Situation In China

...ed Press Correspondent ...s on the Feeling At Yokohama.

...Anxiety Felt In Regard ...Tien Tsin and Pekin.

...y, June 25.—The frightful situa-...na is at present absorbing every ...re, and all other interests are ...he very intimate business and ...ections between the various cen-...de in the Orient, bring the be-...ities of Tien Tsin and Pekin ...anxious vision of almost every ...and there is scarcely one which ...ome connection or friend over ...e there hangs a cloud. What ...increases the anxiety is the mys-...iant upon the complete cutting ...tidings from the two cities, so ...ce left a prey to the wild rumors ...e thick and fast upon us, giving ...ty, only of the vastness of the ...which has befallen. The feature ...mented upon, and furnishing by ...eatest mystery, is the entire ab-...any official or authentic tidings ...Tsin. The Taku forts were ta-...e morning of the 17th. It was ...a matter of five hours for the ...leet which was at once sent up ...to reach the besieged city. Water ...ation with this fleet is supposed ...r, and yet for eight days no word ...from it. Being thus left a prey ...the reports which have reached ...Chee Foo and Shanghai have been ...of the most heartrending, but ...he most untrustworthy nature. ...he the news that every man, wo-...child among the foreigners in ...l been slaughtered. This followed ...eport that the Dowager Empress ...killed and the Emperor had com-...icide, of course, gave the impres-...the mob was in complete control, ...no foreigner could, by any pos-...escape. The simple fact is that ...has come from the foreign con-...of the capital since the evening of ...the 17th. On the 18th, there came ...Tsin the sharp call addressed to ...ls and commanders, "Send at ...it will be too late." Within a ...s a force of 1,500 men under Ad-...ymour left for the rescue. They ...t heard from on the following ...at Lofs, thirty-one miles distant. ...le, on Sunday, the 17th, came the ...m Pekin: "Still unattacked, but ...ious." Since that date both cities ...n silent. No refugees among the ...s have been sent down the river ...s would have certainly been the ...t the allied forces actually reach-...Pekin.

The only inference is that for ...son, probably the want of water in ..., the fleet has been unable to get ...trking distance of the city, render-...ong wait necessary until the land ...n come up. In the meantime, the ...which seems to persist, coming as ...from many sources, is that the ...s been almost wholly burned down, ...g the greater part of the foreign ...on, and that 150 of the foreigners ...een killed.

...are no means of estimating accu-...the number of the besieged foreign-...n the foreign directory of 1899 there ...ne seven hundred names of men; ...n and American. Estimating the ...and children at twice that number, ...give a foreign population of a little ...han two thousand. Pekin, estimated ...same basis, holds about nine hun-...ut to this number must be added ...ttitude of missionaries, who, in the ...ng of the trouble, are known to ...ed thither for refuge. There are ...e foreign guards, who might, per-...make up another thousand. There ...means whatever of estimating the ...r of Japanese in the two cities, but ...t be quite large, in view of the in-...growth of the trade between the ...pires since the late war.

...magnitude of the trouble, which is ...l here to be far more serious than ...eat Taiping rebellion, may be indi-...by the fact that even Shanghai is ...tricken, and is calling for succor by ...panese fleet.

...attitude of the Japanese government ...een beyond all praise, and is com-...d by foreigners in unstinted terms. ...every ship in its great fleet has ...ut in commission for the emergency, ...an almost equally large fleet of trans-...s being loaded with troops and mu-...s of war, every preparation having ...made exactly as at the time of the ...onflict. All merely diplomatic con-...tions and all fears as to whether her ...s" will be regarded in the final set-...nt of Chinese affairs by the powers ...to have been flung to the four winds ...Empire is evidently intent upon doing ...mple duty laid upon it by its geo-...ical position, and by the emergency, ...in the interests of humanity con-...it. The opportunity of laying the ...world under obligation to it is cer-...one not lightly to be put aside, as in ...nal reckoning it ought not to be for-...how generously it has been taken ...a nation struggling with poverty. ...result of the new turn which affairs ...taken in the Orient is the general ...nition of the fact that all danger of ...uch dreaded duel between Japan and ...a is now over. The latter power can ...nger dictate terms to Pekin. It must ...fter be relegated to the role of partner ...and with the other powers, including ...n, settlement will be made.

CUBA'S CONDITION.

...sh Consul-General's Report On the Island.

