CHARACTER OF WARRING CHINESE

THE COOLIES' DISCONTENT UNDERLIES THE UPHEAVAL

Varety of Grievances Form Background of Revolution and Its Forces

(By Cassius Griffith in Boston Transcript.)

While there are perhaps a hundred and one causes, just and unjust, true and untrue, to which the Chinese uprisings and riots are attributed, there are three which may be put down as the fundamental and actual reasons. Famine, that black hand of death, which has depopulated whole sections of the empire, and which, with plague, has killed more people than all the wars of China, is the undeniable underlying base of practically all the revolt. While many causes may be the direct stirring of a rebellion, famine may be traced as the root from which the causes primarily spring.

With famine go the deep rooted, inherited hatred of the foreigners and the equally bitter dislike of the plutocrat government at Pekin. Simmered down to its actual body these three cover the sum and substance of the dissatisfaction of the restless millions who boil up and are subdued or gratified to boil again at the first opportunity.

When the rice crops fail, the body of the substance of the whole empire, and the really diligent, earnest and peace-loving farmers find themselves and families pinched and stung by famine and the pittance they possess the prey of ever ready thieves, the keen Tartar instinct of plunder gradually drives them to join the starving, moving hordes and to pillaging. In consequence they die. They fall victims to their own people and are torn to pieces in the struggle for existence, fall from the lack of nourishment or are shot down by the soldiery of the governor of the province, partly for the benefit of the surviving and partly to prevent the issuing of provisions and that unfavorable reports may not reach Pekin of riots. Relief may be sent from the outside world to these famine sufferers whose homes at present are scattered by millions over the empire, but it rarely ever reaches its destination, and where it will do the most good. During the famine of the past ten years, shiploads of grain and flour have been sent from this country to feed the sufferers, but those who gave in the name of humanity and charity knew nothing of the potent god of China, 'squeeze'—it is the governing principle of every Chinese from the rickshaw coolie to the mandarin—it calls for a dishonest extraction of grain from every trade or deal of any nature handled. It is a part of China. The foreigners who have remained in China for any length of time have paid and profited by it also. If one bag of flour or grain out of every ten sent reached the starving Chinese, there was a special Providence guiding it. The food passed through hands when it landed which do not recognize charity or any other motive as reason to prevent "squeeze"—a great part of it was sold to those who could afford to pay a price. Those who could not pay did without and died.

During the days of the famine and afterward there are rebellious leaders who incense the natives against the government and foreigners as the direct cause of their suffering, they claim the government continues to extract taxes to further enrich the officials and that the foreigners are weighted with wealth and make money by deceiving the Chinese in trade. That the foreign devils can live in splendor in China, while the Chinese themselves are dying of starvation. At the Nankin exposition last summer the coolies of all classes arose in a body and threatened to destroy work of both Chinese and foreigner. They marched on the governor's yamen with threats and surrounded the foreign consulates. The consuls were guarded by marines and sailors from the American, English and other gunboats in the Yangtse. Why, they demanded, were thousands of taels being wasted on rich buildings and decorations which brought no result and were of no practical value, and the great show of splendor and prosperity shown by Chinese and foreigners, when the poor of the city could not obtain their usual handful of rice for sustenance?

There are genuine revolts against the governments to obtain certain privileges and rights, and which bring out thousands of Chinese who know for what they are fighting. When these occur and the rebels number unto the thousands; they lay siege to the capital of the province and fight the soldiers. Unless there are sufficient soldiers to break the uprising the city falls to the rebels, who plunder and are joined by the soldiers until reinforcements arrive. The capital is sure to have a number of foreigners. At first these are not molested, but gradually the deep-rooted hatred of the foreign devil crops out and demonstrations begin. As has often been the case the officials use the foreigners as an excuse for the trouble, the mob will wreak its vengeance on the foreigners—and the officials are secretly gratified that this occurs—it would be an easy way out of the difficulty if the governor may proclaim he is unable to protect foreigners and they must depend on help to arrive. Usually the help arrives too late. Property and lives have been destroyed, and while the officials are prostrated with fear they were unable to prevent the

uprising in China of any kind is certain there is feeling against foreigners and whenever it occurs they will be attacked. Not that they know soldiers will come does not stop the shed blood is hot and anxious to kill. The feeling deep in the hearts of many for many years it only

on occasion, but delights in the opportunity to destroy him whenever it comes.

