THE CZAR FOR PEACE.

He Invites an International Conference to Check Increase of Armaments.

Financial Charges of Military Systems Striking at Very Root of Prosperity.

A Proposition of Startling Interest in All the European Capitals.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—By order of the Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst., handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive. The Czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armaments.

London, Aug. 29.—The Czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase of armaments, as conveyed in the note from Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity, it is likely to have important effects. There is little doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and other nations will be ready to follow. The text of the note follows:

"The maintenance of general peace, and the possible reduction of excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing conditions to the whole world. Towards this the endeavors of all governments should be directed. This humanitarian and generous ideas of His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, and the imperial government thinks the present time would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real durable peace, and above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last 20 years the longing for general appeasement has grown, especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forth as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have confined between themselves and formed powerful alliances. Next, for the better guarantee of peace they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless all their efforts have not been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of nations, labor and capital, are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are diverted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though today are regarded as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic principles and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development.

Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfil the object the government has set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armament, and the continued danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing. In appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avoid and the horrors whereof every thinking people shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessent armaments and to seek means of warding off calamities which are threatening the whole world, such is the supreme duty to-day imposed on all states.

"Filled with this idea, His Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court the essemblage of a conference which shall occupy itself with the grave problem. The conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful force the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of unity and right, whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of our peoples."

London, Aug. 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent declares the disarmament olive branch would have emanated from Emperor William at Jerusalem if the Czar's advisers, including perhaps M. Hanotaux, had not forestalled the Emperor's project. Editorially the Chronicle says: "The Czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatic if the Kaiser had issued it from the birthplace of the Prince of Peace. Looking at the present attitude of Russia in the Far East, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious. Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with a famine, and a revolt among the Poles is threatened, and she is threatened by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russo-French alliance. Happily the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The Czar, hitherto overborne by obstinate advisers, has now asserted his natural desires. He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great power does also, much will be gained."

The Daily Mail says: "If the Czar had not been an emperor, he would surely have been a dramatist. It is too much to hope for its realization, but some good ought to come of it in the way of a better understanding between the powers."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The idea is so beautiful that we reluctantly throw cold water upon it; but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference which should recognize free and open markets, which are for the advantage of the entire world, would indeed pave the way for universal peace, but short of this, we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

The Daily News says: "The Czar, by this message, has acquired more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. The Czar cannot be suspected of making virtue a necessity. We shall be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the Czar himself. It is the pen of Nicolas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Morning Post, discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal, arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian designs wonderfully well, but would not suit England at all.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Le Figaro believes that the disarmament conference will assemble, because the Czar would not have risked a refusal. It believes, however that the aspiration is chimerical.

Le Gaulois thinks the proposal a natural one from Russia, because the immense armament imposed upon her is the principal obstacle to her development. Le Goulois says: "France would not gain what Russia and the other powers will by disarmament. Universal peace has been often proposed, but never realized."

Le Journal thinks the conference, instead of realizing the Czar's hopes, will rather accentuate national antagonism, if it does not lead to demands totally inimical to the world's peace.

Le Radical wishes all success to the movement, but says: "The readjustment of a certain patriotic question which France cannot and never will cease to interest herself in, however, is an essential preliminary to general peace."

Le Siecle and Rappel comment in a similar strain.

Le Petit Journal expresses the hope that the powers will respond and the conference solve the problem in accordance with the principles of right and equity. In short, the papers welcome the proposal, with the reservation that the question of Alsace-Lorraine shall first be readjusted.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The Czar's note is posted in hotels and cafes, and generally discussed rather cynically. A high official of the war office observed it would be "good topic for the dull season. If the conference met, there would be no doubt that France will demand the return of Alsace-Lorraine."

All the politicians are inclined to sneer at such a proposal emanating from Russia. The general belief is, however, that all the powers are willing to attend the conference, in the belief that it will prove resultless, looking to the impossibility of an agreement.

London, Aug. 29.—The Times' correspondent in St. Petersburg says: "The proposal for a conference which was made by the Czar on Wednesday through the medium of foreign ambassadors at St. Petersburg, had been kept profoundly secret until to-day, at the express wish of Count Muravieff, the foreign minister, so that it might be first promulgated on the day of the unveiling of the monument at Kremlin to Alexander III. There is reason to believe that it formed the subject of communications between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin some time previously, and in all probability the support of Germany at least was secured in advance. Russia, with her chronic famines and her vast enterprises in the Far East to provide for out of a budget which is being drawn upon more and more every year for materials of war, in order to keep the with other powers, must naturally feel the want of international co-operation in her present policy of peace and economic development."

