Dashes For the Pole That Failed

Leader of Zeigler's Last Arctic Expedition Relates His Experiences.

Three Attempts to Reach Farthest North Terminate in Failure.

HULL, Eng., Aug. 22.—Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, N. Y., leader of the Zeigler polar expedition, the members of which were rescued by the relief ship Terra Nova, under the command of W. S. Schamp, secretary of the late William C. Zeigler, arrived here today on his way to the United States. He came ahead of the Terra Nova, which is expected tomorrow. Mr. Fiala said to the Associated Press:

"This has been another in the long list of failures to reach the pole, unless the three determined attempts made to reach high latitudes should be considered as not having proved altogether futile. But, although the great question of the pole remains unsolved, we have brought back data which should prove of scientific value, and have explored and surveyed the archipelago from Crown Prince Rudolph Land to Cape Flora, discovering four new channels and three large islands.

"Failure to find an opening in the ice in the longitude of 8 deg. 57 min. E., latitude 79 deg. 57 min. N., we steamed to force our way through. At the 48th parallel we were imprisoned for four days, finally getting through with the use of guncotton.

"At the end of August 1903, we reached Teplitz Bay, the most northern harbor of Franz Josef Land, where a base and camp were established.

"The America had a narrow escape on October 22, 1903, when she broke adrift, finally being brought back to her anchorage, where she was crushed just about a month later. A shelter was built on shore and the members of the expedition were kept busy during the winter preparing for the spring sledge journey and in scientific work, which was retarded by storms.

Two Dashes for Pole

"The first sledge party left March 7, 1904, but was compelled to return owing to injuries received by several of the men after reaching Cape Fligley. A second attempt was made on March 25, which likewise resulted in failure, the sledges being smashed when but a short distance from land. Leaving a small party at the base, I returned to Cape Flora, the trip occupying eight days.

"Relief failing to arrive in September, 1904, I, accompanied by William J. Peters, of the United States geological survey, and a small sledge party, started back to the base, which was reached November 22, 1904, after a most eventful and dangerous trip, rough ice having to be crossed in dense darkness and the men and dogs falling into holes and crevices and running against walls of ice. Crossing Hooker Island two of the men fell into a crevice for a distance of 65 feet and were wedged between walls of ice. The rescue was attended with the greatest difficulty, one being injured so that he had to be lashed to a sledge.

"With the exception of a Norwegian fireman who had died, we found all the party at the base in good health, and preparations were again begun for another sledge trip to the northward.

Third Attempt Fails

"The weather delayed the party until March 16, 1905. On this day the party left the base—which we renamed Cape Abruzzi—for the ice pack to the north. Crossing a glacier to the east of Cape Rath, we forced a way to the northward, but our passage was slow, the ice being rough and the men having to cut a way and then to assist the teams over the rough road. For two days and three nights we were in a temperature of 34 degrees above zero, when it should have been below zero, and the ice was constantly cracking under our tents.

"Under the pressing need of sending provisions to the party at Cape Flora, together with my poverty in dogs, I decided to return. The conditions of the southward trip were worse than on the northward one, but a fortunate dip in the temperature allowed us to choose a network of open lakes, and we reached Cape Abruzzi April 1. Mr. Porter, third in command of the expedition, was sent south to explore the archipelago, while the rest of the party worked at the moving of stores south to Cape Zeigler, making provision in case we should be compelled to spend a third winter in the Arctic. Meantime the scientific work continued without interruption. On July 30 news came of the arrival of the relief expedition, and we made a trip of over twenty miles on rotten ice to join the Terra Nova."

Mr. Fiala has not yet decided on the date of his departure for the United States.

REGARDING SAKHALIEN.

Russian Correspondent Gives Views on Japan's Ambition.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Having read the statement from a Japanese member of parliament made a few days ago to the Associated Press, giving the attitude regarding Sakhalien, Mr. Alexander E. Briantchainoff, correspondent of the Slovo of St. Petersburg, voicing the Russian exceptions to the statement, said today: "One of the great bars to the conclusion of a treaty of peace so much desired by the whole civilized world is the difference between the plenipotentiaries on the question of Sakhalien. The Japanese pretend that Sakhalien is really an organized part of their empire. They only came into Russian possession through force, and that Russia will lose little in ceding it back to Japan, as she has shown her inability to exploit its resources, having used it only for the colonization of criminals. The Japanese people, they say, on the contrary, have always considered themselves the rightful owners, and having now taken it by conquest will never submit to relinquishing it. Of course it is certain that the Japanese, once in rightful possession of the island, will accomplish much more than the Russian government has in the past, not only in the agricultural, industrial and colonizing way, but especially in a military and strategical way. We cannot deny that the success of their arms has given them certain claims to the islands, but these are the only claims they possess."

