Canadians At Bisley

One Wins Two Pounds In Martin Challenge Cup Match.

Ten Have Places In Second Stage for the King's Prize.

Bisley Camp, July 23.—Today the principal matches in which the Canadians participated at the ranges were the Alexandra and Martin challenge cups. The Martin cup is a rapid firing competition, at only one range, 200 yards, and each contestant in firing his seven shots has either to sit or kneel. The time limit, one minute, is placed, and magazines must be used. The Canadians made the following scores in this match: Boyles, 17; Carruthers, 22; Davidson, 28; Jones, 21; Mortimer, 27; Mascrop, 22; Morgetts, 24; Mitchell, 28; McDougall, 17; Peddie, 26; Perry, 18; Richardson, 20; Rennie, 19; Smith, 26; Scott, 29; Studdon, 20; Spearing, 26; King, 20.

Scott was a prize-winner, standing in the seventy-fifth place, and winning £2.

There are 10 men from Canada, 11 from Australia, 6 from New Zealand, 2 from Natal, 1 from the West Indies, 1 from India and 3 from Rhodesia, left to compete in the second stage of the King's prize on Friday.

Sergt. Studden made 45 points out of 50 in the Kynoch match. The McKinnon cup competition, over which differences occurred last week, on account of over time allowance to Scotland, will take place on Monday next.

In the Alexandra Canadian scores at 100 and 600 yards were: Bennett, 60; Bayles, 65; Carruthers, 61; Davidson, 58; Jones, 58; King, 66; Mortimer, 51; Lance Corpl. Mortimer, 64; Moscrop, 64; Morgetts, 66; Mitchell, 57; McDougall, 64; Peddie, 59; Perry, 64; Richardson, 61; Rennie, 66; Smith, 57; Scott, 68; Studden, 58; Spearing, 56.

THE MURDER OF DE MORES.

Slayers of the Frenchman on Trial at Tunis.

Tunis, July 23.—The trial at Sust, near here, of the murderers of the Marquis de Mores, who was killed in June, 1896, was resumed today, and a number of witnesses who had been cited by the government were heard. The testimony generally went to prove that the murders were committed by Touregs, who hate the French. According to one who testified, the Touregs heard that the Marquis de Mores was coming, they discussed whether they should repel him or kill him, and it was unanimously decided that he should be killed. The Marquis, though severely wounded, held the Arabs at bay for several hours with his revolver, and was finally killed by an attack from the rear.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Inquiry Made Regarding Rights of Chinese in the Cemeteries.

What are the rights of the Chinese in the cemetery? This is a question which is being considered by the council of Vancouver in connection with the elaborate funeral of the Vancouver Chinese whose remains, after being carried to the cemetery for the funeral celebrations, are to be shipped back to China. An inquiry was sent to this city to inquire what rights the Chinese had in the local cemeteries, and the following reply was sent by city clerk W. J. Dowler:

Victoria, B. C., July 21, 1902.

Thos. F. McGuigan, Esq., City Clerk, Vancouver, B. C.:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th instant, would say that there is an altar in the Chinese portion of the cemetery which is used by them in connection with their funerals. They are allowed to conduct their funerals in accordance with their religious rites, but they had to conform to the regulations of the cemetery, which requires that no refuse matter of any kind, such as paper, sticks, etc., shall be left lying on any of the cemetery walks. Under the by-law a charge of $1 may be imposed to secure the cleaning up of the cemetery after a Chinese funeral, but it has not been found necessary to enforce this, as the Chinese have preferred to comply with any directions as to disposal of refuse after funerals (which is usually a trifling matter), that the caretaker may at any time see fit to give.

The quarterly festival for the dead is another matter, however, and occasions more inconvenience to the caretaker than the funerals for the entire year. At each one of these festivals large quantities of papers and tapers are burned, and if the wind is blowing, considerable refuse matter is scattered around.

On each of these occasions the caretaker has found difficulty in getting the Chinese to clean up after they had "fed the dead," as they call it, and it is more than likely that the cemetery committee will require that a substantial deposit, sufficient to cover the work of cleaning up, shall be made with the secretary before the Chinese will be allowed to bring their cargo of eatables, paper, etc., into the cemetery for the purpose of "feeding the dead" in future.

Yours Truly,
W. J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

FEARS FOR THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, July 23.—The court chamberlain Count von Morawaski, a Polish landed magnate, has appealed to Emperor William not to visit Posen during the army manoeuvres in September as His Majesty had planned to do. The chamberlain fears that some Polish fanatic might attempt to harm the Emperor. Racial feeling is described at fever heat. Several Berlin journals take the view that it would be unwise for the Emperor to expose himself unnecessarily.