...ndon, July 12.—The report of the ...sh consul-general in Cuba for 1899 ...that "while the first year of United ...es rule has disappointed Americans ...ell as Cubans and failed to realize ...ctations in the way of a great re-...of trade and needed public works, ...only common justice to the United ...es officials to say that no responsi-...y for the non-fulfillment of these ...ctations attaches to them. So far ...heir authority allowed, they have ...ted honestly and in good fair in ...they conceived to be the best in-...ts of the islands. I cannot see what ...could be done. The one thing that ...not in their power to give was the ...y Cuba needed the most—the estab-...ment of a representative form of gov-...ment.

...ll positively cure sick headache and ...ent its return. Carter's Little Liver ...e. That is not talk, but truth. One pill ...se. See advertisement. Small pill ...ll dose. Small price.

Tien Tsin's Grave Peril

Mail Advices of the Attacks on the Chinese City.

The Chinese Bombarding Have Eleven Thousand Troops and Sixty Guns.

Shanghai Panic Stricken Because of the Gathering Insurgents.

According to news received by the steamer Braemar, which arrived yesterday morning, a great panic prevailed at Shanghai when she sailed from that port. A special to the Jiji, of Japan, under date of June 24, the day prior to the sailing of the steamer from Yokohama, says: The natives and junk men are increasing in numbers and the situation is getting more and more serious, an outbreak being liable to take place almost any moment.

The foreigners in the settlement have organized a volunteer brigade, and are constantly on the watch. Notices have been posted all over the city, appointing places to them when alarm is given. Should a rising take place, however, their position will become untenable at once. They were urging the Taotai to give them proper protection.

Although so close to Tien Tsin, that port was not in communication by telegraph. Communication was mostly by steamer via Chee Foo. A correspondent in a letter from Shanghai says, from investigations made near that city, he found that large numbers of Chinese troops were at the Chinese arsenal, across the river. There were also foreign-drilled troops at Woosung, at the junction of the Whangpoa and Yang Tse rivers.

United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, according to news by the Braemar, was coming in for considerable adverse criticism at Shanghai, together with the Russian consul, for having ordered from that port five Chinese torpedo gunboats, which came there under parole from Chee Foo, in care of a British officer. The commanders of the gunboats had announced that they were under the governor of Nanking, who rules independently and favors England.

The bombardment of Tien Tsin was going on daily when the Braemar sailed from Yokohama. The correspondent of the China Gazette, writing from Chee Foo on June 21, by the French cruiser Pascal, which had left Taku on the same day, says, on the authority of a French engineer who with difficulty had arrived from Tien Tsin, that the Boxers and Chinese had set fire to the native town. The conflagration, which spread from a central tower, caused great loss of life.

The Chinese had mounted on the walls of the native city six 15-centimetre Krupp guns, besides many smaller pieces, and had been bombarding the foreign settlement from the 18th. Three days later, it was reported, half the foreign settlement had been burned down.

According to Chinese reports, the shelling of the city was very great. The foreigners were erecting bomp-proof shelters with piece goods wetted and jammed in with mud and sand. The want of food and the continued shelling was said to be telling terribly on the residents, particularly the women and children.

A very heavy engagement took place on June 24, the foreign casualties numbering as many as three hundred. The commander of the British warship Balfour was among the killed. The Chinese, it seems, who were said to be personally commanded by Prince Tuan, had with them the best of the foreign-drilled troops of the Chinese army, and had forty-five quick-firing Krupp guns. The American consulate and a number of godowns in the extra settlement were destroyed.

It was soon after this heavy bombardment that efforts were made by an allied force of 550 to relieve Tien Tsin. The force consisted of 400 Russians and 150 Americans. They had three guns. The relief party, which was totally inadequate, was repulsed with very heavy loss, the Russians alone losing over two hundred men.

According to advices by the Braemar, it was the despatch of the eleven thousand foreign-drilled troops for Shantung, commended by Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of that province, to Pekin, that brought about the attack on the Taku forts. It was learned on June 16 by the foreign commanders that orders had been received at Tien Tsin from Lutai to send trains to convey seven thousand of these troops and sixty guns to Taku.

The commanders of the allied forces forbade the despatch of these trains, and later they received word that the troops of the Chinese were marching to Taku. Then they sent the ultimatum to the commander of the forts. He replied that he would not allow them to be surrendered, and early next morning began the bombardment of the allied squadron.

The troops that were to have gone to Taku were then diverted to Tien Tsin. They numbered close on ten thousand and had sixty guns. A large army of rioters, Boxers and others followed and augmented the force considerably.

They completely surrounded Tien Tsin and dominated the city with their artillery. The situation was very serious there when the steamer sailed, and it was then thought that unless relief was sent the city would not hold out much longer. Thus it will be seen that the serious state of affairs described in the cable reports is by no means overdrawn.

