disclaimed knowledge of any formal protest in contemplation, either by Liliuokalani or the societies referred to, but on a reference to a certain leader as having "accepted the situation," said:

"He has done nothing of the kind. We accept nothing. We submit to conquest."

Spoken to aboard the steamer Gaelic in regard to her home-coming, Liliuokalani had said: "I have done the best I could for my people. Now that the Islands are annexed there is nothing to do but to submit and make the very best out of the situation. My feelings in the premises are well known and I do not care to discuss the matter at length."

GOLD CONTINUES TO COME IN.

The Condition of Affairs at Dawson as Described by Reuter's Special Commissioner.

Writing under the Dawson date of July 20, Mr. White, the special commissioner of the Reuter's Telegram company to the Klondike says:

"Lack of rain is again hindering the washing but gold is arriving in considerable quantities. Personal inspection convinces everyone of the richness of the diggings, but unfortunately many new comers, expecting to secure gold without an effort and discontented with the regulations are leaving without adequate cause, carrying outside unjustifiably adverse reports regarding the richness of the country. These constant departures are greatly reducing the city crowd.

"Mass meetings continue and a largely endorsed petition is under preparation for presentation to Ottawa praying for radical amendments. Meanwhile active work is neglected and the selling values of mining properties have enormously declined. Many representatives of foreign capital are returning without doing business, pending changes. The first St. Michael steamer arrived to-day and the arrival of a large number of others will doubtless intensify the present complications.

"Some discoveries in various parts are reported but it is impossible to prove values till winter enables thorough prospecting. The older creeks are fulfilling expectations with the single exception of lower Bonanza."

THE PASSING OF HAWAII

Aorangi Passengers Say Annexation Was to Have Been Made Complete Last Monday.

The Stars and Stripes on Main Island—Liliuokalani Accepts the Inevitable.

Monday, August 8, 1898, will ever remain an historic day for the islands of the Hawaiian group, now part and portion of the great republic of the United States of America. It was for this day that the ceremony had been arranged of honoring for the last time the national colors of Hawaii, and raising in their stead over the executive mansion the Stars and Stripes under which the islands are now to work out their destiny.

News of the completion of arrangements for the auspicious occasion was brought here yesterday morning by the steamship Aorangi, and on the 4th instant, when she left Honolulu, prominent Hawaiians who took passage had been informed that the formal possession-taking would be accomplished when they were half way on their voyage to Victoria.

Preparations for the all important ceremony were complete the day of the Aorangi's sailing from the islands, after several conferences between President Dole, Minister Sewall and Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, the latter having arrived the day previous with his flagship, the Philadelphia—a vessel peculiarly identified with every crisis of Hawaiian affairs during recent years.

According to the programme under consideration by the residents of Honolulu the flag-raising must be recorded as one of the most important and impressive formalities chronicled in modern history. The United States was to be represented by the resident minister, the commander-in-chief of the navay forces, and the officers and men of his command and of the Manila-bound troops in port at the time. The President and his executive, with the "army of the extinguished republic" were to officially represent Hawaii.

After the reading by Minister Sewall of President McKinley's proclamation of annexation, it was arranged that President Dole should make the announcement that the transfer of the islands to the United States was in accordance with the approval of the people through their legislative representatives, the resolution of the American congress of course having been meanwhile adopted and accepted by the Hawaiian legisiature.

These preliminaries disposed of, the Hawaiian flag was to be saluted for the last time and then hauled down by President Dole, never to be raised again except perhaps on Anniversary Day, as a souvenir of this important epoch in the history of the islanders. In its place Rear Admiral Miller was commissioned to hoist the Stars and Stripes—the signal for the general rejoicing.

As to the flag itself thus to be made historic, it was brought with him by Admiral Miller—a 36-foot banner, and a much larger one than has ever heretofore floated to the breeze over Hawaiia's capitol. It had originally been intended that the identical flag pulled down from the government buildings by order of Commissioner Blount should be put up again by order of Admiral Miller.

After the annexation resolution had been signed by President McKinley, Mr. Thurston was warmly complimented by him on the work he had done for the cause, and presented him with the gold pen with which the resolutions had been signed. Mr. Thurston took advantage of the opportunity to ask President McKinley's permission to hoist the same flag over the executive building at Honolulu that Commissioner Blount had hauled down, telling him it had been sold at auction, bid in by Lieutenant Lucien Young, and afterwards presented by him to Hawaii. The President readily accorded the desired permission at this time, and why the intention here indicated was not carried out is not at present disclosed.

