POLITICS IN THE ORIENT.

Li Hung Chang Re-Establishing Himself in Favor at the Chinese Court.

Resolutions Passed at Shanghai Regarding Missionaries in the Interior.

Correspondence Associated Press.

Tokio, Japan, July 27.—Count Inouye has resumed control of the Japanese legation in Corea, and the scandals growing out of quarrels between his subordinates and the Japanese employees in Corean public service are gradually subsiding. The envoy and his wife were received at court on July 22. The Queen greeted Countess Inouye warmly, and expressed the desire that she would remain long in Seoul. By many observers it is believed that an effort will be made to influence the Queen through Countess Inouye, but the actual circumstances do not warrant this supposition. Count Inouye intends to remain in Corea only long enough to allay the dissensions among his countrymen and set the affairs of the legation in order; after which he will be succeeded by General Viscount Miura, whose views respecting the course to be pursued by Japan are widely opposed to those of the present incumbent. Miura will be authorized by his government to adopt a policy of forbearance and conciliation, instead of endeavoring to enforce immediate submission to Japanese dictation. Popular opinion is divided as to Miura's chances of success. It is evident that high abilities are required, and abilities of a totally different kind from those which Inouye possesses, in order to win the confidence of the Corean political leaders.

After the escape of Pak Yong-hyo, the deposed Corean home minister, from Seoul, four of his Japanese associates, including a newspaper correspondent, were ordered to leave the country, on the ground that their presence was prejudicial to peace. The Japanese consul approved their expulsion. At the same time, some 40 Japanese of both sexes, and of a disreputable class, were sent back to their own country.

The new envoy from Corea, Ko Yong-hwai, assumed the duties of his office in Japan on July 22. The special ambassador, Prince Wi-hwa, appointed some months ago to visit Japan and offer the king's congratulations and thanks to the emperor, has declined to serve, and no substitute has been nominated. This mark of discourtesy is attributed to the Queen's perverseness.

The subjugation of southwest Formosa by the Japanese proceeds slowly. No attack upon the strong positions held by Liu and other insurgent chiefs will be ordered until it is certain that the movement can be made irresistible. Meanwhile the Japanese outposts suffer considerably from guerrilla onslaughts. The government at Tokio is considering the question of suspending the civil administration, under Governor-General Kabayama, until the military conquest of the island shall have been completed. A stringent proclamation has been published by the governor-general, condemning to death all natives found guilty of aiding or abetting the insurgents.

Although the ex-Viceroy, Li Hung Chang still suffers from the displeasure of the Chinese court, he is not without hope that his efforts to re-establish himself in favor will be successful. By judicious use of the treasure yet at his disposal, he may regain a position the resources of which will enable him to recoup his disbursements a hundred fold, if he lives long enough. His most prominent rival, the Viceroy Chang, at Nanking, has not latterly used his opportunities to advantage. The anti-foreign uprisings in the interior, his share in originating which is well understood at Peking, have not turned out well, and their failure is reckoned more or less against him. Some of his recent recommendations to the Tsung-li-Yamen have been more strongly flavored with prejudice than could be approved by even that unprogressive body. He proposed two candidates for the post of envoy to Japan, on the express ground that they knew no language but Chinese, and therefore could not communicate with any Europeans. This was too much for Prince Kung and other advocates of moderate reform, who hold that familiarity with foreign methods and ideas is essential in modern Chinese diplomacy, however despicable these methods and ideas may be. Li Hung Chang clings to the belief that the Emperor will soon realize the value of his great experience, and that his services will then be considered as indispensable as they were before the war. In that event the hostility of Chang and other enemies will give him no concern.

At an indignation meeting of American citizens at Shanghai, on July 15th, resolutions were passed, calling upon the United States government to appoint a commission, headed by a consular officer of highest rank, and consisting of Americans possessing a knowledge of the Chinese language and customs, to proceed at the earliest moment to Cheng-tu, and thoroughly investigate the causes and fix the responsibility of the recent riots in which valuable American property was wantonly destroyed, and 24 American missionaries, with numerous children, were violently maltreated at the instigation of native officials. The government at Washington was also advised that a money indemnity was insufficient to meet the demands of the case, and that those in attendance at the meeting insisted upon the prompt and adequate punishment of the guilty parties, without regard to their rank or station. Furthermore, they demanded that provision be made for the immediate return of the missionaries to their stations in Szechuan province, and that their right to reside and prosecute their work in the interior of China be publicly proclaimed in all parts of the empire.