A special to the Jiji, in its issue of June 23, from Shanghai, says: A certain bank official who arrived in Tien Tsin, leaving Pekin on the 14th, reports that the Chinese troops are acting daily in an outrageous manner, and that foreigners there are constantly threatened with danger. The reinforcements have not yet arrived in Pekin; moreover, their whereabouts even is entirely unknown. Foreigners are not accompanied by their servants, and are probably without provisions.

The father of the Crown Prince, said to be the leader of the government, is actually wielding supreme power. The Boxers' party has been divided into eight divisions. The palace is being guarded by the force under their command. The Emperor, Empress Dowager and Yungin are in the palace and the rumor therefore concerning the assassination of the Emperor, etc., are entirely without foundation.

The leader of the Boxers has been received in audience by the Empress Dowager.

Many officials of the Chinese government insist that the capital should be removed to Taigen-fu, in Shantung, in order to fight the powers to the end.

Under date of June 23 the Jiji publishes the following report, dated June 20, which reaches the American consul at Shanghai from Lieutenant Blue.

It says: "The message just brought here from Tien Tsin by an express messenger was sent by the British consul in Tien Tsin. It says that reinforcements should be sent with all possible despatch. The losses of the foreign guards have been heavy, our supply of ammunition and provisions is extremely scanty, and we are in great want of machine or field guns. Beware of ambuscades in the vicinity of Tien Tsin. A rumor has it that Captain Wright has been dangerously wounded. The Russians are at the railway stations, and are under the hot fire of the Chinese, who have by constant firing and heavy guns smashed down almost the whole of the foreign settlements." The message bears the signature of Fowler.

The P. and T. Times says the death of Mr. Robinson and capture of Mr. Norman, of the S. P. G. mission at Yung-ching, has been more than confirmed, inasmuch as it is now certain that Mr. Norman has also been murdered. The mission, so far as yet known, was attacked on June 1. Mr. Norman and Mr. Robinson escaped from the compound and made their way outside the city walls and hid in some marshy ground; but they were discovered by the Boxers and pursued. They were caught, and Mr. Robinson appears to have been killed on the spot. Mr. Norman was apparently carried off to the chief man of Wu Hsia-yung village, Li Chen-pang, who unfortunately is a great foreign hater, added to which he is reported to have had a son killed in the encounter between Boxers and Catholics some little time ago. It is believed Mr. Norman met with no mercy at the hands of this man and was killed the same day.

THE STRIKE ON THE FRASER

Capt Anderson Arrested Charged With Threatening Fishermen —Union Resolutions.

Vancouver, July 12.—Several of the canners to-day stated that 75 per cent. of the Fraser river fishermen would go on the river at once if they were not afraid of the threats of the strikers in the patrol boats. In an interview with Mr. Rogers, vice-president of the Fishermen's Union, Mr. Rogers recites the action of the union in its negotiations with the canners' combine and states that if in event of the canneries employing non-union men to put up their season's pack, all the trades unions in Continental Europe would be asked to put a boycott on British Columbia salmon.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, president of the Master Mariners' Association of Vancouver, was arrested yesterday, charged with threatening fishermen with a view of inducing them to stop fishing. He was liberated on bail. In speaking of the matter to a Colonist correspondent Capt. Anderson said:

"I was asked to act as spokesman in one of the patrol boats, owing to my powerful lungs and persuasive address. I went along, and as we neared each boat, myself, and sometimes the others, asked the occupants to discontinue fishing; for this I was arrested. Why do the canners dictate to fishermen, anyway, as to what they shall sell their fish for? It is the fisherman's place to put a price on his own goods. As I walked into a shoe store and asked the price of a pair of shoes and was told 'three dollars,' and I said to the proprietor, 'that will not do, I will put a price on those shoes and you must sell them to me at $1.50,' the shoe store man would think I was crazy; and still that is what the canners are asking of the fishermen—to put a price on the fisherman's wares that they have for sale. The fishermen are not desiring 25 cents so much as recognition and a guarantee of future fair treatment. There is a grave suspicion among the fishermen that as soon as the big run comes the canners will say you must take 5 or 10 cents for your fish or throw them overboard.

"What the canners are after is to demoralize the union so that they can secure the salmon at any price. On the other hand, 25 cents is not too much. Mr. Humphries, from Pt. Robert, wrote me recently and told me that canners were paying 26 cents for salmon in the traps over there, and it costs them a cent and a half a fish to get them out; consequently they were paying 27½ cents for every salmon that they were packing and selling them in the open market in competition with British Columbia. And how is it that last year 25 and 30 cents were paid for salmon on the Fraser river and no kick coming, and this year salmon are selling at from $1.50 to $2 a case higher than last year?"

Several cases of fraudulent naturalization by Japanese have been brought under the notice of Dominion Labor Commissioner Bremner and will be investigated.