But possession can only be legalized by the ratification of a treaty. It is an error for them to claim historical rights to the possession. Up to the last century the island was inhabited only by the native barbaric tribes. Then a few Russian colonists landed and occupied certain parts of the island. The Japanese began fishing in the waters of the southern end of the island. Some very small fishing vessels were built. At last the legal status of the island arose. Preparations were made to divide it between Russia and Japan. The Japanese never made any claim to the whole of the island and their political interests there were so limited that in the 1855 treaty of Symodo, and in the 1875 treaty of St. Petersburg the Japanese only asked the delimitation of the frontier between the two possessions at the extreme south of the island. In 1873 the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, Soissima, proposed to Russia to cede the Japanese part of the island in exchange for Russian neutrality during the war of conquest which they then contemplated against Korea, and, finally, in 1875 it was the Japanese who transferred the pour parleurs regarding the island to St. Petersburg and brought them to a conclusion, receiving in return for their possessions in south Sakhalien the Russian Kuriles.

They never claimed that they were forced to the exchange. No one in Japan protested against this treaty, their fishing interests in the waters of the island having been fully protected. They then made no pretensions to colonization there as they had not yet completed the colonization of the most northerly of their own group of islands, Hokkido. Instead of desiring to extend their colonization efforts northward, they had turned their eyes to the more alluring prospects to the west and south, Korea, Formosa and the Philippines.

The claim to historical and national rights to the island is therefore not warranted. The Japanese in a word are seeking to profit by their present success to completely and definitely assure their paramount position in the far east. Sakhalien in their hands means Vladivostok, Russia's sole and insufficient base in the Pacific, at the mercy of Japan.

Vladivostok would be attacked from three sides and Russia would no longer have the possibility of resisting Japanese encroachments. At her bidding she would be compelled to withdraw from her position in the Orient. Japan's claim to Sakhalien is easily comprehended, but it is impossible to understand the lack of foresight of America, France and even England, which do not seem to realize the impending and far-reaching consequences.

Some of the Liberal-Conservative followers of Premier Whitney in Ontario are, metaphorically speaking, tearing his hair out because he does not dismiss Liberal office-holders. On the other hand, he is denounced by the Liberals for wielding the axe too freely. This goes to show that Mr. Whitney is doing what he considers is right in the premises, respecting proper British traditions in retaining in the service worthy officials and weeding out incompetent, unnecessary and partisan office-holders.

Price's

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China Interdicts Bow and Arrow

Archaic Weapons Abolished by Imperial Decree in Favor of Modern Arms.

China Taking Steps Toward the Reform of Army Organization of the Empire.

According to advices received from Tokio by the steamer Empress of China, the Japanese representatives at Pekin have reported to the Tokio foreign office in August, that the Emperor of China by official decree has formally ruled the use of the bow and arrow out of the Chinese army. The text of the decree, freely translated, is as follows:

"Since the beginning of our dynasty the bow and arrow have been considered the arm of prime importance in upholding the national dignity. In examining military officers for their fitness therefore, and in training officers and men, riding and the use of the bow were recognized as the essentials.

"In late years, however, the methods of warfare have changed and are daily changing, and improved weapons are being used. Assured by the thought that our ancestors gave always their leading attention to the army and were ever ready to maintain the fitness of the army, we have resolved that from this date (July 21) all the princes, dukes and other high officers of the Eight Banners shall study diligently and thoroughly the science of modern warfare and defence, and shall not indulge longer in the practice of antiquated methods of warfare.

"Those who used to carry bows when received in audience before military appointment shall no longer do so. The imperial escorts, the imperial guards and all the imperial armies shall henceforth abolish bows and arrows and carry nothing but modern weapons. The method of selecting the Imperial Guards, and other officers and Manchuria soldiers, the examination of their knowledge in the science of war and their abilities, etc., are hereby ordered to be investigated by the ministers of the presence and the board of war, who shall compile the rules and regulations for the same."

