

MASSACRES OF MISSIONARIES.

Chinese "Vegetarians" at Whangang
Attack the Chinese of Eng-
land Mission.Ten Persons Killed—Fearful Cruelties
Perpetrated—The Situation Ex-
tremely Serious.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times received yesterday says: The mission and sanitarium at Whangang, near Kuchang, province of Fokien, has been attacked and Rev. Mr. Stuart, wife and child, were burned in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, and two sisters named Gordon and Steacie Newcombe, were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stuart's eldest child had a knee-bone badly injured, while the youngest had an eye gouged out. Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Foochow. The prefect of Chengtu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the Chengtu outrages. Rev. Mr. Stuart resided at Kuchang and superintended the work of the prefectures of Kuchang and Pingnan. Writing under date of February, 1895, he described how a sect known as the vegetarians, taking advantage of the war, had sprung into vigorous life and committed numerous outrages and become so formidable that the Chinese government had ordered capital punishment of the offenders, and that stringent orders be made for the protection of all missionaries throughout the province. The Chinese government has asserted without demur to the demands of the British minister.

The last letter, dated April 6, from Rev. Mr. Stuart describes the critical condition of affairs at Kuchang. Mr. Stuart wrote: "Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native clergyman who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the vegetarians were expected at daylight in Kuchang. The gateway of the city was being blocked with timber and stones in order to prevent their entry. We had one hundred men, women and children in our compound outside the town. We passed a terrible time of suspense until daylight, when torrents of rain fell, and the vegetarians, not liking the rain, postponed their attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Kuchang. The male and female staff in the early morning, after crossing the river in small parties in a tiny boat, reached Kuchang well, the gates of which were closed and had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of citizens guarded the walls armed with pikes and rusty swords. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the vegetarians. What occurred during the interview we do not know, but nobody believes that we have seen the end of this matter. Such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up and it is probably only begun." Mr. Stuart's letter concluded: "All the women and children, on the advice of the American and British consuls, will be sent to the coast. The opinion prevails here that if a Japanese-Chinese treaty is arranged the soldiers will be sent from Foochow to arrest the leaders of the rebels, but if not arranged, the vegetarians will increase sufficiently to make the rebels a menace."

A two-column letter from Hankow to the Standard, published by the Times, declares that the officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the Chinese people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure. The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news of the massacre was suppressed for three days by the Chinese official. J. McCortney Hixon, American consul at Foochow, writes to the Standard, "I went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the two wounded Americans. Their experiences, as the dispatch says, "were terrible, and death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women." The indignation here is intense. The mandarins endeavored to throw all the blame on secret societies, but it is known that the rebels were organized by responsible officers. The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of cutting telegraphic communication. Another Foochow telegram says that all the murdered ladies belonged to the Church of England. Some missionaries, Miss Hartford was fearfully injured, and bears evidence of the fearful treatment and cruelty she received at the hands of the mob. Several children have been killed, the massacre commenced early on Thursday, and included eight ladies, a man and child. The bodies are expected to arrive at Foochow tomorrow. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy.

Officials of the foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Peking to demand the safety of all British subjects in disturbed districts, and to insist upon full inquiry into the massacre. In addition, the consuls are ordered to see that the independent inquiry be made into the Kuchang massacre by the British consular corps. The Times comments editorially on the massacre as follows: "The Kuchang outrage is justly felt the subject of strong representations to China by England, and probably by America also. It is quite probable that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the calamities of war, and that the mandarin believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty."

The Standard, in its editorial on the outrage, says: "We must speak to China in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Not only must the murderers be punished, but a thorough example must be made of the officials whose neglect permits such outrages." HONGKONG, Aug. 6.—All those who were killed were British. The Americans escaped. There was no provocation for the outrages. The Fokien province is in the southern part of China. Amoy is its best known city. Thecession of Formosa has probably infuriated the inhabitants of the province, who had previously been alarmed by the Japanese threat to attack Amoy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State department has just received the following cable from United States Consul-General Jenkinson: Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Hixon, United States consul at Foo Chow, wires: "American mission property at Yun Fuh burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses steadily surrounded and sleeping women and children exposed to death. Situation unsettled." The dispatch shows

that no Americans were killed, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul general's dispatch is as follows: "Americans all safe. None hurt. Ten British killed." Although Mr. Jenkinson does not use the word "missionaries" in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the state department that he refers to them.