A large gathering of striking fishermen was held in Union hall last night and a monster procession arranged for Saturday night at Vancouver. The following is the gist of the resolution passed at the meeting: "Whereas, 40 police have been sworn in as special constables to protect the canners' interests, and whereas, the police have arrested Capt. Anderson without any reason whatever, and whereas the Fishermen's Union has not been a party to posting any bills threatening life and limb, and believe that certain parties are posting bills to create sympathy from the public against the fishermen: therefore, be it resolved that the union views with alarm the action of the police in arresting Capt. Anderson, and would urge all fishermen to refrain from all intimidation or violence, but to use every lawful means to keep men from fishing under price.

Gee, exclaimed Gimmie, disgustedly, forsaking the vicinity of the ball grounds, I wisht I wuz president ov de lumber trust.

Wot fur? asked Mickey.

Why, I wouldn't sell a single board whot didn't have a knothole in it.—Philadelphia Press.

We've quit moving every spring.

Don't you find a restful difference in other apartments?

Oh, yes, there's a difference in apartments; but we've found out that there's no difference in the landlords.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pain-Killer cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cure for diarrhoea and all bowel complaints. stitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Curtain Still Unlifted

Only Rumors and Foebodings for Those Who Are In Pekin.

Tales of Blood and Destruction Come But Not From There.

London, July 13.—(4:10 a.m.)—A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Pekin and there is nobody but believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leaves but one interpretation.

The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent to him a hopeful telegram. He says that, on the contrary, no direct telegram has been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time past.

The day's news is again restricted to the usual crop of untrustworthy Shanghai rumors, the most serious of which is reported by the correspondent of the Express to the effect that Europeans are directing Chinese military operations.

The correspondent asserts that Capt. Bailey, of R. M. S. Aurora, saw a man in European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien Tsin.

Foreign refugees from Tien Tsin openly accuse a European official, whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Col. von Hanneken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of Gen. Chang and themselves from Tien Tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners to their fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese noncombatants, without regard to age or sex.

It is asserted that the Buddhist priests throughout the empire are propagating Prince Tuan's anti-foreign gospel.

News is circulating through the Yang Tse valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin.

The actual impotence at the moment of the allied forces naturally gives color to these stories with the worst results. The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives Tien Tsin advices to July 8, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed, at the railway station.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources:

Prince Tuan commanded the centre, the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu.

"The attack commenced with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until seven o'clock in the morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and all foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese.

"Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with the troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated.

"Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed one hundred thousand taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring July 11, says:

"Li Hung Chang has decided to remain here, and the United States gunboat which was waiting to convey him en route to Pekin will sail to-morrow."

Washington, July 12.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Tokio giving briefly the details of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler at Pekin and the fighting around Tien Tsin. The despatch was sent from Tokio July 4, and was in some way subject to great delay along the Siberian route. It states that the German minister was killed by a shot and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiers are responsible for the shooting. The Japanese report of the fighting around Tien Tsin is similar to that already conveyed in the press dispatches.

Concerning the reports from Yokohama that the government is being urged to send 50,000 troops to China, Mr. Nabeshima, the Japanese charge says there is little more than press conjecture and that there is no present evidence that the government has the slightest purpose of sending more than one army corps, or 22,000 men, to China. While the popular sentiment in Japan might favor the despatch of a large army to China, he feels that the government will be quite conservative, particularly in view of the uncertainty as to the terms on which it is to undertake the mission.

It is the understanding of the Japanese officials here that the fifth army corps is now being put aboard the transport at one of the great naval stations near Hirashima.

Berlin, July 12.—Major-General Von Lezzel, the commander of the twenty-eighth army division, has been appointed to command the German forces in China, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

GRAND FORKS.

Progress of Mining Development in the District.

Grand Forks, July 9.—S. H. C. Miner and party, consisting of Mrs. and Miss Miner, of Granby, Que.; A. F. Robinson, of Waterloo, Que.; J. H. McKechnie, Granby; and C. C. Young, of Boston, will spend a month in the Boundary district. Mr. Miner is one of the principals of the Miner-Graves syndicate, which owns the Grand Forks smelter, now nearing completion; the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Victoria and Gray Eagle mines in Phoenix camp, the Majestic and City of Paris in Central camp; the R. Bell in Summit camp, as well as the California in Rossland, and properties in the Slocan. On the return of Jay P. Graves from Spokane, the visitors will proceed on a tour of inspection of their Boundary properties.

A cross-cut has been started from the fifty foot level of the Bonanza, Knight's camp.

