...tivate Battlefields

...s at Pietermaritzburg to Honolulu for Sugar Cane.

...olunteering for China ...—Chinese Consul Threatened.

...tions have been addressed ...orities at Pietermaritzburg ...onsul Hoare at Honolulu, ...o furnish some of the var... ...ar cane from the experimen... ...t Honolulu. They intend to ...gar country in the land of ... A large extent of land, it is ...is to be planted, if the cane ...ccessfully grown. Consul ...nade arrangements with Dr. ...xwell, of the experimental ...ship a quantity of different ...cane. The canes will be pre... ...ipment by dipping them in ...ne, which, in effect, hermet... ...he whole stalk.

... Yang Wai Pin, the Chinese ...ral for Hawaii, has been ...y his enemies, and so serious ...er regarded that the Consul ... brought the matter officially ...tion of the government, and ...ill be given Yang Wai Pin ...ny possible attempt upon his

...t was conveyed in anonymous ...ese letters did not state in ...ns that the life of the Con... ... was to be taken, but after ... communications and discuss... ...tters with the members of ...r. Yang decided that the sen... ...he letters was quite threat... ...e wasted no time in bringing ... before the territorial author... ...the request that he be given ...ection, and an effort be made ...d the authors of the unlaw... ...ecitions.

...e Consul does not know the ...entity, he is confident that ...ber of the Bow Wong Asso... ...sed them to be sent to him, ...ntain reference to his conduct ...t organization.

...rs said that the Consul Gen... ...ought great misery and suf... ...n the members of the reform ... here by his conduct towards ...ization. He had sent the ...he members to the home gov... ...hereby causing their relatives ...to be imprisoned, but there ...e a time when the sufferers ...revenged. They would meet ... General in hell and there they ...le the difficulty. When the ...neral read these rather lurid ...what vague communications he ...ery much alarmed, for in the ...to the infernal regions he saw ...rest of death to himself. He ...s been the first that he had ...he might not have paid much ...to them, but they had been ...by other anonymous communi... ...tending over a period of four ...nths, and he saw that his ene... ...ead of abandoning any evil de... ...ard him, were, if possible, an... ...greater resentment.

...ck Honolulu yacht Eva was ...n July 24 and some of those on ...d to swim to get ashore.

... Hanson, a well known Hono... ...paper man, is missing. ...ng to mail advices from Hono... ...rman contingent has been rais... ...with a membership of 250, for ... behalf of the Kaiser in China. ...olulu organization of German ...gan soon after the China war ...and same to a focus when the ...ved of the murder of Baron von ...the German minister, in front ...erman legation in Pekin. Fore... ...he list of organizers was Caesar ... a former sergeant in the Ger... ...y, who has been for a number ... a resident of the Islands. He ...ered around him other petty of... ...Emperor William's hosts, and ...anization of a contingent began. ...dred and fifty men have signi... ...r willingness to go, and their ...have been offered to Consul J. ...feld. The Consul will proceed ...y in the matter, and will not ... men off until the central gov... ...is heard from. It is believed, ... that the contingent will be ac... ...s it is near to China and can be ...here on a direct line of steam... ...uch shorter time than it would ...bring soldiers out from Germany. ...xpected that within a month the ...on of the contingent will be ...om.

...years men have made fortunes out ...allings of gold mines. The mills ...the ore formerly was crushed and ...e processes then in use allowed a ...rcentage of the precious metal to ...and that loss amounted in some ...a fortune. The stomach is just like ... mill in this respect, that when it ...t perfect order it allows the escape ...te of much of the precious nutri... ...ntained in the food. That loss when ...us means the loss of man's greatest ...—health. Science offers a remedy ... condition in Dr. Pierce's Golden ... Discovery. It corrects the "weak ... the stomach, prevents waste and ...nourishment, and puts the stomach ...ans of digestion and nutrition into ...tion of health which enables them ... and assimilate all the nutriment ...ed in the food which is eaten. In ...s of constipation the use of Dr. ... Pleasant Pellets will speedily and ...entle cure the disease.

...OUNG WOMEN'S HOME.

...r Instance of the Good Work Which Has Been Done.

...hoped that the public meeting to... ...the Young Women's Christian As... ...on rooms at 3 o'clock will be at... ...by all who are interested in the ... and that another effort will be ...to keep the boarding house open. ...etter received from the Vancouver ... of the association, Mrs. Skinner, ...esident, after giving numerous in... ...s of the assistance that has been ...here to many girls arriving from ...uver, makes an earnest appeal that ...me should be kept open, urging that ...osed its doors the association there ... be compelled to find other places ...hich the girls and young women ...be sent, and it would be difficult ...d one always within their means, ...o get someone ready to meet the ...whenever it was necessary.