When word came of the trouble the customary instructions were sent to Minister Denby to see that American interests were protected. A message received last night from the minister says that small boats could reach the place quicker than marine Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Chinese station, has authority to use his vessels and men to assist in affording any protection that may be required as necessary. The lack of ships of light draught, that can penetrate the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers, is a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Mercury of this city publishes a dispatch from Foochow stating that the position of the Europeans is critical owing to the open hostility of the natives and native officials. It adds that if the outbreak occurs the native officials will be unable to cope with the mob. Fokien province is said to be in a state of rebellion and the American mission at Fung Fuh in that province has been burned. Europeans and Americans have been telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement. The British minister at Peking, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has made demand upon the Chinese foreign office for a military escort from the British consulate in Foochow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Chinese massacre and hold an inquiry. Mr. O'Connor also positively requested that the Chinese government issue a decree ordering capital punishment of the offenders, and that stringent orders be made for the protection of all missionaries throughout the province. The Chinese government has asserted without demur to the demands of the British minister.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 7.—(Special).—The farmers of the adjoining municipalities are preparing for grain cutting, and many are daily observed in the city who return with quantities of binder twine. Inquiries at the office of local dealers elicited the information that large quantities of twine have been imported this season, and that the demand is generally in excess of previous years.

A telegram has reached this city from Troy, Montana, stating that E. L. Hawkins, late of Winnipeg, has been murdered. Hawkins was for years a brakeman on the C.P.R., and was well known in the city. He left for Montana about four years ago. The Regina exhibition closed today.

Robt. Ironside expects to ship 20,000 head of beef cattle from Manitoba and the territories this season. He has already shipped nearly half that number. Vice-President Stevenson of the United States, his wife, daughters and party passed through the city this evening en route to Alaska. The party travels in President Van Horn's private car. While here they were greeted by several prominent citizens and driven over the city.

A despatch from Rat Portage says a general strike has been declared there by the lumbermen engaged at the leading mills. Deputy Warden Burde will, it is said, leave the Stony Mountain penitentiary this week to enter upon the duties of deputy warden in the British Columbia penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—After hearing the reply of Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q. C., for the appellants, the judicial committee of the privy council today reserved judgment in the appeal regarding provincial prohibition in Canada, to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor law legislation be given to the federal or the provincial authorities by the Dominion.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaren's argument, Lord Herschell, one of the Lords of Appeal, said, addressing the Canadian attorney: "Your opponents contend that the Canada Temperance Act implied repeal of the Prohibition act of the Ontario legislature. Suppose the Temperance act was in operation at the time the Ontario legislature passed its restrictions, were the two acts so inconsistent that the Canadian act repealed the Ontario act?"

Replying, Mr. McLaren proceeded to quote the Maine liquor law, with a view to showing the interpretation generally given of the powers by the highest authorities, when Lord Watson said: "There is little good to be gained by these quotations, as we are dealing with the meaning to be put on a general statement. That can be obtained only by recourse to the statute and a consideration of the meaning which the legislature which passed it intended it to have."

KU CHENG MASSACRE.

FOO CHOW, China, Aug. 8.—Dr. Gregory, an American missionary, who escaped from Ku Cheng, in his account of the massacre there says: At about 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 1, a native Christian rushed to my study saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hwa, a mountain resort about 12 miles from the city of Ku Cheng had been killed this morning and that two houses had been destroyed. "Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Phillips confirmed this. He wrote that five ladies were dead, the Stewarts were missing and four persons were seriously wounded. I immediately went to Yamen, where hundreds of excited natives had already gathered and requested the district magistrate, Wong, to send some soldiers at once to Hwa Sang. In half an hour the magistrate sent to Hwa Sang under an escort of about sixty soldiers. Apparently no post-mortem mutilation had been attempted. This frightful massacre was done by members of the secret society known as the Vegetarians, who have been causing much trouble alike to Christians and heathens in the district around Ku Cheng city. I believe that about eighty men were engaged. They were armed with spears and swords and seemed strongly organized under one chief leader.

Reliable advices from Cuba are to the effect that the insurgents have blown up with dynamite the railroad bridge near Sancti Spiritus. It is also reported that Conde Lirundi, or Serundi, has joined the insurgents.

Hon. Dr. Montague returned today from the seaside to attend the sitting of the council this afternoon. It will be the last for some days as the ministers will be nearly all away after to-morrow. Dr. Montague left for the West this evening to take his family home to Danville.

CABLE NEWS.

