

How About Orientals?

Dominion Government Again Pressed to Come to Some Decision.

Col. Prior Shows Evil Effects of Hordes of Foreign Laborers.

Government Defends Importation of All Classes Except Chinese.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 7.—British Columbia had another field day to-day, Col. Prior raising the general question of immigration. Col. Prior hoped the government would at an early date state its policy on the question of disallowance of the anti-Japanese legislation, as the present uncertainty has a most detrimental effect upon trade in British Columbia. Personally he was strongly in favor of restricting the immigration of Japanese. He also advocated an increase in the poll-tax on Chinese. Unless the government stopped this immigration from the Far East, white labor in Canada would be swamped. There was another class of immigrants, coming in by government assistance, against whom he strenuously protested. He referred to the Galicians and Doukhobors. These people would not associate or intermarry with the Anglo-Saxons, and in his judgment it was a matter of regret that the government should pay these people to settle in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as to Chinese immigration the government were willing to do the best to meet the views of the people of British Columbia, but the question was complicated and would have to be handled carefully, so that nothing would be done to interfere with the Orient. If recent legislation of British Columbia had been directed only against the Chinese, the government would not have interfered, and would not now interfere if such legislation were passed. With Japan the matter was complicated, as the Japanese are the Caucasian race, like ourselves. True, they would not fight, but neither would Quakers, and nobody proposed to ostracize Quakers on the account of their pacifism. Mr. Sifton defended the immigration policy of the government. Every effort, he said, was being made to attract immigrants from the United States and Great Britain, with considerable success. The Doukhobors and Galicians were desirable agricultural settlers. The discussion lasted most of the evening.

Mr. Bostock defended the Japanese, and said they easily assimilated the Canadians. Col. Prior made a spirited reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and urged upon him for "springing" the matter on the house, pointing out that the Premier himself when in opposition had frequently adopted such a plan to obtain opportunity for calling attention to matters which could not come up in ordinary course. He detested the reflection, and to the worst passions of the people, but if speaking in behalf of the working classes against Asiatic competition constituted an appeal to the passions, he was prepared to admit his responsibility. It is reported tonight that the government will increase the poll tax on Chinese coolies to \$250, which practically means exclusion.

Grand Trunk Deal.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice in the Senate this afternoon of the amendment to the department. This amendment applies to traffic arrangements, binds the Grand Trunk to all the provisions of Mr. Blair's traffic arrangements, and is subject to the irrevocable. But it leaves the Intercolonial free in regard to traffic originating in Intercolonial and destined for Western ports.

Notes.

Mr. Charlson, who has charge of the party constructing the telegraph line to Dawson, reports to the department under date of June 29 that the line had reached Lake Laberge, 128 miles from Bennett. Mr. Charlson expects the line to be built to Dawson by October 15th.

CHESS MASTERS.

London, July 7.—The twenty-eighth round of the chess tournament adjourned to-day with these results: Maroczy and Steinitz in an even position; Janowski had gone down before Lasker; Showalter has the better position against Blackburne; Mason had beaten Schlechter; Cohn had worsted Blichner; and Bird had lost to Tinsley. The following games were played: Mason and Cohn was also won by the former.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH.

London, July 8.—The government announces that it will contribute £45,000 to the Antarctic expedition fund.

OFFICERS FOR AFRICA.

Preparations for Military Operations in Transvaal Negotiations End Unsuccessfully.

London, July 7.—The Times this morning announces that the officers, including Brevet Colonel Stevens Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, Captain Lord Edward Cecil (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury), of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Anderson Algeron Henry Charles Hanbury Tracy (second son of Baron Sudley), of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents as well as the police and local forces at various points on the frontier.

THE SHAMROCK'S TRIAL.

Emperor William Sending His Yacht to Participate in the Event.