...s aspect of the home is a most ...tant one, for it must be remember... ...at we are not only responsible for ...oung women residing in our own ...but that it is distinctly a part of ...ork to shelter and befriend in every ...ble way those coming from other ...s who may be in need of help.—Com.

The Battle Of Tien Tsin

Thrilling Details of the Allies—Capture of the Native City.

Heroism of a Jap—How Little Brown Men Forestalled Russians.

Details were received by the Empress of the taking of Tien Tsin native city. After a desperate battle lasting from the morning before, the allies took possession of the native city on the morning of July 14. The Chinese stubbornly resisted, even when the city had long been in the hands of the allies. They fought their way back towards the Chinese wall, fighting from house to house like rats in a trap. The slaughter was terrific, and the scene which confronted the allied troops when they took the city defied description. There was no counting the Chinese dead.

The attack was made by from 7,000 to 8,000 of the allies. Gen. Dorward commanded the British, Gen. Fukushima the Japs, Gen. Butler the Americans, and Gen. Asinieoff the Russians. The Germans and a handful of Austrians also took part.

The attacking force was divided into two strong columns, while another smaller party consisting solely of Japanese was sent out before the direct attack began. There were 45 guns in all in the possession of the allies, including the British 4.7 guns and the Japanese 8-centimetre Krupp guns, two batteries. The opening of the attack was by "A" column, which consisted of the British, Americans and Japanese, with a few Austrian marines. They unlimbered their batteries and opened fire at dawn.

The Chinese replied with great spirit, and their guns were well served. Their shells burst with admirable precision, and it looked as though they were served by foreign experts. The Chinese also maintained a heavy fire from the west arsenal, which had been abandoned after it had been occupied the week before by Admiral Seymour. The Chinese had fixed among the ruins of the arsenal a battery of heavy field guns, and six or eight Maxims and one-pound quick-firing pompoms. There were not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese.

So heavy and well-directed was the fire from this battery—which had been carefully masked—upon the allies as they advanced, and so galling was the rifle fire on their advance column that the attack on the native city had to be diverted to the arsenal, and it was not until after a heavy struggle, lasting three hours and costing a heavy loss of life, that the arsenal was captured and the battery dismounted. The Chinese fought with great determination here, and when the allies rushed the position in a terrific bayonet charge, the Chinese dead were found piled up breast high inside the position.

The second column, in which were the Russians, French and Germans, while the attack on other assaults was going on slowly advanced, shelling as they went forward to the position held by the Chinese along the railway embankment to the north of the foreign city of Tien Tsin. The struggle there too was most desperate, the Chinese fighting strenuously and with a surprising vigor. Slowly the batteries worked forward, and then in an extended line the allies rushed forward with fixed bayonets and clambered over the wall into the position. The Chinese fought to the last, and many of the gunners were struck down beside their guns.

Further to the northeast a small mud fort still kept up a heavy fire, and the advancing Germans, French and Russians, after destroying the eight guns captured behind the mound of the railway, advanced towards this under a hail of lead. They stormed the position in the face of a perfect shower of lead from the rifles and machine guns of the Chinese.

While these actions were in progress and the bombardment of the allies was in full play on the city, the Japanese flying column was doing good work. It had crossed the moat and surprised one of the gates of the native city, and the engineers placed a charge of powder against the entrance to destroy it. It failed to explode, and amid the cries of and shouts of "banzai"—a thousand years—from his comrades one of the Jap engineers rushed forward with a torch amid a hail of rifle bullets and fired the charge. He was blown to atoms, but so was the gate, and rushing over the body of the hero, bayonet in hand, the Japs charged into the city, storming it in the most gallant manner. They got inside before nightfall, and so had the honor of being the first to get within the important stronghold.

The Japs fired the city and camped by the gate they had carried. During the night the fire slackened but was kept up with intermittent outbursts, and it was not until the following morning that the whole of the allied force were able to enter the city. They had lain outside the walls of the burning city all night.

The loss of life was very heavy during this engagement, which was one of the bloodiest yet fought. The casualties of the allies was over 700 killed and wounded, but this did not compare with the thousands of Chinese killed. They were literally mown down, says the correspondent, by the thousand, and the work of burial was no light task. It was decided to burn a large number of the corpses. It is impossible to estimate the number they had killed, and, continues the correspondent, it is feared that little trouble will be taken about the wounded. The list of killed has been given by cable.