Nothing Known of Ambassador Malet's
Contemplated Resignation—Glad-
stone on Armenian QuestionFurther Trouble Among Irish National-
ists—Justin McCarthy at Issue
With Healy.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office today that nothing was known there of the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, was to be transferred to Berlin, in succession to Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at that city, who, according to reports, contemplates resigning.

Applications amounting to £371,000 have been received for the new issue of Toronto Ry. Co. first mortgage four and a half per cent. bonds. The bonds have been allotted. Tenders were to day invited by Messrs. Hambro & Son for £251,000, City of Toronto general consolidated loan debentures. The loan is redeemable in 1928 and the minimum price is placed at 99. The list closed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

There has been unusual excitement in Havana. The event of deepest interest is the reported landing of Gen. Quesada, and the report that in order to prevent attention from the coast Gen. Masco attacked several towns simultaneously. Gen. Gomez is said to have been guarding the coast to protect the landing of the expedition. The expedition, which is now anxiously awaiting another expedition, which is thought to have left Jamaica two days ago. Gen. Campos has cabled to the home government to send the 30,000 reserve troops as quickly as possible. It is reported unofficially that Senator Menor, an military engineer, has been killed in an action near Guayamaro.

The City of Melbourne, Australia, bank has closed its doors. In its financial article the Standard says that the creditors of the City of Melbourne Bank decided to reject the latest scheme presented to them on behalf of the directors and shareholders partly in consequence of the rather defeatist messages received from Melbourne. The official liquidator was instructed to order his agents to petition the courts for liquidation.

Sig. Nobili, Italy's charge d'affaires in Rio Janeiro, has presented to the Brazilian foreign office the final request of his government for a settlement of claims against Brazil for losses sustained during the revolution. Sig. Nobili stated that the orders of the Italian minister of foreign affairs are peremptory.

The management of the Panama canal has issued an alluring announcement that it needs all kinds of workmen, and promising that they shall be paid by special arrangement.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., leader of the Irish Nationalist party, has issued a manifesto appealing to Irish members of parliament to vote against the Home Rule bill, and to support the Nationalist party.

Continuing Mr. McCarthy asserts that it is almost impossible to over estimate the disastrous effects of Mr. T. M. Healy's charge made at the National Convention at Omeagh, County Tyrone, on July 8. Mr. Healy, upon that occasion, accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party, and read a letter from Edward Blake, M.P., to the Tyrone Convention, informing him that the Nationalist party would in future be unable to subsidize North and South Tyrone or North and South Londonderry, which he asked should be subsidized henceforth in the sum of £200 yearly by the Nationalist party. It appears from the statements made then that the government whip, Mr. Thomas Ellis, consented to this, on the understanding that the seats referred to were to be considered Liberal and not Home Rule. Mr. Dillon, replying to Mr. Healy's charge, said: "I am not a traitor; you read private letters in public." Mr. McCarthy in his manifesto states that Mr. Healy's charges are unfounded, grossly untrue, and that Mr. Healy's action was disloyal to his party.

Timothy M. Healy has addressed a long letter to Justin McCarthy, suggesting that the public attack upon him in the latter's manifesto of the evening of the meeting of the party is unworthy of the Nationalist. He defends his action and repudiates the insinuation that he ever failed in his pledge to sit and act and vote with the party. He denounces the intrigue to give the Liberal Tyrone seat to the Liberal Solicitor General as a perpetual stigma on his authors and an utter breach of faith with the Irish party, and until the party makes itself the accomplice of Mr. Blake he says he will maintain that the intrigue, for that intrigue, is responsible, for that intrigue.

The rumor published in a New York morning paper about an alleged case of cholera in Hamburg has no foundation in fact whatever, and is officially contradicted by the authorities in that city.

The Times to-morrow will publish a report of the estimated condition of the crops in August. Taking 100 as the normal standard, wheat is placed at 78, barley 86, oats 80, potatoes 85, beans, peas and roots 75, and grass and clover 74.

At the meeting held at Chester on Tuesday to discuss the Armenian situation Mr. Gladstone said his resolution was moderate and expressed not only their own sentiments, but those of their trans-Atlantic brethren, who felt even more strongly than they those present that the dispassionate inquiry which was made after the Sassoon massacre showed that the powers of language did not suffice to describe the outrages which had been perpetrated. Inquiry, he continued, verified all the sickening details, not only European, but American testimony, which was doubly entitled to credence, as America, politically, had no interest in the Levant. This testimony, said Mr. Gladstone, with great energy, summed up in four words, "Plunder, murder, rape, torture." "But," added Gladstone, "the plunder and murder were comparatively mild beside the work of the ravisher and torturer. This was not the work of dangerous classes, but of the government of Constantinople and its agents, and there is not one of their deeds for which the government is not responsible."

