

\$1.50 Per Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 20.

Great Britain Is Ready

To Send More Troops to the Scene of Conflict in China.

Four British and Four Indian Regiments Ordered for Service From Simla.

London News Agency Says Foreigners Were Murdered on Friday.

(Associated Press.) London, July 13.—Peking is still silent 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 Captain 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 Colonel 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 foreign Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex.

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

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

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 8th, and the superior range of the Japanese artillery enable them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed, at the railway station.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Shanghai says the following story regarding the position in Peking emanates from Chinese official sources: "The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6th, Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided, the right wing was led by Prince Tsi Yu and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu. The attack commenced with artillery firing, which was severe and lasted until 7 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, writing July 11th, says: "Li Hung Chang has decided to remain here, and the United States gunboat which was waiting to convey him en route to Peking 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 Peking and the fighting around Tien Tsin.

The dispatch was sent from Tokio July 4th, 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 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 dispatch of a large army to China, he feels that the government will be there in conserving, 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 trans-

port at one of the great naval stations near Hirashima.

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

Transports for Troops. Hamburg, July 12.—The Boersenhalle announces that the Hamburg-American line has leased four and the North German Lloyd six steamers to the marine minister for the transportation of 12,000 troops and ammunition to China.

Maine Sails for China. London, July 12.—The American hospital ship Maine sailed to-day from Southampton for China.

Italy's Attitude. Rome, July 12.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, responding to-day in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpellation regarding the intentions of the government as to China, said: "The cabinet has no political intentions towards expansion or intrigue in China. Its programme is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. We cannot leave entirely to others the protection of our national rights, nor are we disinterested in the work of mutual interests and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China."

London, July 13.—Though there does not appear to be at this hour any justification for the statement that official confirmation has been received here of the massacre of the international colony at Peking, it is hardly doubted that such confirmation will be the outcome of the present suspense.

The report sent out to-day by a news agency of this city saying an official message had been received in London that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered on July 6th was said to have originated at the Japanese legation, but inquiry there failed to confirm this. Official circles regard the statement as being merely a charge of date.

Inquiries indicated that none of the embassies and ministers had anything fresh corroborative of the story.

Lord Salisbury presided at a lengthy meeting of the cabinet this afternoon at which, it is understood, important decisions in regard to China were reached, and that already instructions have been sent to Simla to prepare another division, consisting of four British and four Indian regiments, with the necessary equipment of artillery, for service in China.

Reported Murdered on Friday. London, July 13.—A news agency report says that an official message received in London states that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered on July 6th.

All Hope Abandoned. Washington, July 13.—A short cablegram received at the state department at Shanghai, announcing the beginning of the final attack on the legations at Peking, terribly depressed the officials here.

All along they have suspected that the various communications received from Chinese sources in Shanghai have been prepared by the way for the announcement of the extermination of the foreign ministers and their wives, children, attaches, dependants and guards.

The consul-general's message, it is understood, is but a repetition of the latest press reports from Shanghai, but the state department has come to place its highest estimate upon Mr. Goodnow's advice. It appreciates the fact that he does not send every piece of unreliable gossip afloat in the sensational news centres where he is stationed, but uses good judgment in sifting out the probable from the other kind of news.

More than this time are from the Chinese governor of the province where in Shanghai is situated, and it is hard to conceive of an adequate reason for the falsification of the facts by that official in the direction of this particular report. Therefore the state department, which has all along been hopeful of the ultimate rescue of the ministers at Peking, has now joined the European chancellors in the belief that they have all been killed.

The department officials find it hard to estimate the value of the statement of the consul at Canton that Li Hung Chang has again engaged passage northwards owing to the lack of a date on the cable message, and it is suspected that the press dispatch stating that he has abandoned the trip to Peking is of a later date than Mr. McWade's notice. Should the great viceroys go northward, his coming to Taku and Tien Tsin would raise at once a question as to the conditions under which he undertakes to go to Peking, and incidentally the decision as to whether or not he should be permitted to pass the lines would involve the decision of the other question as to whether or not a state of war exists.

Bombarding Legations. Washington, July 13.—The department of state has received a dispatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, saying that the Governor of Shantung was bombarding the legations for a final attack upon the 7th of July. He is extremely anxious for the safety of the ministers and friendly Chinese in Peking. The consul adds that fears of the worst are generally entertained.

The state department has also received a dispatch from Consul McWade at Canton saying that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has engaged quarters upon the Chinese steamer Aming, but that the date of his departure for the north is as yet undecided.

Goodnow's Report Confirmed. London, July 13.—A telegram received at the office of the Chinese maritime customs in London from the governor of Shang Tung is identical with United

States Consul Goodnow's report of the bombardment of the legations on July 7th. The officials here regard the dispatch as leaving little room to hope the legations have survived.

Another Report. Shanghai, July 12.—The foreign consuls are offering large sums for the production of the letter which a Chinese merchant is said to have received from Peking, dated June 30th, saying the legations had been demolished and the foreigners killed. The merchant, however, declines to show it, saying that he fears punishment from the Chinese officials.

Rioting is reported to have occurred at Ning Po, but no confirmation of the reports has been received.

Rebels Defeated. Brussels, July 12.—The Belgian foreign office has received a cable dispatch from Shanghai announcing on Chinese authority that General Nieh Si Chang has defeated the rebels near Peking, and has relieved Prince Ching and General Yang Lu, who were trying to defend the Europeans.

To Fight the Rebels. Berlin, July 13.—According to a semi-official telegram from Canton, dated Thursday, July 12th, Li Hung Chang, on July 6th, received a written imperial edict, dated June 17th, and sent overland, in which all governors were urged to dispatch troops with the utmost speed to help against the rebels, among whom Prince Tuan was clearly indicated. Acting on this edict which is said to be undoubtedly genuine, Li Hung Chang is sending some thousands of troops to Peking and the governors are probably doing the same.

Message for Conger. Washington, July 13.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, has undertaken to get through a cipher message from Secretary Hay to United States Minister Conger at Peking, and to have the answer brought back if Mr. Conger is alive.

The message was prepared by Secretary Hay and its contents are unknown to anyone save himself. It was sent to Shanghai with explicit instructions from Minister Wu to spare no effort or expense to get it in the hands of Mr. Conger.

Mr. Wu forwarded the cipher dispatch, together with an extended explanatory message of his own, on Wednesday and the results are now being eagerly awaited. It was soon after Minister Wu presented the text of the edict issued by the Chinese imperial government, that Mr. Hay requested him to get through a message to Minister Conger. Mr. Wu readily assented to this proposition. He suggested, however, that Mr. Hay himself should write the message in cipher, as this would be proof positive to Mr. Conger of its genuineness, whereas any message sent by the minister might arouse the suspicion that it emanated from the Boxers.

Telegraph Lines Cut. London, July 13.—In the House of Commons the permanent secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, said that little news had been received from China. Her Majesty's government had been unable to communicate with the British naval officers as the lines between Chee Foo and Shanghai had been cut. A dispatch purporting to have come from the Emperor of China to Her Majesty's government was received yesterday, but the secretary was unable to promise to make its contents known.

Mules for China. Chicago, July 13.—A special to the Record from San Francisco says: "Orders have come for the camps at the Presidio to be put in order for five thousand men. A pack of 100 mules will be shipped to Seattle to-day for transportation to China. The quartermaster's department is also buying a large number of cavalry horses."

Attempt to Murder Kang Yu Wei. London, July 13.—The Singapore correspondent of the Express says: "Two Japanese recently made an attempt to murder Kang Yu Wei, the exiled leader of the Chinese Reform party, who is here under British protection. Kang Yu Wei is always accompanied by four Sikh guards, and these foiled their attempt and arrested the assassins. There has been many attempts to murder Kang Yu Wei by poison, in order to gain the price set upon his head by the Chinese."

Missionaries Safe. New York, July 13.—Every white missionary and native preacher in Tien Tsin district hitherto unaccounted for has reached Chee Foo, according to a cable to the Journal and Advertiser from the latter city.

Spain Not Represented. Madrid, July 13.—Senor Silvela, Spanish Premier, says no Spanish war vessels will go to China, Spain having no interest to defend in the extreme Orient.

Revolt in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, July 13.—The latest official advices received here regarding the spread of the revolution movements in Manchuria add but little material information. On June 24th an edict of the Emperor of China was intercepted. It ordered the Chinese troops to unite with the Boxers.

London, July 14.—Cable dispatches from the east add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation.

It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang will remain there until the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces and will then go north to lead his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, co-operating with Prince Ching, Lung Lu and other pro-foreign viceroys. For the present Li

Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and also keep in check the turbulent province.

All the foreign missionaries have evacuated Wen Chu and have arrived at Ling Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chu and threatened to exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory and anti-foreign appeals.

The Express correspondent at Tien Tsin telegraphing on July 11th, asserts that the Chinese are gathering in on the allies. They have mounted, adds the correspondent, twelve guns in advantageous position, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering the position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours a battle continued outside of Tien Tsin. The Cossacks captured six Krupp guns and killed a number of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost three hundred killed, including General Tsak.