When the British entered the native city they rushed straight on through its narrow streets, in the hope of capturing such things as might be useful to transport in the advance upon Pekin to follow. They took one river steamer and about 200 junks. The Japanese captured the Chinese government treasury, and there they found 1,000,000 taels of silver, which the Japs handed over to the Americans. The Russians took 11 guns.

The last stand of the Chinese was made within the city in a fort situated on the northeast. The Russians were attempting to take this, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They carried off their wounded and decided to wait until the following day before again attacking it, but in the meantime the Japanese forestalled them. The Japanese took it with a bayonet charge just before noon, after a short fight.

The Russians were greatly incensed because the Japanese gave them no notice of their intention to attack the fort, while the Japanese were as proud as peacocks that they had accomplished that which the Russians had failed to do.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A History of the Famous Fur Traders Who Once Owned the Northwest.

To British Columbians no history can be more interesting than that of the Hudson Bay Company.* In Dr. Bryce we have one who has gained a high rank as a historian, and one whom from his residence of nearly thirty years in Winnipeg, the centre of the fur traders' country, is thoroughly versed in all H. B. Co. matters. Moreover, Dr. Bryce has a clear and attractive style, and has in this book given us no mere collection of dry details, but a readable, interesting, and in many parts, exciting history.

The book of five hundred pages is well arranged, and deals largely with what concerns the Pacific Coast. Chapter fifteen treats of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his daring adventure by which he, first of Europeans, crossed the continent north of Mexico, and reached the coast of British Columbia. In chapter sixteen is a full account of Simon Fraser's perilous trip, first of white men, down the Fraser river, and of David Thompson's journey down the Columbia. Chapters eighteen to twenty describe the picturesque traders of the Northwest Company, who first explored New Caledonia and its mountain fastnesses. A most interesting chapter is that on the Astor Fur Company, tracing the remarkable rise of John Jacob Astor, the fortunes of his ships "Tonquin" and "Beaver," and the final capture of Astoria by the British. To British Columbians the chapter on Athabasca and the Yukon, telling of the famous explorations of Franklin, Simpson and Robert Campbell, as well as that "On the Pacific Slope," with the story of Sir James Douglas, Traders Finlaison, McLoughlin, Tod, Ermatinger and many others are of greatest value. The chapter "From Oregon to Vancouver Island," and that "Pro Gloria Dei" give a full account of the founding of Victoria, the colonial period of British Columbia, the Chinook jargon, and the rise of the religious denominations on the coast. The author has worked on the history of the Pacific Coast, with that of Rupert's Land and the Indian Territories as has never been done before, and given a most vivid picture.

The History of the Hudson's Bay Company as a whole is a most imposing one. Begun in 1668, by a first voyage in the ship "Nonsuch," the company was incorporated two years later, and Prince Rupert was its first governor, followed by James, Duke of York, then by Lord Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough. Two Frenchmen called in the company's minutes Peter Raddison and "Mr. Gooseberry," who had explored the wilds of New France, were instrumental in forming the company. Great dividends were declared on several occasions, one of them being 75 per cent. of the capital stock, and King William III was the fortunate recipient of 225 guineas on £300 of stock. The success of the company provoked French rivalry, and the French Canadian Le Moyne family distinguished themselves greatly in attacks which brought glory but disaster to the Hudson's Bay Co. Heavy damages were laid against France by the company, but these were never paid.

The great treaty of Utrecht, 1713, was followed by attacks on the company by British rivals. A clever Irish gentleman, named Dobbs, roused interest in the Northwest passage project, and raised a large subscription by which an expedition was fitted out to explore Hudson Bay in this interest. Dobbs sought to establish a rival company for trade and settlement, but failed.

About the same time, in the middle of the eighteenth century the French from Canada pushed their way through the Upper Lakes, and discovered Lake Winnipeg, and the Red, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan rivers, the main arteries of communication of Rupert's Land. The fall of Quebec and the taking of Canada for a time relieved the company on Hudson Bay from the danger of having its trade all cut off by the French traders. After the conquest, Scottish traders Curry, Finlay, Henry and others from Montreal went up the lakes and penetrated to far distant Athabasca. Disturbed by the threatened diversion of their trade, by the Indians being led to give up their annual journey down the rivers to Hudson Bay, the Hudson's Bay Company sent Samuel Hearne to the Interior. He discovered the Coppermine river on a memorable voyage; afterward struck boldly inland and in 1774 erected Fort Cumberland within two miles of the fort of the North West traders on the Saskatchewan river. Now was to begin the battle of the giants, between the company led by Hearne, who has been called the "Mungo Park of Canada," and that championed by the McTavishes, Mackenzies and Frobishers from Canadas.