The Philadelphia, bearing Admiral Miller on his interesting mission to the islands, reached Honolulu on the morning of the 3rd instant, having made the run from San Francisco in six days and twenty hours. Her welcome was an ovation, although a strangely silent one—flags and banners flying everywhere; practically the entire population lining the wharves, but forbearing from any expressions of enthusiasm; and the committee of One Hundred, with the band, representatives of the press, and most influential citizens, going out by special steamer to meet the warship.

When off Waikiki, the tender approached quite close to the Philadelphia as the latter slowed down to take on her pilot. Immediatly the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner;" the Hawaiian flag on the smaller steamer was dipped; and the flag on the Philadelphia answered the courtesy. The Philadelphia then started ahead of the pilot boat, and when the two had come abreast again, the man-of-war band was on the deck playing Hawaii Ponoi. The Hawaiian band answered with patriotic airs, and then it was a concert up the channel, followed by salvoes of artillery as the cruiser saluted the Hawaiian colors, the land batteries answered, and the Mohican and the Philadelphia exchanged salutes.

Major-General Otis, accompanied by three members of his staff, went out on the pilot boat to welcome the admiral, and within an hour after the Philadelphia's anchor dropped, Admiral Miller, attended by Lieutenants Winterhalter and Andrews, paid an official visit to President Dole, the troops and band being in attendance to accord the usual honors.

The participation of the Philadelphia in the important and significant ceremonies of the flag-raising, is particularly gratifying to the residents of Honolulu in view of the singularly direct association of the ship with every recent crisis in the country's history. All the local papers dwelt upon this coincidence, the Bulletin suggesting in connection that Congress should be asked to change the name of the cruiser to that of the Hawaii to yet more emphasize her identification with Hawaiian history-making. The Star of the 4th instant suggested very gracefully a reason why the present name should be retained, as a singularly appropriate. It said:

"The Philadelphia, bringing Admiral Miller to raise the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii, has arrived. She will indeed be an historic vessel. There have been many historic vessels connected with these islands, but none will take such a position upon the historic page as does the Philadelphia She happily named moreover. What could be more appropriate as a name when Hawaii is going to be taken into the fold of the Great Republic than the "Brotherly Love." Search the list of names of American warships through, and you will not find one that is as appropriate to so happy, and one may say, so solemn an occasion.

"The Philadelphia brings the love of a big brother to a very tiny sister. She brings us the protection and the promise of prosperity and peace which the powerful upon the earth alone can give. Unlike those vessels that have carried destruction to two of Spain's fleets, her message is one of peace. The arrival of the Philadelphia is the outward sign of what was completed in Congress a month ago. She is practically the hand of the great American people which grasps ours in a friendly clasp, and whose voice says: "We shall never part now; as long as the great republic shall last, so long shall you be one of us."

Much speculation is indulged in as to whom President McKinley will name as governor upon the completion of the annexation formalities. President Dole is generally regarded as the most probable appointee, but there are thought to be some difficulties in the way of his being thus honored—and, to quote the Star, "it is but natural that the American Union Party should endorse the candidacy of Minister Sewall."

The disposition of the old national flag is another much discussed matter. The opinion apparently prevails that the flag of Hawaii should be continued as the territorial emblem, and when the territorial seal is decided upon, these emblems of the past should be given prominence. Every citizen of the territory considers it a privilege to pay all respect to the former rulers of the islands and the emblems they and their people hold dear, and it is therefore most probable that the flag will become the property of the national Hawaiian society, to occupy an honored place among its treasures of the past.

SIR EDWIN BUCK.

A Prominent Indian Official Speaks of the Complications in the Far East.

Among the passengers from Australasia by the Aorangi yesterday was a gentleman who for many years ahs been prominently identified with the administration of affairs in India—Sir Edwin Buck, who has recently been relieved of the duties of chief secretary of state in order that he may treat himself to a long contemplated visit to the Old Land.