Southampton, July 7.—Interest in the Shamrock's trial has been greatly increased by the authoritative report that Emperor William is sending his yacht Meteor to participate in the trial spins to take place early next week. Sir Thomas Lipton said in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press this afternoon: "The Shamrock is preparing as fast as possible for a lot to be sailed here yet. We might be able to stretch her sails to-morrow evening, and she will be quite ready Tuesday or Wednesday, but assistance, against whom he strenuously protested. He referred to the Galicians and Doukhobors. These people would not associate or intermarry with the Anglo-Saxons, and in his judgment it was a matter of regret that the government should pay these people to settle in Canada."

The Argonaut Eight Lose.

Made a Splendid Though Unsuccessful Effort for Grand Challenge Cup.

Ashe Jibed for His Protest Against Canadian Summary of Results.

By Associated Press.

Honley, July 6.—Despite a somewhat ominous morning, the greater crowd of the week attended the regatta to-day, the club-houses and the house boats being centres of the most vivacious and picturesque groups of well-dressed and groomed women and men. The American and Canadian contingent was well represented, and hundreds of transient visitors were present. A prominent figure was Mr. B. C. Lehman, who coached the Harvard University crew for two seasons. Masses of boats were on the river, while the meadow swarmed with coaches and wagonettes.

The seventh heat of the Diamond Sculls was an attractive event. The winner of this race would qualify for the final heat of this classical event. The fact that Hemmer, of the Leaders, had rowed so consistently all through the practice, making his half course in time which ranged between four minutes and four minutes and ten seconds, made him and adversary to be reckoned with.

Nothing whatever marred the day's sport until it was nearing a close. Then occurred the first mishap. This was when the British crew, the Triton College four, caused them not only to lose the race, but to break their boat. At the first start the Triton crew, which was rowed by a Cambridge fished Magdalen. At the next attempt Cambridge tried to carry away a pile and ended with a smashy rigger. This was the end of a magnificent contest between oarsmen. They have no one but themselves to blame. Had they kept their heads it is more probable that they would have won the final heat, but the trainer and coach proposes and the coxswain disposes. Taken as a whole, however, the day's racing was voted most satisfactory.

The rowing public has not been slow to display its appreciation of Ashe's conduct yesterday in taking advantage of his legal right to claim a foul, thus depriving Thompson of the Wind river over ground race in the fifth heat for the Diamond Sculls. All along the course to-day in the heat with Blackburne, Ashe was respectfully and sympathetically advised to "protest," and as the heat was a processional, Blackburne winning in a quarter mile, Ashe must have felt rather uncomfortable. They finally reached the summit, and

Scurry's Dread Hand

Laid Upon Winter Camp of Gold Seekers with Awful Result.

Survivors of Party From Edmonton Trail Relate a Terrible Experience.

Victims of Disease Perished Miserably, Unable to Press On for Relief.

Special to the Colonist.

Seattle, July 7.—The first intimation that there was a new city of death in Alaska came from the North yesterday on the steamer City of Topeka.

Wind City, on the Wind river, the third south branch of the Peel, was a scurry camp during the winter, and a score of miners are said to have perished. It was late in January when the last report was received from the pest camp by miners crossing the Rocky mountains on their way to Dawson. These miners finally got through with the news. They do not have a list of those already dead, but the following particulars were not expected to live when the messenger left: Dr. J. B. Mason, Chicago. W. C. Cuch. Brown Brothers. Dr. Martin, dentist, Chicago. Edward Harris. Mitchell.

They were very sick with the dread arctic disease. Harris had to have a leg amputated from freezing, and Mitchell was suffering from a broken arm. The miners were the only ones left in Wind City. They sent out an Indian to secure assistance. He said that the men were unable to care for themselves, and that none expected to live.

Wind City was started last September, when some seventy-five miners who had been trying to reach Dawson over the Edmonton trail gathered there and built winter quarters. A number of substantial cabins went up, and when winter settled down Wind City became a lively place.