Dr. Bryce fully describes the union of the traders in Montreal to form the North-West Company, traces its dissentions, and he formation of the X Y Company, so called because its bales of goods were marked by the letters following N. W., the trade mark of the old company. Out of the rivalry of the companies during the generation following the collision on the Saskatchewan, grew the marvellous explorations to which the Arctic and Pacific Oceans were reached, and many of the rivers and lakes of the Interior explored. The names of lakes and rivers such as Mackenzie, Fraser, Stuart, Thompson, Quesnelle and Simpson preserve the memory of some of the explorers. The struggle about the beginning of this century resolved itself into a struggle between all the Canadian traders reunited into the North-West Company on the one hand and the British Hudson's Bay Company on the other. This conflict was made more intense by the introduction of a number of Highland settlers from 1812-15 by Lord Selkirk, on the banks of the Red river, and this under Hudson's Bay Company auspices. This was the most notable struggle ever known in Rupert's Land, and Dr. Bryce is an especially competent authority on this matter. After arrests, and trials, and heart burnings peace was restored by commissioners from Canada, and in 1821, the worn out and well nigh ruined companies united under Governor George Simpson. He ruled for forty years and became the Emperor of the Fur Trade. Chapters twenty-nine and thirty-four are a brilliant description of the life of the fur traders. Picturesque journeys are described, the gist of hundreds of letters of general intrest is presented, the gay songs of the voyagers are given, the exploits to the far north are represented, the famous journeys to and through Rupert Land by sledge, keel, wheel, cayuse, and canoe are pictured in a masterly way, and the romance of the fur trade is vividly set forth.

The history of the last eighty years is really the most valuable to us. The different regions of the wide expanse of the fur country from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans are treated in detail. The shores of Hudson Bay and Labrador, the prairies of Red river and the Interior, Athabasca, Mackenzie river and the Yukon, as well as the Pacific Slope and its important history, along with the rise of religious institutions in this vast expanse receive adequate and comprehensive treatment. A most interesting chapter is the relation of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Indians, which will prove profitable reading.

Probably the greatest service rendered by the author will be found to be in chapters thirty-three to forty-six, where the unrest in Rupert's Land and the Pacific Coast is powerfully sketched, and the various steps detailed by which the Hudson's Bay Company gave up its sway over this vast territory. The Riel rebellion comes in for a clear and decided treatment. Dr. Bryce aims at thorough impartiality. He is ardently attracted by the picturesque and heroic elements in the company's history, but speaks his mind plainly as to misgovernment and maladministration when they occur. The appendices to the book, including a list of authorities which will be most useful, a complete record of chief factors from 1821 run from A to G. Thirty-two most excellent illustrations set off the work. These include Sir James Douglas, Sir John and Lady Franklin, John Jacob Astor, Fort Victoria, portraits of a large number of Hudson's Bay Company men on the Coast and elsewhere, as well as a view of the beautiful Parliament Buildings of British Columbia.

The author closes his work as follows:

"All goes to show that the Hudson's Bay Company was preserving for the generation to come a most valuable heritage. The leaders of opinion in Canada have frequently, within the last five years of the century, expressed their opinion that the second generation of the twentieth century may see a larger Canadian population to the west of Lake Superior than will be found in the provinces of the East. William Cullen Bryant's lines, spoken of other prairies, will surely come true of the wide Canadian plains:

"I listen long
. . . And think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark brown furrows."

The French explorers are a reminiscence of a century and a half ago; the lords of the lakes and forests, with all their wild energy, are gone forever; the Astorians are no more; no longer do the French-Canadian voyagers make the rivers vocal with their chansons; the pomp and circumstance of the Emperor of the fur traders has been resolved into the ordinary forms of commercial life; and the rude barter of the early trader has passed into the fulfillment of the poet's dream of the "argosies of magic sails," and the "costly bales" of an increasing commerce. The Hudson's Bay Company still lives and takes its new place as one of the potent forces of the Canadian West."

* "The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company, including that of the French Traders of North-Western Canada, and of the North-West, X. Y. and Astor Fur Companies," with numerous maps and illustrations, by George Bryce, M. A., LL. D., head of Manitoba University Science Faculty: publisher, William Briggs, Toronto.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Companies Inaugurated and Appointments to the Civil Service.

Yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette notes the registration as an extra-provincial company of the Rossland Great Western Mines, of England, the local office being at Rossland, the attorney, B. Macdonald, and the capital stock, $500,000. The new companies incorporated are: The Victoria Finance, Real Estate and Insurance Brokerage Co., of Victoria, capital $10,000; Edison Mines Trust and Investment Co., of Nelson, capital $50,000; Carter River Power Co., of Vancouver, capital $25,000; Goldsmith Copper Co., of Vancouver, capital $500,000.

The following appointments have been approved of by the lieutenant-governor:

Pat C. Shine, of Spokane, to be a commissioner for the taking of oaths in and for the courts of British Columbia.

E. T. W. Pearse, Kamloops, to be assessor and collector, collector of revenue tax, provincial police constable, clerk of the peace for Yale, and acting mining recorder for Kamloops mining division, vice Martin Beattie.

E. E. Chipman, of Kaslo, to be mining recorder for Ainsworth, assessor and collector, collector of revenue tax for Slocan, registrar for Kootenay county, vice D. C. Kurtz.

C. Browning, of Slocan City, to be acting provincial police constable, acting registrar under the Marriage Act, and acting mining recorder for Slocan, during the absence on leave of H. Croasdaile.

Julius Wolff, of New Denver, to be acting mining recorder for Slocan, acting registrar of Kootenay county court held at New Denver, and acting collector of revenue and revenue tax, during the absence on leave of A. McInnes.

Vahey & Kerman, dry goods merchants, of Grand Forks, have assigned. The creditors meet at Grand Forks on Aug. 21.

The election expenses of A. W. Smith, M.P.P., were $204.50.

W. J. McMillan, R. J. Hamilton, R. J. McMillan and Jno. Cholditch, doing business as McMillan & Hamilton, in Vancouver, and as John Cholditch & Co., in Nelson, have dissolved partnership.

The firm of Joyce Bros., doing business at Fernie and Kimberley, have dissolved partnership.

A general meeting of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co., will be held at the offices of McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Victoria, on Sept. 4, for the purpose of having laid before them the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. CONSTIPATION MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good. Price 25 Cents.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Esquimalt Impregnable

A Night Attack by the Torpedo Boats Is Very Easily Repulsed.

Interesting Manoeuvres at the Little Naval Base—The Phaeton's Repairs.

Esquimalt, the naval base on the North Pacific of Her Majesty's forces, is practically inpregnable to the attacks of an invading foe. That fact was clearly established on Wednesday evening last by certain manoeuvres which were executed by the ships at Esquimalt. Three torpedo boats and the torpedo boat destroyer Virago tried ineffectually for hours to evade the watchful eye of those on guard and enter Esquimalt harbor, but without success.

Preparations for the manoeuvres had been in progress for some time, and at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, torpedo boats 38, 39, 40 and the destroyer Virago steamed out into the Straits and waited for nightfall. The sentry on duty at Rod Hill knew nothing of the intended attack; but at 10 o'clock his quick ear detected the sound of throbbing machinery, evidently from an approaching vessel; and an alarm was given.

Immediately from the immense flashlights on Rod Hill and Black Rock, in the dockyard, there poured forth a sheet of light which illuminated the waters at the mouth of the harbor as clearly as though the sun were shining.

On came the torpedo boats and the destroyer Virago, the latter steaming 21 knots and the former about 16½. Soon they came within the radius of the search-light. Once detected, it was impossible for them to escape observation except by a new trick, which they did—keep outside the range of the blinding glare, which followed them far out into the Straits.

Then an attempt was made to creep in close to shore; but again and again the great eyes of the search-lights fixed their blinding gaze upon them and made them targets for the guns from the forts and the ships in the harbor. Manoeuvre after manoeuvre was made in an attempt to avoid detection, but without success; and the would-be invaders were forced to acknowledge defeat.

One thing which militated greatly against the success of the attack was the loud thump-thump-thump of the machinery on the torpedo boats—which, by the way, have not been in commission for a couple of years—the tell-tale sound being heard for miles in the calmness of the night. The torpedo boats, however, considering they are rather obsolete craft, being used solely for instructional purposes, developed very good speed—running 16½ knots.

One feature which is worthy of note in connection with the affair is the great efficiency of the search-lights on Rod Hill and the dock, the waters of the entire harbor being lit up as clearly as by day when they are turned on, making it impossible for so small a craft as a row boat to escape detection.