He is naturally very much interested in the apparently approaching crisis between Russia and Great Britain in North China, and while he is not in a position to supply any fresh information of the causes producing the present complications, he declares that Russia has been making ready for war during not months, but years

The excuse made for the present interference is that a certain railway built by British capitalists in North China, will in a measure counteract the monopolistic transportation advantages sought to be gained by Russia in the construction of the great Siberian line.

While the basis of complaint is North China, Russian aggression would, if events reached a climax, unquestionably be on the Northern Indian frontier, where it is an easy matter to foment antagonism to any government by appealing to the unreasoning religious fanaticism that is the keynote of existence with the mountain tribes. It was with the thought that the Ameer of Afghanistan might be behind the recent small disturbances in the North, that so large a force was sent to deal with them—the opinion being held that harm would not be done by a show of strength before the disaffection asumed dangerous proportions. If war comes of the great Empire troubling is something that must always be prepared for—, it is only a question of time when it is sure to come, and Russia is just as certain to have a finger in the pie.

A NOBLE INDIAN.

He Expresses Sentiments That White Men May Well Take Pattern After.

Mr. John Grant, who is just down from a trip to the North, has the following anecdote to tell of his trip:

"An incident was recounted to a few of us," he says, "by Mr. Stepleton at Lowe Inlet that is worth preserving as it contains a sentiment that shows that there are Indians who really deserve the term 'noble red men,' so frequently uttered in a sneering way by the whites. Chief Shakes, of the Kitimaats, who has a very good house at Lowe Inlet, also owns the fishing privilege below the falls on a stream close by. It seems that the Chief sold during one season 60,000 salmon for which the manager of the cannery paid him $5,000. In the exuberance of his spirits and loyalty the Chief conceived the idea of sending as a present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria $100 and handed the sum to Indian Agent Todd to be forwarded, which was done.

"In due course Her Majesty caused to be sent to Chief Shakes a letter showing her appreciation of the red man's loyalty and asking him to accept of a very fine steel engraving of herself set in a beautiful and very expensive frame, together with two elegant plaids or shawls woven of the finest lambs' wool. These were forwarded to Mr. Todd to be presented to the venerable chief. Shakes called his people together for the occasion and to the assemblage Mr. Todd read the letter which was interpreted to the old chief and also made a speech to the Indians. When Mr. Todd handed the gifts to the chief the old man in responding said it made his heart glad to know that a humble individual residing so far from his good mother had not been forgotten by her and that he would continue to teach his people to love and rever our great Queen, and he added that although he could never expect to see her here, he would try to lead such a life as would enable him to meet her in Heaven. And then overcome with emotion he burst into tears."

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

The Woodmen of the World will celebrate the third anniversary of camp No. 52 to-day by attending the Metropolitan Methodist church in the morning, meeting at the hall at 10.15 for that purpose. In the afternoon the members will meet at the hall again at 1.45 to proceed to Ross Bay cemetery to unveil the monuments of deceased members. Appropriate music will be discoursed during the ceremony by the Fifth Regiment band. A quartette of male voices will also assist.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

FRUIT AND GRAIN CROP

Inspector Palmer Gives an Encouraging Report as the Result of His Observations.

British Columbia Farmers and Orchardists Should Do Well This Year.

Very encouraging reports as to the agricultural outlook in the province are given by Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, who has lately returned from an extensive visit to many portions of the island and Mainland. On the island he reports that the apple crop as a rule is very fair where there has been good cultivation, but where this has been neglected the result in fruit is small and a good deal of it unfit for market. The plum crop throughout the province is heavy and heavy shipments are being made to Manitoba and the Northwest, especially by express, owing to the reduction in freights, brought about in part by the efforts of the fruit exchange

All fall grain is exceptionally good and early spring grain is also fine, but late sown grain, owing to the extreme heat and want of moisture has not filled out properly. Threshing will soon be general and while prices are down somewhat from what they were this is hardly justified by the probable demand.

Hay the province over has been exceptionally heavy, and is now all gathered with the exception perhaps of the Lower Fraser. The crop has mostly been sowed in good order, though some damages was caused by the rains in July. Owing to the failure of the crop in California this year a good deal of hay that used to be sent to British Columbia from Washington will be diverted south and in that way indirectly help to a better market the British Columbia hay

While in British Columbia spraying and better methods have brought about a better condition of things with respect to insects and fungi and to diminish the amount of damage done to the orchards, California has been by no means so fortunate, but is now suffering from former laxity of the state horticultural board. For the first time they have awakened to the necessities of the case and have seized fruit on the San Francisco market. Here in British Columbia, the number of shipments of California fruits seized has been largely in excess of former years, and indeed San Francisco fruit dealers find it difficult to get fruit that will pass inspection so infected is it with codlin moth and San Jose scale.