Defeat of Rebels. Brussels, July 13.—M. de Fabreux, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from M. de Marchenne, secretary of the Berlin legation at Peking, dated at Shanghai, stating on the authority of a Chinese source, that troops faithful to General Nieh Sikan had defeated the rebels near Peking and that they recognized the authority of Prince Ching and General Yang Lu, who tried to defend the Europeans.

AN INTERESTING POINT. Are Marriages Between Roman Catholics, Performed by Protestant Ministers, Legal? (Associated Press.)

Montreal, July 11.—The decision of Bishop Morais yesterday in annulling the marriage of Mr. Delapit, private secretary to His Honor Lieut-Governor Jette, to Miss Jennie Coles, both of whom are Roman Catholics, married several years ago by Rev. W. S. Barnes, of the Unitarian church of this city, if upheld by the Rome authorities, will seriously affect the civil status of a large number of Quebec families who are Roman Catholics and who have been married by Protestant ministers. Mrs. Delapit sued for separation but the civil court would not hear the case until the ecclesiastical authorities had given a decision whether, in their opinion, the marriage between Roman Catholics, performed by Protestant ministers, was valid.

Bishop Morais's decision, it will be seen, declares such marriages null and void in the eyes of the Roman Catholic church. Should Rome uphold this view and the lower courts persist in a refusal to hear the case, many Protestant ministers of the province will be placed in a position liable for damages for performing marriages contrary to law.

DIED SUDDENLY. While Standing Near a Coffin Viewing the Remains of an Old Friend. (Associated Press.)

Kingston, July 13.—Wm. Johnston, engineer at the Royal Military College here, dropped dead this morning beside the coffin in which lay the remains of Captain John Donnelly, sr., one of his old friends. Johnston was fifty-two years of age. Heart failure caused death.

Capt. Donnelly referred to is Capt. John Donnelly, superintendent of the Donnelly Wrecking Company, who died this morning at the age of 65 years. He was well known in marine circles of Eastern Canada.

FUNDS FOR STRIKERS. Two Thousand Collectors at Work in St. Louis. (Associated Press.)

St. Louis, July 13.—Two thousand solicitors engaged by the Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis to canvass the city and collect contributions for the striking railway men's bus lines began work to-day. In addition to collecting funds for this project, the solicitors are expected to ascertain what proportion of the population favors Trades and Labor Unions.

An explosion occurred during the night on the Eastonavenue.

SHOOTING FOR ELCHO SHIELD. Canadians Who Won Prizes in the Barlow Competition. (Associated Press.)

London, July 13.—At Biele today the principal rifle match event on the programme of the N.R.A. commenced. This was the contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield and was confined to England, Scotland and Ireland.

Among the prize winners in the Barlow Competition were the following Canadians: Pte. Milligan, 87; 43; Capt. Kirkpatrick, 82; 41; Lieut. McGrimmon, 82; 41; Pte. Graham, 83; 41; Sergt. Caruthers, 80; 41.

CHINESE WANT COMPENSATION. (Associated Press.)

San Francisco, July 13.—The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined quarter of this city are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officials. Detailed lists of losses are being prepared to form the basis for a suit for damages, estimated at about \$27,000,000, against the city.

BOY FATALLY INJURED. (Associated Press.)

Belleville, July 13.—A boy named Stratton, living near Whitton, was probably fatally kicked on the head by a horse yesterday.

Fought All Day Long

Details Regarding the Capture of Men and Guns Near Pretoria.

How the British Defended Their Position Against Force of Boers.

Troops Waited With Fixed Bayonet for Approach of Enemy.

(Associated Press.) London, July 13.—Another unfortunate occurrence is reported from South Africa. There has been some comment regarding the virtual absence of progress by the immense army under command of Lord Roberts, but few could have been found to believe that the scattered Boers were able to inflict such a defeat so near Pretoria. Instead of the surrender of all of the remaining Boers being imminent, as recent telegrams had hinted, it seems they had been making an attempt to surround or recapture Pretoria, with so much success that in the region which was supposed to be pacified and in which no attack was expected, they succeeded in inflicting a serious defeat and capturing two guns and some 200 men.

It is evident that Gen. Botha has a considerable force, seeing that he is able to press Lord Roberts's line at half a dozen points around Pretoria from the Springs, to the southeast of the city, northward to Middleburg and Durderdorp, and thence southward to Nitrals Nek and Krugersdorp.

Lord Roberts omits to give the name of the commander concerned, giving rise to the belief that worse remains to be told.

Even if the mishap be not more grave than his information implies at present, it proves the situation still serious, and there is no possibility of any troops being spared from South Africa for China, but, on the contrary, it will take a long time to clear the country of the Boers.

News has reached London that Lord Roberts has been suffering from a serious bowel complaint and that Lady Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts, though no better, is still weak.

Official Dispatch. London, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, July 12th, as follows: "The enemy having failed in their attack upon our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of July 9th, made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday, and, I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nitrals Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment."

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and, seizing the hill commanding the nek, brought heavy gun fire to bear upon the small garrison."

"Nitrals Nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg."

"The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information early this morning of the enemy's strength, I dispatched reinforcements from here under Col. Godfrey, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers."

"Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison had been overpowered, and the guns and the greater portion of the squadron of Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about ninety men of the Lincoln regiment."

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy."

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durderdorp, north of the town, in which the Seventh Dragoons were engaged."

"The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut-Col. Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our own men."

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss on them."

"Billor reports the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardkraal were driven off yesterday after a short action."

"Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of Boer arms and ammunition continues from that district."

Pretoria, July 13.—Col. Mahon, reinforced by Gen. French's brigade, yesterday took all the positions held by the Boers in the neighborhood of Reitfontein. A number of Boer dead were found. The British casualties were trifling.

Regarding the disaster to the Lincolnshire regiment on Wednesday, it appears that five companies were ordered on Tuesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magalesburg in the neighborhood of Daspoort fort. They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky

and inaccessible, but farther east approachable from the main ridge. At day break yesterday Boers appeared on the eastern kopje and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued. The colonel ordered the men to take a position on the kopje west of the gap. From this point a hot fire was kept up during the entire day.

Two guns, under an escort of Scots Greys placed in advance of the main body, were captured after a stout resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded. A Maxim gun was brought into action early in the day. A sergeant aided by seven volunteers saved a gun. There was a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincolnshire regiment vigorously replying.

About three in the afternoon the Boers appeared to the left of the position occupied by the British. An officer and 15 men attempted to charge them, and 14 men were killed or wounded as the result. Three companies were surrounded but they kept up a steady fire unceasingly until nightfall, when their ammunition gave out.

The latest arrival from the scene states that at the time of his escape the men were taking a good position under cover and with fixed bayonets awaiting the approach of the Boers.

It is understood on good authority that the Boers have employed armed natives. Two of the natives leaped from cover when a small party from the Lincolnshire regiment stepped up and demanded their surrender. A soldier stepped forward and shot both natives dead. One officer, who succeeded in making his escape, had an encounter with an armed native.

It is feared that the losses of the British were numerous. Thirty of the British straggled back to camp to-day.

According to all accounts a great force is being assembled to prevent further progress of the Boers.

Commandant Grobler, who commanded the Federals at Nitrals Nek, had four guns.

Mounted Rifles Missing. Ottawa, July 13.—Sir Alfred Milner cables Lord Minto as follows: "Capetown, July 11.—I regret to report that Lieut. Young, 1st Batt. Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded at Witkipp on July 8th, and Private W. Wynyard, also of the Mounted Rifles, missing since 4th of May, are believed to be dead. (Signed) Milner."

Lieut. Young belonged to the Manitoba Dragoons and came from a Squadron, R.C.D., and Pte. Wynyard from Sussex, Eng.

Returning Canadians. Toronto, July 13.—The Evening Telegram's London dispatch says Private J. R. Rea, of the Nelson Rifle Company, A Company of the first contingent, is among the returning Canadians on the Parisian due in Quebec to-morrow morning. There are 30 in all, including Lieut-Col. Herchner, all of whom, excepting one member from Winnipeg, belong to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

London, July 14.—Nothing further has been received from Lord Roberts concerning the Nitrals Nek affair.

Pretoria dispatches, however, show that the Lincolnshires lost half of their officers, including Colonel Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but no further news can be learned.

The British fought stubbornly until nightfall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose.

The Boer account of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200. In the Daardre Poort affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts's dispatches, the men in the front ranks of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets and Dragoons passed them unsuspectingly, under the impression that they were Hussars. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened heavy fire, when the Dragoons were within four hundred feet.

British prisoners who escaped to Kroonstad report that General Dewet's force of 10,000 men, with guns, were expelled from Bethlehem by General Clements and General Paget and taken up a strong position fifteen miles to the southward in the hills around Retief Nek. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley on June 23th, when they surprised a picket of twenty-five men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, eighteen of whom were killed or wounded.

Clergy's Movements. Tipton, Transvaal, July 13.—General Clergy's column, which was moved yesterday easterly, is now encamped here. During the march the mounted infantry engaged 2,000 Boers, shelling a ridge occupied by the burghers. It is estimated this movement will clear the country from Standerton to Heidelberg, as the troops found but one laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

BACK FROM THE YUKON. (Associated Press.)