The Japanese government learns that reports have been circulated in Europe to the effect that a pecuniary demand has been made upon China in consequence of the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula and adjoining districts, and that the matter is receiving attention from the Russian authorities. The report is without foundation. No claim has yet been formulated by Japan, nor has the question been brought forward for discussion. It is still doubtful whether this particular detail will be settled in China or Japan, but the present disposition of the Japanese is to open the negotiation in Tokio after the arrival of the new Chinese envoy at his post. At Tokio the undue interference of European powers can be better guarded against than in China.

The first reception of the new Japanese envoy at the Chinese court was distinguished by a departure from conventional precedent which excites much comment in diplomatic circles. The Chinese cling tenaciously to their punctuous observances, especially those which guard the sacredness of the throne, and the methods of approach to the person of the sovereign are regulated and enforced with unvarying strictness. The emperor holds audiences seated on a platform to which he ascends by a set of steps intended for his exclusive use. When credentials have hitherto been presented, they have been taken to him by side staircases, at the right or left of the central flight. For a long time the foreign ministers in Peking have claimed that since these documents proceed originally from the rulers of their respective nations, they should have the privilege of passing over the imperial stairway, but no attention has been paid to their plea. Mr. Hayashi, however, had been admonished by his government to insist upon every mark of respect to which his position entitled him, and to submit to no slight, however trivial it might appear, for the reason that forms which are elsewhere considered insignicant are often magnified to vast importance in China. He therefore expressed a strong desire that his credentials should be conveyed to the emperor by the route reserved for his majesty, and after some demur his request was granted, rather to the surprise of his European and American colleagues. The audience took place July 7th, and after the appropriate addresses were delivered the envoy's documents were received by Pring Kung, president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and carried up the central steps to the throne. Mr. Hayashi's speech on the occasion was as follows:—"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, rejoicing sincerely at the restoration of peaceful relations, has been pleased to accredit me as his representative at your majesty's court. I beg permission to express my sense of the honor I enjoy in being granted this audience, and given the opportunity of presenting my credentials. It is my profound hope that hereafter the amicable intercourse of the two empires may become more and more intimate, and that I may long be favored with your majesty's consideration. I pray that your majesty may be blessed with long life and a prosperous reign." The reply was brief and to this effect: "The war is ended and peace is re-established. I am happy to receive you. The two countries, separated only by a narrow strip of water, should always maintain terms of friendship."

A storm of extraordinary severity visited the south of Japan on July 25th, causing great loss of life and destroying property of immense value. Many calamities are reported, the most serious of which was the overthrow of a railway train bringing disabled soldiers from Hiroshima to the north for hospital treatment. The force of the tempest was such that thirteen cars, together with the engine, were blown from a causeway into a deep inlet of the inland sea. It is stated that 130 passengers were killed or fatally injured, but hopes are entertained that these first accounts may prove to be exaggerated. A corps of surgeons was dispatched from Hiroshima to the scene by the Emperor's order, and 500 yen were sent by the Empress to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers.

Plans for an international exposition are now under consideration by Japanese capitalists, and there is a prospect that the scheme may be discussed in the coming session of the diet. The site suggested is in Tokio at the mouth of the Sumida river, and the first or second year of the twentieth century is indicated as the earliest possible practicable time.

OUTWITTED THE AMERICANS.

English Captain Sneaks His Vessel Out of Port Townsend.

A Port Townsend special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "An English captain has cleverly outwitted a party of Americans who had claims against his vessel. The schooner Americana, owned by British subjects and flying the American flag, arrived recently from the Orient. The crew were signed in England, and on their arrival here each man had wages due him averaging about $125. The master, Smith, contracted with a local sailor boarding house master, Max Levy, so the latter states, that for each man taken from the vessel he would pay $50. Three men were stolen from the ship, one of whom was very ill, suffering from a loathsome disease. When the seamen learned that they had been cleverly duped, and that they had been noted in the articles as deserters, they employed counsel. In the meanwhile the vessel went on the dry dock for repairs, and through third parties represented to the seamen's counsel that the men would be paid their wages in full. Then it was that the sailor who was sick was admitted to the marine hospital upon a certificate showing that he was lately discharged from an American vessel. Dr. Cobb, learning of the fraud, began to institute proceedings against the schooner for landing in a United States port a pauper who was suffering from an unmentionable contagion. The penalty is a fine not to exceed $5000. Captain Smith began to realize the serious complications in which the vessel was involved, and begged for and was granted a few days in which to recompense those who had suffered by the schooner's action. However, he quietly engaged a tug and stealthily slipped out of the Sound after dark and across to British Columbia waters, from where he sent back his compliments to the government authorities. The vessel is now at Burrard Inlet, loading lumber for Delegoa Bay, Africa."