The British Columbia fruit on the contrary is being sent to market in better condition than ever before, and besides it is packed and graded better. This will naturally have the effect of giving British Columbia a better hold on the market than hitherto, and the fruit growers will reap the benefit accordingly.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG.

Fifty-Three Hawaiian Vessels Secure American Registry by Annexation.

Fifty-three Hawaiian vessels will secure American registry by annexation. Of these twenty-four are steamers, four full-rigged ships, ten barks and seventeen schooners. The China and Zealandia flew the Hawaiian flag, but when the American government chartered them for transports they were at once given American registry. The Pacific Mail and the Southern Pacific will be gainers, as their steamers Aztec, Barracouta and San Mateo, all come in under the new regime. They were built in England and for a long time traded for their American owners under the British flag.

The other twenty-four steamers are nearly all engaged in the inter-island trade. Of these the largest are the Claudine, Kinau and Mauna Loa. The Claudine is 1683 tons burden, and was built in England in 1890; the Kinau is 773 tons burden and was built in Glasgow in 1883, and the Mauna Loa is 536 tons burden and was built in Port Blakeley in 1894. Nearly all the other steamers were built in San Francisco.

The whaling steamer Alexander also comes under the flag. She was formerly the Russian steamer Alexander III. Then years ago by San Francisco parties she was placed under the Hawaiian flag. The Alexander is now in the Arctic.

The ships that will now fly the Stars and Stripes are: The Fort George, Helen Brewer, John Ena and Hawaiian Isles. The Fort George was formerly a British ship, but was sold to Hawaiian merchants and put under the Hawaiian flag. The other vessels were built in England for Hawaiian parties.

The barks, all well known here, are: The Andrew Welch, Foohng Suey, Iolani, Diamond Head, Mauna Ala, Numanu, C. P. Rithet, Rosalie, Himalaya, Roderick Dhu and Santiago. All of them are engaged in the sugar trade. The Diamond Head was formerly the British ship of that name The Diamond Head was formerly the British bark Gainsborough.

Of the schooners, only two are engaged in the sugar trade. They are the four-masted steel vessels Americana and Honolulu, built in England a few years ago. The other schooners are small craft, of from 40 to 100 tons, all engaged in the inter-island trade.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

A Great Boom in the Building Trades—Sugar From British Possessions.

Vancouver, Aug. 12.—An enormous amount of building is going on in the city. All the numerous gaps in the business portion of the city have changed hands recently and the new owners are erecting handsome brick and some stone blocks. While building operations are being actively pushed forward the corporation is busy making new asphalt streets. It was impossible to secure sufficient hands in the local labor market, judging from the numerous Americans engaged at Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and San Francisco. There is also a great scarcity of bricks, the British Columbia brick yards not beginning to supply the demand. The increased demand for lumber has made considerable difference at the local mills, while the Westminster mill has been shipping large quantities of lumber to eastern points. There is also quite a boom in the sugar industry here. Much raw material has been coming from Dutch East India and Manila but the preferential tariff which has just come into force between Great Britain's possessions enables the refinery here to get the raw sugar much cheaper from Australia and Fiji. Twelve thousand tons have already been ordered by the British Columbia Refinery and 8,000 tons will follow. A site for Vancouver's new ship repairing dock has been chosen and the B. C. Iron Works, recently closed down, will be re-opened as construction shops.

In the case of W. A. Sheppard for carrying on a fake employment bureau, the prisoner was remanded but confined to gaol at the suggestion of the police, bail not being allowed.

North Vancouver is still seriously threatened with fire, some houses being completely surrounded with bush fires. A constant watch is being kept on the locality.

The proposed sale of the Athenian and Tartar to the United States has fallen through owing to the high price set upon them.

Three firms are negotiating for the purchase of the B. C. Iron Works.

Owing to the numerous bush fires raging around the city all the firemen are constantly at work and by this means only has serious loss been prevented.