A B. C. REPRESENTATIVE.

Citizens Generally Want To See the Province Send a Man to Quebec.

The decision of the provincial government not to send a representative for British Columbia to the international conference at Quebec meets with disapproval of people generally irrespective of politics. Quite a number of people spoken to on the matter yesterday expressed their disappointment that the province was not to send some one who could post the Canadian commissioners on the local conditions here, when there are sure to arise questions of vast importance to the people of British Columbia. Mayor Redfern on being asked for his opinion, said that a representative accredited by the province should certainly be sent for the interests that the province had at stake in the various questions were so large that a little expense should not be allowed to stand in the way.

Mr. R. Hall, M.P.P. elect, had the same opinion, and also suggested that as Captain J. G. Cox had gone to represent the sealing interests and he understood the canners' also that gentleman ought to receive some official recognition at the hands of the government. The Eastern provinces were being represented and British Columbia's interests demanded that some one also should be sent to look after them.

A. G. McCandless held the view that if British Columbia took so little interest in its own affairs as not to spend a couple of thousand dollars in sending a representative how could the province expect that the Eastern people were going to do it for them. He could not understand why the government would not appropriate the money, and remarked that some one should be sent even if a public subscription had to be taken up to do it for matters of hundreds of thousands of dollars would be at stake.

Mr. W. H. Bone, Ald. McGregor and quite a number of other gentlemen met haphazard on the street all held very similar views and the hope was expressed that the government would reconsider their decision.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE,

BLOWER INCLUDED, 25 cents, acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pain, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrhal Deafness and all head and throat afflictions which if not taken in time will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied.

TOLD IN VANCOUVER.

A Citizen Who Makes Damaging Detailed Statements Against Yukon Officials.

Hudson Bay Company Officials Reports Great Suffering on Experimental Trails.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Aug. 29.—Fred. Johnson, of Vancouver, is alleged to have enough evidence to prove the allegations of wrong-doing by some of the Canadian government officials in the Yukon. Mr. Johnson claims that he himself has been victimized, and says he will endeavor to institute proceedings against the Dominion government. Mr. Johnson says he staked three claims in different localities, and went to Dawson to record them. When his turn came at the office, he asked to be allowed to record what he had staked. He was told that the office was very busy, but they would tell him next day whether the claims had been previously recorded or not. At the asked him where the claims were, and he gave the desired information. The official made a pencil note of the finds, at the same time remarking that he did not think that the claims could be recorded. Mr. Johnson wanted to know why, and the official is reported to have said that something would have to be paid for the privilege. Mr. Johnson asked what was wanted, and then asked the official to drop him a line next day and state the sum. This official, he says, sent him a letter, which is now in Vancouver in the safe of Johnson & Burnett. This letter, it is stated, said that $2,000 and a half interest in all the claims would be accepted, and the claims duly recorded without further trouble. Mr. Johnson did not accede to the request, and his claims were never recorded. He believes that a tip was given to a friend of someone in the recorder's office, and that upon this the claims were staked out by somebody else and recorded. If these statements are true, they can easily be proved by tracing the circumstances connected with the recording of the claims in quessame time, the official whom he saw tion, including the time of staking and application for records.

A case of mutiny on board the ship Penthelina, which arrived here on the 24th from Shanghai, is being heard before Capt. Mellon, S. M. It is alleged that a man named Wilson, an English college graduate, and two more of the crew refused duty. The captain drew his sword and pistol to enforce obedience. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

Mr. E. K. Beeston, inspector of the Hudson Bay company posts, has just returned from Glenora. He states that the trail from Glenora to Teslin is fairly good, but the success of the Stikine route must depend upon the building of a railway. Mr. Beeston says that very few indeed have reached Dawson by the Ashcroft route. When they reach the Stikine they are done for and disgusted, and make tracks for home. The Edmonton route is, however, much worse, and Mr. Beeston thinks that it is not too much to say that many who have taken this route are still on the trail in a starving condition. Eventually the destitute may have to be helped by the Hudson Bay agencies, far from home and civilization, their only succor in the hour of terrible need.