GREAT HAUL OF FISH.

The Fraser Alive With Salmon—1,000,000 Taken in a Day.

New Westminster, Aug. 12.—Better fishing was never had on the Fraser than last night and to-day. The boats last night averaged 350 each with a top catch of over 1200. Over 700,000 was the result of the night's work and another 300,000 may be added for to-day, bringing the catch for 24 hours up to one million fish. The boats in the single draft were loaded to the sinking point. This afternoon the fish appeared more plentiful than ever, 500 to a drift being common.

THEIR BAGGAGE FUMIGATED

The Steamship Victoria Stopped at Quarantine Station and Asiatics Landed.

Ship Made a Good Run Across the Pacific—Boought a Big Cargo of Freight.

Although it was 3:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon when the Northern Pacific liner Victoria was reported in the Straits it was not until 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, 18 hours later, that she was made fast to the outer wharf. She went to William Head quarantine station and all of her Asiatic passengers were landed for personal inspection and the fumigation of their baggage. The officers of the ship were inclined to think all that very unnecessary. They assert that the open ports of Japan are free from cholera and that its introduction from the interior is guarded by the most stringent quarantine regulations, and that there is no danger of infection here. They report that the spread of the disease in the interior has caused considerable excitement in Japan, and every effort possible is being made to stop its spread and wipe it out. The ship left Yokohama on July 28, three days before the massacres around Hwa Sang and, therefore, could have no news of the affair. She had a splendid trip across the ocean, being 13 days 23½ hours en route. The weather was generally very good, as the following trip report, prepared by Purser James Wood, shows:

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria left Hong Kong at 6 a.m. on the 17th of July, Amoy at 5 p.m. on the 18th, Woosung at 1 a.m. on the 21st, Kobe at 2 p.m. on the 26th, arriving at Yokohama at 5 p.m. on the 27th. She had light southwest monsoons on the China coast. She left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on the 28th, and moderate easterly winds and seas were encountered to the meridian, which was crossed in 49 north on the 4th of August. Thence to port she had variable wind and a moderate sea prevailed. She passed Carmanah Point at 3:25 p.m. on the 10th of August and arrived at Victoria at 8 p.m. on the same day. Time on passage, 13 days 23½ hours.

The Victoria brought a cargo of 4000 tons, made up very largely of tea and silk. Three hundred tons of general cargo was discharged here. She was given good dispatch here, being away at shortly after 4 o'clock. The vessel brought 27 saloon passengers, five in the second cabin, all Chinese women, 30 Chinese and 14 Japanese for Victoria, and 27 Chinese for Tacoma. The cabin passengers were: Mr. Bagnall, Mrs. Bagnall, Dr. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Crew, Mrs. Crew, Mr. Deshler, Mrs. Germain, Miss M. Germain, Master Harold Germain, Master Walter Germain, Mrs. Hartwell, Misses Hartwell, Mr. Krumm, Mr. Kogt, Lt.-Col. Milne, R. M. A., Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Morse, Mr. Oxenham, Mrs. Oxenham, M. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Roth, Dr. Shaw, Rev. A. D. Seaholm, Mr. Watson.

Col. Milne is in the Royal Marine Artillery, and has been at the legation at Peking. He has, however, been detached from that duty and is returning to Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are residents of Spokane, Washington, and have been to Japan and Russia, Mr. Palmer being in bad health. They go home from Tacoma. Mr. Crew is a New York merchant who has been to the Orient on a business trip. Rev. A. D. Seaholm is an American missionary returning from China. None of the cabin passengers left the ship here, all continuing on to Tacoma, from which port they are booked to their respective homes.

THE SEALERS.

Reached Behring Sea and Expect that Seizures Will Be Made.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The steamer Uranis brings news that the sealers have reached Behring Sea and are in imminent danger of seizure by revenue cutters. This means a great deal with the owners of sealing vessels and those interested in sealing ventures. The instructions under which the cutters are boarding the vessels this year were said to include orders to seize all sealskins. The last news from the United States cutter Corwin, which was received by by those on the Uranis, was that she was expected back at Unamik Island by the middle of July. All these things indicate that the next news received from Behring sea is likely to be sensational in its nature.