The Sinwanpo, a vernacular newspaper of Shanghai, publishes a despatch from Pekin, which states that the council of army organization has established a college for staff officers. An entrance examination will be held in the middle of next month among those who are recommended by the viceroys, governors and Tartar generals of various provinces or by commanding officers of the armies in the province. The president of the college is Feng Koh-hsiang and the superintendent is Li Ceung-yo.

"It never rains but it pours" is an old adage. Just now we are having a deluge of correspondence, not all of which finds the light of day.

Gives Description Of Kaien Island

Bishop Du Vernet Writes of Suggested G. T. P. Western Terminus.

Townsite Is Situated on a Magnificent Land Locked Harbor.

F. H. Du Vernet, bishop of Caledonia, writes the following letter to the Toronto Globe: "While it may be quite true that the board of directors of the Grand Trunk have not yet even considered the question of the site of the western terminus, yet those closely connected with the company have taken such preliminary steps as to render it safe to say that the most probable site is Kaen Island, on Tuck's Inlet.

"A brief description from one who has been all around this locality may be of interest:

"Kaen Island (pronounced by the Indians Kayen) is about 25 miles south of Port Simpson. It is a mountainous island, but on its north shore facing Tuck's Inlet there is a strip of land gradually sloping back to the base of the mountain from half a mile to a mile and a half in width, and about three miles in length. This is the probable townsite. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow passage, but the mainland is rocky and unsuitable for buildings. To the west of Kaen island and separated from it by a strip of deep water, less than a mile in width, which forms the entrance to Tuck's Inlet, is Digby island, 7,250 acres in size. This is a comparatively level island with good soil, but is a Indian reserve. Digby island forms the western breakwater to Tuck's Inlet, which is about ten miles in length. Coming in from the Pacific by Brown's Entrance there is a channel a mile wide with a uniform depth of over eighteen fathoms. On most charts this has been erroneously marked "foul water." When near the west shore of Kaen island a turn is made to the north, passing between Digby island on the left and Kaen island on the right.

"We sounded here again and again and found no bottom at 20 fathoms. This is the immediate entrance. Another turn, this time to the east, brings one to the proposed townsite, situated on a magnificent landlocked harbor, large enough to float the British navy.

Foolish Land Speculation

"As serious injury is often done to a new country by foolish land speculation, made by ignorant investors, it may be well to note that so far as Kaen island is concerned there is absolutely no room for private speculation. The Dominion government controls the western point of Kaen island and the whole of Digby island as an Indian reserve. The provincial government has reserved the mountainous part of Kaen island, worthless for building purposes, but suitable for a mountain park. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company indirectly through an official has control of 10,000 acres, which embraces all the level land on Kaen island not Indian reserve, and some good land on the opposite side of Tuck's Inlet.

This land and the money paid for it will be forfeited if this is not declared to be the terminus on or before June 30, 1906. The theory that the Kaen island townsite will be a second Port Moody ignores the fact that the Dominion government is an active partner in the contract. When the G. T. P. submits its plan for a western terminus to the Dominion government, and the Dominion government approves of the location, this must be final for the marine department must light the way in from the Pacific—an entirely different entrance to that of Port Simpson harbor if Tuck's Inlet be the choice. Port Moody and Vancouver are on the same inlet, and it was a simple matter to extend the C. P. R. a few miles nearer the sea.

"Northern British Columbia, with its magnificent scenery, its salubrious climate and its untold natural wealth in forest and field, mine and sea, will soon become most attractive to settlers. I am anxious to do all in my power to help the right kind of people to come to the Pacific Northwest, and shall be glad to give any information that I can regarding Northern British Columbia, the district in which I am constantly travelling.

Speculation in town lots which are on the side of some steep mountain or on some rocky inlet miles away from any possible city will not help but retard the development of our country.

"F. H. DU VERNET,
"Bishop of Caledonia.
"Toronto Junction."

THE NATURAL TERM OF LIFE.

Public Opinion.