Another shift was added yesterday to the working force of the Earthquake group, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. The new working shaft started several weeks ago has attained a depth of twenty-five feet. It penetrates a ledge, which parallels two other veins upon which considerable development work has been done. The ore at the bottom of the new shaft is three feet wide, and lies between clearly defined walls, the dip being almost vertical. The ledge extends and is easily traceable for several hundred feet to the shaft of the adjoining property, the Golden Eagle.

The values are, in copper and gold. Recent assays vary from $18 to $21 per ton. The copper values are increasing with depth. The management purpose drifting at the 75-foot level. The amount of shipping ore extracted from the new shaft exceeds fifty tons.

A subscription is being raised to improve the trail between Grand Forks and Franklin camp, the prospectors' Mecca on the east fork of the north fork of the Kettle river. The distance is about fifty miles. Handsome contributions to the fund have already been made by citizens of Nelson, Wash and Carson, B. C.; Cascade and Gladstone merchants are also talking of building trails to the same camp in order to secure a share of the outfitting trade.

In Franklin camp Friday afternoon Chas. Garrison had his leg shattered below the knee by the premature explosion of a blast. Frank McFarlane, a fellow miner, immediately started to Grand Forks for medical assistance. He covered the distance of fifty miles over a rough trail in fifteen hours. The performance was a noteworthy one. Dr. Northrop returned with him to the camp the same day.

Rube Hull, the well known newspaper man, and John Meyer, have returned from a month's prospecting trip up the east fork of the north fork of Kettle river. They visited McKinley and Franklin, camps, where over a score of men were engaged locating claims or doing assessment work. Mr. Hull says the district has a rich future. He was especially impressed with the Banner claim in Franklin camp. He say it shows on the surface at least sixteen feet of high grade galena and copper, assaying from the grass roots as high as $80 per ton. In a two-hundred foot tunnel, at a verical depth of 150 feet, thirty-two feet of ore was cross-cut. The ore is of a concentrating character.

George R. Payne, of Granby, Que., has arrived here to look after his extensive mining interests.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

A Charge of Dynamite Sends the Remainder of the Structure Into the Water.

Four sticks of dynamite on the business end of an electric wire blew the second span of the ill-fated Point Ellice bridge into kingdom come yesterday afternoon. Thus will Victorians have removed from their eyes the constant reminder of the horror which visited this city on the ever memorable 24th of May, 1896.

Yesterday's coup de grace speedily reduced to a floating mass of kindling wood and tangled iron the portion of the old bridge the exact counterpart of the arch which carried down to a watery grave so many human lives four years ago. Some diversity of opinion existed as to whether this speedy action of demolition would not also result in a breaking of the telephone company's cable which crosses the water immediately alongside the bridge. However, Engineer Topp calculated correctly, and the bridge fell clear of everything. Two sticks of dynamite were inserted in each end of the frame work of the arch on the upper side of the bridge, and the resulting explosion simply shattered the huge timbers as if they were pipe stems, and with a crash the whole standing structure tilted and fell broadside on into the waters of the arm. In order to make sure that the telephone wires would not be injured, a rope was passed over the cables, and they were drawn to one side, but this precaution proved unnecessary, as the heavy charge cut the supports without raising the frame works, and, as stated, the arch was thrown sideways into the water.

A BUMBLE BEE.

A bumble bee lit, in its mad career,
On a man with a beautiful snore,
And seeing his ear with its opening wide,
He said to himself, "I'll explore."

But the bee lost his way as surely he might
And stired up a terrible row;
And the man woke up and cried in affright,
"What a buzz in my ears, anyhow."

"Tis surely a sign that my liver is off!"
And he ran to a doctor at once,
Who asked for five dollars and gave a slight cough
As he started some surgical stunts.

Then he muttered, "Bad case, take care of yourself;
You must mind both your Qs and your Ps."
But strange to relate he said nothing about
Taking acre to look out for the Bs.
—Tom Caper.

For family use Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a prime favorite, and in thousands of homes it is always on the buffet.

SONG OF THE LONDON NIGHTINGALE.

From the Westminster Gazette.

We know the exactly the kind of expressions used by some kinds of jabbering apes, by the braying ass, the garrulous barnyard fowl, the chattering finch. Now a new and important addition to animal philology has been made by the discovery of a Frenchman. In searching through some archaeological works he has found that as long ago as 1848 a French savant transcribed the song of the nightingale as follows:

Timl, timl, timl, tian,
Spretu, zqua,
Querree, pi, pi,
Tio, tio, tio, tix,
Qutio qutio, qutio, qutio,
Zquo, zquo, zquo, zquo,
Zi, zi, zi, zi, zi, zi, zi,
Querrer tiu zquia pi pi, qui.