CABLE NEWS.

Spain's Preparations to Crush Cuba—Capture of a Fugitive.

London, Aug. 12.—The mobilization of the Spanish army reserve continues, in some cases against the will of the reserves. At Matara, near Barcelona, for instance, the reserve refused to march when called upon to do so until Gen. Darmes fired in the air and thus enforced discipline.

Mabel Stanley, otherwise Millie Millet, who was arrested at Liverpool on Saturday on board the Cunard steamer Etruria, while on her way to New York, was brought up at Bow street police court this morning and formally charged with stealing £587 from Mrs. Gibbons, of London, and also with taking a quantity of jewelry from that lady. Mabel Stanley, who was the guest of Mrs. Gibbons during the month of July, is a stylishly dressed woman, and was booked under the name of Stanley for New York when taken into custody. The jewelry was recovered.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Manitoba Too Busy With the Harvest to Consider it Now.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—Premier Greenway says Manitoba's answer to the latest communication from the Ottawa government on the schol question won't be considered until after the harvest.

MEXICO SHAKEN.

City of Mexico Visited by Two Sharp Earthquake Shocks.

City of Mexico, Aug. 12.—A sharp earthquake shock was experienced at 8 o'clock this morning and a second of considerable severity at 10.

TOO MUCH LAW.

Vancouverite Commits Suicide Over Losing a Law Suit.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 12.—A man named Slade committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself in front of the Pacific express as it entered the depot. Several persons observed him standing behind the switch just as the train passed under the bridge and from his actions supposed him to be drunk. The moment the engine reached the switch Slade rushed in front of it. The cowcatcher threw him across the rail so that the wheel passed over his right leg, severing it completely half way between the foot and the knee. When examined the base of the skull was found to be fractured and the spine seriously injured. He died at the hospital last night. The action is attributed to despondency occasioned by losing a law suit.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Opened To-Day—William Court Gully Re-Elected Speaker of the House.

Very Large Attendance of Members on Both Sides of the House.

London, Aug. 12.—Preparations for the assembling of the House of Commons commenced early this morning. One member arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning and waited outside until the house was opened at 6 o'clock in order to have the distinction of being the first member to enter. Other members came in later, until by 10 a.m. 30 places were secured on the government side of the house, while only six seats had been taken on the opposition side.

Mr. E. G. Hatch, Conservative, who defeated Dr. Parkhurst, Liberal, in Gorton division of Lancashire, was the person who won distinction, being the first member to enter the House of Commons to-day. As generally expected, Mr. W. Court Gully was re-elected Speaker when the house assembled this afternoon without opposition There was a large attendance of members. The government benches at an early hour were crowded to excess and many members were compelled to take refuge on the cross benches, which were not crowded early in the day. The Liberal and Irish benches were not crowded. Among the Irish members was T. Healy, who sat between T. P. O'Connor and Edward Blake. Also present on the Irish benches were T. D. Sullivan, John Dillon, Chas. K. D. Tanner, and other distinguished leaders of the Irish Nationalist party. Later in the day, however, the Liberal benches became crowded and when the proceedings commenced the Liberals showed up in strong force. At 2:10 p.m. the usher of the black rod appeared at the bar of the house and all talking was immediately hushed. The members were then formally requested to attend the House of Lords and hear the reading of the royal commission opening the new parliament. Thereupon Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave, K. C. B., clerk of the House of Commons, followed by a number of members, proceeded to the House of Lords, where the royal commission was read. On their return Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt entered the house and were loudly cheered. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, who followed, was received with loud cries. Rt. Hon. Sir John R. Mowbray, Bart., then moved the re-election of Mr. William Court Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons, and congratulated the house upon being able to open its proceedings with such an act and without a dissenting voice. The Liberal whip, Mr. Thomas Ellis, seconded the motion and complimented the Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, on the course he had taken in this connection. Mr. Gully then thanked the house for the honor done him, which he said he did not think he owed to personal considerations but to the manner in which he hoped he had acquitted himself during his term of office. The Speaker was then conducted to the chair amid loud cheers from all parts of the house. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Gully again thanked the house for the honor done him and the mace was then laid upon the table. Mr. Balfour congratulated Mr. Gully upon his re-election in a few words, expressing confidence in his impartiality. Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Liberals, also congratulated Mr. Gully, but it was noticed that he was not cheered as warmly as Mr. Balfour. The House of Commons then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHINESE MASSACRES.