The whirl of social affairs was varied and interesting. The population was made up of men from all parts of the land. Young college men and men of professions predominated the old miners. There were dances in which the women of the camp were never allowed to be well-dressed, and occasionally a woman who was camped some twenty-five miles further down the river, was brought to Wind City. The miners gave socials, studied and produced farces, took lessons in singing, and a studied German, French and telegraphy. A lecture course was arranged, with subscription to the circulation of the local press, and card clubs were organized, and held regular sessions. Church services were held every Sunday. The community proved a model one. The mail sent to Fort McPherson for the winter.

For four months the miners at Wind City had just as good a time as any other camp in any other part of Alaska. Their food, nearly all of it, was beginning to get bad, but the miners were used to that. Nothing went seriously wrong until one morning the miners took down with scurry. They were followed by several others. They tried to strike the trail to the north side of the Yukon, but the trail was so bad that they were unable to do so. They were followed by several others. They tried to strike the trail to the north side of the Yukon, but the trail was so bad that they were unable to do so.

Then came the undoing of Wind City. Those of the miners who could move decided it was time to set about their trip to the river's mouth. They began to pack up their belongings, and to load their sleds and turned their backs to the less fortunate. With a few good chestnuts, and a few pieces of set off one by one over snow and ice.

Death helped depopulate Wind City. The scurry seemed to be particularly fatal. The medicine which Dr. Mason had with him was exhausted, and when he was down himself he had nothing left to take. There were no vegetables in camp, and no source from which fresh supplies could be obtained. The miners prayed for help from above, but miracles are not practices in the north land. While the camp was large Wind City they had fresh meat. When all were gone but a dozen scurry-stricken men, the unfortunates had to rely on canned meats, as they could no longer hunt.

There is a graveyard at Wind City where the bodies of 15 or 20 men lie in testimony of the terrible price some have to pay for gold. In outlying cabins several corpses have nothing but frozen blankets for their coffins. They died after all the well men left camp, and there is no one to bury them. It is unfortunate that a record of the identity of the occupants of this Arctic graveyard has not yet been sent to the department. A family with friends on the Edmonton trail will be uneasy until further details are obtained.

Organized Corruption

Commons Shocked at Exposure of the Liberal Machine Election Methods.

Sir Wilfrid Admits Damaging Facts—Two Knights Exchange Compliments.

Gerrymander Bill in Committee Declared Too Bad for Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day accepted Mr. Borden's motion for the production of papers in connection with the West Huron and Brockville elections. He admitted, too, that Mr. Borden made out a prima facie case of corruption calling for some action. Mr. Borden's facts were of the most telling character, showing that a shocking state of affairs existed in both constituencies.

Sir Charles Tupper made a vigorous attack upon the "machine" election methods of the Liberals, and condemned them for their corruption. Sir Richard Cartwright said to see Sir Charles Tupper railing against corruption was enough "to make angels and jackasses weep." Sir Charles shot back the remark, "I do not see the angels," and the house roared. The motion was adopted.

The evening sitting was spent in discussing the redistribution bill in committee. Sir Charles Tupper announced that the opposition were so strongly opposed to the principle of the measure, which they held to be unconstitutional, that they would make no effort to amend it. The bill was discussed all evening, the Ontario Conservatives repeating their objections. No progress was made.

Awaiting The Opening.

Arrivals at Dutch Harbor on Way to St. Michael.

Passengers of the Roanoke Had the Cape Nome Fever.

Dutch Harbor, via Sitka, June 19.—The arctic guard of the Alaska summer fleet is passing at this picturesque spot, no less than five vessels arriving within a period of twenty-four hours.

The Philadelphia Crude Ore Company, who own a valuable concession on an island about ten miles from this place, disembarked and pitched their tents on a mile away, where they will remain until the snow disappears from off their claim. It is the intention of the company to expend \$100,000 on this property, which is a number of years ago severed from the immense veins and fissures are said to be in plain view and can be loaded directly from the shore's edge. It is not yet fully decided whether the proposed railway will be constructed. Several people who have lived in this region claim to possess the means of securing the islands heretofore contain valuable and extensive deposits of sulphur. The following list of vessels arrived yesterday: The Portland arrived yesterday afternoon from Victoria with a few passengers and a number of laborers for the Alaska Commercial Company. Capt. Lingard lost his bearings in the fog that prevailed off the entrance Friday and Saturday, and was compelled to anchor in a small bay and wait until the fog cleared.