The court of appeals has dismissed Countess Russell's appeal against the judgment of April last refusing her suit against her husband, Earl Russell, for the restoration of conjugal rights and granting her husband separation.

The Globe this afternoon gave prominence to an interview with Jefferson M. Levy, of Montecello, Va., in which he is quoted as saying that "the wild story of the green are among those recently made up, and the soft and lustrous effect of silk is perfectly well simulated in the silecia, at one-third the cost.—Vogue.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Expedition to Hudson's
Bay and Hudson's Straits,
Next Year.The Soo Canal—Board of Civil Ser-
vice Examiners—New Secretary
Appointed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Nat. Boyd, M. P., had an interview to-day with Hon. Mr. Costigan on the subject of sending a steamer to the Hudson Straits to ascertain the period of navigation in those waters. The minister said no vessel could be spared this season, but next year an expedition would be going up anyway in the joint interest of fishery, geological and marine research.

The shareholders of the Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining Co., assembled here to-day, but owing to the absence of President Brophy decided to postpone the annual meeting. Action was taken, however, looking to the securing of offers for leasing the property, and with this object Hon. Mr. Costigan and Hon. Peter White, two of the principal shareholders, will proceed to-morrow to-morrow to interview the C.P.R. people.

An order-in-council was passed to-day appointing John Francis Waters, M. P., of the state department secretary to the board of Civil Service examiners in place of Peter Leaneur unannounced. Mr. Waters will perform the duties of the secretaryship in addition to his departmental work, his extra remuneration being \$150 a year. Mr. Leaneur's salary was \$700 as secretary and \$400 as a member of the board.

A Parliamentary Expert.

One of the latest phases of woman's activity in the questions of the day is the novel fact noticed recently of a lady giving lectures on parliamentary law and procedure before two large and attentive classes composed exclusively of ladies. The lecturer, Mrs. I. A. Conklin, has made a close study of her subject and understands it in its minute details and for practical application. She lectures privately or in classes, having among her students bank presidents, clergymen, lawyers and laymen, all ready to hear her remarkably explicit and instructive analysis of the principles of rulings in organized bodies.

The apparent intricacies of parliamentary procedure are unraveled before Mrs. Conklin's classes by actual practice, and every knotty point is explained until each member feels she has satisfactorily grasped the point involved. In view of the numerous women's societies and kindred associations that now exist, Mrs. Conklin may almost be said to be educating a class of presidents and other officers, as in one of her classes of keenly interested students in the last week yearly by either presiding over or taking an active part in the conduct of some prominent organization among women.—New York Times.

Screaming Colors in English Taste.

I don't think the present screaming colors, writes "L. N." are due to French influence, but I do think art and artists have had something to do with them. A couple of years ago Mr. Sargent painted a wonderful portrait of a lady in a magenta dress. That was the beginning of it. Every one talked of the picture, and every woman talked of the dress, and before the season was well on the detestable color was fashionable. The following year Mr. Hacker painted a number of sleeping girls in a wood. The sun streamed down through the leaves and purple poppies were growing in the grass. The poppies were not as daring as the pink magenta, but they were more becoming.

Last year the same painter gave us another green and poppy picture. Then the milliners took it up, only they changed the poppies for roses, and they added the screaming magenta to the purple and set the ball going. That ball is going at a mad rate now. Cornflower blue and peacock green, pink magenta and violet, emerald green and lavender—these combinations screamed from coaches in the park this morning. This is not French taste. It is English taste.—London Globe.

Some Little Economies.

The pretty shirt fronts of embroidered muslin and insertion, so dainty, yet so high priced, have set many nimble fingers to work, as most young women prefer to make them for themselves. To further this object many of the best shopkeepers sell now by the yard combinations of trunks, needlework, insertions and tiny lace ruffles, which are from 10 to 12 inches wide, and are bordered on each side with plain muslin and finished with a band at the throat and drawing string at the waist line complete the garment.