Toronto, July 13.—A detachment of 53 officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who were withdrawn from the Yukon garrison, have arrived here from the Pacific coast and are quartered at Stanley barracks, where they will remain for a few days before being distributed among the various infantry schools.

A HUSBAND BEATER. (Associated Press.)

Belleville, Ont., July 13.—A rather unusual case came before the court here yesterday and resulted in Mrs. Michael McDonald, of Thurlo, being fined for assaulting her husband.

E THE NATURE OF THE UPPER BERRY OF THE VICTORIA CO. BOR. Pants, Jumpers, etc. VICTORIA, B.C. OF SALE. AUCTION. OF SALE. IMPROVEMENTS. AND "MCGROOR" CLAIMS. PEAK MAN

WERE TORTURED BY CHINESE

Particulars of the Massacre of Russian Minister, His Wife and Bodyguards in Peking.

M. DE GIERS WAS BOILED TO DEATH.

First Dragged Through Streets and Beaten—Sufferings of Mme. de Giers—Remains of Czar's Envoy Thrown to Dogs

(Associated Press.)

London, July 14.—Through hope still struggles against the conclusion that the silence at Peking is the silence of the grave, the official admissions in both the United States and Europe that the diplomatists have adopted the pessimistic views held by the consuls at Shanghai have quieted those attempting to reason against the circumstantial evidence which is becoming so cogent.

The Chinese assurances and edicts appear to observers here to be merely part of a plan to break cautiously the news of the tragedy and delude the foreigners with a tale of Imperial guiltlessness. But if the bombardment mentioned in United States Consul Goodnow's last message occurred, it must have been carried out by Chinese regulars, so the plea of Imperial defense of the legations seem to fall to the ground.

The situation at Tien Tsin appears to be slowly but surely growing worse. The allied forces are experiencing the greatest difficulty in sending forward reinforcements.

The Death of Russians.

New York, July 14.—The following dispatch is printed here:

St. Petersburg, July 11, via Paris, July 13.—The Czar has received with great emotion the dreadful particulars of the tragic catastrophe at Peking. Tears coursed down His Majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff, at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. de Giers, which, merely in the form of a rumor, had already reached Russia.

"The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and then thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs.

"While M. de Giers was being disposed of the fanatical mob danced around the cauldron.

"Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexieff's wife, was also killed, and was tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured until death ended their sufferings.

"M. de Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave bodyguard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said heroically to have proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife, who so soon shares his martyrdom.

"The announcement of this intelligence to the relatives of the Russian martyrs in China was accompanied by heartrending scenes. Count Lamonsot received the friends of the murdered ones at the foreign office and unfolded to them the tragic story. The scenes of frenzied terror and grief that followed were unspeakable. The building of the foreign office was besieged by an excited throng and the whole of St. Petersburg is full of lamentation.

"Immediately upon receipt of Admiral Alexieff's report the Czar ordered the cabinet and council of state to go into session at once."

Report Credited.

Washington, July 14.—The Russian embassy here has received no information of the killing of the Russian minister at Peking. The officials do not discredit it, but say that the Russians are under the same disadvantage as the other powers in getting telegraphic information from Peking. They think that if this should prove true it would naturally and very seriously alter the whole situation.

The Chinese have rendered the navigation of the river most difficult by diverting its waters. Happily St. Petersburg to-day announces, officially, that the telegraph between Taku and Tien Tsin has already been restored and that railroad communications will shortly be re-established.

To the other trials of the besieged people at Tien Tsin has been added an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Dispatches from Tien Tsin report that a number of ladies there have become white-haired through the horrors of the siege.

No Hope.

London, July 14.—The British consul-general at Shanghai, in transmitting to the foreign office messages from the governor of Shang Fung, already published, says he fears there can be little doubt in regard to the foreigners at Peking.

Fortifying Tien Tsin.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A dispatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12th, says an international council of war, held at Tien Tsin, has decided for the present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing safe communications with the Taku forces and arsenals. Tien Tsin, it is added, is being armed with guns of the highest class.

Burning of the Tsung Li Yamen.

Washington, July 14.—The Japanese

legation here has received a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs that after the German minister was shot at Peking, the German marines made an assault upon the Tsung Li Yamen and burned down the building. The dispatch goes into the affair in detail.

Ex-Minister's Opinion.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 14.—Ex-Minister to China James B. Angell spoke to a thousand people in the University Hall last night on "The present crisis in China." The principal cause of the uprising, in his opinion, was the rumor that the great powers are going to bring about an immediate partition of the empire.

Anxious to Hear From Conger.

Washington, July 14.—The Chinese minister has sent a cable dispatch to the "Lao Tai, of Shan Tung, telling him that the American government is anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger and requesting him to cable any information he may have on that point. This is in addition to the cablegram he forwarded Wednesday at the request of Secretary Hay.

Summoned to Peking.

Hongkong, July 14.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an urgent telegraphic summons to Peking. It is reported that he will proceed north to-morrow. The Chinese agree that his absence is certain to lead to trouble at Canton.

Favors Boxers.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai stating that the governor of Honan Shan Si has issued a proclamation favorable in its terms to the Boxers. Honan Shan Si is the province lying immediately northwest of Shanghai, and between that city and Peking.

London, July 15.—The following, the only news from China last night, was issued at midnight: "The foreign office has received information from the consul-general at Shanghai that the whole foreign community from Wen Chow has been safely landed at Shanghai."

As no mention is made of the alleged statement of Sheng, the director general of railways and telegraphs of China to the consuls at Shanghai announcing the murder of the foreigners in Peking, it is presumed that the story crediting Sheng with these assertions and announcing that he blamed Prince Tuan for the attack on the legation is one of the many inventions emanating from Shanghai.

According to the dispatch from Berlin, the mobilization of Germany's expeditionary force being carried out in splendid fashion. Some 10,000 volunteers and 145 officers have already been accepted. It is announced that the government contemplates chartering thirty of the largest vessels belonging to two of the most important companies, Bremen and Hamburg liners, for transports. The expedition is being organized on the basis of a year's campaign.

No News at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. de Giers, the minister at Peking, has been received here.

Dispatch From Remy.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the naval forces on the Asiatic station: "Chee Foo, July 14.—The Japanese transports arrived to-day, landed the commander and the marine regiment, stores, field pieces and ammunition. They report the Chinese defeated at two new positions commanding the river communication with Tien Tsin. (Signed) Remy."

The importance of this cablegram, in the opinion of Secretary Long, lies in the fact that it makes no mention of the reported massacre at Peking, which it would surely do had the story come to Admiral Remy's ear.

Correspondent's Opinion.

London, July 14.—The fate of the legations at Peking continues to absorb almost undivided interest in Great Britain. One of the clearest pronouncements upon China is from Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well known correspondent of the London Times, whose study of the Far Eastern conditions has made him an authority on the subject. Writing to the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, Mr. Colquhoun declares that unless prompt relief is attempted the Europeans would be massacred, and if they are able to hold out until the revolt subsides there will be "an indelible impression on the Chinese that their escape was due not to the strength and determination of Great Britain but to their own forbearance."

He adds: "The loss of prestige will be irreparable in either case. I am convinced that a determined assault on the native city of Tien Tsin would clear the situation and open the way to Peking."

The commanders now at Tien Tsin are

not winning golden opinions from the English public who, while suspending severe criticism, fail to see why the united forces should be so impatient to achieve anything and so apparently unclassical by the Chinese, not only in numbers but in artillery, and some people are almost inclined to believe in strategy.

London, July 16.—"Revenge to-day, mourning to-morrow," is practically the cry of Europe, but it is for the incredible barbarities that are reported to have marked the last scenes within the legation at Peking.

Nothing is clearer than the anti-foreign confederation in China is rapidly peering hitherto quiescent provinces, and though it is recognized that every day which leaves Peking in the power of the mob increases the perils and difficulties of the situation, nothing comes from the diplomats here to show that the powers have overcome the Chinese in their policy in general impotency, to which is commonly ascribed the sacrifice of the handful of women, children and men, comprising the international colony in Peking.

Nothing has been received to-day that adds to the information previously obtained regarding the massacre. The only ray of light extricable from the Peking messages appears to be the statement that Chang and his followers did their utmost in defense of the legations. The rebels, however, are greatly in the majority and the few loyalists are helpless before the hordes who have joined and are daily joining the bloodstained camorilla, who have usurped authority at Peking.

The fate of the capital appears to threaten as never before. Like Tien Tsin, Chee Foo and even Shanghai.

The defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin seems to place that town in desperate straits, and if retreat to Taku should be necessitated, observers consider that it would be likely to decide the policy of warring victors.

The departure of Admiral Seymour from Tien Tsin and the movement of warships towards Shan Heikuan, on the gulf of Liao Tung, are taken to indicate this route may be adopted for an additional seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the walls of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful.

The Chinese on the walls are estimated at 20,000, and they are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers.