It is scarcely likely that the Emperor will act on the chamberlain's appeal, because His Majesty never permits himself to change his plans on account of the timidity of his advisers. It is his purpose to declare the government's Polish policy, while in Polish territory, and his giving up of the personal supervision of manoeuvres would be unprecedented. The Polish question is regarded as the most pregnant in the government's domestic policy. While no observer believes the Polish agitation can really amount to much ultimately, it is embarrassing to the relations with Austria and Russia. Count von Bnelow, the German Imperial Chancellor, is well aware of the disagreeable features of the Polish agitation, and it is quite likely he will devise measures to quiet the extreme violence of the Polish feeling.

DEFAULTERS PUNISHED.

Berlin, July 23.—The following sentences have been pronounced as a result of the criminal proceedings on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy brought against a number of officials of the Leipsiger bank, which failed about a year ago. Exner, Magazar, five years penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights; Fr. Gentsh, a director, three years' imprisonment; Bodell, president of the Board of Overseers to pay a fine of 1,000 marks; Schroeder, Manor and Woelker, members of board, each to pay a fine of 18,000 marks, and Forester and Wilkins, 5,000 marks.

VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

London, July 24.—After the meeting of the cabinet council yesterday nothing transpired regarding the reconstruction of the cabinet, but the name of the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl was freely mentioned for the viceroyalty of Ireland.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

London, July 24.—The Pope has granted Mrs. John MacKay special permission to hold private services over the body of her husband at her home. A memorial service for Mr. MacKay will be held in the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Buckingham Gate, next Monday or Tuesday.

CROWDS AT THE FAIR.

Twenty Thousand People Visit the Winnipeg Exhibition.

Winnipeg, July 24.—About 20,000 people attended the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition to-day. The crowds were swelled by the arrival of 4,000 excursionists from Minnesota and Dakota for "American Day."

CORONATION CEREMONIES

Order of Ceremonies For His Majesty's Fleet on Coronation Day.

Rear-Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron, has kindly informed Mayor Hayward of the naval arrangements at Esquimalt ordered by the Admiralty for the observance of His Majesty's coronation on Saturday, August 9.

The squadron is to "dress ship" on Coronation Day between the hours of 8 a. m. and sunset, and to be illuminated after dark.

The ships, in conjunction with the military batteries are to fire a Royal salute at 12.30 p. m. being the exact time at which the Crown is to be placed on His Majesty's head.

Divine service will be held on the ships on the morning of Coronation Day, and special prayers will be offered for the King.

READ KING'S HAND.

Gypsy in Toronto Who Told His Majesty's Fortune.

From Toronto Star:

There is living in Toronto a gypsy who says that in 1896 she held the hand of King Edward and told him that his mother would soon die, that he would be King, that he would be taken seriously ill, but that he would eventually recover and live to be crowned.

Thus far the prediction has come true, and the whole world is hoping for the consummation of the prophecy, the restoration to complete health.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of The Star called on this gypsy at their encampment in a large vacant field off Wilson avenue, Toronto. Here stood three tents, and here are four gypsies.

They are not the gypsies of popular everyday fiction. The squalling, bawling, howling children were absent. The dogs, the lean horses, the decrepit wagons, with the loose spokes and ill-tired wheels were not there. Just three tents and in one tent the woman who claims that the King will recover.

"My name is Gypsee Lee, from Devil's Dyke, Brighton."

The speaker was a woman of perhaps thirty, with dark hair, heavy eyebrows, and blue eyes. Her face reminded one of the days of Pharaoh of the land of the Nile, of the days of the Egyptian princess, for hers was an Egyptian cast of countenance, run from the old mold.

"I have come to ask of the King."

"The King will live."

Then Gypsee Lee told how in 1896 at Epsom she held the hand of Royalty, and looking at the line of life that encircles the thumb she had pulled aside the curtain of the future, told him of his mother's death and his present illness. Taking the hand of the interviewer, the gypsy turned the palms up, and running her finger along the line that marks the fleshy part between the base of the thumb and the rest of the hand, she said, "This is the line of life, and in the hand of the King I saw the break the illness, and the ultimate restoration to health and recovery.

"Do you know," she continued, "that the Queen was very superstitious, and often had her hand read. My grandmother read her hand, has read the hand of the present King, while I foretold to the Duke of Clarence that he would never marry.

"I even told Lord Roberts and General Buller of the Boer war, and my grandmother told the Queen of it, and, told her, too, that she would never see the end of it.

"I also made a prediction concerning Sir George Sitwell when reading his hand in London, and have since learned through relatives of his in Toronto who have called on me that this prediction has come true."

"Many people laugh at fortune telling?" queried the interviewer.

"Yes, I know they do. Yet you would be surprised if I were to tell you of the many predictions fulfilled. Not long ago a woman came to see me, and I predicted that she would die shortly, and warned her to prepare. That woman was killed here in Toronto in less than 24 hours.