Perhaps the reason more missionaries are not killed is that the Chinese are stopped by superstition and fear of the gods. Superstitious fear does them more harm than all the bullets of the soldiery.

It is true that all missionaries do not do good and are frequently the cause of serious uprisings. There are several reasons for this. It may be the misunderstanding of the missionaries by the Chinese and the misunderstanding of the Chinese by the missionaries. For the people of the Western world the mind of the Chinese is an enigma and is not understood by learning their language. The mental habits of the Chinese are next to impossible for foreigners to acquire so much do they differ from ours. Missionaries have had their faithful flocks for years of whom they feel perfectly sure and would entrust their lives with only to have a determined uprising occur and the instinct of generations to get the better of them and make fiends of them.

The Chinese coolie and Chinese of the lowest class is instinctively a rebel, a plunderer and thief. Which means that piracy is successfully carried on in every part of the country. Strong bands of river and land pirates organize and become so powerful that they cannot be dislodged. The Portuguese colony at Macao, within a few hours of Hongkong, last year broke up a nest of pirates which numbered more than five thousand.

The pirates reaching into hundreds and well armed are frequently joined by rioters and the rebellious and wage a campaign solely for plunder. They seize ships, towns and do not hesitate to murder their victims. When an uprising of any consequence occurs they are prepared to throw their forces into the fight and come in for the spoils. The coolie alone is a coward, but when encouraged by numbers he is a formidable fighting man and a veritable savage. Living a precarious life he is ready for any undertaking by which he can profit and is willing to risk his head to obtain it.

According to the Chinese custom, settlement of debts is made on Chinese New Year. It is at this time that the coolie class is to be most feared. Having obtained as much credit as possible he goes about attempting to gather sufficient money together to make payments and thus "save his face." It is a season of robbery and the coolie risks his life to obtain the necessary money. Then any number of murders are committed and riots start.

When the coolie and his co-worker the pirate flock to the banner of some rampant insurrection leader it is usually for spoil and plunder, and in many cases with all uprisings among different classes they have not the faintest idea for what they are really fighting. General dissatisfaction with the common lot covers their reasons for warring against the troops and foreigners. The real cause may be against the provincial government, against a city government, or against the government of the empire and the officials lolling in wealth in Pekin. It may be against the government which is influenced by foreigners or against foreigners urged secretly by officials. It may be against one cause and suddenly turn and fight under an entirely new principle and against a different faction. It may be a battle of one province against another or one official against another.

The plague, like the famine, carries off thousands annually and usually appears at the right moment to blow into flame the smouldering fires of insurrection. The superstitious natives believe it is sent as punishment in not driving out foreigners or in not pushing off the yoke of a cruel and exacting government. It lays villages and cities bare and incites the Chinese to fight for any cause that might appear. Such times are taken advantage of by those awaiting the opportunity to handle a rebellion. Once aroused, the natives will not stop until bloodshed has given satisfaction. Should the plague appear in different provinces simultaneously, the uprisings which follow are naturally larger and more perilous, as one section is encouraged and spurred on by the depredations of other rioters, and they are only put down at the cost of thousands of lives and many months of continuous fighting.

When the flame of rebellion is about ready to burst out, the Chinese sympathizers publish and spread broadcast leaflets giving the reasons why an outbreak is necessary, and perhaps a promise of plunder. The names of the government and the foreigners are mentioned and all of the sore points touched which will incite to violence. The city Chinese newspapers do not dare publish anything contrary to the view of the government. The editors and their staff would be promptly beheaded. When a battle occurs they make the story what they are ordered to make it and place the casualties perhaps one in a thousand. However, the Chinese have learned how to estimate such occurrences and they have methods of finding out the exact truth in many of the riots and rebellions.