Bush fires are very bad in Vancouver. The firemen are kept busy all day.

It is reported that there has been a big strike in the Douglas mine, at Shoal bay. A large quantity of rock was brought down, which is said to assay as high as $400 and average $100 to the ton.

A nine-ounce gold brick, valued at $160, is reported to have been stolen last night from Robertson Bros.' window. It was the output of the Ben d'Or mine.

Fred. Levi, cook at the Empress restaurant, walked out of a second-story window of the Sherman house while asleep. He fell to the pavement, but escaped with whole limbs. Levi had been watching the bathers descend the chutes at English bay.

SWELLS ON SERVICE.

Sons and Nephews of Many Distinguished British Public Men in General Kitchener's Force.

London, Aug. 27.—General Kitchener's force operating on the Nile contains an unusual number of sons and nephews of distinguished men. Lord Roberts, Lord Salisbury, General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Earl of Derby, Lord Medway, the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lord Rosebery have each a son in the Sirdar's command, and the Duke of Teck has two. The Earl of Durham has two nephews there and General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army, has one.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Heavy Demand in New York Offsets Bear Influences—Silver Active in London.

New York, Aug. 27.—The bears manifested considerable confidence that a reaction in the prices of stocks was due to-day and they sold at the opening advance and carried the market at one time materially below last night's close. They had on their side a disposition by many holders to take profit. But the demand was so considerable as to absorb all offerings, and the bears were forced to cover quite heavily. The drop in Sugar at the opening was an unsettling factor and a determined drive against Peoples Gas finally knocked off 1¼ of the price of that stock. Opening prices were partly manipulated for purposes of realizing, Americans having been advanced in London by cable orders from New York. A number of prominent stocks showed vigorols resistence to the declining market, and were important factors. Most conspicuous were the U. P. stocks. The common rose ⅝ on the opening demand, and sold down nearly a point on the reaction, but the recovery carried it up an extreme 1 7-8. The preferred stock was firm above last night's figures. The closing was somewhat irregular. Some stocks showing effects of renewed buying, while others suffered from continued profit taking.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "Considering that the settlement is to begin on Monday next the stock markets here to-day were decidedly firm. Americans were again notably strong, the feature being the rise in Wabash, Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande shares. It is expected that the settlement will show a much larger account in Americans, the amount carried for Berlin being decidedly large. If it continues, however, it will probably be light because of easy money. The strength of Brazils and Argentines continues. Silver is low. It is said in good quarters that the Spanish orders have come to an end for the present, Spain having bought over £100,000. So much speculation is going on in silver, however, that all reports are unreliable. The rise in New York money rates, the weakness of the New York exchange, and the increased supply of Americans bills are affecting the London money market, whose tone to-day was again firm."

Closing prices: J. C., 91⅞; C. & O., 24⅝; C. C. C. & St. L., 43½; B. & Q., 118⅜; N. W., 135 7-8; R. I., 106¼; Chgo. & St. P., 85; D. L. & W., 149; D. & H., 109; Erie, 14¼; Erie pfd., 38½; Ills. Cent., 112¼; L. S., 19; L. & N., 153; Man., 98; No. P., 37; M. K. & T. pfd., 36½; N. Y. C. & St. L., 11¾; Central, 118½; N. P., 40 ; T. C. & I., 31⅛; Tex., 15 7-8; U. P., 34⅝; W. U., 94⅝; Wabash, 8⅝; Ann. Tob., 144½; A. S. R., 141¼; Amn. Spirits, 14; B. R. T., 65 7-8; B. S. Gas, 3⅝; Cons. Gas, 190; General Elec., 41; Met., S. R., 166; Lead, 38½; N. A. Co., 7; Leather, 7½ do. pfd., 73 7-8. Rubber, 45⅝; do. pfd., 103¼.

C. P. R. in London, 88¼.

Bar Silver, 60c.: Mexican dollars, 45½c.; Silver Certificates, 59½c.

MILLIONS OF SOCKEYE.

The Salmon Are Out in the Gulf in Millions Says the Steveston Fishermen.

The irony of it. On Thursday, August 25th, the sockeye salmon fishing season in British Columbia closed, after going on record as about the worst season of any in the knowledge of the fishermen. That was yesterday and there were no signs of fish. To-day it is illegal to catch sockeyes, and they are reported to be out in the Gulf of Georgia in millions before going up the river. Fortunately for the fishermen the minister of marine and fisheries has advanced the cohoe salmon season ten days, and September 15th the fishermen will drop their nets again. And then all will be fish that comes to their nets, whether it be cohoe or sockeye.