Horrible Mutilation of Mrs. Stewart, One of the Victims.

New York, Aug. 12.—A special to the World from Foo Chow, China, says: Baby Stewart is dead, the eleventh victim of the massacre of missionaries by the Chinese at Hwa Sang. One of the murderers of the Stewarts has been caught and confessed that they cut off the hands, feet and head of the wife. Mrs. Stewart was frenzied and fought till literally hacked to pieces. Foo Chow is cut off from Pekin. The Chinese say that telegraph lines are blocked north of the Yang Tze river. The American warship Detroit is coming.

Tientsin, Aug. 12.—A meeting of foreign residents of this city was held here to-day, and it was decided to communicate by cable the necessity of the immediate intervention in China, upon behalf of British and United States governments, and the following telegram was accordingly prepared, as an expression of the sentiments of the foreign residents of Tientsin, and as an appeal for assistance: "The foreign community of Tientsin expresses its sympathy with the friends of the Ku Cheng victims. They consider the Chinese officials guilty, and British and Americans blame the continued apathy of their governments for the situation. They regard England's demand for an inquiry into the Ku Cheng massacre to be useless, for, as before, the officials will buy innocent heads and substitute them for the actual criminals. They protest that the Sy Chuen commission implicated the officials of that province, and thereon England and America must send an ultimatum threatening reprisals. Diplomacy is useless. We implore attention. (Signed) Dickenson, chairman."

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LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Celebrations Throughout Germany in Commemoration of the Great War.

Complaints About the Kiel Canal Management—The Stambuloff Murder.

London, Aug. 12.—During the week celebrations have been held throughout Germany in commemoration of the battles against the French during the early part of August, 1870. The most significant were probably those at the National Monument at Neiderwald on Monday and Wednesday, and yesterday 1,500 members of the Bavarian military bands made a patriotic demonstration. For the celebration of Aug. 19 on the Templehof field, 2350 veteran organizations will parade with banners before the emperor, and galleries will be erected to accommodate 120,000. Unfavorable comment has been aroused by the fact that the government will not officially take part in the celebration, and Von Tiedmann, governor of Bromberg, in a refusal to join in the Sedan day parade, explained that it would be against the dignity of royal officials to march through the streets beside plain citizens.

Complaints at the unsatisfactory management of the new Baltic canal continue to arrive from all ports and especially from Dantzic and Stettin. Cases are cited where the expense of passing the canal trebly exceeded the benefits derived therefrom, and ship owners strongly appeal that the management should be taken out of the clutches of the bureaucracy and be governed on a businness basis. The government, however, persists in declaring that the traffic is increasing daily, especially in Danish, Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and that the fare charged is not exorbitant.

Nearly 35,000 patients have visited Carlsbad since May, the number exceeding the record by 4,000. The greatest increase in the number of visitors has been among the Americans.

Nauram Tufektchief, who was arrested at Sofia on the charge of being one of the murderers of ex-Permier Stambuloff, has been released from custody. Tufektchief and his brother Nikolavit, it will be remembered, were always designated by the late M. Stambuloff as being the assassins of M. Bellichieff, the Bulgarian minister of finance, who was stabbed to death from behind at night in the streets of Sofia while walking with M. Stambuloff.

The Spanish government has decided to call out 12,000 additional men of the 1894 class of conscripts, to act as reinforcements for Marshal De Campos in Cuba. These troops will embark for Cuba on August 18.

The Sonntags Post says that twenty-six Prussian officers will start for Chili on August 28 to act as military inspectors of the Chilian army. Special leave of absence has been granted for this purpose.

Major-General Herbert, of the Grenadier Guards, lately commander of the Canadian militia, has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

OTTAWA NEWS.

A Bungling Burglar—Baseball Match at Hull on Sunday.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—A burglar entered Lapointe's hotel in the suburbs on Saturday night. He was a clumsy fellow and while working at the till upset a coal oil lamp and set fire to the place. Being severely burned he yelled for help and was caught and jailed. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

Nearly 2,000 people witnessed a baseball match in Hull yesterday (Sunday) between a local team and a nine from Montreal. There was a brass band and all the other accessories of a regular holiday enjoyment.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

The Nymphe Leaves Nanaimo in a Hurry This Morning.