ROYAL TARGET FOR ASSASSIN.

Four Shots Fired at Ex-King Milan—His Companion Slightly Wounded.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, July 6.—Former King Milan, King Alexander's father, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening. The would-be murderer, who is about 30 years old, is under arrest. He has not yet been identified. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly grazed His Majesty, and wounded the hand of Adjutant Muklich, who was with him. The time the attack was made King Milan was driving through Michael's in an open carriage.

London Chat By Cable

Public Opinion a Unit on Necessity of Bringing Travaux to Time.

Course of Bye Elections Cheering Liberals—A Swell Military Review.

American Travellers Crowd All Steamships and Overtax the Hotels.

By Associated Press.

Transvaal Concessions.

London, July 8.—The news of the volksraad's reported action on July 6, in deciding to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers in the Transvaal, £500 and to other classes of residents in seven years, the franchise clause to be optional, which is confirmed from several sources, appears to offer a fair basis for a friendly settlement. It was generally expected when Herr Hofmeyer, the Afrikaander leader, and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, jointly presented the proposal to the Volksraad, the latter would be obliged to concede what they demanded, as the price of Dutch unity in South Africa. In the meanwhile Great Britain is opening up a clatter of arms for the double purpose of quieting British demands for a fair basis for a friendly settlement, and of showing the world that the British are not in a hurry to concede what they demanded, as the price of Dutch unity in South Africa. In the meanwhile Great Britain is opening up a clatter of arms for the double purpose of quieting British demands for a fair basis for a friendly settlement, and of showing the world that the British are not in a hurry to concede what they demanded, as the price of Dutch unity in South Africa.

Merchantmen In War Time.

Private Property at Sea Likely to Have the Powers' Protection.

Unoffending Traders Should Not Be Reined by Indiscriminate Seizure.

By Associated Press.

The Hague, July 5.—The American delegates scored great success to-day in obtaining from the peace conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in the war dealt with at a special conference of instruction from the plenipotentiaries of the United States government. Much diplomatic management was necessary and many obstacles had to be surmounted before this result was reached. In the course of a clear and eloquent statement of the American case, Andrew W. White, head of the American delegation, said the American government had accepted the invitation to participate in the conference with the understanding that the immunity from capture of private property at sea. He admitted however, that the United States government recognized it would be hopeless to expect any decisive result from this conference. The House of Lords amendment proposed for the exclusion of women from the office of councillors was then formally agreed to.

NO WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

Commons Agrees With Lords in Excluding Them From London Government.

A PLOT AGAINST MILAN.

Two Ex-Premiers Among Those Charged With Inciting His Assassination.

Belgrade, July 7.—The freeman who attempted to assassinate former King Milan is a Bosnian named Knezevic. He had accomplices. During his flight Knezevic endeavored to shoot himself, and when this failed he jumped into the river. Several members of the former radical committee were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the affair, including ex-premier Tausch-anovic. Another ex-premier, Pasic, has been placed under police supervision.

ROBERT BONNER DEAD.

Publisher-Philanthropist Ends a Long Career of Usefulness and Enterprise.

New York, July 7.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger, and twice enormous horses, died at his home in this city to-night. Mr. Bonner had been ill for some months, yet was able to be until about 10 days ago. Death was due to a general breaking-down of the system. There were with him when he died Robert Edward Bonner and Francis Bonner, his sons; Mr. and Mrs. Hebert Bonner, son and daughter-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ford, daughter and son-in-law.

Mr. Bonner enjoyed remarkable health until a year ago, when his life-long friend, Rev. John Hall, died. A severe shock to him was the death of his son, Andrew Allen Bonner, on December 27 last. After this Mr. Bonner's temperamental changed completely. He made fewer trips to his magnificent farm near Tarrytown, and contented himself with a short drive daily.