A counterblast to Dr. Osler's theory that at forty a man's work is practically done, and at sixty he had better seek euthanasia, has been delivered by Sir James Crichton Browne, at the Public Health Congress. The natural life of man, says Sir James, is 100 years, and, apparently, the way to ensure the century is to be relieved in the prime of life of anxiety as to the future. Life assurance, in his opinion, has, by removing a load from men's minds, assisted to prolong existence. Old age pensions would serve the same end. But who is to provide them? They would add to the burdens of one class in order to remove the uncertainties of another. Our scientists just now are managing to conjure up for us rather appalling pictures of the physical state to which civilization will reduce us. In an address on Monday on the national eyesight, Sir James predicted that if present eyetroubles continue, we shall all be either partially blind or wearing spectacles in a couple of generations. This second address sharply qualifies any anticipatory satisfaction caused by the first, particularly if taken in conjunction with Sir Oliver Lodge's recent assurance that as brains develop we lose our teeth. What a prospect! More years and more brains, but less sight and fewer molars.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT FAKE FOODS.

The State Board of Health of New Hampshire, in its Sanitary Bulletin, is publishing the results of analyses of various food stuffs. As the analyses are of specific food, and the names and addresses of the manufacturers are distinctly stated, the publication has in some instances been attended with considerable interest both among the local public and in trade circles. The following table given in the issue for April, 1905, shows fairly well what the state chemists have found:

Articles examined.	Number found to be of good quality....	No. adulterated or varying from legal standard.	Total articles examined...	Percentage of adulteration.
Canned fruits, jellies and jams.....	3	29	32	91.0
Cider vinegar	27	15	42	35.7
Cheese	1	1	2	50.0
Cocoa and chocolate....	9	2	11	18.1
Condensed milk	8	0	8	00.0
Cream of tartar and baking powder ..	9	4	13	30.8
Honey	6	3	9	33.3
Lemon extract	3	21	24	87.5
Lime-juice	0	7	7	100.0
Maple syrup and sugar syrup. and	13	10	23	43.5
Milk	17	14	31	45.1
Molasses	55	7	62	11.3
Meat products, sausage, pressed meats, etc.	18	23	41	56.1
Spices	0	21	21	00.0
Tomato ketchup	1	5	6	83.3
Vanilla extract	4	20	24	83.3
Miscellaneous products	4	3	7	42.9
Totals 199	164	363	45.2	

From the details given in the accompanying schedules, it appears that the apple is the basis of a considerable number of canned fruits. It was found to constitute a large part of specimens of "strawberry jam," "fruit preserves," etc., while certain "raspberry preserves," "currant" and "pineapple" jellies consisted wholly of apple, colored with coal-tar dyes and appropriately flavored. Even where some or all of the preserve was real, coloring matters were often used, and the employment of preservatives, as the salts of benzoic and salicylic acids, was quite general. The chemist of the board, H. E. Barnard, states in the same bulletin:

"Particular attention has been paid to the collection and examination of samples of vinegar and maple products, and a marked decrease in the percentage of adulteration of these articles is apparent. This may be attributed to the publication of special articles on these subjects in recent numbers of the Bulletin, and a better understanding among the producers and dealers of the necessity of complying with the food laws. Under the influence of the stringent vinegar and maple sugar law passed at the last session of the legislature we shall expect to see the percentage of adulteration of these products rapidly decrease, to the great benefit of the producer, who will no longer find his market usurped by inferior goods, and of the consumer, who will be able to purchase pure articles at a reasonable cost instead of the adulterated goods that have heretofore flooded the state.

"Since our last report we have analyzed 164 samples of food products. Of that number 199, or 54.3 per cent, proved to be pure and of standard quality, 164 were adulterated or varied from the legal standard. This is equivalent to an adulteration of 45.2 per cent.

"It must be remembered that in the collection of samples for analysis attention is directed to suspicious articles of food and to those products that are especially liable to adulteration. Staple articles of food, such as fruits and vegetables, cereals and sugar, are rarely adulterated. The actual percentage of adulteration of all food products is therefore very much lower than the figure above given."

PASSENGER TRAFFIC NOT IMMIGRATION.

Montreal Gazette.