A feature of the manoeuvres during the afternoon was the successful attempt at repelling a torpedo boat destroyer attack by two torpedo boats. At 3 p.m. torpedo boats 39 and 40 and the destroyer Virago steamed down to Race Rocks. Leaving her companions at the lighthouse, the Virago proceeded down the Straits, it being arranged that when she got hull down the torpedo boats should make for the entrance to Esquimalt harbor at full speed, the Virago turning and pursuing them. This was done, when the start was made the Virago being about six miles astern of the torpedo boats, which were running at a speed of 17½ knots. The Virago, utilizing only three out of her eight boilers, developed a speed of nearly 30 knots. It was understood that if the Virago came within a range of 1,000 yards of the torpedo boats before the latter reached the entrance to the harbor, they would be put out of action. The Virago did not succeed in doing this, however, finding when she approached that the smaller craft had turned and commenced a torpedo action against her. This manoeuvre was executed for instructional purposes in harbor defence.

There is considerable of interest happening in naval circles just now at Esquimalt. The Phaeton is being dismantled preparatory to being refitted and recommissioned. It is estimated that £20,000 will be spent on her before she is again fit for service; and all of the work will be done at Esquimalt. Her present crew will be paid off shortly and leave for England on the 3rd of September.

Torpedo boat No. 39 paid off yesterday. No. 40 has been re-commissioned and taken on a new crew. She goes to Comox with the flagship Warspite on Monday next for instructional purposes.

The survey ship Egeria resumes her duties on Saturday, going to Seymour Narrows and vicinity to complete soundings. Quite a large number of desertions have recently occurred from the Egeria.

The Virago was inspected yesterday by Admiral Beaumont, preparatory to paying off, her crew going home with the crew of the Phaeton on the 3rd of next month.

THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

How the Girls Try to Keep Up the Corps—Joking the Young Men.

E. P. Evans, a Toronto commercial man who arrived from Shanghai by the Empress of Japan, says that the young man of the Chinese city who is not a member of the volunteer corps, which has been formed because of the fear brought about by the Boxer rising, is dead socially. The foreign concessions all have their volunteer corps, even the Portuguese having a small contingent.

The young ladies are doing all they can to keep up the complement of the various corps; some even talk of arranging a boycott against the young men who are not members, and one lady went so far as to write to the Shanghai papers, asking them to publish a list of the men who are not volunteers, so that she could tell who to close her doors to.

During the last few days before the Empress sailed, though, the volunteers came in for a great deal of "joshing"—and this was how it came about: A parade was arranged to take place on the polo grounds on the evening of July 12—a sort of parade of strength, as it were, for the warning of near-by Boxers. That day, however, it rained, and as the ground was wet the following notice was posted everywhere about the city:

S. V. C. PARADE—The parade ordered for this evening is postponed, on account of the wet state of the ground.

This notice had been an hour on the board, when on the club racks, hotel boards and elsewhere about the city, notices were posted as follows:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—In the event of any trouble threatening Shanghai the Boxers will be requested to select fine weather, as the S. V. C. cannot turn out within 24 hours after a shower of rain, as they object to wet and mire.

WANTED—A few hundred pairs of rubbers, Boxer pattern, for the use of those who are afraid of getting their feet wet.

CHICKEN.

But despite the joshers, the corps continue to grow in strength.

B. C. FRUIT GROWERS.

Prize-Winners in the Exhibition Now Being Held at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 9.—The British Columbia Fruit Growers' exhibition was poorly attended during the day and evening, which is very discouraging to the promoters. The crowd was somewhat larger to-day. The prize-winners in the fruit and vegetable section are as follows:

FRUIT.

Russian Transparent Apples—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, J. H. Arthur; 3rd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Red Astrachan—1st prize, L. R. Auther, Abbotsford; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby; 3rd Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Any Other Early Variety—1st prize, M.J. Henry, Vancouver.

Duchess of Oldenburg—1st prize, H. Kipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, H. A. Wilson, New Westminster; 3rd, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

Gravenstein—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 3rd, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Collection of Crab Apples—1st prize, A. W. Ogilvie, Vancouver; 2nd, H. Kipp, Chilliwack.

Bartlett Pears—1st prize, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver; 2nd, H. Kipp, Chilliwack.

Any Other Variety Summer Pears—1st prize, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver.

Sour Cherries—1st prize, H. Davey, South Vancouver.