"Gypsies who are fortune tellers are born and not made. Do you see those kettles, those pans?" and pointing to polished tinware, the gypsy stated that they had been in the family for over 300 years.

"I suppose you know that if the King dies your reputation as a revealer of futures will be badly shattered?"

In answer to this, the gypsy merely said, "My grandmother was born on the Nile, and Nile gypsies see the future so clearly they make few mistakes."

BICYCLE RACES.

Vancouver, July 23.—(Special)—In the cycle races by electric light, the mile open amateur was won by Hancock in 2.45 4-5; pursuit race, Hancock won; professional mile, 6 starters, Cotter won in 2.28; handicap, 2 miles, Cotter and Waller scratch, Millhouse and Rucker 25 yards, Millhouse won, Rucker, second, time 5.08 2-5; motor paced mile, won by Woods, 2.10; 15 mile motor paced race, Waller and Cotter, Waller won by 4 feet. There was a large attendance.

RIOTS IN GALICIA.

London, July 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs that the agrarian strike in the province of Galicia resulted today in a conflict between the troops and strikers at Czortkow, in which it is reported 23 persons were killed and 40 wounded.

SAILED FOR MANILA.

Naples, July 24.—The German steamer Princess Irene, which sailed today for Manila, had among her passengers Governor Taft, Judge Smith and Secretary Carpenter. Capt. Strother, one of Governor Taft's party, was not well and sailed for New York today.

MARINE NOTES.

The tug Sea Lion arrived from Port Townsend last night to take the Richard III. to Tacoma.

SHIP SAFE IN THICKEST FOG

London Man Devises Safety Scheme With Wireless Telegraphy.

A system of fog signalling, which combines wireless telegraphy with the present fog whistles, has been devised by a London inventor, Charles Edward Kelway. For his system Mr. Kelway claims simplicity, accuracy and, most important of all, the ability of a steamship captain by it to determine in the thickest fog not only the distance, but the direction, to a compass point, from which the fog signals are coming. In other words, Mr. Kelway asserts that steaming in a fog may be rendered as safe as ordinary night sailing where the navigator depends upon lights for his guidance.

The plan is founded upon the well-known traveling velocity of sound, which is approximately 1,100 feet per second, as compared with light, which is for all practical purposes instantaneous. This knowledge finds practical value with surveyors; and in warfare, artillerists, seeing the flash of the enemy's guns and counting the seconds which elapse before the detonation is heard, can determine roughly the distance at which the opposing batteries are located.

Mr. Kelway simply substitutes for the flash of light the Hertzian waves of wireless telegraphy, which are as rapid in transmission as light. To make his plan successful it would be necessary that all steamers and every fog-signalling station be equipped with wireless telegraph instruments. Simultaneous with the sounding of the fog whistle at the signal station on shore, he would have a wireless signal sent, so that any steamers within the zone of the Hertzian waves would receive the signal, and by counting the seconds elapsing until the sound of the fog-horn reached them, the distance of the steamer from the signalling station could be determined.

But to determine the most important point, namely the exact direction from which the sound proceeds (as it is a well-known fact that it is almost impossible to locate by hearing the direction of sound during fog), Mr. Kelway has recourse to the simple geometrical problem of constructing a triangle. Say, for illustration, the first signal which is received indicates that the steamer in question is ten miles in an unknown direction from the signalling station. Mr. Kelway then would have the steamer proceed three miles or some other arbitrary distance, and get another signal, which could be, say, nine miles. The result would be a triangle with a base of three miles, one side of ten miles and the other side of nine miles. To get the signal station's direction is then a easy mathematical problem. Mr. Kelway contends that there is no exigency that his scheme cannot meet. If the distance at the first point be ten miles, and when the vessel is run three miles the second signal taken gives a distance of seven miles, the signal station must be directly ahead.

But to construct triangles and figure angles takes time, so Mr. Kelway has turned his attention toward simplifying the calculations, and with that end in view he has invented a telemeter which determines the angle and distance automatically. The telemeter is a combination of three two-foot rules, divided into inches, representing miles, and these inches subdivided into tenths, representing cable lengths. It is so arranged that any well-conditioned triangle may be formed.

One of the rules serves as a base, and is always held in a direction coincident with the ship's course. The other two are as sides of the triangles. One of the sides is fixed by a screw at the zero point of the base, but can be pointed in any direction. The other side has a sliding device which, allows the operator to set it at any place on the base he may desire, as well as in any direction. Attached to this last side is a protractor, which indicates not only the angle at which the side sets, but also the compass points. Thus the operator getting his first signal at a ten-miles distance, steams on three miles and gets a nine-mile distance. Then all he has to do is to set his movable side of the telemeter at 3 on the base figures, arrange the two sides so that the first side crosses the second side at nine, and the second side crosses the first at 10, while the angle thus formed is immediately shown on the protractor.