A Swedish traveler at Ottawa says if proper methods were adopted Canada could get many more Swedish immigrants than now come to its shores. The same idea has struck others, who have not been so well qualified to speak. The fact seems to be that there is a good deal of haphazard about the immigration that comes to Canada from continental Europe. The government pays £1 sterling for every trans-Atlantic passenger sent this way, and the steamship agents who get the money send anybody that comes along, and does not care how he reaches America. It is passenger traffic not immigration the bonus encourages.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., August, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	1:07	8.7	9:16	0.7	16:55	7.2	20:52	6.5
2	1:37	8.5	9:36	0.8	17:18	7.3	21:31	6.2
3	2:53	8.2	10:30	1.2	17:47	7.5	22:36	5.8
4	3:55	7.7	11:24	1.8	18:19	7.6	.....	
5	0:05	5.8	5:07	7.0	12:10	2.6	18:54	7.8
6	1:16	4.7	6:36	6.4	12:57	3.6	19:30	7.9
7	2:25	3.9	8:21	5.9	13:42	4.5	20:06	8.1
8	3:32	3.2	10:29	5.8	14:25	5.4	20:42	8.9
9	4:35	2.5	13:40	6.2	15:13	6.1	21:19	8.3
10	5:34	1.9	15:00	6.8	16:20	6.7	21:59	8.3
11	6:28	1.5	15:50	7.2	17:42	7.0	22:44	8.2
12	7:18	1.2	16:18	7.3	18:50	7.0	23:35	8.2
13	7:59	1.2	16:40	7.3	19:46	6.8	.....	
14	0:29	8.0	8:38	1.3	16:58	7.2	20:38	6.5
15	1:25	7.8	9:14	1.6	17:04	7.1	21:26	6.1
16	2:17	7.6	9:49	2.0	17:04	7.1	22:13	5.7
17	3:04	7.2	10:23	2.5	17:14	7.2	23:00	5.4
18	3:54	6.8	10:58	3.1	17:35	7.2	23:52	5.1
19	4:53	6.5	11:36	3.7	18:06	7.3	.....	
20	0:49	4.7	6:08	5.9	12:16	4.4	18:39	7.3
21	1:50	4.4	7:39	5.6	12:48	5.0	19:15	7.3
22	2:49	4.0	.....		.....		19:51	7.4
23	3:45	3.6	.....		.....		20:22	7.4
24	4:35	3.2	.....		.....		20:49	7.5
25	5:22	2.7	.....		.....		21:22	7.6
26	6:06	2.3	.....		.....		22:15	7.8
27	6:49	1.9	16:15	6.8	18:12	6.7	23:20	8.0
28	7:31	1.6	15:24	6.8	19:08	6.3	.....	
29	0:24	8.1	8:12	1.5	15:20	7.0	19:58	5.9
30	1:23	8.1	8:51	1.5	15:40	7.2	20:46	5.3
31	2:22	8.1	9:30	1.8	16:07	7.4	21:36	4.7

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

Japanese Sealers Killed by Russians

Schooner Returns From Sealing Grounds to Hakodate With Tale of Massacre.

Eighteen Sealhunters Murdered by Russians on Coast of Kamchatka.

News was received by the steamer Empress of China yesterday morning of the slaughter of eighteen Japanese sealers by Russians on the coast of Kamchatka. The story of the massacre of the sealers was reported by the Japanese sealing schooner Tora Maru, which returned to Hakodate on July 25th, some days prior to the sailing of the Empress from Yokohama, with four men dead and four wounded, and she reported that fourteen men of the sealing schooner Matsumoto Maru had been killed by the Russians, who fired upon them from the beach. Four survivors of the Matsumoto Maru arrived at Hakodate on board the Tora Maru. It appears that the Matsumoto Maru was engaged in pelagic sealing off the Commanderofski islands (copper islands), when she encountered a gale on June 18, during which she sprank a leak and foundered, nine of her crew going down with the vessel, while the remainder, eighteen in number, with three boats, managed to land on the coast of Kamschatka, about 50 miles northeast of Cape Lopatka.

As they were entirely without provisions and a number of them sick from exposure in the boats, four men volunteered to take one of the boats and go to Shumushiri, where there is a Japanese settlement, for assistance. After being in the boat for five days they fell in with the Tora Maru.

On hearing of the plight of the shipwrecked men the master of the Tora Maru kept away for the bay in which they were reported to have landed, arriving there on the morning of July 5th, and seeing a number of men on the beach he ordered three boats to be lowered and manned by a crew of four each. These pulled for the shore.

The men on shore kept waving and signalling for the boats to approach, which they did until they were about 50 yards from the shore, when the crew in the leading boat noticed that instead of being Japanese the men on shore were Russians. They at once stopped pulling and began to back away from the shore. When suddenly from four different places on shore fire was opened on the boats, the crews of which were entirely unarmed.