Up to the past two years, since the Boxer rebellion of 1900, there had been no menacing increase in the number of riots and uprisings. There had been no more wide-spread trouble. But the same old sores remained—the government, the foreigners, the famine. When they were touched, trouble ensued. But now within the past two years a new casus belli has been forced on the people.

It caps all the other small causes and is felt deeper than a famine. It touches and hurts the whole empire and it moves restlessly like a lion about to awaken from a long sleep. It is working a movement, which, if such a thing is possible, will lay the roads for the dreaded yellow peril. Opium is to be taken from the Chinese and their hop fields destroyed. As characteristic of China as a yellow race is opium. To say opium is almost to say China. Since poppies have been known, opium has been part of a Chinaman's life and to give it up is like allowing a man's child to be led away to the executioner's axe. It is almost impossible to imagine China without opium. One might think of the Yangtse without a junk upon it. Still here is an imperial edict, and they mean to enforce it. Needless to say this has caused every Chinese to sit up and blink. It has done more also. It has caused such a wave of feeling to sweep over the empire as might have resulted from a call from Kublai Khan. They are just beginning to realize that the Pekin officials really mean it. The result is they have begun to move. The risings and uprisings have begun in earnest.

The uprisings have appeared in almost every province. The question is, will China be able to cope with the situation? Will her newly reorganized army be adequate? The army is being drilled by foreign army officers and whipped into shape. The Japanese have great numbers of officers in command of the troops. When up to its full strength the army will number half a million, thoroughly trained, well armed soldiers. But it will be 1915 before this will be.

Naturally, the Chinese government takes steps to quell the uprising as early as possible and to punish the leaders whenever they are fortunate enough to catch them. This does not occur frequently. The government itself does not delight in the killing of foreigners as indemnity is exacted and they are reluctant to pay for what they believe to be a few worthless lives. However, they would be glad to see it done were it not for this. The Chinese troops are drawn from the adjoining provinces in case of a big rebellion or sent from northern posts. When the rebels are caught they are immediately executed, unless they manage to produce sufficient palm oil to allow them to escape and start again.

With the constant and increasing unrest of her countless millions whose recent outbreaks have resulted in the present general rebellion, China is attempting to cope with the most potent peril that has probably ever menaced her government, and the few thousand foreigners scattered over her territory since the present dynasty came into power. The appalling strength of the rebellious forces, which has increased fourfold within the past two years, is now plain to see. Encouraged by thousands of recruits and by the depredations of the bands in all the provinces, the uprisings are being carried in a tide that threatens to envelop the whole Flowery Kingdom. The inadequacy of the government to cope with it is now fully exposed, and the outcome is impossible to foretell.

SAILS LAST TRIP NORTH THIS YEAR

Prince George Clears With Fair Passenger List—To Lie Up on Return Next Week

Starting off on her last trip to the north this year, the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince George (Captain Frank Saunders) cleared from this port at 10 o'clock this morning. Owing to the slackening down in the travel to Prince Rupert, the company has decided to withdraw one of its vessels, maintaining but a weekly service throughout the winter. Within the past six weeks both north and southbound passenger traffic has become very dull and very little freight has been offered for shipment to the coast cities.

When the Prince George arrives here next Wednesday, after she has cleaned her holds of all freight, she will move around to Esquimalt, where she will remain for several weeks, having oil-burners installed and given a general overhaul. The George will undergo her annual cleaning and painting and when the work is completed she will replace the Prince Rupert (Captain Barney Johnson) on the northern run. The Rupert will then be taken to the B. C. Marine railway yards to be equipped with the oil-burning apparatus.

Many minor alterations are to be made to the steamers while they are laid up, which will improve the interior appearance and make additional comfort for passengers. The vessels will be in the best possible condition for resuming the semi-weekly service next spring, besides having their speed increased nearly a knot through using oil.