To determine accurately the time elapsing between the receipt of the wireless signal and the fog-horn signal, Mr. Kelway has invented a stop-watch. This watch is timed to fifths of seconds, and is so arranged that when it is stopped, the distance the sound has proceeded is shown on the dial. Thus no time is lost in computation.

This watch has had a successful trial in South Africa in getting the range of Boer batteries. In some of the cases the range was determined accurately at the first try, while in others it was gauged within 15 feet. Mr. Kelway points out that by his watch the element of error, instead of being 1,100 feet a second or more when ordinary watches are used, is by his invention reduced to 200 feet at the maximum.

Mr. Kelway's telemeter was originally invented as a range and distance-finder, and as such has been used with considerable success by captains of the P. & O. steamers.

Mr. Kelway, speaking of his fog-signalling device, says that in places where there are no fog-signals, submarine bell signals may be substituted, and the only difference in the calculations is that sound through the water travels approximately four times as quickly as through the air.

His scheme admits, he says, of extensive developments, and by its use he asserts that entrance to a harbor during thick weather would be very safe and easy, as to his mind it would be a simple matter to regulate the force of the Hertzian waves so that a vessel might come into the zone of certain stations much as it comes into line with range lights and the like now, and by the application of his watch and telemeter the position of the ship could be determined with despatch and accuracy.

TOOK IT BACK.

How a Foreign Parson Apologized for His Bad Manners.

The services on Sunday, June 22nd, at the annual Adventist camp meeting, at Beebe Plains, Que., were marked by a stirring incident, which created considerable excitement, and finally some amusement among those who witnessed it. Elder Potter, president of the Adventist Association, of Worcester, Mass., in the course of his address at the morning service took occasion to attack Britain in connection with the South African war. In reply to an interruption, he said he was aware he was on Canadian soil, and rejoiced in the opportunity of freeing his mind upon this subject.

The remarks aroused much indignation among his Canadian hearers, and a public meeting of Beebe Plain citizens was subsequently held, when a resolution was adopted demanding an apology and retraction of the "insult" to Britain and the flag.

The resolution was as follows:

"That whereas the Rev. Elder Potter, preaching upon Canadian soil, and to a largely Canadian audience, grossly insulted His Majesty and the Government of Great Britain by uncalled for, false and malicious statements regarding the management of affairs in South Africa, and whereas such remarks are insulting to a very large proportion of his audience, it is respectfully requested that the reverend gentleman do, this evening, apologize for such statements, withdraw the same, and express his regrets at having given utterance to such offensive remarks."

This resolution was placed in the hands of Elder Potter and before the evening service the pulpit was draped with the national colours, and the Union Jack was placed over head. Standing beneath its folds, in the presence of a very large audience, the reverend gentleman read the resolution, and complied with the demand. He left on the first train for the United States side of the line, and did not return to the camp-meeting.

TRACY, THE DEBONAIRE.

Tacoma, July 23.—Harry Tracy, the outlaw, appeared at Millor's logging camp, four miles from Kansas, yesterday and ate dinner. Tracy is not wounded and looks fresh and rested. He still has his rifle and two revolvers, as well as a good supply of ammunition.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Hongkong, July 23.—A native steamer was capsized in the West river and 200 passengers were drowned.

THIRTEEN YEARS ON THE YUKON

Missionary and Family Return South First Time in Many Years.

Among the names on the register at the Tourist Association yesterday was that of Rev. Jno. Hawksley, wife and family, of Forty Mile, Yukon Territory. The reverend gentleman and his family are paying a visit to civilizaton, or rather that which previous to the Klondike rush would have been termed civilization, for Forty Mile to-day is altogether differently situated to the Forty Mile of 1889, when Mr. Hawksley and his family first went there.

The just returned missionary left England in 1889 for the scene of his labors on the Yukon, having been sent out by the Church of England and during all these years has resided in the far North and for a portion of the time dwelt on the confines of the Arctic circle. Of the four children one may be considered a veritable Esquimaux, having been born within the Arctic circle.

Mr. Hawksley, during his long residence in the North, has witnessed the transformation of the Yukon district from a terra incognita to all save the few adventurous prospectors and trappers who pierced the fastnesses of its solitudes, to a well organized and prosperous territory pouring forth an annual stream of gold which has made the Yukon a household word the wide world over.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

A Visitor Delighted With the City Commends the Many Beautiful Gardens and Lawns.

"Your Tourist Association is doing a vast amount of good," remarked a gentleman at present enjoying the hospitality of the Mount Baker hotel. "I find Victoria is now advertised throughout the East through the notice which is being bestowed upon that organization, and I am sure that if a taste of the delightfully cool evenings which you can enjoy in such grand surroundings as those at Mt. Baker could be given to residents of those hot cities you would have crowds out here every year to spend the summer.