The information as to the fish being out in the Gulf in such large quantities was obtained yesterday afternoon from Mr. Alexander Main, chief of police at Steveston. Police Magistrate Joseph Peirson and Chief Main were both going up the steps of the court house when a News-Advertiser reported overtook them. Mr. Peirson's account of the attempt to blow up the court room at Steveston is given elsewhere, here one is concerned with salmon. Speaking in connection with the opening of the cohoe season on September 15th, Mr. Main said:

"There will be lots of sockeye caught among the cohoes. There are millions now off Point Roberts and Plumper's Pass, so the fishermen said this morning before I left. They are swimming in the Gulf. They won't be up the river for a week or ten days yet. They are not ready to spawn; it is a very late season."

Chief Main had another mission to Vancouver than to tell reporters about millions of sockeye. He came here to take one Benjamin Burt Brick, charged with stealing $80. Since the alleged robbery Brick has been to Seattle and when the detectives laid their hands on him only five cents was found in his possession. Brick was arrested in Vancouver by Detectives Butler and Wylie on Wednesday night.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

VANDALISM.

To the Editor:—Being almost the only near resident to the oak that was cut down in Belcher street, I wish to say I expressed my annoyance to the man who was felling it. He said the tree obstructed the wires, and therefore he had orders from the city council to remove it.

As the tree was there long before the electric light, many simple plans suggest themselves for maintaining the light without this wanton destruction. Might it not be well in future for the aldermanic board before proceeding to such acts to make their intentions known, so that those who desire to maintain the natural beauties of the city might express their opinion on the subject?

What would the apostle of the beautiful, John Ruskin, say that after he ting preached his doctrines for over half a century there are still those who would destroy a luxuriant oak tree for the sake of a hideous post?

F. B. KITTO.

CARRY GOOD HEALTH

In the Form of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wherever You Go.

No Kidney Disease Can Torture You If You Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Are a Positive Cure for All Kidney Complaints.

If we were told that we could carry good health in our trunks when we go on our summer vacation, just as easily as we can carry our extra clothes, it would be thought that no one would neglect doing so.

It is possible to carry good health with us, wherever we go.

This may seem a strange assertion, but it is true.

Let us prove it to you.

Medical records show that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by diseased kidneys.

Further, on the same authority it is known that nine-tenths of all deaths that occur, other than those from old age and accidents, are caused by kidney disease, in one form or another.

It follows, therefore, that, if we could keep the kidneys in a state of perfect health, there would be no kidney disease, and, therefore, no deaths from these causes.

If we possessed the means of keeping the kidneys healthy, we would be justified in claiming that we had gained possession of good health.

Now we do possess the means of keeping the kidneys perfectly healthy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills do this positively.

Dodd's Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys when they are weak; they heal them when they are diseased, and they give them new vigor and life when they are well.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have never failed to cure any case of kidney disease, such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Impure Blood, Diseases of Women, etc., for which they have been used.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you. If you doubt it, try a box. It will cost only fifty cents. Dodd's Kidney Pills convince by curing.

TORONTO FIREMEN TESTIFY.

M. McCarthy, Lombard Street, Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897 states:—"Am subject to very painfu conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I trust this may be of benefit to others.

DECK HANDS KILLED.

Five Fall Overboard From Princess Louise and Three Lose Their Lives.

Struck by the Wheel and Killed Instantly—Accident to Mill Hand.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Nanaimo, Aug. 29—The steamer Cutch arrived to-day from Port Simpson with 150 passengers including Wm. McGregor, manager of the New Vancouver Coal Co., and party who have been inspecting coal properties on Queen Charlotte island.

On Wednesday afternoon when the Princess Louise was leaving Alert Bay an amateur photographer attempted to take a picture of five deck hands who were resting on the rail when it gave ter is that the new fields are as yet steamer was going at full speed and three of the men were struck by the wheel and killed instantly. The other two were picked up by boats.

A Vancouver man who went North to move the Tagish shingle mill came down for medical treatment, having had his arm wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun while boating.

FLORA SHAW RETURNS.

The Brilliant Colonial Editress of the London Times Completes Her Misison to the Klondike.