This morning the Prince George carried a fair list of passengers north to Rupert. Many joined the vessel at Seattle. The local travellers were as follows: Mrs. J. Mosher, Miss Mosher, D. D. Dewar, F. H. Kirkbride, Jas. D. Sword, R. S. Dodge and F. N. Rocker.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Bylaws Finally Passed—Exchange Will Benefit Dealers and Owners.

At the meeting of the members of the real estate exchange yesterday afternoon the bylaws as amended were passed. There was a large attendance and great confidence was expressed in the advantages of the exchange, both in facilitating business and protecting the agents.

It will also be of great benefit to property owners, as by listing with one agent an owner's property is placed with all reputable dealers doing business in Victoria.

The share subscription list was opened for signature and was signed by the majority of those present. It will remain open until the next meeting for the admission of charter members.

FUNDS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Panama, Oct 25.—Dr. Rivas Vasquez, who was a member of the deposed Castro government, says he has obtained $2,000,000 in the United States to further a revolution against President Gomez in Venezuela. He left yesterday for Trinidad, en route for Venezuela.

KILLED WHILE AT PLAY.

Marinette, Wis., Oct. 26.—Reuben Defrene, aged 15, was killed while playing "crack the whip" in a schoolyard at Niagara, this county. While being swung around young Defrene tripped and fell, striking on his head and breaking his neck. He gasped once or twice and then died.

A manufacturer of the East once told his hands that he would pay them if they went to church. Accordingly the hands all went. The manufacturer, scanning the ranks from his pew, swelled with joy and pride

RAPID ADVANCE IN WIRELESS SYSTEMS

Approaching Fulfillment of Prophecy That Human Voice Will Discard Media

"The day will come, when we all are forgotten, when copper wires, gutta-percha covers, and iron bands are only to be found in museums; when a person who wishes to speak to a friend, but does not know where he is, will call with an electrical voice, which will be heard only by him who has a similarly tuned electric ear. He will cry: 'Where the you,' and the the answer will sound in his ear: 'I am in the depths of the mine, on the summit of the Andes, or on the broad ocean.' Or perhaps no voice will reply, and he will then know that his friend is dead."

This remarkable prophecy was made by Professor Ayrton not long before he died in 1908. It may still sound fantastic, and to those who have not studied the latest developments of wireless telepraghy, even incredible, but the scientist is far from denying that it may be fulfilled within the present century. Professor Tesla, writing about the same time said: "With proper apparatus telephonic (wireless) communication will be carried on with ease and precision to the greatest terrestrial distances, and very soon it will be possible to speak across an ocean as easily as across a table."

The experiments in wireless telephony now being made by Messrs. Sharman and Thorne-Baker at Ramsgate and by Mr. Matthews at Cardiff, have aroused much interest in this branch of science. But few people realize the marvels that have recently been accomplished by inventors in other countries. Wireless telephone messages have already been sent between Copenhagen and Berlin, a distance of 200 miles; from Paris to Dieppe, and from Rome to Sicily. In America voices have been transmitted over distances of 200 miles, and many vessels of the United States navy carry instruments which enable their officers, under favorable circumstances, to converse when 25 miles apart.

To a generation which has become familiar with the wonders of wireless telegraphy those facts may seem less marvellous than they really are. People now understand that electric waves can be sent through the ether, and they do not appreciate the difficulties of the problems which have been solved by the pioneers of wireless telephony. But these difficulties were stupendous and the history of how they were overcome forms one of the most fascinating romances of modern science.

Wireless telephony is no new thing. Long before Marconi's development of wireless telegraphy was heard of, spoken messages were sent through the air, not by electricity, but by light and heat. In 1878 Bell, the inventor of the ordinary telephone, used the rays of the sun to convey the human voice. In 1880 he installed a wireless telephone that conveyed messages between buildings 220 yards apart in Washington, U. S. A. He was enabled to accomplish this by the strange property of selenium, which conducts electricity much more and more readily as it is exposed to light.