The discoverer of this song says, somewhat apologetically, that on paper the touching notes are not effective. But any one who has ears to hear can verify just now, every evening at dusk and deep into the June nights, all over the country and in hundreds of copses and woods in the London suburbs, that the extraordinary looking verses are really a wonderfully close transcription of the song of the nightingale.

Razor Strops

No matter how fine your razor or how much it cost, without a proper strop the razor will not shave you without pulling.

Of the Very Best Materials.
Leather Specially Tanned.
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Prices: $2, $1 25, $1, 75c, 50c; by mail 10c extra.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St. Telephone 425.

Mistakes of The Liberals

Majority Report on the Emergency Ration a Wrong and a Blunder.

British Columbia's Interests Set Aside as Not Worthy of Consideration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 7.—The Liberal party this week got the worst black eye which it has received in the present parliament. The emergency rations scandal may not be a new story in the country, but it is certainly a pretty live one, and will retain its vitality until the present government is ousted from power. If ever there was a party mad with itself it is the federal Liberals. They are now admitting that a big blunder was created by presenting the whitewashing report, which the Liberal majority on the investigating committee prepared. The committee started out to try Dr. Borden and the officers of the militia department. It ended its labors—that is the Liberals on the committee so decreed—by finding Mr. Robert White, an old member of the press gallery, and at present collector of customs at Montreal, and Mr. Monk, M. P., "guilty." A more absurd conclusion could not well be imagined. Then, to make the matter worse, the Liberals applied the kalsomining brush not only to Dr. Borden, the minister, but to Devlin, the contractor. It is with regard to the latter feature of the report that the Liberals to-day are kicking themselves so vigorously. The government has a normal majority of 57 in the house. This was cut down to 14, and would have been lower, but for the strenuous efforts of the Liberal whips. Several Grit members shirked the vote altogether, thus signifying by convenient absence their disapproval of the majority report. There were ten Liberal members, however, who came out squarely against the government. Prominent amongst these being Dr. Ellis, of St. John, than whom there is no more staunch Liberal in Canada. Mr. Bourassa sought to amend the report by declaring that under the terms of the arrangement by which the troops were sent to South Africa, it was the duty of the British government to furnish all the supplies, and therefore "this house considers that the minister of militia should not have involved the credit of Canada in this contract, and expended Canadian money to buy food for rations for troops in the field." He failed to get a division on the amendment, the Speaker ruling it out of order, as having no connection with the subject of the committee's report. On the whole the Conservatives have every reason to be satisfied with what they have accomplished. The case was handled exceedingly well by Mr. Monk, the brilliant member for Jacques Cartier, and it will be a difficult matter for the government to explain away, to the electorate at large, the damaging testimony which was adduced before the committee.

The rank and file of the Liberal party are almost in rebellion against their leaders. They had confidently counted upon an extra sessional indemnity of $500. They had sent deputation after deputation to Sir Wilfrid, but he has turned a deaf ear to their request. The Premier has not heard the last of this matter. The impression is pretty general that the sessional indemnity of $1,000 is not adequate compensation for the time and trouble which a member of parliament has to lose and to endure. When the amount was fixed at $1,000 it was based upon a session lasting from ten to fourteen weeks. Hereafter sessions of five or six months' duration will be the rule, rather than the exception. Of late years, moreover, the cost of living in Ottawa has greatly increased. The day when a member of parliament could go to a four dollar a week boarding house is long since past. There are social obligations at the Capital which have to be met, and in multifarious ways the sessional expenses of a member have increased, while his pay has remained stationary. Fifteen hundred dollars per session would be but a fair compensation for each senator and member under existing conditions. If the government would come down with a proposal to increase the indemnity it would be assented to by both sides, and there would be little or no objection in the country. But the present outfit which is in power is lamentably lacking in backbone; they can propose expenditures which on their face look reasonable, but which are really nothing more or less than bribes to the constituencies. A glance at the main estimates, as well as the supplements, shows this. Little places in the Maritime Provinces, that one has never heard of before, are getting grants of $5,000 or $10,000, and in some cases even more, for wharves and breakwaters. An examination of the trade and navigation returns shows that at many of these places not a single vessel of any size entered or cleared at them during the past year, but still the country has to pay the piper.

The funniest solatium, which any party leaders could offer to their followers is being tendered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues for the rank and file of the Liberal party to-night. The Premier having refused point blank the demand of the Quebec men for the extra indemnity, thought to get round them by inviting them to dinner. But the game would not work. Yesterday most of the Quebec delegation went home in disgust, and the only representatives of Quebec who were present at the gathering to-night were two or three new men who came in this session. As between a gift of $500, and a good dinner, even with champagne ad libitum, the Quebec Grit members speak out in no uncertain terms as to which they prefer.