Peach Plums—1st prize, Tom Davies, Burnaby; 2nd Sprott & Schou, Burnaby; 3rd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Bradshaw Plums—1st prize, H. Kipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 3rd, A. J. Douglass, South Vancouver.

Columbia Plums— 1st prize, H. Kipp, Chilliwack; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Abundance Plum—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Plate of Peaches—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd C. C. Maddams, Vancouver; 3rd, H. A. Wilson, New Westminster.

Red Currants—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

White Currants—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Collection of Raspberries—1st prize, H. Davey, South ancouver.

Red Raspberries—1st prize, Sprott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 3rd, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Black Raspberries—1st prize, Tom Davies Burnaby.

Blackberries—1st prize, Sprott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, Eber Stride, Burnaby, 3rd, M. J. Henry, Vancouver.

Special Extra Grapes—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby.

Best Packed Box of Apples, Pears or Plums—H. Kipp, Chilliwack, took the three prizes.

Bottled Fruit—1st prize, W. H. Lewis Burnaby.

Collection of Honey and Comb—1st prize, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby; 2nd, M. J. Henry, Vancouver; 3rd, Sprott & Schou, Burnaby.

Mr. E. Hutcherson, of New Westminster, was judge.

VEGETABLES.

Windsor Beans—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster.

Wax Beans—1st prize, T. A. Fennell, Burnaby; 2nd, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Pole Beans—1st prize, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster; 2nd, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Carrots—1st prize, Arthur Bush, Vancouver; 2nd, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Summer Cabbage—1st prize, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Cucumbers—1st prize, Eber Stride, Burnaby; 2nd, W. B. Walker, New Westminster.

Lettuce—2nd prize, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Red Onion—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, L. R. Auther, Abbotsford.

Yellow Onions—1st prize, W. F. Stewart, Eburne; 2nd, L. R. Auther, Abbotsford.

White Onions—1st, W. F. Stewart Eburne

Wrinkled Peas in Pod—1st prize, W. A. Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster; 2nd, A. D. Gothard, Vancouver.

Long Radish—1st prize, Dr. Underhill, Vancouver.

Six Stalked Rhubarb—1st prize, Sprott & Schou, Burnaby; 2nd, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby.

Vegetable Marrow—1st prize, Dr. Underh..., Vancouver; 2nd, Arthur Bush, Vancouver.

Summer Squash—1st prize, Jesse Love, Burnaby.

Red Tomatoes—1st prize, W. B. Walker, New Westminster.

Early Potatoes—1st prize, Sprott & Schou Burnaby; 2nd, W. F. Stewart, Eburne.

Green Globe Artichoke—1st prize, Sprott & Schou, Burnaby.

Mr. George Eldon, of Vancouver, officiated as judge.

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HOSPITAL GARDEN FETE.

Last Evening's Entertainment Attended by a Large Gathering.

The ladies who were responsible for the garden fete at Jubilee hospital yesterday evening were more fortunate than on the last occasion, when they made an attempt at entertaining. The weather was perfect—a full moon shining in a cloudless sky and a gentle and refreshing breeze blowing from the straits—the attendance large, and the gate receipts highly satisfactory.

The grounds were very prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and there were numerous booths scattered among the trees and on the lawn. Finn's band, stationed at the eastern end of the lawn, discoursed sweet music during the evening; and the pleasure of the occasion was further enhanced by the rendition of vocal solos by Miss Hartnagle, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Miss Laura Loewen and Miss Prior, the singers and the accompanist being stationed at the main entrance to the hospital.

The fish pond was well patronized, as was also the flower stand and the fortune teller, one of the conspicuous patrons of all three being Sir Henri Joly, whose arrival on the grounds was signalized by the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The fete was in every way a success and thanks are due to those who assisted in perfecting the arrangements and to Mr. J. M. Finn for the use of his splendid band.

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE

Wonderful Display Is an Eye Opener to Visitors at Paris.

One of the most striking features of the Canadian exhibition is certainly the agricultural court and trophy which are without a rival in the whole exhibition grounds.

Farmers from every part of the world have come and admired the unrivalled collection from every province and territory in the Dominion. The exhibit has been most artistically placed and grouped by Mr. Hay, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, so as to show to the best advantage the excellence of our field productions.

Canada's agricultural court presents a most striking appearance. Sheaves of the various grains, wheat, barley, oats, rye and peas, intermingled with other sheaves of various grasses, line the several stands most elegantly and form a background to the thousands of costly glass jars and bottles, filled with various exhibits of corn, buckwheat and beans of all colors, clover and timothy seeds and other innumerable productions.