The dead body of J. Mathers, accidentally shot at Shoal bay, was brought down by the Comox to-day. Two brothers were out shooting when a gun was discharged, the shot going through both their right legs, one dying of his injuries.

E. H. Edward, photographer, had his hands very badly injured at Texada island by the premature burning of gun cotton.

Melugh and Brewster are in gaol charged with stealing $250 from a returned Klondiker named O'Callahan.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Li Hung Chang Has Promised to Place the Imperial Customs Under Russian Control.

London, Aug. 13.—A special despatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, says the China Gazette states that the Russian government holds Li Hung Chang's promise, made during his visit to St. Petersburg, that China would place the imperial customs under Russian control whenever the interests of the two countries demanded the change.

The Emperor has issued several striking decrees ordering the viceroys and Tartar generals to take concerted measures for the formation of a new navy under foreign instructors, and urging the provincial governors to abandon time-honored Chinese ideas in favor of western methods, and to encourage the development of the country on European lines.

Russians have obtained control of a large tract of land along the route of the proposed Newchwang railway.

WINNIPEG REGATTA.

Victoria Crew Favorites as Against the Home Four—Officials of the Course.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—At a meeting held last night plans were perfected for the W. R. C. regatta next week, and officers were appointed as follows: Referee, first day, W. F. Thompson; second day, G. F. Galt. Judges at finish, J. Turnbull, of the W. R. C., and a representative each from the Argonaut and James Bay clubs. Judges at turn, J. D. Morrice, W.R.C., and a representative each from the Argonaut and James Bay clubs. Timers, S. P. Clark, R. Sprage and W. S. Alloway.

The four-oared race on the first day, Wednesday, will be between the Winnipeg and James Bay crews, and will be a mile and a half straightaway. On the following day the race will be between the winners of first day and the Argonauts. The distance will be same, but with a turn, three-quarters of a mile each way. The events will start at 6.30 p.m.

The Victoria boys had two long spins to-day and are in good form. The Toronto Argonauts left Toronto to-day for Winnipeg and reach here Tuesday morning. The Argonauts come from the Northwest with an unequalled record, for they have won this season four championships—National and International at Philadelphia and the Canadian and Northwestern this week on Toronto Bay.

The Winnipeg crew are not showing so good form as expected, and are at a disadvantage in having rowed no races this year. The betting is in favor of Victoria as against Wininipeg for Wednesday's race.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Commissioner Ogilvie Awaiting Northern Steamer—Sockeye Season May Be Extended.

(From our own correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 13.—Owing to the poor run of sockeyes Aulay Morrison, M. P., has asked for an extension of the season for fourteen days. A reply is expected hourly.

Wm. Parker, an English sailor, who left the Progresso at Victoria and took the round trip on the Manauense, went ashore Wednesday night and has not been heard of since.

The police have the bush fires well under control.

Three sites for a dry dock have been mentioned, but on the city side of the inlet property is held too high, so it may be built at North Vancouver.

Nothing definite has been done respecting the B. C. Iron Works, but an effoirt is being made to reorganize the company, capital being offered.

A very interesting but decidedly one-sided cricket match between the Transportation companies, captained by General Superintendent Marpole, and the Banks, captained by A. Jukes of the Imperial, resulted to-day very decidedly in favor of the Banks.

Customs figures for the fiscal year show a remarkable increase in Vancouver over the previous year. The revenue from all isources was $667,842.56 against $457,608.14 the previous year.

Wm. Ogilvie, the newly appointed commissionier for Yukon, is in town. He was to have gone to Victoria to-day and proceed north by the Topeka, but arrived too late, and will now go Tuesday from here by Manauense. In an interview Mr. Ogilvie said he did not know of any charges made against Canadian officials. Unauthorized statements made in newspapers went for nothing.

Miss Georgie Powell, of Montreal, a Klondike nurse, has written to Vancouver from Teslin Lake, having reached there July 1. Miss Powell refers to the filth of Wrangel and the splendid work Missionary Pringle is doing on the pass.

The trail from Glenora to Teslin was terrible and Miss Scott and Miss Powell got lost in the woods and had to travel back weary miles to find the beaten track they had injudiciously left. At another time the whole party was lost for three hours. In fording rivers, some of the party had narrow escapes by horses plunging, but the nurses reached Teslin without losing their nerve or good spirits.