The American, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the 9th infantry said it was a conservative estimate that 25 per cent. of the Americans had been hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded while walking in front of his troops. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago.

When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river under an enflading and direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded of all nationalities.

British Losses.

London, July 16.—The Evening News prints a dispatch, dated at Shanghai to-day, giving an account of the attack of the allied forces on the native city of Tien Tsin, reported in the dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Tien Tsin, July 13. According to the Evening News dispatch the allied forces were compelled to retreat with the loss of more than 100 killed. The British loss was 40 and Japanese 60. The Americans killed were Col. French, of the 25th infantry, and Col. Liscum, of the 9th infantry. A Russian colonel of artillery was also killed.

The dispatch says that the Chinamen fought with great desperation and their marksmanship was accurate and deadly.

Washington, July 16.—The report that Col. French, 25th infantry, was killed at Tien Tsin, is not understood at the war office. There is but one Colonel French in the service and on June 30th he was in New York on sick leave.

Remy's Report.

Washington, July 16.—The navy department this morning received confirmation from Admiral Remy of the results of the attack on Tien Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The dispatch is dated Chee Foo, July 16th, and says:

"It is reported that the allied forces attacked the native city on the morning of the 13th; the Russians on the right with the 9th infantry, and marines on the left. The losses of allied forces are large.

"Russians 100, including artillery colonel; Americans, over 30; British, over 40; Japanese, 58, including colonel; French, 25.

"Col. Liscum, 9th infantry, killed, also Capt. Davis, marine forces. Capt. Lemay and Lieut. Butler and Leonard wounded.

"At 7 o'clock in the evening the allied attack on the native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete. Details not yet confirmed. Remy."

Japanese Officers Killed.

Washington, July 16.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch, dated Tokyo, July 10th, stating that the Russian discipline Tien Tsin were hard pressed and had called on the Japanese troops for assistance. A combined attack was made on the Chinese, and the latter were repulsed. The Japanese lost two captains killed and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. He adds: "The number of suffering repeated defeats. The dispatch says: 'When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat, found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him he asked them: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercy of the Chinese or to be shot by your own

comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question the tears were running down his cheeks. "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless soldiers. A firing squad was told off. The little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it. A few merciful volleys from rifles in the hands of friends and the fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of its victims, for the tortures and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunate were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag.

"The fury of Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of dead and torture of the living knows no bounds. All the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. The bodies of two marines, who were captured by the Chinese, were recovered. Their eyes had been hacked off and the cheeks, arms and legs cut off."

Ordered to China.

Chicago, July 16.—The battalion of the Fifth United States infantry stationed at Fort Sheridan has received orders to go to China. Within two weeks the other two battalions of the regiment are expected from Cuba. A week's rest will be allowed them and then the entire regiment will start for China.

Ready for Death.

New York, July 10.—According to a cable to the World from London, Robert Yerburgh, M.P., is quoted as saying that he knew that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Peking, long had in view the possibility of some such tragedy as seems to have occurred. "Sir Claude," said Mr. Yerburgh, "pledged his wife to shoot her to prevent her from falling into the hands of natives, and provided with a quick poison to be used in case of his inability to fulfil his pledge."

Report Denied.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—It is semi-officially denied that 30,000 Russian troops are marching to Peking from the north.

Chinese in the States.

Portland, Ore., July 16.—The Chinese population of Portland exceeds 5,000. All the leading Chinese merchants have expressed their loyalty to the United States government, and this dispelled any great feeling of hostility which might otherwise have developed towards the Chinese.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 16.—At a meeting of 150 of the Chinese merchants and residents of this city last night, resolutions were passed pledging themselves to do all in their power to hold and assist in upholding the laws of the United States so long as they are residents of this country.

Dispatch From Goodnow.

Washington, July 16.—Consul-General Goodnow cabled to the state department from Shanghai, under to-day's date, there was nothing more to report since his cablegram of the 13th inst. The dispatch reported the attack on the legation at Peking as about to begin. Mr. Goodnow's statement is a direct contradiction of the Shanghai story that a foreign consuls were informed on Saturday by Sheng that the legations had fallen and the ministers had been killed.

Meeting of U. S. Cabinet.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Hay called a cabinet meeting to consider the Chinese situation. Few cabinet officers are in the city, and the only attendants were Secretaries Hay, Root, Long and Gage. The council was in session at noon.

At the conclusion of the cabinet council it was stated that no line of action had been determined upon, that the meeting had not been called to formulate any plans, but simply to talk over the situation.

Ladies Supplied With Poison.

Berlin, July 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received private information from London that a letter was received there from Lady Claude Macdonald, wife of the British ambassador at Peking, written when the situation was growing threatening, saying that all the ladies of the legation had supplied themselves with poison.

latest dispatch from Admiral Bendemann states the situation had improved as reinforcements continued arriving. The foreign office, while deeply deploring the horrible events at Peking, expresses confidence that henceforth the powers' solidarity on interests will assure perfect harmony. The foreign office further stated that Dr. Munaw von Schwarzenstein, appointed minister of his passport, and to the late Baron von Ketteler, would proceed to China notwithstanding the latest developments there.

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ditor of the Yukon r from Dawson, the Danube during he made a fast trip metropolis, and lite information re-conglomerate river, as it was at the news of the published. Mr. talk with Donald discoverer of the es him as a very Mr. Woodside in view, said: "Mr. toba man, but has on the Rand for for to coming to led him no doubt merate mass, as which the famous composed of. reef on June 1st, at the time. On Messrs. Burke and the rest of the very few men were ke on the lead ex- Mr. McKinnon di- so different from or prospector in but even if it has men prior to Mr. not aware of its

ps of claims with Britannia and the former is situated opposite to the mouth Empire group is eek, but closer to Indian river. lel and are from Mr. McKinnon wren them, about bed of the mine. Free gold can be rate or banket as Africa. The assay average \$200. It that the reef is ing, and can be e Treadwell mine, but the face of the

says, if the rock ough in sight to the Rand working conglomerate is wn in the valley, attered to a whi- r things the mat- of an old lake into dited their gravel, with some gold. covered over and neous weight in- was then thrown It is in fact, or bed of gravel into rock. The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geo. Cavendish Bentinck at Highcliffe Castle at the end of this week. Mrs. Bentinck formerly Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of St. Louis, Mo., N.Y.

The departure of the American Hospital Ship Maine for China meets with warm approval from both officials and unofficial England. This was the decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the committee. The matter was proposed only last Saturday. Between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship was ordered and sailed. The Maine will take care of Americans and British only, as Germany and the other nations are also sending hospital ships. The Queen was especially pleased at the promptness with which the committee had acted, and at the garden party the Royal thanks were conveyed to Mr. Bernard Baker and several ladies of the committee for all the Americans had done and are doing in the matter.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's Wedding now seem to have been overcome, and the event is fixed for July 26th. It will be attended by the Cornwallis-West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from Africa for England. The affair will be quiet.

With the announcement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume five of her Anglo-Saxon Review and her garden party of Thursday at the Normal College for the Blind, Lady Randolph Churchill was very much at the fore this week. The new volume of the Anglo-Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The binding is beautiful, being a copy of a prayer book printed in 1669 and bound by Mearns for King Charles I., and given to the British Museum in 1759 by George II.

The London Trades Council has adopted a resolution formally repudiating the convention of English-Speaking Democracies called by the council of Ruskin Hall in the interests of which labor delegates are now in the United States. The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that jingo question." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to answer.

The hot weather is not welcomed by the Londoners and a general exodus is beginning. It is feared that another spell like that of last year is impending. Until the beginning of this week London's death rate had been the lowest in seven years, only 14.5 in a thousand.

The annual mobilization of the British Navy, preparatory to the manoeuvres, began on the 15th inst. It is expected that the manoeuvres will be completed admirably little more will be learned of this year's Operations.

This Year's Operations than was learned from the fiasco of last

The Week In London

Gaiety of Royal Garden Party Fails to Dispel the Gloom.

Government Has Decided to Postpone the General Elections Until Next Year.

The Hospital Ship Maine is for the Britishers and Americans.

(Associated Press.) London, July 14.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign proved quite ineffectual to dispel the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Kumassi of Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson, the governor of the Gold Coast colony, and his wife and party, and the safety of the majority of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation, but this was quickly dissipated by the news of the disaster at Nital's Nek and the gravity of the news from China.

A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe, and Great Britain's interests were imperilled ends with.

None of These Hopes Realized, except as regards Ashanti, and even there an English prisoner still awaits relief. In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really anticipate, guerilla warfare. But the disaster of Nital's Nek creates dismay. It is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long drawn out struggle. The signs do not point to a speedy realization of that desire, however, therefore it is small wonder that the government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

The Royal garden party was a wonderful affair. Peers and peeresses, generals and Indian rajahs, princes and princesses, leading statesmen, the heads of professions and church dignitaries, intermingled gaily, forming a Dazzling Mass of Color

against the green background of the Buckingham Palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests, the Queen drove out through double lines of visitors probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Princes, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded till the sovereign was out of the grounds.