Miss Flora L. Shaw, colonial editress of the London Times, returned from the Klondike last evening, having made as smart a trip in and out as any that has yet gone on record. It was on July 9 that this foremost woman in European journalism left Victoria for Dawson. It was August 11 when she started back from that cosmopolitan mining town for "the outside," as a passenger on the second trip of the Canadian Development Co.'s steamer Anglian—the intervening time having been industriously employed in the study of the Yukon country, its conditions and its prospects.

On the whole these are more favorable than Miss Shaw had expected to find them, the mining regulations and their objected-to features being held to be no more than a matter of small detail that will very shortly adjust itself satisfactorily.

As to the food supply for the coming winter, Miss Shaw says that the situation was materially altered for the better by the arrival during her stay in Dawson of two or three laden steamers from St. Michael, while eight or nine others were on the 11th instant reported expressed my annoyance to the man to be within 300 miles. These conditions to the general store practically removes the haunting fear of famine, and the residents when she left were quite satisfied that no shortage would add its terrors to those of the Arctic cold.

While making her way out, Miss Shaw heard much of a reassuring nature concerning the Atlin lake gold fields, the consensus of opinion among those whom she had talked to on the subject being that the new diggings will not prove producers of gold in fabulous amounts, but will employ all who care to work for good wages in talking out the yellow treasure.

From here Miss Shaw passed on to Vancouver this morning by the Charmer. She has already sent to the Times a general description of her summer trip across Canada, and also two letters dealing specially with the Klondike region, its unique features, prospects and characteristics. Next she will treat the wheat fields of the prairies, and the intention is afterwards to take such vessel as can be secured for her, from Fort Churchill, pass through the Hudson's Bay and out by the Labrador coast, studying forest and fishery conditions on the long and arduous journey.

It will be November before Miss Shaw returns to London, her task of fully describing Canada and its resources to the readers of the Times, having been accomplished.

MR. KEITH'S STATEMENT.

Outspoken in Denouncing Mr. Fawcett and Other Klondike Officials.

(From the Victoria Times.)

Mr. Thomas Keith, ex-M. P. P. for Nanaimo, who went into the Canadian Yukon a year ago, and returned a couple of weeks since, is visiting Victoria. Mr. Keith has some interests in the Klondike district which will necessitate his return next month.

Seen this morning by a Times reporter, Mr. Keith said that whatever explanation might be possible, there is no room for question that grave cause exists for dissatisfaction with the laws and the administration of affairs existing in the Canadian Yukon. Mr. Keith is too much of a man of affairs not to be aware that vague general charges suggested, rather than made, are easy of formulation and difficult of refutation. He says that he has no doubt whatever that a competent man, armed with supreme authority, and recognized by all other officials as their superior, could with comparative ease effect such changes as would result in the removal of much of that which at present is a crying evil. The conflict in jurisdiction between Major Walsh and Gold Commissioner Fawcett, and the fact that the Major did not possess sufficient authority to order Mr. Fawcett to obey his directions, may have been the cause of much of the present trouble.

Pressed to give specific instances of official mismanagement, Mr. Keith said he made none against Major Walsh, beyond holding very firmly to the opinion that the Major either knew of the existence of cause for complaint, and was powerless or careless to remedy it, or he displayed inexcusable ignorance in not knowing of it.

Of Gold Commissioner Fawcett Mr. Keith speaks more plainly, saying that official is mentally weak, incompetent and disobliging; that he betrays partiality to an undesirable class of people, to the inconvenience of those worthy of fair treatment and due consideration. Mr. Keith says that Fawcett's office was not opened until 10 o'clock in the morning, closed at noon until about 2 o'clock and closed at 4, which, with the crowds having business to transact, created great inconvenience. He says that men have had to wait days to get their turn, and that he himself, after waiting around for six or seven hours, was treated discourteously by Fawcett, who refused to attach his signature to a paper until the conversation he was conducting with a disreputable woman was terminated. Further than this, Mr. Keith says it is notorious that when dozens of men were waiting their turn to get into the office, a tap on the outside of the window by some tough person of either sex would gain admittance for the favored "friend," to the inconvenience and further delay of the waiting men.