The transmitter of this 'photophone' was a mirror, which reflected the rays of the sun on the receiver in the second building. These rays passed through a transparent mica disc, and this disc was acted upon by a microphone. When anyone spoke into the microphone the mica disc was bent by the vibrations of sound so that the rays of the sun, shinning through it, were bent in different directions. This made the light strike the receiver at the other end in different ways. Parts of the receiver's disc were made of selenium, and according to the amount of light shining upon each particle of selenium, so it let electricity through to disc behind it, and this disc reproduced the sound.

In 1897 came another wonderful discovery. Professor Simon observed that the arc of a continuous current lamp gave out a loud rattling noise if its leads ran near a curcuit in which rapidly alternating currents of electricity were flowing. So it occurred to him to try to make the arc speak, by utilising the small alternating currents produced by a microphone when it is spoken into. The result was that he found the arc would repeat whistling, clapping, singing and even spoken words. His arc could be heard actually talking throughout a large hall.

Without describing the results of the discovery in detail, one may note that Professor Ruhmer, of Berlin, invented what he called a photographophone, and, with the aid of a powerful searchlight, he sent messages nearly three miles. Talking to the light varied the intensity of its beams, and the result was re-translated into sound by an improved selenium receiver. Professor Ruhmer not only sent messages. With the aid of a cinematograph film he photographed the variations of light, and these photographic films would repeat the messages. This searchlight telephone might have been made useful in war, as the messages could only be received by the instrument upon which the beams were directed.

In addition to these methods of telephoning without wires, there are three different electric systems. One is dependent upon the conduction of electricity, and in this the current is sent through the earth or sea. Another method is the electric magnet induction telephony.

But all these electric wireless telephones were rendered impracticable by the fact that to send messages any distance it was necessary to have such long wires. In most experiments the wires had to be so long that it would have been cheaper to establish ordinary telephones. It was not long until it was discovered that electric wireless telephony began to be of serious importance. Soon after Marconi had established his wireless telephony based upon the same principle. The great difficulty was to secure a sufficiently rapid rate of sparking. In telegraphy that is not necessary. A message can be sent, as it were, in jerks.

To convey the hunman voice through the air a continuous stream of rapid vibrations had to be obtained. The vibrations caused by the voice break in on the electric vibrations something like a thumb pressing at intervals on a rubber pipe alters the flow of a stream of water. Now speech cause about 5,000 vibrations a second, wherefore the electric waves had to be of much greater frequency. Such rapidity could not be obtained by sparking. When it was attempted the sparks became a continuous arc. Even when a sufficiently high rate of sparking was at last obtained their continuity could not be preserved. There were breaks between them which made the telephone stammer.

Then came the discovery of the musical arc—so called because it gave out a musical note—and with it wireless telephony became practicable. This arc converts a continuous current into the rapidly alternating one, just as a steady current of air is set vibrating in an organ pipe. Herr Peulsen, the Danish pioneer of this branch of science, improved the efficiency of the arc in 1902 by placing it in hydrogen and since then he has continually been increasing the distances over which messages can be sent. He is the inventor who has succeeded in establishing communication between Berlin and Copenhagen.

In America Professor Fessenden has invented another method of obtaining a high rate of sparking. He put a revolving field magnet, with 360 projecting teeth, above a fixed armature, and by rapidly revolving the magnet secured 50,000 sparks a second. It is his method that has been adopted by the American navy, and he has succeeded in sending messages 200 miles over land. French and Italian inventors, working upon lines parallel to those of Herr Possen and Professor Fessenden, have succeeded in sending messages over even greater distances, and although there is as yet no sign of Professor Ayrton's idea being realized, we may shortly anticipate the fulfilment of Professor Tesla's forecast that we shall be able to "speak across an ocean as easily as across a table."