Apart from the garden party the talk of the week in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's departure for Marienbad created no end of quips and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way due to this circumstance. The party in London was attended by 40 people, but the host was unable to appear owing to an attack of sciatica.

The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geo. Cavendish Bentinck at Highcliffe Castle at the end of this week. Mrs. Bentinck formerly Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of St. Louis, Mo., N.Y.

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Steyn Tired Of Fighting

He Would Have Surrendered at Bethlehem, but is Afraid of Dewet.

British and Boers Engaged—Strathcona's Horse Takes Part in Action.

A Number of Invalid Canadian Soldiers Have Reached Quebec on the Parisian.

(Associated Press.) Quebec, July 14.—The Parisian, with invalided Canadians on board, arrived here this morning. The soldiers, among whom is Private R. Ray, of Vancouver, who is suffering from the effects of fever, were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of Quebec.

The men are loud in praise of the treatment accorded them by British authorities from Africa to England, and England to Quebec. They state their reception in England could not have been more hearty if it had been Lord Roberts.

As for hospital accommodation in South Africa, they agreed that it was far from being satisfactory, and though much suffering and probably loss of life had been entailed in consequence they added that in a great measure this could not be helped, as the resources of the service were exerted owing to the excessive number of sick and wounded. Many and many a time they were hungry, but they never complained, because they wanted to uphold the honor of Canada. They were ready to go to China if their services were required, but as to South Africa, some of the members did not consider that the Canada could be compared to some of the Canada's backyards.

Private Bath, of Halifax, who suffered a sunstroke, is in an unfortunate condition. While physically strong his mind is unbalanced. He is suffering from hallucination that he is going to fight the Boers again and that Quebec is Capetown.

The men have been taken to the Citadel where they will recuperate before starting for home.

Schreiner and Independence. Capetown, July 14.—Replying to-day to a deputation of his constituents, former Premier Schreiner refused to support the demand for the absolute independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would not support a policy of amnesty to the rebels.

Herr Crober, foreign secretary of the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

London, July 14.—From Plathopays comes a report that the British have been engaged by Boers all day long. Scouts and mounted infantry, arriving from the north located the Boers a thousand strong occupying the ridge from which they were driven yesterday. Col. Thorneyoroff's men held the ridge facing them. Members of the Strathcona's Horse were driven in temporarily on the right by the heavy musketry fire.

After a stubborn resistance the Boers forced the British to bring the howitzers into action, and the infantry deployed for a general advance under Clerg's lead. The Boers opened fire in all directions, shelling with the guns posted on the British right. The mounted infantry, in the face of a severe fire attacked the Boers.

A gun posted on an entrenched kopje four miles to the east forested the Boers from a number of ridges, detached parties retiring on the centre, while a gun on the right was withdrawn through a ravine towards an entrenched hill.

The New Capital. Capetown, July 14.—It is understood that Johannesburg will be the temporary capital of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. It will also be the headquarters of the high commissioner when the settlement is finally complete. It is believed that Bloemfontein will become the federal capital of South Africa and the seat of the residence of the Governor-General. The governors of the colonies will reside at Capetown, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

In a Fight Place. Senekel, Orange River Colony, July 14.—Gen. Rood's rapid advance has, it is said, forced the Boers into an obviously bad corner. President Steyn is reported to have given up all hope after the loss at Bethlehem, and would have surrendered but Gen. Dewet threatened to shoot him and, it is believed, he was imprisoned in his own laager.

Capt. Driscoll of "D" Co. scouts, who went alone to Zuringkrantz to view the Boer positions, was surprised at breakfast by four Boer scouts. He picked up his rifle and commanded them to surrender or he would shoot. The four withdrew, although Driscoll was ten miles away from the main body of the scouts and close to a large Boer force.

CANADIANS ARRIVE. At Quebec from South Africa—List of Those Who Have Returned. Quebec, July 14.—The Parisian with twenty-seven invalided Canadian soldiers from South Africa arrived here to-day. At 5.30 a.m. the steamer Queen landed thousands of the people there and at every point of vantage to receive them.

An address of welcome was read by Pro-Mayor Alderman Tanguay, after which a military salute was given by the militia and a detachment of marines from H. M. S. Indefatigable and H. M. S. Psyche, who were on the wharf, while thousands of spectators cheered enthusiastically.

The soldiers were asked to enter carriages specially provided for them, but refused, preferring to walk the way to their headquarters at the Citadel, which A procession was then formed, which

Another Mining Camp

A Visit to Bannock City, Fourteen Miles From Grand Forks.

Valuable Mineral Bearing Ledges Discovered—Claims on Pathfinder Mountain.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Grand Forks, July 11.—A camp that is rapidly coming to the front on account of recent development is that of Bannock City, situated 14 miles from here up the North Fork of Kettle river, and reached by a well constructed wagon road, which continues on from that point up to Franklin camp, a distance of some 40 odd miles. Bannock City camp consists of the Headquarters Hotel and some half dozen log buildings the trade of which is controlled by the merchants of Grand Forks, who are now engaged in the laudable enterprise of raising funds so as to finish the construction of the wagon road through Franklin camp and outlying sections. Recently the correspondent of the Times paid the camp a hurried visit and was much impressed with the possibilities of a number of claims in the immediate vicinity which he visited.

The camp was discovered about three years ago, and is included in what is generally known as Brown's camp, which covers a large area and embraces Pathfinder mountain, at the base of which the camp lies. The development that has been carried on since the time of its discovery has proved the existence of many valuable mineral bearing ledges, though not sufficient work has been done to gain any great depth. The work has proved however, the existence of quartz ledges measuring from a few inches to six and 10 feet in width and carrying good values in gold. The correspondent was informed by a number of prospectors in camp, when enquiring regarding values that the ore ran from a trace to as high as \$130 in gold and silver. On the surface the ore appears to be free-milling. This may or may not be the case with depth. As a rule these quartz veins have a general trend north and south and dip invariably east into the mountain at about 45 degrees.

The claims visited were those immediately adjacent to the camp at the base and along Pathfinder mountain. At the time of the correspondent's visit considerable interest had been aroused in a new discovery made on the Christina claim. The Christina is the property of the Kettle River Mines, Limited, of Rossland, a company promoted by S. Thornton Langley, of that city. This strike had been made on what is known as the Christina east or No. 3 lead. It is apparently the continuation of the 98 lead, and was uncovered from the 98 workings about 30 yards on the opposite side of Hornet creek in a steep bank. The ledge was opened up showing six feet of quartz. A tunnel has been started and will be driven in on the discovery. Ore taken from this discovery gave returns as follows: \$4.98, \$2.36 and \$10.24, other samples taken respectively from the foot and hanging walls of the vein gave a value of \$49.00 on the foot and \$1.90 on the hanging. These values were in gold and silver.

The original development of the Christina was confined to the west or No. 1 vein, next to the river, but it had to be abandoned on account of the water from the river flooding the workings. Here a crosscut tunnel was run 25 feet, it cut through a six-foot vein of quartz in place which was dipping into the hill. At the end of the tunnel it was decided to sink a winze and thus follow the ore down to its dip. A winze was started, but when it reached a point, only a few feet down, below the level of the water in the river, it soon became flooded out and work was forced to be abandoned.

Captain D. D. Howe, a prominent mining engineer of Spokane, who examined the Christina for the company, at the time of its purchase, sampled this ledge with the following results: Four feet of clear quartz with little iron, \$10.50 in gold; two feet of quartz with little iron, \$29.80 in gold; grab of dump sample from winze, \$3.95, low the ore sample gave \$96 in gold per ton. Other development of this vein is a prospecting shaft 12 feet deep apparently on the east wall of the ledge. Here is shown two streaks of sulphides of a foot wide each, with a small sprinkling of pyrrhotite. There is also the quartz and the gangue is largely altered country rock. The captain's samplings at this point were, east half of shaft with one sulphide streak, \$27.85, and west end of \$4.90. There is also a third vein traceable on the property, but it has not yet been opened up. For the present amount of development work on the property it has as fine a showing as is to be found in camp and all the ear-marks of a promising mine, which only require depth to prove. At the head of the Kettle River Mines, Limited, is Ross Thompson, the founder of Rossland, who is president; Registrar of the Christina is S. Schofield, of Rossland, vice-president; S. Thornton Langley, a well known company promoter, Rossland, secretary-treasurer, and the directors, consisting of Thomas Corsan, of the Victoria Mining Company, Rossland, and C. A. Hagelberg and F. C. Hazen, of this city, the original owners of the claim.

East of the Christina is the 98 claim. The vein here has been opened by a prospecting shaft, sunk to a depth of 15 feet. The quartz on this claim was said to average \$15 to the ton. East again of this claim is the Richmond, owned by F. McGuire, a pioneer of the camp. Mr. McGuire has practically singlehanded done over 300 feet of tunnel work in proving his property. He has run four tunnels, two on each side of Hornet creek, following the vein in each case. He reports values in gold ranging from \$2 to \$32.40. North of the Christina is the Derby, owned by Pringle and Cedar-green. They have opened up ledges by running crosscut tunnels and at present are driving on what is known as the

An Insane Captain

Commander of United States Cutter McCulloch Tried to Commit Suicide.