Fawcett also, says Mr. Keith, has threatened to debar men of their rights as miners because they have persisted in urging him to do his duty, and that in at least one instance he has actually deprived one man of such rights because he was the plaintiff in a case of claim-jumping, the justice of his case having been admitted by the defendant being also debarred. Mr. Keith's charges of incompetency and insufferable domineering include Messrs. Craig and Bolton, employees in Fawcett's office, who, he says, pattern themselves upon their superior, adding to the unpleasantness of their conduct all the galling arrogance possible to impertinent understrappers, secure in the belief that their conduct cannot be too cavalier towards the public to suit the head of the department.

Mr. Keith also condemns the royalty system, which he says places a premium on perjury; the alternate claim reservation, which debars men of opportunity to work; the postoffice, which is shorthanded; the exaggerated accounts of the wealth of the district made by Mr. Ogilvie, the newspapers and others, and while unwilling, because of the magnitude and fruitlessness of the task, to take the position of plaintiff, says there will be no difficulty in obtaining in Dawson shoals of evidence in substantiation of his charges.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

James Bay Club Return Thanks—Wellington Cyclists Arrive—Fruit Shipments.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27—(Special)—The following message was received yesterday from Victoria by Mr. Galt, captain of the Winnipeg Rowing club: "At a largely attended meeting to welcome home our senior four, a hearty vote of thanks to your club and the citizens of Winnipeg, for your generous treatment of our boys, was passed unanimously, and we are directed to wire you accordingly." This was signed by the president and secretary-treasurer.

The first of the riders from outside the province to reach the city to compete for the amateur wheeling championships of Canada arrived in the city this morning, in the persons of B. W. Cameron and J. Hunter, of the Wellington, B. C., Cycling club. Interest in the big C. W. A. meet to be held at Winnipeg on September 5 and 6 is increasing, and the attendance will be large, providing the weather is favorable.

Prof. Saunders, who is now in the city, is inquiring into the matter of fruit shipments from British Columbia. It is hoped his report may be beneficial to the trade.

The final lacrosse match for the city championship was played to-day between the Winnipegs and Victorias, and was won by the latter by 3 to 2.

At a meeting of the Western Canada Lacrosse association, it was decided that the match recently played between the Rat Portage team and the Victorias, protested owing to Cane and Doyle not having been in Victoria 10 days, should be annulled and played over again at Winnipeg on September 2nd or 3rd.

FATALITY AT GREENWOOD.

Two Miners Enter Shaft Shortly After Explosion and Are Suffocated.

Grand Forks, Aug. 22.—(Special)—News has just reached this city of another fatal accident which occurred at noon to-day at the Old Ironsides mine in Greenwood camp about sixteen miles from here and resulted in the death of one and in all probability two miners from the effects of bad air in the shaft.

The victims of the accident were Jack McCormick and a man by the name of Twiss whose first name could not be learned. The two men had only gone to work at the mine in the last few days, taking the places of Roberts and Austin who were victims of the accident a week ago.

In many respects the calamities are very similar. Twiss and McCormick, who were operating a drill in the drift at the 200-foot level, had set off part of a round of holes just before dinner time to-day and went down to fire the balance of the round so the smoke could clear out of the shaft during the meal hour. In their anxiety to get the job finished they waited only a short time after firing the first set of shots before going down in the shaft.

Those at the surface heard the two men taking for some moments after reaching the bottom of the shaft and then all was still. After waiting for some time without hearing any sound or receiving any signal from the men, the engineer, who was in a hurry for his dinner, became anxious and sent a man down to see what was the matter.

On reaching the drift he found that the men had become overcome by the powder smoke and bad air. He loaded McCormick into the bucket but was so weak from the effects of the gas that he could not get in himself and had to have assistance from the surface to get himself and Twiss out.

McCormick, who was the first man taken out, died a few moments after reaching the surface and before a doctor could arrive from Greenwood, while at last accounts Twiss was not expected to live until morning.

Nothing seems to be known of the antecedents of either of the men beyond the fact that Twiss had worked at a number of the properties around here and was universally liked by those who came in contact with him. He was about thirty years of age and so far as known was unmarried.

McCormick had come to Greenwood camp from Republic, where he had been employed, only a few days before the accident. He was a man of about 35 or 40 years of age and leaves a wife and two children, who were living at the camp with him. His wife is completely prostrated by the terrible affair, and it is said, is not in the best of circumstances. He was an experienced miner, having been a mine foreman under Mr. Williams, of the Ironsides, in the Sierra Nevada mine in the Coeur d'Alenes some years ago. All who knew him speak in the highest terms of him as a man and a worker.