BRINGS SOUTH BIG CARGO OF SALMON

Venture Has 11,000 Cases—Many Passengers Arrive by Steamer—Out To-night

With 11,000 cases of salmon picked up at the different coast canneries, and a full list of saloon and steerage passengers, the Boscowitz steamer Venture (Capt. Morehouse) arrived in port this morning. After the vessel had tied up stevedores commenced discharging the southbound cargo, and when this was completed her outward cargo of general freight was loaded. The Venture is leaving late to-night for northern British Columbia ports.

Officers of the steamer report having encountered splendid weather throughout the trip. Light rains were experienced for a few days coming south, but the passage was free from fogs. Among the passengers brought south were Rev. Geo. Robertson, a missionary at Kitimat, and Miss Gibson, daughter of a missionary at Bella Coola. In the steerage there were 70 Chinese, who have been engaged during the past summer at the canneries.

The local agents of the company have sold tickets to a number of people for coast points. She will also have a fair cargo of freight.

It is expected the steamer Tees (Capt. Gillam) will return to port tomorrow from Holberg and other west coast points. This is her last trip this month, and she will have several days to spend in port. She is bringing many passengers to Victoria, besides a small consignment of freight.

VAST LAKE OF SODA.

Railway Constructed to Natural Wonder in British East Africa.

Actual construction work will be started within a week or so on the branch of the Uganda railway in British East Africa which will open to the world for the first time the great soda lake of Magadi. The contract has been placed and the new railway, which is about 110 miles in length, is to be completed in eighteen months.

The soda deposit of Lake Magadi is one of the most remarkable natural phenomena of equatorial Africa. For the greater part of the year the lake, which is some thirty square miles in area, is covered with a practically dry surface of what is roughly called "raw soda." It is a whitish, crystalline substance composed almost equally of carbonate and bicarbonate of soda in the natural state, and continually fed by surface and underground streams of saturated soda liquor. Not only is the present supply of soda enormous in itself, but its place is taken as fast as it is removed by an absolutely new surface formed from the "mother liquid" beneath. Thus, some Indians who have collected soda from Lake Magadi for many years have gathered their supply year after year from the same spot without making the slightest difference in the potential output of this marvellous natural wonder.

Not only in its practically inexhaustible quantity, but in several of its characteristics which make it quite unique in quality for a natural soda deposit, the Lake Magdi shipments are bound materially to affect those industries in which soda and soda products play a part. It is the only natural soda deposit of any importance yet found, for instance, in which sulphate of soda is not a constituent. This will introduce it as a formidable competitor in the alkali industry to the present staple soda constituent, manufactured soda ash. In the manufacture of soap in particular, the new raw soda, matching in purity, cheapness, and vast supply against the cost and trouble with which the artificial article is produced, should considerably alter the face of the market. The same is varyingly true with regard to the glass and paper industries, the printing, bleaching and dyeing processes of textile manufacturing, and most of the other common uses in which carbonate of soda is an indispensable commodity. Then, of course, there is the long category of uses of the bicarbonate product, such as the manufacture of baking powder, mineral waters, etc., in which raw soda will again appear for the first time as a rival to the commodity produced by the present elaborate chemical processes.

The development of this soda lake in British East Africa will materially assist many of the world's most important industries by tapping a practically limitless supply of a commodity which is indispensable to their operation. But this is not its only significance. It is another long step towards Britain's realization of the immense commercial value of the great equatorial plain included in the domain of the colony. Lake Magadi is in the heart of this plain, and enjoys a climate which makes its location within a few degrees of the equator almost unbelievable. Not only is the climate bracing and healthful for human habitation, but under its fruitful influence there is hardly a crop in the world which will not grow there successfully. During the seven months, moreover, that the survey party were at work on the projected branch line, not a single case of illness occurred, and the whole of the large expedition returned to England in perfect health. Frederick Shelford, M.Inst.C.E., who had charge of the survey, testified that "the climate is the best I have experienced during many visits to the tropics," and specially remarked the very untropical stimulus to activity caused by the coolness at the very high altitude of the entire surrounding country.