Steamer Nome City Picked Up in a Disabled Condition Off Cape Flattery.

(Associated Press.) Port Townsend, Wn., July 14.—The United States cutter McCulloch has arrived from Dutch Harbor with a lieutenant in charge and an insane captain, and towing a disabled steamer.

The first day after sailing Capt. Healy came on deck and after giving some orders relative to handling the ship, made an attempt to leap overboard into the sea. He was seized by several of the crew and taken to his cabin, where a guard was placed over him. During the night he secured a medicine bottle, unobserved by the guard, and breaking it, used a piece of the glass in severing a bloodvessel in his left arm. Before the wound had been treated the guard discovered what had been done and Lieut. Thompson dressed the wound. Upon arriving here Capt. Healy was taken to the marine hospital and put in a strait jacket, where he will be retained until the department can be communicated with.

The McCulloch picked up the steamer Nome City 225 miles west of Cape Flattery, and towed her to this port. She had lost three blades from her propeller. The Nome City had 20 passengers.

CHURCH DEMOLISHED. Panic Among Congregation During Which Several Persons Were Injured. (Associated Press.) Chicago, July 16.—Hail, heat, hurricane and rain struck various portions of Chicago on Sunday and gave the city a most fantastic day from a meteorological point of view. There were many proscriptions. In the evening the hot wind tore down signs and destroyed shrubbery and shade trees. The Church of the Mystic Tree was demolished. Five hundred persons in the building were panic-stricken and in the rush to escape several were severely injured.

KILLED BY A CONSTABLE. (Associated Press.) San Jose, Cal., July 15.—At a picnic of the Brewsters and Bottlers' Union yesterday Constable Fred Boigerot, of Alviso, who had been drinking heavily, was endeavoring to eject an old man from the grounds and the crowd was remonstrating with him, when he discharged his revolver at August Boiger, whom the latter shot proving instantly fatal. Boiger cannot live. The murderer was at once placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Grnell, who had to draw his revolver to defend Boigerot from the infuriated crowds who wanted to lynch him.

C. E. CONVENTION. (Associated Press.) London, July 16.—About 2,000 people participated to-day in the world's Christian Endeavor convention on the Alexandria Palace grounds. Meetings were held simultaneously in the theatre, concert hall and large marquees.

Women Will Talk

Can't Blame Them For Telling Each Other About Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

(Associated Press.) It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and aches, puts color in her cheek and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it. Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James street, St. John, N.B., relates her experience with this remedy as follows: "For some years I have been troubled with fluttering of the heart and, disordered, accompanied by a smothering feeling which prevented me from resting. My appetite was poor and I was much run down and debilitated. "Since I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling has gone, my heart has become regular, the fluttering has disappeared, and I have been wonderfully built up through the tonic effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and better than for many years, and cannot say too much in praise of the remedy which restored my long lost health."

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Centre lead. North again of the Derby is the Arlington fraction. The owners are opening the same by a shaft. To the east of the camp is the Mammoth and Diamond Hitch claims, owned by a Grand Forks company.

Time, however, did not permit the correspondent to visit this group or the Little Berth, Pay Ore or Pathfinder mines, all located higher up on Pathfinder mountain. The last mentioned property is at the summit of the mountain and the mine is equipped with a compressor plant and hoist, the only ones in camp. Briefly said Bannock City camp has many fine showings and now that development has started on several, it is hoped that the season's work will prove profitable both as to ore bodies and values.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, July 16.—Col. Herchmer, who arrived here to-day, had an interview with the Minister of Militia. He is not pleased with the treatment given him by Hutton.

Another discussion on sessional indemnity took place in House this morning. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the sessional indemnity was increased it should be by general law and placed at a fixed sum, no matter whether the session was long or short. This would tend to short sessions.

Hon. A. G. Blair leaves to-day for England on a short holiday.

OUTLOOK FOR CROPS. (Associated Press.) London, July 16.—The Mark Lane Express to-day says: "The season of wheat is fully a fortnight backward, but if August is fine we may have a good crop of average quality, the right side of 29 bushels. Barley is not likely to average this. Oats have remarkably improved since June. Continental seem up to the average everywhere, and safe. In France the yield may be 18 per cent. below the average, but the crop in Roumania is reported the largest on record."

GOULD'S GEMS STOLEN. (Associated Press.) New York, July 14.—The police through the aid of Mrs. Miller, the housekeeper of Edwin Gould, have definitely determined that the robbery of the Gould gems was done in this city and not at the Carlton House, London. This conclusion was reached when the jewel case was found in Edwin Gould's cellar.

BURIED ALIVE. (Associated Press.) Manila, July 16.—It is reported that the Americans have captured some insurgents who assert that they witnessed the burial alive of a number of the party of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, of the Yorkton, captured there by the Filipinos in the spring of last year.

EXCURSIONISTS INJURED. (Associated Press.) St. Louis, July 16.—A car of the Suburban Company's western division last night ran into and capsized a wagon loaded with picnickers returning from Forest Park. Twelve excursionists were hurt, two seriously.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE. "We have sold many different rough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Steamship Olympia went to sea from the Sound yesterday with 2,000 tons of hay, grain and merchandise. The Tacoma Ledger says: "There is an immense amount of flour, much of it shipped from Tacoma, stored up at Hongkong, and before the war broke out it was rather expected that four shipments would slump off for several months. But the thousands of troops being rushed to China will have to be fed, and it is likely that the flour stored up at Hongkong will come in very handy for that purpose."

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WEAK NERVOUS CHILDREN.

It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and aches, puts color in her cheek and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it. Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James street, St. John, N.B., relates her experience with this remedy as follows: "For some years I have been troubled with fluttering of the heart and, disordered, accompanied by a smothering feeling which prevented me from resting. My appetite was poor and I was much run down and debilitated. "Since I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling has gone, my heart has become regular, the fluttering has disappeared, and I have been wonderfully built up through the tonic effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and better than for many years, and cannot say too much in praise of the remedy which restored my long lost health."

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CHINA.

The news from China to-day is not calculated to relieve the misgivings which have been felt as to the fate of the inmates of the foreign legations. If the story as to the manner of death of the Russian minister and his wife should prove to be true, and all the other foreigners have met with similar treatment, the general opinion will be that the cup of China's iniquity is full. It is perhaps just as well at the present time not to discuss the subject too freely or to dwell on the sufferings which the people must have undergone who were at the mercy of those frenzied mobs. According to all accounts, the North American Indian at his worst was an angel of mercy compared with a Chinaman with a helpless victim in his power. Let the altruists and the apologists for the Mongols say what they will, there is no room for a nation like China in the world to-day. Recent occurrences will have a tendency to clear the way for the powers to work their will in the East and to justify them in forcing a people who have hitherto preferred darkness to come forth into the light. It has been contended that the civilization of China is ancient and "high," and that it is not clear that a great amount of good would be done by forcing upon her that which has not always proved an unmixed good. At any rate, the deeds which have been done in China would be impossible in any other part of the world at the present day, and the nations owe it to themselves to take such measures, if possible, as shall prevent similar occurrences in the future. The government cannot divert itself from all blame. Those in control, or who claim to be in control, cannot hold up their hands and say they are innocent without confessing their weakness and acknowledging that the reins should be given over to those who have the will and the power to do their duty and take measures for the maintenance of law and order. China is divided against itself, and like every institution in such straits, its end is apparently at hand. The viceroys of the several provinces are evidently pursuing their own course in utter disregard of the central government, and some of them are actually in rebellion against it. The massacres will have the effect of turning those who were inclined to defend China against her, thus making the proposed division possible without a single protest.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION.

The annual report of the Board of Trade will make interesting reading to all residents of British Columbia on account of the fulness with which it deals with the commercial and industrial progress and prospects of the province. It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the unsettled conditions of the past year and the retarding influences of the labor troubles substantial progress has been made in all lines in British Columbia, and with the lessons which have been learned in the past to guide us there are the best of reasons for believing that the future has great things in store for us as a people.

Probably the matter of most vital concern to us, and to Canada generally, at the present time is the problem of independent, untrammelled communication with our possessions and our own people in the North. Until that boon has been secured there is likely to be a feeling of uncertainty, of doubt, as to what may be the next move of those antagonistic to this growth, and this must be the reverse of conducive to healthy development. Our neighbors in the United States are aggressive business men, and if they perceive opportunities to take advantage of the conditions over which we at present have no control, no high sense of business or national honor will bar the way. The occurrences of the past in various parts of Canada bear out what we say. The Federal government of the United States may be friendly and it may instruct its officers to carry out strictly the provisions that have been made to facilitate the course of commerce through the strip of American territory which lies between Idewater and the Canadian possessions, but after all it is largely left to the customs authorities to interpret these regulations, and the customs officials are to a certain extent in the hands of and in sympathy with those to whose interest it is to hamper the trade of Canadian merchants. The contention has been advanced in American newspapers that all the business of what they are pleased to designate "Alaska" naturally belongs to the United States, and that it is the duty of the officials of the republic to take advantage of all the means which, through the carelessness and indifference of former governments of Canada, and perhaps of Great Britain, and the activity of the United States to grab everything in sight on this continent, have been placed in their hands to force commerce out of its natural channels. Contentions such as these fully explain the attitude of the Skagway officials, and that attitude will be maintained and

perhaps aggravated according to the character of these officers and the weight of the pressure that is brought to bear upon them.