The crew of the leading boat attempted to pull out, but after the second volley all were mortally wounded. Nevertheless the fire from over thirty rifles on shore was continued until the boat was riddled with bullets and sank, the bodies of the four unfortunate men going down with it.

The crew of the second boat at the first fire dropped in the bottom of the boat, and being further out escaped most of the fire, which was concentrated on the leading boat, though every man in the boat was severely wounded, one man having five bullets in various parts of his body. But favored by wind and tide the boat drifted off shore out of rifle shot, where she was taken in tow by the third boat and brought off to the Tora Maru.

The Tora Maru then made away for Hakodate, where the wounded men were removed to a hospital and where they received attendance.

The sealers report that the remainder of the Matsumoto's crew had been murdered by the Russians. One of the wounded men who belonged to the Matsumoto Maru, and who was in the second boat, declares that the men they found on the beach were wearing the clothes belonging to the men that had been left there.

LITTLE STORIES OF JOHN HAY.

Much of the suffering of the late John Hay, it is said, was due to a nervousness that at times took the form of deep mental depression, and manifested itself in frequent spells of what is generally termed the "blues." The acute cause of his morbidness in recent years, says the Milwaukee Free Press, was the knowledge that he had become an old man. Mr. Hay was sixty-seven when he died.

"In all, or nearly all, of his public addresses delivered in the past four or five years this note of sadness over his age was sounded, but it was apparent only to those who knew him well. 'We who are of another generation,' was one of the lines in which he sounded it, and a perusal of his speeches in the period mentioned will show that in nearly all of them he made some reference to his advancing years. It did not, however, prevent him from having his little joke on the subject. He had been ailing one time, and a friend made bold to ask what the trouble was.

"'I am suffering from an incurable disease,' answered Mr. Hay, bravely.

"A sense of delicacy prevented the friend from making further enquiry; but he told the story to many of his associates, nearly all of whom were acquainted with Mr. Hay, and the report soon spread around Washington that a deadly disease held the Secretary of State within its grasp. One intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hay determined to find out the nature of the secretary's ailment, and addressed him one day with the remark:

"'I have been told that you are suffering from an incurable disease. Is it true?'

"'It is,' said Mr. Hay, in a sad tone.

"'What is the incurable disease?' then asked the insistent acquaintance.

"'Old age,' exclaimed Mr. Hay, with a chuckle.

"A little incident will serve to indicate his goodness of heart, and how it pained him if he inadvertently caused distress to the feelings of an acquaintance. One day Mr. Hay told to some newspaper men a story with so much point and cleverness in it that one of his callers regarded it as too good to be lost. So he sent it to his newspaper, and on the following day told Mr. Hay that he had printed it. Mr. Hay had an understanding with the newspaper men, with whom he frequently talked in a confidential way, that he was not to be quoted in the public prints, and he coldly reproved the correspondent, who left the secretary's office feeling very much hurt. This occurred on a Saturday. On the following Monday the correspondent received this note, written by Mr. Hay:

"'My Dear Sir: I am sorry if I seemed somewhat abrupt on Saturday. I had not seen the paragraph, and was a little annoyed at being quoted, but I ought to have remembered how fair and considerate you always are, and kept my temper. Please excuse me, and reflect that if I made you uncomfortable for a moment, I made myself so for all day.

"'Yours sincerely,

The editor of the Colonist has been favored with an invitation from the Territorial Inaugural Committee to be present at the ceremonies attendant upon the creation of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, at Regina on September 4th. It is understood that the mayor and corporation of Edmonton are issuing invitations for a somewhat similar ceremony to be held there on September 1.

The Toronto Globe remarks that "the Grand Trunk Pacific Company has a choice of several passes through the Rocky mountains, any one of which would afford exceptionally easy gradients. Probably the ultimate selection will be determined by the nature of the country to be traversed in the interior of British Columbia."

SKETCH OF LATE SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

St. John News.