The construction of the line will be on the whole a notably straightforward matter from the engineering standpoint, as almost half of it runs over country which is practically flat, while the remainder presents no serious problems. A unique difficulty will be encountered, however, in the vast number of wild beasts to be found in the marvellous game country adjoining. The Duke of Connaught, ex-President Roosevelt, and many other well-known sportsmen have made the district famous for the immense number and variety of its strange fauna. But the greatest menace to railroading comes from the lions, who are so common that they are classed as vermin. When the Uganda railway was being constructed these beasts were a very real danger, a pair of them holding the line back off one occasion for several weeks, while they surprised and killed man after man, coming to the extremity at length of leaping on a moving train and picking the native fireman from the locomotive. On this account the construction operations on the Magadi branch will be heavily guarded from similar depredations by armed natives, and the odds will be very much against the lions in their struggle against civilization. And with the opening of the Magadi soda lake to the world they will be making their last stand against the scientific exploitation of British East Africa and the opening up of the domain as a "white man's country."

NEARLY SUNK IN GALE.

Schooner Golden Shore, Lumber Laden Reaches 'Frisco in Distress.

With an exhausted crew working at the pumps to keep her free of the sea, the schooner Golden Shore, Captain Christensen, of the Slade Lumber Company, limped into San Francisco Monday in distress, following a strenuous experience in stormy weather encountered off the coast. The Golden Shore, laden with 500,000 feet of lumber, left Gray's Harbor, October 10th, for Antotagasta and three days later ran into a terrific southeast gale, which Captain Christensen declared soon assumed the proportions of a hurricane. In the heavy cross seas that accompanied the blow the lumber-lader windjammer labored badly, with the result that some of her seams opened. Although it was hardly likely that the craft would sink because of the nature of her cargo, she was in danger of becoming water-logged and helpless.

The schooner leaked at the rate of four inches an hour and it took the combined labor of the officers and crew at the pumps to keep the water below the danger mark. So bad was the vessel's condition at a certain stage of the blow that the men begged Captain Christensen to permit them to take to the small boats, but the skipper declared that he would fight it out. Back to the pumps went the exhausted men and thus they worked for two days and nights. Then came a calm day or two, in which they got some rest, but this only preceded another gale which came from the north and lasted for two days. The schooner was now driven along under bare poles and in more serious way than before. Captain Christensen who was accompanied by his wife and two small boys, cheered his men and worked with them in the waist of the ship and his efforts had much to do in bringing the vessel safely into port. The Golden Shore will repair at 'Frisco and then continue her passage to the West coast.

MINNESOTA'S SAILINGS.

Announcement Made of Departures of Hill Liner From Sound for Next Year.

Seattle, Oct. 26—C. C. Lacey, superintendent of the Great Northern S. S. Co., yesterday announced the sailing dates of the steamer Minnesota for next year. The Minnesota is scheduled to make four voyages to the Orient, sailing from Seattle March 16, June 18, September 17 and December 16.

On the March sailing, outbound, the vessel will be three days at Yokohama, one day at Kobe and one day at Nagasaki, two days at Manila and sixteen days at Hongkong. Returning the Minnesota will be one day at Nagasaki, three days at Kobe and four days at Yokohama.

"Boss, the fellows want me to ask you if we come to church again to-night do we get overtime?"

PROVINCIAL RUGBY TEAM SNOWED UNDER

California Scored 21, B. C. Squad 0—Northerners' Dribbling Was a Feature

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—Lack of condition and lack of backfield combination were the main reasons for the British Columbia team going down to a 21-0 defeat by California 'varsity yesterday. The northerners showed streaks of great playing and got in one or two good passing bouts, but the 'varsity men were too heavy for them in the scrums and wheeled the pack at will. The visitors, however, had the varsity men beaten forty ways at dribbling, and the work of Ackland, Straker and Holyrood in this respect was an eye-opener for the local fans.