No blame seems attachable to anyone except the victims themselves, as they had been warned of the danger before descending the shaft.

The remains will be interred at Greenwood to-morrow or Wednesday.

Men, women and children who are troubled with costiveness, sick headache, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MANILA IN A FERMENT

American Indiscretions Arouse the Natives to Fire on the Soldiery.

Five Fatalties in Resulting Conflict—Armed Natives Swarm in the Suburbs.

Inhabitants in State of Alarm—Attempt to Suppress News of Rioting.

London, Aug. 29.—A despatch to a news agency from Manila to-day dated August 25 via Hongkong says: "There is friction between the Americans and the natives requiring exceptional ability to avoid total alienation.

"I find that several high American officials of mediocre education are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas and are unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction.

"I believe the Americans intend to be harsh while the American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday and he threatens to expel the correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against this action.

"The affair began in a drunken American shooting a native sentry who tried to arrest him. In consequence of the melee four natives and one American were killed and it is now generally reported as being a desperate inauguration of hostilities.

"General Merritt, returned from there, says a company of natives fired on the Americans, presumably inadventently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons. The Americans condemn General Merritt's action."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are "only patrolling the town."

Manila, Aug. 29.—The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents and several personal vendettas have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

RIOTING IN BARBADOES.

Speaker of House of Assembly Shot In Mistake For Obnoxious Landlord.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Advices received here to-day from the island of Barbadoes, of the Windward group, belonging to Great Britain, report widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been looting the produce of the plantations during the night following the recent shooting of the speaker of the house of assembly in mistake for an obnoxious landlord. These demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature, and more trouble is anticipated.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Such Will Be the Control of Cuba and Porto Rico, Pending Peace Negotiations.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rico military commissions were drawn up and approved by the President before he left Washington, and are now ready to be delivered. The instructions will not be published, but they are more, or less the same as sent to Gen. Shafter regarding the government of Santiago, and to Gen. Merritt regarding the Philippines. This will mean that the military commission will take control of Cuba and Porto Rico the same as the military government now controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States.

A MILITARY PICNIC.

Fifth Regiment Hold Their Annual Outing Under Auspicious Circumstances.

Transported at hours convenient for all, and favored by weather almost ideal, the excursionists who went to Pedder bay yesterday enjoyed an invigorating and pleasant outing at the annual picnic of the First battalion, Fifth regiment. The steamer Willapa, Capt. Hughes, made the trips, one in the morning and two in the afternoon, each time loaded to her limit with passengers. Out at Pedder bay a beautiful spot had been selected for the sports that had been arranged, the grounds being charmingly situated in an oak grove. There was a long programme of sports, most of which were contested with spirit, and all were carried out with smoothness that reflected much credit on the managing committee.

The opening event was a 100-yards sprinting race, which resulted as follows: First prize, Sergt. Patton; 2nd, Gr. Daniels; 3rd, Gr. Gartley. The subsequent contests resulted as follows:

Balaclava melee—Gunners Clark and Godley.

Sack race—1, Gr. Guildemeister; 2, Gr. Daniels; 3, Gr. Moss.

Three-legged race—1, Gr. Daniels and L. Yorke; 2, Grs. Guildemeister and F. Moss; 3, Bandsman North and Gr. Margison.

Victoria Cross race—1, Gr. Wilders; 2, Gr. Moss; 3, Gr. C. Schwengers.

Inter-company tug-of-war—No. 1 Company. In this event Col. Gregory's handsome new challenge cup to be competed for annually, was presented for the first time.

Hurdle race—1, Gr. Hartley; 2, Sgt. Patton; 3, Gr. Daniels.

Potato race—1, Sergt. Patton; 2, Gr. Guildemeister; 3, Gr. Daniels.

Boys' race, under 15, 150 yards—1, A. Hughton; 2, S. Winsby; 3, Roddie McDonald.

Girls' race under 15, 75 yards—1, Emma Skinner; 2, Lizzie Duncan; 3, tie between Lizzie Bailey and Anna Logan.

Shooting was also a feature of the programme.

The Fifth Regiment band played throughout the greater part of the day, and refreshments were found in plenty. Several large tents were spread, and in every detail the arrangement were perfect. The committee in charge was Lieut. Foulkes, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, Corp. Short, Corp. Wilson, Gr. Vigor, Gr. Guildemeister, and Bombr. Henley.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.