The question which presents itself at first was how to show to best advantage the contributions of the 336 exhibitors competing from every province; should each single contributor stand on his own merit and compete for himself with a handful of oats, wheat, barley, peas, buckwheat, or corn, with the prospect of obtaining necessarily an unimportant award in the greatest show the world has ever seen, or was it better for the farmers of Canada to stand shoulder to shoulder and present a solid front in this grand competition against the world, presenting as a whole an unrivalled collection of field products which is universally acknowledged to be far above anything to be seen in the whole exposition? This latter policy was adopted and the consequence is that Canada carries the prize, not only for the whole Dominion but also eight other grand prizes for every province and territory which she has joined in the agricultural display.

Innumerable acknowledgements have been received from distinguished visitors who have called for samples of products or for the addresses of dealers in grain for the purpose of opening commercial relations with Canada. Photos of the agricultural court and trophy are also being published in illustrated papers the world over, so that Canada will receive universal advertising which cannot fail to bring about most favorable results. It is acknowledged to-day that Canada is the great farming country of the world, where millions of acres of fertile land are awaiting the operations of the coming agriculturist. No doubt immigration will follow, as well as an increased demand for the unrivalled field productions. This most satisfactory result is largely due to the striking appearance of the agricultural court and trophy and great credit should be awarded to everyone connected with this department.

JUST PLAIN MADAM.

The Proper Way to Address the Queen.

From the London Mail.

The simple title "Madam"—reduced, in practice, to "Ma'am"—is, as most people know, all that serves, between Queen Victoria and her court, to mark the former's dignity as the ruler of a world-wide empire. Had Britain a King, he would be no more than "Sire," the old French form of "Sir," sacred to royalty. With us the term "Your Majesty" is only for servants and ceremonial occasions.

Not every one is aware, however, that there are few other courts where this wholesome simplicity prevails. The Emperor of Germany is "Majestat"—there is no pronoun in the title—to all and sundry, even to his family, except when in absolute privacy. The Emperor of Austria is "Eurer Majestat" at all times and under all circumstances; the King of Greece is "Votre Majeste"—French being the court language, and our recent visitor, the King of Sweden, is "Ers Majestat." Their royal consorts are addressed with the same formality.

Only at the courts of Belgium and Italy may the sovereign be greeted as "Sire" or "Madame," though the etiquette of the Russian court permits it when the French language is being used. When Russian is being spoken, Nicholas II. is to his courtiers and officials "Czar"—employed, like the Prussian "Majestat," without a pronoun. To the lips of a Russian peasant face to face with his sovereign, the time-honored "Little Father" or "Little Mother" would spring, as would "Excellenza" to those of an Italian—that melodious southern tongue having no other equivalent for "Majesty."

It should be noted, in passing, that not even their most privileged courtiers may speak to monarchs unless they are spoken to. This piece of etiquette does not work out quite so stiffly as might be expected; once embarked on a conversation, remarks and opinions may be offered with a due amount of tact. But only the sovereign can draw this or that courtier into his immediate circle or otherwise set the conversational ball rolling. Also, if the person, when first spoken to, be not seated, as, for instance, at dinner, it is his duty to bow, or, if a lady is the favored one, to courtesy. An officer in uniform does not bow, or, for the matter of that, salute either; instead he straightens up like the proverbial ramrod.

Auction of Flowering Plants.—The sale rooms of The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., are turned into veritable conservatories to-day in consequence of the auction sale at 11 o'clock of over 350 beautiful plants. Those interested are requested to note that the sale takes place at 11 a.m., instead of 2 o'clock, the usual hour.

Incidents Of Tien Tsin

The American Wounded Cut to Pieces by Boxers—Wounded Men Decapitated.

Admiral Seymour's Return a Long Procession Carrying Dead and Wounded.

Mr. Pflueger, manager of Warren's circus, which was at Tien Tsin during the siege, was not killed, as previously reported. According to advices received by the Empress of Japan, he has reached Shanghai, and says that it was Mr. Darrell, a colored man belonging to the show, who was killed, and a mistake arose in the report sent out. In an interview given to the North China Daily News, Mr. Pflueger tells of some exciting incidents.

"The relief column marched past the Gordon Hall, weary and dusty after two days' continuous fighting, and were closely followed by about 100 British marines, 300 Welsh Fusiliers, the Weihai-wei contingent, Sikhs from Hongkong, and the Germans, Russians and Italians—their numbers I did not obtain. They were all parched and half-star