California played better yesterday than for some weeks past, the combination in the backfield being splendid, though at times a good attack was spoiled by fumbling. Elliott, of California, did not handle the ball with his usual safety but his partner, Allen, played a wonderful game, his swerving, feinting and all-round work being first class. The British Columbia team, judging from yesterday's game, is a much stronger aggregation than the last team, and with the experience in yesterday's match should be able to show better on Saturday.

McGuigan, Watkins and Newcombe were the stars of the backfield, the former doing great work, while Watkins and Newcombe formed a happy combination. The defence of the team was suburb and nothing like it has been seen here during the preliminary games. On many occasions the British Columbia men got out of tight pinches on their goal line that looked like sure scores for California. The decisions of Referee Lafferty did not appeal to Manager Mackay or the team in general. He was particularly lax on knock-outs, and his interpretation on the offside rule was poor all through the game. It is hardly likely that he will officiate in the balance of the games.

Stroud kicked off for California and play went to British Columbia territory. Stoess fumbled a kick and Watts pounced on the ball and made off, to be downed by Newcombe, a yard from the line. A free kick was awarded California and Stroud piloted a goal. From the kickoff Ackland and Straker headed a dribbling rush that took play to California territory, but the 'varsity forwards brought it back to neutral ground. Newcombe next started the best British Columbia passing of the day, McGuigan, Stoess and back to Newcombe being the order, the latter getting touch. Shortly after this Canfield shot the ball from a scrum out to Elliott, then to Evans, who scored, Stroud converting. No further score up to half time.

In the second half British Columbia held the 'varsity fairly well until fifteen minutes of full time, then condition told its tale. Morris, Stroud, Elliott and Allen, formed the next combination that enabled Allen to score; no goal. Allen scored the next try on a fumbled kick by Jewett, Captain Elliott converting. Swartz scored a clever try from a cross-kick by Watts, who had received the ball from Abrams. Stroud added the extra points. No further scoring was done and the full time was called; California was in the lead by a score of 21 points to nothing.

The teams follow:

British Columbia.	Position.	
Johnson and Jewett	Fullbacks	Price and Bogardus
Deane	Three-quarters	Watts
Vincent	Three-quarters	Allen
Stoess	Three-quarters	Evans
McGuigan	Three-quarters	None
None	Five-eighths	Stroud
None	Five-eighths	Elliott
None	Five-eighths	Abrams
Watkins	Halfback	Canfield
Newcombe	Halfback	Morris
Ackland	Forward	H. Phleger
McClellan	Forward	C. Phleger
Smith	Forward	Carpenter
Straker	Forward	Hardy
Holyrod	Forward	Hansen
Miller	Forward	King
Jeffs	Forward	Pauley
Durant	Forward	Wheeler
Sweeney	Forward	Swartz

Referee—J. Lefferty.

Note.—Extra players are accounted for by the fact that the California rules allow the use of substitutes.

EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

Schooner Alex. Brown Reaches Valparaiso—Was Twice in Distress.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—The schooner Alex. T. Brown which left the Sound May 5, for Valparaiso, arrived at her destination Oct. 21. She put into Honolulu June 29, leaking and into Tahiti August 15, with her rudder gone. The entire voyage occupied 175 days.

The whaling barque John Winthrop got in yesterday from the Arctic with 153 barrels of sperm oil, a rather poor catch due, according to Captain Joseph, to storms.

The American-Hawaiian freighter Mexican left for Salina Cruz Tuesday with 13,000 tons of freight laden on the Sound an at this port, 4,000 tons of her cargo going to Europe and the balance to New York.

SUES BASEBALL CLUB.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26.—Whether a spectator at a baseball game has the right to call a player "a stiff and a bonehead" will be determined in a $5,000 damage suit filed in the court to-day by Irving R. Erving of Minneapolis, against the St. Paul baseball club. Erving and his wife were at Lexington park to see the game with Milwaukee on July 8. He alleges he was put off the grounds for criticising Ralston, who was coaching the St. Paul players.

In Switzerland every citizen, whether he be a householder or not, is entitled to a vote on attaining the age of 20.