Perhaps the Alaska boundary dispute may be settled some day, but by the present indications it will not be during the existence of the present generation. The Americans are in possession and they will not give up. They will not submit their case to arbitration except on conditions which would be no arbitrament of the question at all—that all they have at present they shall hold. We might as well let them keep it without going to the expense and trouble of constituting a court and submitting the question to it. The very fact that they should take such ground and insist on such unfair conditions is the very best of evidence of the weakness of their case. They know that even if they could be forced from their unreasonable position—the position of a bully and a bluff—no civilized nation of the present day would think of going to war over such a trivial thing, and so they have determined to maintain their ground and to retain possession of territory to which they are conscious they have no legal title.

These are the facts which confront the people of Canada and of British Columbia to-day. Some years ago the Dominion government made it known that no charters would be issued to railways which were intended to reach the seaboard through American territory, and would naturally make Canadian trade the foundation upon which foreign claims should be built. The people of Skagway have given us an example of their appreciation of the benefits which they have derived from their connection with the Canadian Yukon by rail. Their town would disappear from the earth if it were not that the commerce of the Klondike passes through it, yet they express their appreciation of that fact by passing resolutions which, if acted upon, would have the effect of closing up the arteries through which flows their very commercial life blood.

The wonderful future that is in store for the northern portions of Canada's possessions and for British Columbia is becoming more apparent with every passing year, and it is imperative that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment for the conservation of the great trade of this opulent country for the merchants, manufacturers, farmers and workmen of this country. The Dominion government has already expressed its appreciation of the fact by word and act that direct communication should be established by rail with the far north, and we hope to see the Federal and Provincial authorities acting in harmony ere long for the attainment of that desirable end.

THE TWELFTH.

The Orangemen had a very creditable celebration on the 12th, not only in Victoria, but, according to the dispatches from the East, in all parts of Canada. The resolutions which were passed here were all commendable and timely, but there was just one little paragraph in one of them with which we are not entirely in accord and which, we think, the facts do not justify. The portion of the resolution to which we refer reads as follows:

"We deplore and shall resist to the utmost of our power and influence the unpatriotic efforts of some political leaders in the province of Quebec to produce a race cleavage between the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons and Frenchmen, as we believe that men thus engaged are enemies of our country, and should speedily be relegated to political oblivion."

As a matter of fact from what we have gathered after a very diligent perusal of the daily papers of Canada for some years, we think there is no more tolerant province in the Dominion than Quebec. The public men of that province diligently attend to their own business and leave the politicians of the other divisions of the Dominion to attend to theirs. It is true certain public men of the baser sort have been unremitting in their efforts to create an impression that as a class the French-Canadians are disloyal to the Empire and would welcome an excuse to cast off the yoke which we all find so easy. It has been claimed—we do not know with what truth—that the Orange order is simply an organization for the propagation of Conservative political doctrines; at any rate, it is a fact that some of its chief men occupy prominent positions in that party, and it cannot be successfully denied that they owe their prominence in a large measure to their connection with the order. The gentleman whom we have principally in mind at the present time is Mr. Clarke Wallace, who made a most violent political oration at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Ontario, and it is such occurrences as the one mentioned that have gained for the Orange Order the name of a political organization. We maintain that Mr. Wallace and certain Conservative papers of Ontario and the Montreal Star have done more to stir up racial strife between the provinces of the Dominion in one year than the French-Canadians have done in twenty. And, what is more, it is done purposely, because it is considered a means by which the Conservatives shall once more attain to power. Mr. Tarte may have been indiscreet in some of his after-dinner utterances in France, if we accept partisan translations of his remarks as accurate, but the Minister of Public Works is one of the most loyal of Canadians and loves his

country deeply, as indeed all French-Canadians do. If a man be a good Canadian he must necessarily also be a loyal Briton, for no one denies that all parts of the Empire are to remain as one for at least very many years, most of us believe and hope for all time. The province of Quebec, when it was put to the most severe test to which it is ever likely to be subjected, in 1896 voted for provincial autonomy when the most violent appeals to racial prejudice were made to it by the Conservatives to vote for the coercion of Manitoba on the celebrated school question. These are the reasons why we consider it unfair to accuse French-Canadians of a desire to perpetuate or accentuate the race cleavage which is alleged to exist in some of the provinces of the Dominion.

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The wealth of the mountains and of the waters of British Columbia has received a great deal of attention and has been held up as a tempting bait to those who were desirous of adding to their worldly possessions. We notice that in the report of the Board of Trade attention has been called to the prospects in store for that most independent being of all humanity, if he be up-to-date in his calling, the farmer. We have pointed out before an obvious fact—that this province is destined to be from its peculiar position as a producer of mineral and other wealth the finest portion of the continent for the agriculturist. The amount of farming land is limited and the possibilities of population in other walks of life unlimited; the husbandman must feed them all, and he will charge them high prices for doing it. It is gratifying to know that the farmers of British Columbia are beginning to realize what is in store for them, and are already taking advantage of their opportunities. It is not so many years, so it is said, since those who desired good butter had to secure the imported article. There is no necessity for that now, for the best butter that the mouth or stomach of man can desire may be procured from the farmers of Vancouver Island. If there is anything that the government can do to advance this important industry it should be done. Great advances have been made during the past few years in all parts of the world in scientific farming, and as it is manifestly impossible for many of our struggling agriculturists to take long journeys in the season when these new methods may be seen in operation, it is surely the duty of the Dominion and Provincial governments to do all in their power to bring in men who are capable of instructing the agriculturists and illustrating the advance of agricultural economics. The land in this province is difficult to clear and make ready for the plough. Inventions and contrivances for facilitating this necessary work might be encouraged, and in many ways the position of the farmer made more tolerable and attractive.

THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society in London recently the question of the cost of the defence of the Empire was discussed in an interesting and learned manner by some of the leading men of the country. Sir Charles Dilke opened the proceedings with a paper dealing with the "Defence Expenditure of the Empire," showing the part played by the colonies and dependencies in the general scheme of protection against the possibility of an attack from the outside. No fault was found with the attitude of Canada, of course, but it did not escape notice that we, as the chief self-governing colony of the Empire, contribute nothing to the navy, the right arm of defence. It was not even hinted that we should give of our abundance to this branch of the service to which we are so much indebted, as it is evidently recognized by Imperial public men that that is a matter which is entirely in the hands of the colonies which have absolute control over their own affairs. The part which New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon and Canada played in the war in South Africa was referred to, however, and it was pointed out that our contributions in that case far exceeded what we should have been compelled to pay if we had been under obligations to do our part as an integral part of the Empire. Sir Robert Giffen said if they compared the resources of some other parts of the Empire with those of the United Kingdom they might perhaps find that there was some discrepancy—that is, that some parts of the Empire contributed more than they ought, while other parts did not contribute so much in proportion. Treating it as a practical question, he could not altogether approve of the ventilation of that idea. It raised a very wide political question indeed. Some of the possessions which it affected were self-governing colonies like this country. They had been going on in a certain groove with their expenditure, and if this country suddenly came down upon them and said that they should contribute a part of the great expenditure which is incurred in defence of the country, and which is annually increasing, however theoretically right they might be, they would raise a political question of the greatest magnitude. Before any such question was raised there ought to be some great necessity pressing upon the United Kingdom, we ought to be feeling the burden of military and naval expenditure in a serious way, and it should be a matter of life and death before we called upon the possessions of the Empire to help in the

matter. From the tone of the press and of the public men of Canada we feel sure that Sir Robert expressed the feeling of the people of this country as regards the portion of his remarks bearing on our relations with the Empire. In case of necessity we can be depended on to do our duty, as the wave of patriotism that swept over the country at the time of the outbreak of the war in South Africa fully attests. We have testified to our loyalty by giving British goods a preference in our markets, and the time may be nearer than many of us imagine when we shall decide that we cannot accept of the protection of the navy of the Mother Country without a contribution of some kind towards the maintenance of the same. It is true that if Canada were not a part of the Empire the British navy would still have to be maintained in its present state of efficiency, but it is also true that if Canada were an independent country as a maritime nation she would have to maintain a navy of her own of considerable dimensions. The question then arises whether we can continue to accept of the gratuitous protection of the British navy and retain our self-respect as a virile young community.

YUKON OFFICIAL CONVICTED.

At last we may safely conclude that the heart of Sir Hibbert has been made glad. Dawson papers announce the fact that a government official has been found guilty of accepting a bribe, and although we have not been informed of the punishment meted out to the guilty one there is reason to believe that it will be commensurate with the heinousness of the offence of the culprit. The trap in which the offender was taken was laid by a government detective, and that itself proves that nothing is being left undone that is necessary to insure honesty and integrity in the conduct of public affairs in the far north. In one way the offence was a trivial one, the prosecutor swearing in the first instance that he had paid the dishonest official \$75, but under cross-examination he reduced the amount to \$15 and stuck to that amount. However, the proceedings serve to prove that in that remote part of the Dominion, as in every other, "the machinery of the law is in motion and that any official who uses his position for private gain does so at the risk of his personal liberty."