"One thing I am sorry to note, and that is that there seems to be somewhat of a lack of water and many of the gardens and lawns along the route to Oak Bay are already burnt brown by the warm weather. This is to be regretted, as the hundreds of pretty gardens and lawns give the city a most homelike appearance and their beauty, if kept up, is sure to attract tourists."

The gentleman who volunteered the above had spent some time in Butte and was in a position to judge and appreciate the differences not only climatically but morally between Victoria and that inland city.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Clinton, Ia., July 23.—One of the most disastrous rain and hail storms that visited this section swept over the southern part of Whiteside and the northern portions of Bureau counties, Illinois, just east of this city, last night and early today. The banks of the Hennessin canal were overflowed, the water carrying away two residences, hundreds of horses, cattle and hogs being drowned. Fields of corn and small grains are totally destroyed by hail. Although the loss cannot be accurately estimated, it possibly will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WARNING TO BOORS.

Kruger's Brusqueness Said to Have Caused the War.

Berlin, July 24.—Dr. B. O. Kellner, mayor of Bloemfontein, has arrived here. Mayor Kellner says he attributes the war in South Africa to a trivial incident, namely, the impoliteness shown by President Kruger to the late Cecil Rhodes during the last interview, which took place on the street in Pretoria, where Mr. Rhodes had arrived to carry on negotiations with Mr. Kruger. Before Mr. Rhodes could state the object of his visit, according to Mayor Kellner, Mr. Kruger, who had a Bible under his arm, growled: "I must go to church," and broke off the interview abruptly, leaving Mr. Rhodes standing in the street. That was the last time Mr. Rhodes saw President Kruger, and he left Pretoria convinced that the old man was impracticable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Dr. Horsey, M. P., For North Grey, Killed at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, July 23.—(Special.)—Owen Sound was shocked tonight by an accident in which Dr. E. H. Horsey, M. P. for Grey, received injuries resulting in death. Three minutes after 6 o'clock the fly wheel of an auxiliary engine in the Sun Portland Cement Works burst, and a flying fragment struck the doctor on the right side of the head, cutting through the skull and inflicting fatal injuries.

The Sun Portland Cement Works, of which Dr. Horsey was the originator and principal stockholder, had commenced a few days ago to manufacture cement. The entire plant was working very satisfactorily and during the past few days Dr. Horsey spent much time in the various departments of the works.

Telford and the engineer stood unscathed though terrified by the awful wreck. Their escape was miraculous. When they finally realized their position they were horrified beyond expression to see Horsey lying on the floor with a terrible gash in his skull from which the brains were protruding. He was unconscious, but alive and breathing with difficulty. He was removed from the wrecked interior of the building and physicians were summoned by telephone. Doctors Lang and Hersbey arrived and agreed that there was no hope that the victim would recover. He was removed at once to the hospital where he died about midnight.

RAILWAY SMASHUP.

Middletown, N. Y., July 24.—A passenger train on the Ellenville branch of the Ontario & Western railway has fallen down an embankment owing to a washout. Many are reported killed and injured.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE LIST

Special Committee Have Completed Their Labor—Show on August 8.

The committee appointed by the Horticultural society to arrange the prize list for the show to be given at the Douglas Summer gardens on August 8, have completed their labors. The list follows:

CLASS A.
Florists.

1. Best collection of foliage plants.
2. Best collection of palms.
3. Best collection of flowering plants.
4. Best collection of ferns.

First and second prizes or diplomas will be given in each case.

CLASS B.
(Amateurs who cultivate their own gardens and do not employ labor.)
Plants in Pots.

5. Best collection of plants in flower. First prize, $3; second prize, $2.

Out Flowers.

6. Best collection of sweet peas, not less than ten varieties, shown separtely, ten in a bunch. First prize, $2; second prize, $1.
7. Best collection of roses, hardy. First prize, $2; second, $1.
8. Best collection of tea roses. First prize, $2; second, $1.
9. Best collection of stocks. First prize, $2; second, $1.
10. Best collection of dahlias, 12 varieties First prize, $2; second, $1.
11. Best collection of dahlias, 6 varieties. First prize, $2; second, $1.
12. Best colection of carnations. First prize, $2; second, $1.
13. Best collection of Phlox Drummondi. First prize, $2; second, $1.
14. Best collection of nasturtiums, 6 in a bunch. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
15. Best collection of annuals, not less than 6 varieties. First prize, $2.50; second, $1.
16. Best collection of asters. First prize, $2; second, $1.
17. Best collection of pansies. First prize, $2; second, $1.
18. Hand bonquet. First prize, $2; second, $1.
19. Basket of cut flowers. First prize, $2; second, $1.