A cable from London, August 6, to Hon. George Shea, announced the death of his uncle, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. Sir Ambrose was in his 87th year, and his death was not unexpected, he having been ill for some time past. Sir Ambrose was born at St. John's in 1818, and educated in his native city. He was engaged in commercial pursuits to which he devoted his attention while he remained in Newfoundland. A man of great capacity for work and of marked intellectual force, he naturally won well-merited prominence. Few men have equalled, none surpassed him as a politician, and his record, extending over a period of forty-six years, can not be beaten. In 1848 Sir Ambrose entered the House of Assembly, representing the district of Placentia, and immediately after the concession of responsible governments, in 1855, was elected Speaker of the House, which position he held for six years. He subsequently represented the districts of St. John's West, Harbor Grace and St. John's East. During much of this time he was a member of the executive council, and always a prominent figure in political and legislative circles. Sir Ambrose was a brilliant speaker. Always having a thorough grasp of his subject and being exceedingly practical as well as witty, he could at all times engage the closest attention of his hearers, and his presentation of a question was irresistible. He has figured conspicuously on several occasions as delegate from the legislature in England, Canada, and the United States, and his skill as a thorough diplomat was acknowledged on all sides. In 1886, the dignity of K.C.M.G. was conferred upon him by the Queen, and in 1887 he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. During his tenure or office Sir Ambrose devoted his energies to the advancement of the people he had been chosen to govern, and the famous sisal industry owes its importance almost entirely to his untiring efforts. It is impossible to give any adequate or satisfactory sketch of Sir Ambrose in the short space at our disposal; suffice it to say his fellow-countrymen everywhere delight to honor him, and Newfoundland is proud of her gifted son. Sir Ambrose had been twice married, his first wife being Miss Nixon, and the present Lady Shea, Mrs. Hart, nee Bouchette, of Quebec. The deceased was known in the city council. At 11 o'clock the Prince was formally welcomed to the City hall by the Mayor, afterwards going out to Dorval, where he was the guest of the Forest and Stream Club at luncheon. In the afternoon the men were given a trolley ride around the city, going out to Lachine and returning by boat through the rapids. This evening the officers and men gave a naval tournament in the Arena for the benefit of the local hospitals, the immense building being crowded to the doors by an enthusiastic audience, which gave unstinted applause to the efforts of the sailors. The visiting detachment is made up of a selection from the crews of the different ships of the squadron, and are a fine lot of men. Among the visitors is Prince Alexander of Battenburg, eldest son of the Princess Beatrice and nephew of the King.

Help for the Harvest

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—This morning 1,200 harvesters from the Maritime Provinces arrived in the city, and four more trains will be here this afternoon, making a total of 3,500.

Miner Attempts Suicide

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 22.—A miner named Cecil West, formerly working in the Lardo, but who has been in Nelson for some days, attempted suicide tonight in his bedroom at the Bartlett hotel, by cutting his throat with a razor. West inflicted a very dangerous wound, but Dr. Labau, who was at once called in, succeeded in saving the man's life for the time being, and he was taken to the hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. West had been drinking some days ago, and for the past few days has been acting queerly.

A special to the Daily News this evening from Fernie states that after a long discussion the coal miners agreed to ratify the understanding come to the day previous between President Sherman and the coal company, pending the return of General Manager Lindsay, and all the men have returned to work provisionally.

A LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

A labor-saving device has been adopted by L. A. Chapman, an extensive prune raiser north of Dallas, Ore. It is the addition of a dipper and spreader to his big prune drying plant. This machine dips the prunes in a lye bath, rinses them in running water, and spreads them on the trays. It will dip and spread 500 bushels of prunes a day. The machine will materially decrease the capacity of the dryer, as prunes dipped in lye will dry in about six hours' less time than those not similarly treated.

A FINE COUNTRY HOME DESTROYED

Flames Eat up Roland Stuart's Residence and Art Treasures.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The early morning fire reported to have been in progress when the Colonist went to press yesterday proved to be the handsome residence of Roland Stuart, Hatley Park, Metchosin district, the building with the contents being totally destroyed.

It is estimated that the loss in the establishment will total upwards of $36,000—the house being valued at $9,000, the contents at $25,000 and the barns at $2,000. The most regrettable feature of the unfortunate incident, however, lies in the fact that Mr. Stuart loses a great quantity of rare valuables, precious not alone for their intrinsic value, but for the fact that they comprised a collection treasured as well for their associations as for works of art.

Mr. Stuart being now absent in the Old Country, the place was in charge of E. Conway, who with his family occupied the residence. When the fire was discovered it had gained such headway that Mrs. Conway and the three children barely had time to make their escape. How it started is a mystery. Mr. Conway thinks it broke out in the kitchen, and that sparks from the stove might have been responsible. He states that even had the fire department been at hand when the flames were discovered, nothing could have been done to save the structure.