To make an entire bodice two lengths of the band are required, one for front and one for the back, and little skill is required to adjust them to the figure by the aid of the plain sheer muslin which forms the rest of the bodice. Dotted white swiss and plain white organdies are now being made up by fashionable dressmakers for summer gowns over slips of colored silk. An economical mother with several well dressed daughters has had the slips made of colored silecia and entirely separate from the gown—a slip and low bodice of yellow silecia, one of pale pink and one of cool green are among those recently made up, and the soft and lustrous effect of silk is perfectly well simulated in the silecia, at one-third the cost.—Vogue.

MONOGRAMS FOR STATIONERY.

The Newest Idea Is a Petite Monogram
Inclosed in a Circle.

The circle die for note paper is the smartest idea of fashion's devotees at present. Impressions of these dies—often improperly written dyes—are the daintiest imaginable and are Parisian in design and embellishment. The old-fashioned monogram, ungainly in size and often indistinguishable, is out of favor. The plain and fancy ciphers, with initials following each other, yet entwined.



CIRCULAR, OBLONG AND NAPOLEONIC.

ing gracefully, so popular during the last few years, are also rapidly losing caste, because the circles are now almost entirely being engraved for those better informed persons in the fashionable world who appreciate good taste in all their belongings.

One cause of the popularity of the new style die with people of means may be its price, which is more than double that of an ordinary die. There are always those who desire something higher priced and more exclusive than others can afford, and to that class the expensive little circle appeals. The circle ranges in size from the top of a lead pencil to a silver dime and has either one or two circular lines inclosing a petite cipher or monogram. The popular size measures about a quarter of an inch in diameter and possesses a double circle one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

With this newest decoration for note paper comes the possibility of blending in great variety the colors and bronzes or metallic colors. The lines forming the initials of the cipher or monogram, and those of the circles, are generally embossed in one color of bronze, while the space between the circular lines, or in the center or background under the initials, is filled with plain color. Some of the blending shows color between the lines of circles with the center plain, and vice versa—the center colored, while the rim, as it is called, is left plain. When used on paper of decided tint, the center or the rim or both are left plain to allow the color of the paper to show.

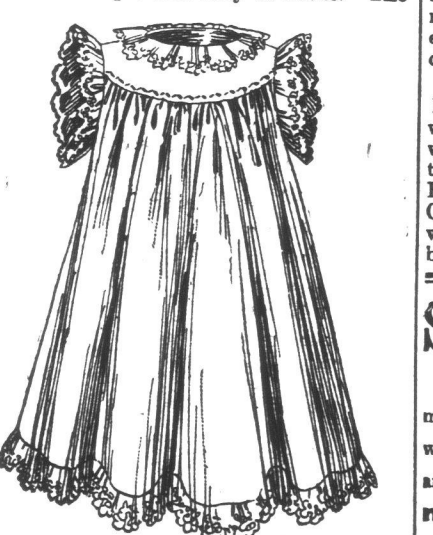
Occasionally a crest in miniature or a tiny bow of ribbon is added just above the circles, and these are also blended in proper colors. The Ladies' Home Journal, authority for the foregoing, also tells that these new markings for the note sheets of the girl of today are not confined entirely to circles, but lines are drawn in the form of an ellipse, with the initials hanging one from another down the center, some of the rims being punctured with small dots. The same arrangement of blending can be had as with the circles. A further innovation is the Napoleonic wreath—oval and round in shape, with or without knots of ribbon with flying ends.

Peach Foam.

Pare and stone six soft, mellow peaches, cut them into slices, put them, with a pint of water, over the fire to come to a boil; moisten 2 tablespoonsful of cornstarch and add to the boiling peaches. While these are cooking cover a half box of gelatin with a half cup of cold water to soak ten minutes. Add to the peaches a cupful of granulated sugar. Take from the fire and add the juice of half of a good sized lemon. With a silver spoon chop the peaches rather fine. The sponge is more delicate in this way than when they are pressed through a sieve. Now add the gelatin, turn the peaches into a pan, stand in another pan of cracked ice and stir until the mixture begins to congeal. Then stir in carefully either a pint of whipped cream or the well beaten whites of 3 eggs.

The Useful Pinafore.

Here is a pinafore of charming shape, yet it is simple and easy to make. The



LITTLE GIRL'S PINAFORE.

straight widths of material are gathered on to a shaped yoke, and the edges are all trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Huckleberry Pudding.