CLASS C.
(Amateurs who employ labor.)
Plants in Pots.

20. Best collection of gladioli. First prize, $2; second, $1.
21. Best collection of fuschias. First prize, $2; second, $1.
22. Best collection of double petunias, First prize, $2; second, $1.
23. Best collection of begonias, tuberous. First prize, $2; second, $1.
24. Best collection of begonias, single and double. First prize, $2; second, $1.
25. Best collection of begonias, Rex. First prize, $2; second, $1.
26. Best collection of foliage plants (coleus excluded.) First prize, $4; second, $3.
27. Best collection of coleus. First prize, $2; second, $1.
28. Best collection of ferux. First prize, $2; second, $1.
29. Best collection of gloxinias. First prize, $2; second, $1.
30. Best collection of geraniums (not more than one of each variety.) First prize, $2; second, $1.
31. Specimen plant in flower. First prize, $2; second, $1.
32. Specimen plant, ornamental. First prize, $2; second, $1.
33. Collection of plants in flower, not less than four varieties. First prize, $3; second, $2.

Cut Flowers.

34. Best collection of tea roses. First prize, $2; second, $1.
35. Best collection of perpetual roses, First prize, $2; second, $1.
36. Best collection of phlox perennial. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
37. Best collection of alliums. First prize $2; second, $1.
38. Best collection of salpiglossis. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
39. Best collection of pansies. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
40. Best collection of carnations, bordered. First prize, $2; second, $1.
41. Best collection of stocks. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
42. Best collection of phlox Drummondi. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
43. Best collection of phlox Drummondi. $1; second, 50c.
44. Best collection of verbenas. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
45. Best collection of dahlias, cactus. First prize, $2; second, $1.
46. Best collection of dahlias, show. First prize, $2; second, $1.
47. Best collection of sweet peas, shown separately, 10 stems in each bunch. First prize, $2; second, $1.
48. Hand bouquet. First prize, $2; second, $1.
49. Bridal bouquet. First prize, $2; second, $1.
50. Gent's buttonhole. First prize, $1; second, 50c.
51. Best decoration for dinner table, 5 feet by 4 feet. Special prizes.
52. Basket of cut flowers. First prize, $2; second, $1.
53. Best collection of hardy perennials. First prize, $2; second, $1.

WATER WASTERS.

And How They are Detected by the Watchman and His Own Little Invention.

Many an unwary householder has within the past few months had a reminder of that oft repeated maternal maxim "Waste not want not" in the demand for sundry fifty cent pieces made by the myrmidons of the man "what owns the water works." Taps inadvertently left running during the prohibited hours have been spotted by the clever genius who always seems to be on hand at the psychological moment and the waste of water has caused a corresponding vacuum in the never too bulky purse.

The seemingly unerring instinct with which the watchman locates the guilty tap has proved a source of wonder to many who have neglected to observe the civic rules and regulations governing the use of the mysterious liquid that languishes in the water mains. A tap which had with religious scrupulosity been turned off at the correct hour night after night for years was afterwards allowed by some mischievous or thoughtless person to run just enough to come within the meaning of the law and next day a fine of 50 cents was recovered.

A leading civic official who prides himself upon his punctual observance of all ordinances left the lawn hose in full play while he and his family attended a social function from which they were sure they would return home before 10 p.m. However, on their arrival at 10:30 behold the seemingly omniscent guardian of the waste waters at the gate with a request, "please sir, will you turn that water off," and a request next day from the water commissioner's office for 50 cents.

It may not be usually known, but the expert who attends the "spotting" of delinquent water users, is an expert indeed. For several years he has been employed at the work and is now thoroughly proficient, thanks to his own mother wit. He has invented (and perhaps patented), a species of stethescope which he applies to any portion of the pipe line or hydrant that is exposed and by the assistance of this instrument is enabled to detect the flow of water in the pipe. By this means he can trace the locality of the open tap with that unfailing correctness which so often baffles the belief of the guilty householder.

HOT AIR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—In those hot days the brain perspires, hence comes suggestions of swimming baths, "summer gardens, etc., etc. Here are two or three more: A camera obscura on Beacon Hill, 50 feet in height, the architecture being a model of some well known lighthouse. The income should defray cost of maintenance and interest; and the wages account, an ancient mariner with a telescope and stock of yarns. Now, another, add to the swimming baths a few plate glass tanks and put fish in them, and call it a marine aquarium. The water will be there and it could be made a "side show." Yet another: let the cofferdam piles on James Bay remain, fill in with rubble and cover with asphalt, add a few stone benches, and call it "The Esplanade." This will do away with the glaring unsightliness of a stretch of stone wall.

Yours perspiringly,
A HOPEFUL CITIZEN.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The King continues to make uninterrupted progress. Although His Majesty is not yet able to leave his couch his strength is returning satisfactorily.