Nanaimo, Aug. 12.—H.M.S. Nymphe arrived yesterday from Seymour Narrows and was followed this morning by the Hyacinth. A cricket match was to have been played on the cricket grounds between a team from the Nymphe and the home team, and a concert was to have been given in the opera house this evening by the minstrels from that vessel, but, to the surprise of every one, the Nymphe suddenly sailed again this morning. It was also a surprise to the chief steward, who was left behind with a large stock of newly purchased provisions.

SURVEYORS RETURN.

A Party Back From the Rich Chilcotin Country.

Surveyor Fry and a party of eleven men, who left here on June 5th last to commence operations on the surveying of the lands along the supposed route of the British Pacific railway, returned to Victoria on the Charmer last evening. They were into the heart of the famed Chilcotin country, which proved to be as good as had been reported, vast tracts of excellent agricultural land being found. The only drawback—if drawback it can be called—to this promising section of the province is the fact that the country is somewhat broken. Still there is, without question, plenty of good land for agricultural purposes. The party were favored with good weather throughout almost the entire trip, and no accidents of any kind are reported. It is more than likely than nothing more will be done on the project this year.

THE TOURNAMENT OVER.

Brilliant Tennis in Every Match on the Closing Day.

The finals in all of the events in the tennis tournament except the mixed doubles handicap were played off on Saturday. There was a big crowd at the courts and there was great enthusiasm over the matches. J. F. Foulkes retains the provincial championship, as he won from Harvey Combe after a splendid contest by a score of 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Goward won the championship in the ladies' singles, defeating in the final Miss Anderson, of Tacoma, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0. Messrs. Cuppage and Foulkes won the doubles, beating Messrs. Longe and Barkely. This game was stubbornly contested, requiring five sets and nearly three hours' play to decide. The scores were 5-7, 9-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. Mrs. Bramsden and Harvey Combe won the mixed doubles open, defeating Miss Goward and Mr. Goward 6-4, 2-6, 6-0. The ladies' doubles was won by Mrs. Burrill and Miss Kershaw from Miss Anderson and Miss Keown. It was a hard fought battle, as the score shows. The score was 6-8, 6-3, 7-5.

At the conclusion Mrs. Pooley presented the prizes and Justice Drake delivered an address, in which he thanked the Tacoma visitors for their attendance and the part they had in making the affair a success. E. A. Jacob, hon. secretary, and Rev. Canon Beanlands, who was chief scorer, were given testimonials by the members. They fully merited them, for they were untiring and deserve the highest praise.

The mixed doubles handicap will be played off this afternoon.

THE COLONY COMMISSIONERS.

Brigadier Cliborn of the Salvation Army Arrives in the City on Saturday.

Interviewing Government Officials and Visiting the Farming Districts.

Brigadier Cliborn, one of the commissioners sent out by the Salvation Army to have a look at the country with a view to sending out colonists, arrived over from the mainland on Saturday evening. Col. Stitt, governor of the Home Colony, and Mr. Lawler, another of the commissioners, returned east from Vancouver. So far most of the Brigadier's time has been occupied in interviewing government officials and others regarding the conditions under which land can be taken up, and obtaining other particulars from them. But the commissioner goes further than this. It is his intention to visit the agricultural districts and obtain information from farmers and others. This is what he is doing this afternoon. In his words, negative information is just as useful to him as is positive information.

This morning Brigadier Cliborn had an interview with Hon. Col. Baker, minister of immigration, and Mr. Gore, the assistant commissioner of lands and works. He seemed to be well pleased with the result of the interview, but until he had visited the agricultural districts he could not say anything as to the prospects of an "Over the Sea Colony." For such a colony it would be necessary to obtain 100,000 acres of land with the option of obtaining more. The number of families that would be sent out would be almost illimitable. "Of course, in time," said the Brigadier, "agricultural or local colonies would be established in the province. These colonies are smaller than 'Over the Sea Colonies.'"

There seems to be little doubt from what the Brigadier said that one of the larger colonies would be established in Western Canada, but there seems to be a question whether the Northwest Territories or British Columbia will obtain it. "The British Columbia act regarding colonies," said the Brigadier in answer to a question, "seem to be the most favorable."

Brigadier Cliborn is gathering a lot of information, and will no doubt have a voluminous report to present to the colony commission. "There are many families," he said, "who are ready to come out, but it would be necessary to send a few at a time. Similar colonies have been established in Asia, Africa and Australia, and like the big colony in England are doing well."

It is not known how long Brigadier Cliborn will remain, but the officers and members of the local corps are giving him every opportunity to see the country and obtain information. Special services were held at the barracks yesterday on account of his visit.

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