Included in the contents was some very valuable furniture, many pieces being of antique design and highly prized on that account. The library, which was a very complete one, contained many MSS. of George Eliot, the famous novelist, who was a personal friend of Mr. Stuart's mother, a lengthy correspondence having ensued between the two—Mr. Stuart treasuring the letters of the great authoress as amongst his most precious belongings.

On the walls hung many rich oil paintings, the whole collection being valued at not less than $5,000. A considerable quantity of solid silver was in the residence, but Mr. Stuart had taken the precaution to have this stored in a specially constructed vault, and though the latter has not yet been opened, it is hoped that its contents are intact.

The monetary loss is pretty well covered by the insurance, the house being insured for $20,000 in the Caledonian Society, and the pictures for $3,500 in the Commercial Union.

STEWART OR STUART?

Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir George White, in acknowledging the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, the other day, made an illusion to the spelling of his second name. He had been misrepresented for fifty-two years, he said, by "that very fallacious document the Army List," as "S-t-e-w," whereas he claimed the right to be a "S-t-u," which he believed to be of higher Scottish dignity. Sir George, however, writes an Edinburgh correspondent, will find Scotsmen who differ from him on this point. Her late Majesty, in the inscription which she placed on the tombs of her Scottish ancestors in the chapel of Holyrood, used the spelling "Stewart," and there can be no question that this is, at least, the more ancient one. As a matter of fact, there are four ways of spelling the surname in question: Steward, Stewart, Steuart, and Stuart. The first is the most ancient, and the last the most modern. The name as spelt by the Scottish Royal family for several centuries was Stewart, and was derived from the office of Lord High Steward of Scotland, which they had held for more than a hundred years before they came to the throne through the alliance with the family of Bruce. The spelling "Steuart" was due partly at least, to the letter "u" being sometimes used for "w." The latest spelling, Stuart, is traceable to the Scottish connection with France, and Mary Queen of Scots was the first of her race whose family name was so spelt.

News Notes of The Dominion

The Cabinet Meeting at Ottawa Formally Appoints New Governors.

Prince Louis of Battenburg and His Men Visit at Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—(Special)—The return of the prime minister and most of his colleagues in the cabinet resulted in interest being centred on the hill today. While it was generally understood that only matters affecting the organization of the movement of the Northwest were to be dealt with, the possibility of cabinet changes having been taken into consideration by the prime minister brought three of the Ontario aspirants to the Capital—Speaker Sutherland, Chief Whip Calvert and that chronic candidate for preferment, Archie Campbell. However, there is no indication that the cabinet shuffle will take place before November. The chief business transacted was the formal appointment of E. Forget as governor of Saskatchewan and E. H. V. Bulyea as governor of Alberta. The senatorships will be filled after the provincial elections. Another cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow, when it will be finally decided who are to compose the ministerial contingent to accompany Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Northwest to participate in the inauguration of the new provinces, and also decide when the tariff commission will go West.

Prince Louis and His Men

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Prince Louis, accompanied by 300 officers and men of the second British cruiser squadron, now at Quebec, arrived in the city this morning. They were welcomed by a deputation from the city council. At 11 o'clock the Prince was formally welcomed to the City hall by the Mayor, afterwards going out to Dorval, where he was the guest of the Forest and Stream Club at luncheon. In the afternoon the men were given a trolley ride around the city, going out to Lachine and returning by boat through the rapids. This evening the officers and men gave a naval tournament in the Arena for the benefit of the local hospitals, the immense building being crowded to the doors by an enthusiastic audience, which gave unstinted applause to the efforts of the sailors. The visiting detachment is made up of a selection from the crews of the different ships of the squadron, and are a fine lot of men. Among the visitors is Prince Alexander of Battenburg, eldest son of the Princess Beatrice and nephew of the King.

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News Notes of The Dominion

British Sailors Enjoy Second Day's Visit to Canada's Metropolis.

Canadian Oarsmen Easily Defeats Australian in Championship Race.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Sailors of the second cruiser squadron put in another enjoyable day today, fraternizing with hundreds of new-found friends and sight-seeing. Prince Louis and his officers were taken for trolley rides around the mountain in the morning, and afterwards, as guests of the Archbishop, inspected the seminary and other Catholic institutions. They were the guests at luncheon of the Hunt Club. In the afternoon they attended a garden party given by the city on the mountain, which drew a large gathering of society people; afterwards dining with the St