An express car on the Mexican Central railway was robbed of $50,000 by train robbers.

Japan has notified the United States that it will not recognize Capt. Rosehill's claim to Marcus island.

A serious riot occurred in New York in which one man had his skull fractured.

Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending July 24 were $3,229,942.

Yesterday at Chicago oats advanced to 70 cents, the highest price since 1874.

Two steel hatpins were found in the stomach of a girl who died recently at Flushing, L. I.

Two hundred American pilgrims visited the Pope yesterday and presented him with $1,000.

FIRE AT ALBANY, N.Y.

Albany, N.Y., July 24.—2:15 a.m.—The largest fire Albany has ever had has just broken out on Beaver street. The Columbia hotel and a dozen different buildings are burning. The loss cannot be estimated at this time.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The trouble with our people here is that they do not know their own province. So many of them have come out from the East in the last few years and settled down in one community where they have remained ever since without making any more effort to obtain a knowledge of the country than they would have done had they never seen it; that the people of British Columbia today are to a very considerable extent Eastern Canadians in knowledge and sentiment and feeling, and only British Columbians in the sense of having large opportunities within their grasp—opportunities, however, which they do not seem to know how to make use of.—Vancouver Province.

The editor of the Sandon Paystreak, who wrote an article in contempt of court, and is sent to jail for nine months, would probably serve the term cheerfully if he could write what he likes while there, and publish it when he comes out. But the courts will not let him talk back after his release. He is subject to another year's imprisonment if he does not provide sureties for good conduct. This is one of the severest penalties ever imposed on an editor in Canada.—Toronto Star.

American papers report that the National Reciprocity League is growing rapidly throughout the chief manufacturing states of the Union. Its avowed purpose is to find markets abroad for American goods by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties; and it takes the common-sense position that the Americans cannot hope to sell to foreigners if they do not also buy from them. This doctrine is very well put by the Commercial Club of Chicago, which declares that "it is unreasonable to suppose that we can forever intrench ourselves behind doors that open outward, but not inward, and continue to sell our products to nations of which we buy nothing."—Montreal Star.

The Oceanic Steamship company, the largest American line of steamships which operates on the Pacific ocean, has just levied another assessment of $10 a share on its stockholders. In February of last year a previous assessment of $10 a share was levied and collected. The two assessments together make the sum of $500,000 which the stockholders of the company have been called upon to pay within the past eighteen months. A year or so ago the stock of the Oceanic Steamship company was quoted at $103 a share, a premium of $3. Two weeks ago it sold for $7 a share.—Seattle P.-I.

The Tracy news, as published in the Seattle papers of Wednesday, contained as little actual information as was possible for the writers of fiction to use. The work of the reporters is as bum as that of the deputies, and they should be called in. They are after facts about as much as the deputies were after Tracy.—Tacoma News.

The attitude of legislation towards capital engaged in productive enterprise must be friendly. If taxes on corporations are too low, they should be raised, but in a friendly spirit and not predatory or vindictive. The way to remedy abuses of low railroad and other corporate assessments is to raise them, not beyond the proper equalizing point. It is most unwise and mischievous to go after capital as if it were an enemy to be driven away. The only legitimate effect of such procedure is to cause its withdrawal, the cessation of constructive and development work, loss of employment for labor and great eventual loss in wealth, inhabitants and taxation.—Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Bandit Tracy, of Oregon, is making the most vivid dime novel look like the programme of a Sunday School convention.—Montreal Herald.

Competitors for places on the American rifle team which will be sent to Canada to try to win back the Palma trophy captured by the Canadians at Sea Girt last year, have been shooting recently with the United States army rifle and government ammunition. They are profoundly dissatisfied with the results, and entirely convinced that the rifle and ammunition are unfit for the work. The United States Ordnance Board complacently boasts that the American rifle is one of the best in the world, and that its accurate range is 2,000 yards. Expert riflemen have demonstrated that the cartridge provided for the army is unreliable at half that range. Whether or not the rifle itself is what it is represented to be they are not yet certain, but they strongly suspect that it is not. At all events, the troops of several foreign powers are better armed than ours, and would have marked advantage in case of war.—North American.

DROPPED DEAD.

Robert Allen, Caretaker of the Ross Bay Cemetery, Died While Fighting a Grass Fire.

While fighting a grass fire, which threatened Ross Bay cemetery, Robert Allen, the caretaker of the cemetery, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. The fire had gained considerable headway, and Mr. Allen was exerting himself to cut it off. Suddenly two ladies, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Thompson, who were watching him, saw Mr. Allen drop in the midst of the flames. They rushed to his assistance and picked him from the fire before he had been burned, but he died shortly a fterwards. Drs. Fraser and Ernest Hall, who were summoned, upon examination found that death had been caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in the head, the result no doubt, of the heat a nd over exertion. Mr. Allen was a native of Baltimore, Ont., where he was born 59 years ago. He came to Victoria in 1888 and for the past five years has been caretaker of the cemetery. Besides his widow he leaves two daughters, Mrs. D. T. Ballantine and Mrs. T. W. Edwards, both residents of Victoria. Deceased was a member of St. John's lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Cobourg, Ont. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2:30.