A week ago Tuesday he took his last drive. On his return home his case was so serious that several doctors were called in for consultation with his family physician, Dr. Munn. He became much worse on the following day, and since then took no nourishment. He lost consciousness early this morning, and remained in that condition to the end.

Robert Bonner was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1828, of Scotch-Irish parents. Came to the United States in 1844 to engage in the printing trade, and in 1850 was employed by the New York Courant. In 1854 he removed to New York, and in 1851 purchased the Ledger, at that time an insignificant newspaper. He accumulated wealth by developing the most popular class of interesting stories, he gave the paper a wide circulation, which was further extended by contributions of Fanny Fern, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, and other eminent authors and essayists. As the accumulated wealth he developed a taste for fast trotters, and invested largely in celebrated turf performers. None of these horses, after they came into his possession, were ever entered in a race, although frequently trotted for time performances on his own track. He made large gifts of money to Princeton college, and to various charities.

Liberals Taking Heart.

The Double Liberal Victory at Oldham election on July 6 is taken in conjunction with other recent bye-elections and votes in the House of Commons, as being most humiliating to the Ministry, and there are signs in many directions that the old and discredited devices of Conservatism. The Liberals are exulting and even go to the extent of predicting an early dissolution of Parliament.

A Fashionable Spectacle.

The centenary review and inspection of the Metropolitan Volunteers, who were organized in Hyde Park by George Thompson to oppose the apprehended invasion of England by the Emperor Napoleon, occurred on the Holyrood horse parade ground this afternoon. About 30,000 Londoners, and thousands of the review and the public under the event a special holiday. St. James' Park and the neighborhood were crowded with about 150,000 persons. The reviewing officers consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief; the Duke of Cambridge, and the headquarters staff, and the diplomatic corps. A large number of American officers, high prizes for favorable spots from which to view the parade. Carleton House in the Grosvenor park, was an exceptionally advantageous point. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, and Mr. Astor, who reside there, entertained large parties, among the guests being Mrs. and Mrs. Martin, the Earl and Countess of Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. Henry White and Mrs. White, Mrs. Reynolds and Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna.

Americans Throng London.

When Mr. Joseph Choate, the United States ambassador, declared at the banquet held on July 4 that the presence of a thousand American soldiers at the reception held at the embassy during the afternoon was the most impressive evidence of the respectability of the regard to the importance of the ambassadorship to the Court of St. James he gave only a faint idea of the crowds of Americans now in London. So many of the rush that the steamship companies admit their inability to cope with it. All the trans-Atlantic companies have ordered from one to four new ships. But it is impossible for many of these to be ready by the time of the opening of the German lines are pushing work on their new vessels to the utmost possibility, but they can hardly hope to have them ready for the Paris exposition. The Atlantic Transport Company have three vessels, averaging 12,000 tons, in course of construction. They will be 600 feet long. The new Leland Line Winfield for the Boston trade had her trial to-day. Even the cargo boats are constantly increasing their passenger accommodations, with the view of meeting the growing demand for passages. The Wintreux will accommodate 140 saloon passengers.

Hotels Refuse Guests.

The scenes at the Hotel Cecil, Metropolitan and other hotels, on the arrival here of the Majestic and St. Paul passengers at midnight Wednesday were the most exciting of the season. An idea of the scene may be gained from the fact that De Wolfe Hopper, who with his comic opera company has just arrived, was unable to enter the Hotel Cecil, and was compelled to spend the night in a public house. The morning after, while batches of chorus girls were still riding about at 2 in the morning in a hopeless quest for shelter. Although they only landed Tuesday, the Canadian riflemen were already practicing at the Bisley Wednesday. They had an unpleasant experience on Tuesday. The visitors arrived in London late, missed the train to Bisley and drove about London for hours seeking for lodgings. Finally they were separated, and each man hustled for himself. Bisley with him, decided to be separate, and the entries have increased immensely, aggregating hundreds above those of 1898.