Grit hypocrisy and humbug reached its climax in the house on Tuesday. At the Ottawa convention in 1893 ther was only one man, Hon. T. W. Anglin, in the great gathering at the Rideau Rink who had the courage of his convictions, and took the platform to denounce the prohibition plebiscite plank in the party platform. It is an old story now about the plebiscite of 1898. The country knows from the lips of the Liberal leaders themselves of the secret understanding that there should be no prohibition measure unless a majority of the total number of electors on the roll voted in its favor. Only 28 per cent. of the electoral vote was recorded for prohibition, although of the total vote cast the prohibitionists were in the majority. Not until after the results were known was the information conveyed to the temperance party of the understanding arrived at months before by ministers. Had the government made known its decision when the day of voting was fixed the prohibitionists would have realized the work ahead of them. As it is, they were simply duped, and on Tuesday ministerial hypocrisy again showed itself by a straight cabinet vote against prohibition. Mr. Flint's proposal to empower the provinces to adopt prohibition was not seriously discussed, as the scheme would be simply unworkable. It would make Quebec the great liquor centre of the Dominion, and as under our constitution the importation of liquor from Quebec into a prohibition province could not be prevented, the scheme would simply involve the centralization of the breweries and distilleries in the province of Quebec. The majority of the prohibitionists have invariably cast their votes for the Liberal party, but after the way Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues have fooled them they cannot surely place much reliance upon Grit pledges in the future.

A glaring instance of the manner in which the Liberals failed to redeem their promises is shown by their action on the Chinese restriction bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that the views of British Columbia on the Chinese question would prevail. The province asked for bread; it received a stone.. Instead of a tax of $500, which was asked for, the new measure simply makes it $100, but this increase is offset by an extension of the permit system. This has always been regarded as one of the greatest drawbacks to an effective limitation of Chinese immigration. The difficulties of identification are so great that there is every reason to believe that the permits have been transferred in China for value, and a fraud consequently perpetrated upon the department. Col. Prior in the Commons, and Senator Power in the Upper House wanted the ticket of leave plan to be abolished altogether. Their efforts were unavailing. Instead of wiping out this system, the government has extended it so that the permits in place of being good for six months only will now extend over a year. A nice way this to satisfy the wishes of British Columbia. Then, in another respect, the door of immigration has been further opened. A Chinese woman married to a man of Mongolian origin, could come in free. Now the law has been amended so that their children are to be exempt from the poll tax. British Columbia suffers more from the effects of Chinese immigration than any other province, and it was thought to be a fair concession to grant to the provincial exequer a portion of the tax derived from the Chinese. Efforts were made to make the contribution to British Columbia twenty five per cent. of the net receipts. The workingmen of British Columbia may well be disposed to say to the government: "Thank you for nothing."

The ministry has served British Columbia a scurvy trick in the matter of the railway subsidies. While Ontario and Quebec received on an average a million dollars each, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest half a million dollars each, one of the largest revenue producing provinces of Canada has to take a beggarly $36,000. It was generally understood that there would be a substantial grant to the E. & N. extension to Cape Scott, but it is evident that Mr. Blair, or some of the other ministers have no regard for Vancouver Island. It is conceded by men who are familiar with Vancouver Island that the extension of the railway to Cape Scott would be a great boon to the province, opening up as it would, a section of country which is known to be rich in timber and minerals, and it was fully expected that this would be recognized by the government. It is apparent, however, that the ministers have only favors for their friends; hence the E. & N. must stand aside.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Number of Appointments Noted in Yesterday's Provincial Gazette.

The Provincial Gazette issued yesterday contains notice of the following appointments:

B. J. Gordon, C. A. Holland and R. L. Drury, of Victoria, to be members of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.

Fred G. Campbell, of Trout Lake, to be a mining recorder for Trout Lake division, and a provincial constable, vice Alex. McRae, resigned.

H. W. Dunn, of Vancouver, to be collector of revenue tax for the county of Vancouver, and a clerk in the assessor's office.

Herbert Brooke, of Vancouver, to be a clerk in the assessor's office, Vancouver.

The following are re-appointed members of the provincial board of horticulture:

R. M. Palmer, of Victoria, for the first horticultural district.

Thomas Cunningham, of Vancouver, for the second horticultural district.

Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, for the third horticultural district.

Notice is given of the issue of letters patent and a commission to Sir Henri Joly as Governor of British Columbia.

Harold Ponsford and Edward Chapman have dissolved partnership in the business of Page, Ponsford Brothers.