ALL-CANADIAN EXPOSITION.

Manufacturers' Association Suggest Holding Big Industrial Fair.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association desire than an all-Canadian exposition be held in the year 1904, in order to impress upon the world the progress which Canada has made in its commercial life.

The matter has already come up before the meeting of the Canadian association at Toronto, and will likely form a subject for discussion at the annual meeting which takes place shortly at Halifax. Toronto will probably be chosen as the place for holding the exposition.

The association is also discussing the advisability of establishing a local branch in the city of Quebec. This has also met with the favorable consideration of the executive committee.

The sending of a special trade commissioner to South Africa is also under consideration. It will be remembered that the association has just despatched a special representative to the Yukon.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Drowned In The Fraser

Fritz Fabian and Charles Christian Find a Watery Grave.

Schambz, Fabian's, Partner and Several Other Fishermen are Missing.

Vancouver, July 25.—(Special)—Since last night's blow on the Fraser, reports continue to come in of men missing. The coat and letters of Florian Schamz have been found in the upturned boat occupied by Fritz Flabian, who was drowned. Several upturned boats have been discovered and eight Indians and two whites are unaccounted for.

On Thursday night Charles Christian, engineer of the steamer Olive, was accidently drowned by falling from the steamer. The drowned man lived in Vancouver and leaves a wife and children.

THE FISHERIES.

The Japanese fishermen formally accepted the sliding scale for salmon last evening. The wind was blowing hard all night and most of the fishermen put back when the wind increased to a severe blow. Several boats were upset, but no loss of life is reported, except in the case of the fatal accident already chronicled, although in one instance the crew of an overturned boat was in the water three hours before being rescued. There is a better report from the traps and the average is higher on the Fraser.

The canneries report as follows:

Dinsmore—High 60; average 25.

Celtic—High among Japs, 210; high among whites 63; high among Indians 41; average 50.

Greenwood—High 77; low 55.

St. Mary's—Average 4.

Phoenix—Average 10.

Scottish-Canadian—Average 15.

Delta—Average 10.

Anglo-American—Too rough; several Indian houses were blown down by wind.

Richmond—High 112; low 25.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

A despatch from Victoria to the effect that an order-in-council had been passed prohibiting the exportation of fir as well as of cedar, caused considerable comment in lumbering circles this morning, and as fir as well as cedar was mentioned in the prohibitive act which went into force the first of the year, the despatch was not understood. It was thought here that the sender of the despatch got a wrong impression from the order-in-council recently passed for the purpose of including timber cut from licensed lands as well as leased lands in the law prohibiting export. The new clause reads that no timber cut from provincial lands shall be exported. Formerly the act referred to leases and did not mention licenses although licenses were intended to be included, thus the new clause reads so as to include all timber cut from land not crown granted.

DR. McLAREN RESIGNS.

The St. Andrew's church congregation accepted Dr. McLaren's resignation at the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery. Dr. McLaren has been appointed secretary for home missions for Canada. Other minor matters were considered.

WITNESSES DISAPPEAR.

Three Chinamen wre swore to affidavits accusing Detectives Butler and Wylie of accepting bribes to allow gambling, have skipped out and the case fails through.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Unknown Man Cut His Throat With a Penknife.

Rutland, Vt., July 24.—An unknown man attempted to commit suicide on the train reaching Rutland from New York at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Just before the train reached Rutland he slashed his throat with a penknife, severing an artery and cutting into his windpipe. In explanation of the deed, he said he was charged with murder, but was innocent and preferred death to arrest. He is now unable to talk and his name and address are unknown. He was traveling on a ticket good between New York and Montreal, and the only clue to his identity is a card found in his pocket bearing the name Leonard A. Snitkin, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 309 Broadway, New York; Residence 72 Eldridge Street. The man is a foreigner, apparently about 30 years old, about five feet four inches tall, light hair and moustache. He is in a critical condition, but is expected to live through the night.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Australian government has introduced a bill for granting bonuses to encourage the production of iron and steel. It is very much on the Canadian lines of dealing with this sort of thing. It is meeting with a stiff opposition, first from Free Traders, who oppose it from principle, and from the Labor party, which wants the industry nationalized, and hopes for the establishment of blast furnaces, steel works, etc., by the government.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

From Vancouver News-Advertiser.

The competition in the insurance business is causing the agents of the many companies to introduce many ingenious methods in order