Beat 2 eggs without separating, add a teaspoonful of sweet milk, 1½ cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of melted butter and beat vigorously. Stem, wash and dry on a towel a pint of huckleberries, dust them with 2 tablespoonsful of flour, stir them into the pudding, add a heaping teaspoonful of dry baking powder, turn into a greased mold and steam an hour. Serve hot.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fishermen Drowned at Steveston—
Struck It Rich in Cariboo—The
Sea Serpent.Vancouver Seriously Threatened by
Bush Fires—Provincial Police Ap-
pointment—Cattle Shooting.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 7.—Messrs. Henry and Hamilton, who left Vancouver some months ago to seek their fortunes, have, it is reported, struck it rich in Cariboo.

Only through the greatest exertions of firemen last night were many dwelling houses saved from destruction by fire. The gale that blew nearly all night spread the bush fires and extended the flames in dangerous proximity to many houses. The police box at 514 Van Winkle mine turned up a nugget in peculiar form some days ago. It was in the shape of a sovereign made in Her Majesty's mint, London, in 1852. It was black and discolored and had evidently been partially buried in the earth for years. It was probably lost by some miner in the early days, and is preserved by the owners of the Van Winkle as a curiosity.

S. M. Ukell, managing director of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Victoria, is in the city en route to the Fraser valley to purchase fruit for preserving purposes for his firm. Mr. Ukell says that this year his company is using more fruit than ever, and cannot obtain as much of some varieties as is required. Strawberries and raspberries were both scarce, though plums and apples will be plentiful. The firm has purchased some 40 odd tons of fruit in the neighbourhood of Chilliwack this season.

An enormous sturgeon weighing fully 500 pounds and measuring 10 feet 4 inches in length has been captured at the North Arm of the Fraser.

A number of people saw the sea serpent in English Bay and in the Inlet yesterday, if rumor can be relied on. Its aspect is said to have been terrifying.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 7.—A number of casualties were reported on the water front but apart from the drowning accidents at Steveston no fatalities were reported. At this writing it is difficult to get at the truth of the drowning fatalities at Steveston. It was currently reported that eight fishermen were drowned, but a telephone message from Steveston says that as far as can be ascertained only two fishermen are actually known to have lost their lives. The gale last night was the fiercest in the year, and fishing along the river was abandoned almost entirely.

The boy tramp, Frank Cline, has turned up at Westminster. He is being well cared for. The authorities will soon tire of him, as he is an ungrateful little fellow. Judge Bole will view the Burnaby property on Friday, on which the assessments have been appealed from the Court of Revision.

W. Bullock-Webster, has been appointed to look after the outside work in connection with provincial police in New Westminster district. The wardenship of the provincial jail made vacant by the resignation of Governor Morehead has not yet been filled.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 7.—Professor Fletcher, government entomologist, is here, the guest of Rev. G. W. Taylor for a few days. He has consented to give a lecture on the subject of entomology at St. Alban's school room this evening.

The bush fire has crossed the Departure Bay road between the "prairie" and the slaughter house, and blocked it with fallen timber.

The Nanaimo Water Works Company has received advice that the pipes and special coating for the proposed new city mains and extensions were shipped from England on the Armador, which should arrive early in October.

H. M. S. Nympha may be expected to drop anchor in the harbor on Saturday. She will probably stay over the night, or three days before proceeding to Esquimalt. Reports come from Oyster Bay of the frequent shooting of cattle by thieves, who rarely remove more than the hindquarters of any animal shot, leaving the remainder of the carcass to rot in the bush.

Constable McLean arrested Jas. Lloyd on Monday on the charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians and being found drunk in an Indian house. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—William MacMillan, against whom a warrant was sworn out a few days ago, charging him with setting fire to the Osgoodby buildings, which resulted in the second great conflagration in Toronto last winter, is now at Detroit. The Press representative there he declared most emphatically that he was not guilty of the charges.

HAMILTON, Aug. 7.—Hamilton will "blow herself" in receiving Private Hayhurst, winner of the Queen's prize at Bales. He will be met by the Hamilton 6th battery, the 13th battalion, the city council, the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, the Canadian club and the Army and Navy veterans, Sons of England and all the bands of the city.

See My New Dress!

It used to be my mamma's old cashmere, which she took to pieces and dyed with Diamond Dyes, and made me two new dresses, a blue and a brown. Brother's got a new suit too; it's made from Uncle Jack's old coat dyed over; mamma said 'twas easy to dye with Diamond Dyes—that anybody can do them.

Diamond Dyes are made for Home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color.

Sold everywhere. 10c a package. 50c Dozen book and 50 samples of colored cloth free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.