Le Roi No. 2, of London, Eng.; capital, £600,000; local office, Rossland; Bernard McDonald, attorney, has been licensed as an extra-provincial company.

Moyie and Phoenix have been created into school districts.

The Rathmullen Mines, of Rossland; capital, $750,000, and Kingston Gold Mines, of Rossland; capital, $100,000 have been incorporated.

The capitalization of the Western Canadian Ranching Co. has been reduced from £100,000 to £49,950.

A meeting of the creditors of the late Henry Seelig will be held on June 16 at 11 a.m., in S. D. Schultz's office, Victoria.

Long vacation in the county court of Vancouver is set from July 1 to September 1, and in Victoria county court from July 5 to September 1.

A special general meeting of the Bridge River and Lillooet Gold Mining Co. will be held at Vancouver on August 31. A similar meeting of the Bridge River Mining Co. will be held at the same city on the same date.

Wong Yin, Wong Pak, and Wong Chung, doing business in Victoria under the firm name of Sun Yuen Hing Co., have assigned. Wm. M. Smith, of Central Park, storekeeper, has also assigned.

The Pacific Coast Power Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Power Company, have submitted their undertakings to the government. The first named will build a dam across the Powell river in New Westminster district, and convey the water by flume to the seaboard for power purposes. The second will secure similar power from the Clowhow river in New Westminster district, and carry it to Solomon Arm, where wood pulp will be manufactured.

The Story of Silver Islet

A Famous Property Out of Which Millions Were Taken.

How Two Schemers Made a Pile of Money on the Stock.

From the Montreal Herald.

We had been talking of men who get rich out of mines, and how they do it, selling out their stock at high prices when a pocket of rich ore has been struck and buying it back dirt cheap when they know another good thing is at hand, and when the public believe the mine to be played out. Cap. Davis, who had mined and drunk whiskey in most parts of the world where there is gold, recalled a peculiar case of the kind in connection with the Silver Islet mine, the great Lake Superior property, out of which three or four millions worth of silver bullion were taken before the water was allowed to get down the shafts and swamp the workings.

"I was in charge of one of the gangs at the time"—the Cap began, "and the engineers in charge were Cornishmen like myself. They knew their part of the business, and being brothers, they kept their secrets pretty close. The fact is they kept their minds to themselves too much to suit some people who would have been glad of a little information.

"Perhaps you don't know it, but Silver Islet was a tiny speck out there in the water, only a third of an acre or so at the beginning, although it grew to be larger by and by, as the rock taken out of the shafts was carefully piled round the shores. Even then the area was not greatly increased, but the artificial seawall kept the water off pretty well and left room on the islet for the men to move about a little.

"There were ups and downs about Silver Islet, just as there have been with every good mine ever opened. We would come to a pocket of amazingly rich ore, generally a large body of it, and after that through rocks that gave next to nothing. It got so that the managers, we'll call them George and Bob—they were brothers, and both knew all there is to be known about mining—could always tell by the trend of the assays, and by certain other indications, when a new pocket was about to be reached. In fact there is no keeping a secret of that kind around a mine, and the men knew what was coming as well as the managers. But there are degrees of knowledge, and it pays to be on the inside.

"Well, over in Port Arthur there were some people who had got rich and poor again more than once on Silver Islet shares, and one especially who generally came out on the right side. He kept well in touch with some of the miners by giving them a little something every time they went to Port Arthur, and there was a standing agreement that as soon as it was sure that another pocket had been struck two men would leave secretly for town. Then the scheme was for the Old Man to take train around to Duluth, where much of the stock was held, buy up as much as possible while it was cheap, and be ready to sell out at a big profit as soon as the official news arrived.

"The men had their canoe always at hand, and were ready to start in the middle of the night if the news happened to come then. Thunder Bay was frozen over, however, before the strike was made, so what does the Old Man do but buy them a sleigh and a first-class dog team, which would carry them over the ice in record style in case of need.

"One night there were fresh signs that a pocket was likely to be struck and all hands, not excepting the Old Man's spies, were greatly excited. That night George sent word that he and Bob would be in the mine themselves to see how things were going, and he sent word also that the two men who owned the dog team were to be transferred from the night to the day shift. I don't know how they got their information about the Old Man's game, but I have noticed that secrets are hard to keep, and anyway there were the dog team with its eight husky animals, which demanded a better explanation than was forthcoming.

"That night all hands worked hard, and sure enough, at a little after three in the morning, George overhauled the debris after a blast and found silver, large lumps of quartz, with the native silver looking out everywhere. This was what all had been waiting for. George and Bob went in satisfied and, as we thought, to bed. The rest of us worked on until six in the morning, when the day shift came and relieved us.

"When the Old Man's two spies got down and saw what had been