CUBAN JUNTA ACCEPTS.

i Washington, Aug. 13.—Senor Palma, the head of the Cuba Junta, has sent the following cable by way of Santiago:

"Bartolomeo Maceo, President Cuban Republic, Santiago de Cuba: I have this thirteenth of August, 1898, accepted in the name of the Cuban provisional government the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba suspending all hostilities. Preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States, provide that Spain will relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba. (Signed) T. Estrada Palma."

WATER COLORS ON VIEW.

Mr. Bell-Smith's Pictures of British Columbia Scenery on Exhibition.

During his stay in Victoria this year Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., has taken the opportunity of making some delightful water colors of the scenery in the vicinity of the city, scenery that always appeals to the eye of an artist. As a result Mr. Bell-Smith has now on view in the parlors of the Balmoral a small collection of these water colors, which are well worth seeing. He is particularly happy in his marine views, and especially so in the treatment of surf, one very fine example of this being a study of the Olympians, the sea shore of the island being the foreground, the grey green rollers breaking with a most natural effect. There are several other marine scenes equally happy. A striking picture of a rainy day on the Upper Fraser river gives Mr. Bell-Smith another chance to show his ability in the treatment of broken water and there are also some pleasing views of the mountains. Vancouver from Coal harbor, the Gorge taken from below the bridge, and a bit of the Golf links are among the pictures. Certainly they are well worth a visit and people ought to take advantage of the chance to secure a bit of local scenery by so well-known and able an artist.

COTTAGE CITY IN PORT.

She Brings Good News From the North—Topeka Expected To-Day.

Well filled with excursionists and return prospectors, the P. C. Ss. Co.'s Cottage City arrived from Alaska yesterday evening, remaining in port for perhaps three hours. Of the news of the North she brought, the chief and in fact only item of importance was the confirmation of the rich discoveries in the vicinity of Tagish Lake—the Klondike was for the nonce forgotten. And yet the returning steamer was not without her Dawsonians direct from "the inside." Mr. McGregor, of the Dominion official staff, being one; Frank P. Clancy of Seattle another; and J. G. Murray a third. There were fifteen Klondikers in all on board, and the treasure they brought with them was, as one of the ship's officers expresses it "not enough to buy out the Bank of England." One $60 nugget that came from a claim on Hunker Creek was the sole curiosity and centre of attraction on the ship.

The steamer City of Topeka is expected here from the Sound early this morning en route to Alaska.

The Northern fleet is increasing to its former large proportions. The Amur, after a season of idleness has gone back to the business; the announcement just comes from Vancouver that the Manauense has been placed in the service in connection with the C.P.N. and on Thursday next the Douglas is to leave on her initial trip to Skagway and Wrangel. She would have gone this week were it not that more passenger accommodation is being provided for on board.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"I understand that she went to the theater while she was away, in spite of the fact that she was in mourning," said the neighborhood gossip.

"Yes; she did," answered the friend of the absent one.

"And they say that, of all things, she went to see a comic opera."

"That's so, too; but it's all right. She explained it all to me very carefully. The piece was 'The Black Hussar.'"—Chicago Post.

Mrs. X. (observing her friend at work upon the floor of the kitchen)—Why in the world don't you get a servant to scour your floors?

Mr. Enpeck (with a sudden show of spirit) scour the town to get a servant.—Life.

"Won't you miss the news and bustle of war in the country?"

"No; I'm going to take Jimmy and Bobby, and they have only one gun and drum between them."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Enpeck—The Philosophers tell us that blessings often come to us in disguise.

Mr. Enpeck (with a sudden show of sprit)—Say, Maria, when are you going to unmask?—Cleveland Leader.

"Have you been married previously?" asked the license clerk.

"No," said the young man blushing, "but paw, he says he thinks I am getting married too previously now."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dear is the little country town
Where I was born and bred;
Its honest folks, its simple ways,
Remain its blessings on my head.
But, dearest of the joys it knows,
'Tis there I wear my old, old clothes.
Chicago Record.

Mayor Redfern has given notice that at the next meeting of the Council he will return for reconsideration the motion passed at the last meeting of the council awarding to the lowest tenderer the contract for the supply of sewer pipe. The mayor said yesterday that he would give his reasons for returning the resolution, when he met the council.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.