Full particulars are also to hand of the investigation into the charges made against Gold Commissioner E. C. Senkler by Mr. D. G. McTavish, who has since had to flee from the country to escape prosecution for criminal libel. Every facility was afforded the prosecution to press their charges, and as the inquiry was open to the public there can be no question of the impartiality of the "inquisitorial tribunal." The charge was fully in line with the style of complaint with which all readers of the speeches and resolutions of Sir Hibbert Tupper have become familiar. A gentleman named Fisher had been informed that a claim was open for location. He staked the claim and made application for record, but was refused by the clerk. After several unsuccessful applications he learned that the ground in question had been recorded by another applicant. This charge was pressed before the commission, and of course it was found that there was nothing in it, but it was made the foundation for innumerable stories of official crookedness and corruption which were quite as welcome to Sir Hibbert and those who were anxious to strike at the government through its officials as if they had already been proven. McTavish seems to have been the chief instrument for the dissemination of slanders, and he had prepared a formidable list which it was alleged would be investigated, and he had them all published in the Dawson News. This list found its way out of the country, as it was intended to, and was held up to the public eye in the East as a sample of the sort of government the Grits were giving the people of the Yukon Territory. When the light of a searching investigation was turned on these charges, however, it was found they were all based on hearsay evidence and were the natural outcome of disappointment at unfavorable decisions in cases of contested claims. It is not difficult to understand that in a mining country such as that of the Klondike where there are so many rushes for good locations during stampedes, there must necessarily be many with grievances of the character we have referred to, and these are no doubt responsible for the wild charges which have been made against men who are noted in the older parts of Canada for their probity and integrity. There are the best of reasons for believing that some at least of the scandal-mongers had an understanding with those whose chief business in life is to look for opportunities to discredit the present Dominion government, but they gave their case away when they resolved to blacken the character of Mr. Senkler. He is so well known from one end of Canada to the other as a man whose character is without blemish and whose reputation is above suspicion that the nature of the warfare that is being waged on the officials of the Yukon is beginning to be understood. No wonder the question has been asked, "If men like Ogilvie and Senkler are assailed, would it be possible to select officials from the whole of the population of Canada who would be proof against the darts of the slandered?" The remarks of

Judge Dugas on the subject are worthy of reproduction:

"As far as this incident is concerned, I will not say exactly all that I feel about it; it is not within my province, and it is better perhaps that I should not say anything about it, because I might go further than the position I occupy now would justify me in going; but at all events I may express regret that there are now so many people trying to take advantage of the fact that they are behind curtains and can throw dirt so easily and so injudiciously as is seen in this community. Why, it seems that nobody amongst the officials has any right here; they are not citizens here; if they act as citizens there are a certain number of spies; some are gentlemen, some are scoundrels of the lowest kind who go around and make it their duty or their office (whether they make money out of it or not I don't know) to spy on everybody else here and to try and find fault with everything they are doing, no matter how honest they may be, in order to make a fuss about it, and help around their name, believing it will help them, believing it will crush down those whom they accuse. That is dirty work, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be. As to the intrusion in the public press proceedings, I have already warned the public press that they are always welcome to publish whatever, according to our laws, not the laws of any other country, can be published, and they are warned, and I have warned them as a judge sitting in the Territory, and I warn them as presiding over this investigation as commissioner, that they go no further than to publish just what is going on, what is, under our laws, fit for publication. They should refrain from making comments until the evidence, which will be brought in this case, shall have been examined. If there will be found under this commission, and it is the greatest injustice to a party who is under an accusation to publish what has been published in a couple of papers in this town. It was an untruth which was published the other day in the Nugget, and it was a great injustice to the parties concerned. If there are some parties who are guilty, they will be found under this commission; but, until they are found guilty, nobody, particularly such people as are connected with the public press, should publish such articles. They should have more experience than that; they should know better."

"FOOL BRITANNIA."

They takes their line, ar administrators, they takes it strite un' bold; They keeps it 'arf a mo' an' then they shales; They've a wunnerful cerpaerty fur swall'rin' whort they're told— More esepchul if it 'appens ter be us. Ho it adds to ar rearnn when folks see us 'climbin' down. When they 'ear ow we've bin diddled—that is fine! An' surges a poplar song whort 'as gorn a trife wrong. An' needs some alterations, does that time; Fool, Britannia! Britannia's fooled agen, Brit-tons never, never 'ts it once in ten. Open door? We put ar foot darn; yor can't 'ear the loon roar. (Through the Chawwater of Egschobeggs) In 'is pride; Yet they've run up a partition whort 'ull block that open door. An' leave this lot a-shiverin' arside. Xuss, when Russia said, "Yon git!" then we told ar ships ter quit. An' we 'arf apologized fur bein' there, An' whort askin' cnd be finer fur ter give resp' in Chiker— Or more herbie ter miker a Briton swear: Fool, Britannia! As they was fooled afore, Britain's clever, clever min'isters fooled once more. An' who loves this precious Gov'mint? Well, there's Russia does no fear. So pident, so berlievin', an' so slack, Whort, with nerves an' whort with wobblin', it ain't took but 'arf a year. Ter put this country 'arf-a-centry back. But we're weary of this biz, an' we're sick of 'er we is, An' 'Fool, Britannia' ain't a treat ter sling. An' we wishin' fur the time when the ole familly rhyme Will dare ter 'ave that ole familly ring: Rule, Britannia! Britannia rules the waves. Brit-tons never, never, never shall be slaves! Mistress—Bridget, I told you to get ham for luncheon, and you got steak. Bridget—"Shure, Oi niver eat ham!"

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little. You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested, write us about it. Metallic Roofing Co., Limited TORONTO

A. D. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT VICTORIA

ASPAVIN. Ringbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 percent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Curries with a bluish or black coat. KENDALL'S ASPAVIN CURE. It works thousands of cures annually. It is the only medicine that cures ringbone, splint or curb. It is the only medicine that cures any of the above ailments. It is the only medicine that cures any of the above ailments. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clatsop, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900

By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Clatsop, under the provisions of Section 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided half interest of Barclay Bonthron, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz: Niurow, Siphire, Brown Jug, Brown Jug No. 2, Frankfort, Frankfort, Fracton and the Jennie Fracton, all situate on Hiesquit Lake, West Coast V. I., and known as the Brown Jug Group, all which claims are held jointly by the said Barclay Bonthron, Arthur Norris, A. L. Smith, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. A. Smith.

NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Mining Recorder's Office, Alberni, on Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1900, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Mining Recorder for the Alberni Mining Division, under the provisions of Section 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided one-eleventh share and interest of Capt. John Thompson of Victoria, British Columbia, in the following mineral claims, viz: "Rainbow," "Clifton," "Mountain," "Barclay," "Blizzard," "Sunbeam," and "Pilot Fracton," on Copper Island, Barclay Sound; "Mink," "Gordon," "Mason," "Chestnut," "Sawyer" and "Midday," on British Pacific, "Bureka," and "Black Bear," on United Fracton and "Southern Cross," on Cheitis Heights, Sitka River, Barclay Sound, and in 105 acres of land on Copper Island held under Crown Grant, and twelve acres on the Cheitis Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, held under lease. All which properties are held in partnership under and upon the terms of a certain deed of partnership bearing date the 28th day of May, 1897, in which deed will be produced at the time of sale, and can in the meantime be inspected at the office of Messrs. Bowdler & Co., Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., where conditions of sale can also be seen on or after the first day of July, 1900. May, 26th, 1900.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. "THE BENTLEY" AND "M'GREGOR" MINERAL CLAIMS. Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C. Where located: In Sections 6, 7 and 8, Gouletman District, Vancouver Island. Take notice that I, Benjamin Williams, Free Miner's Certificate No. 28837B, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Grant of the said claims. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 17th day of May, 1900. B. WILLIAMS.

EVERY WEAK MAN SHOULD read for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Paralytic Weakness in Men, including Dementia, Excession of Lower Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local treatment (i. e., without stomach medicine). Being in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous most interesting and successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity for the relief of your suffering. It is a 64 page envelope, free of charge. E. NORTON, 111 N. 6th ST. CHICAGO, ILL. LONDON, ENGL. Estab. over 30 years.

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

FORGERS ARRESTED. (Associated Press.) Paris, July 13.—Information given the police by inhabitants of the Rue Cuvettes led to the discovery of a manufactory of spurious Brazilian bank notes and the arrest of the six forgers, including Horace Urban Massard, son of the celebrated engraver of the same name, and grandson of Horace Vernet. A raid resulted in the astounding discovery of most perfect machines and engraved plates, and a correspondence which proved that the forgers had agreed to deliver 4,000,000 francs in bank notes before the end of August.

C. E. CONVENTION. London, July 13.—The World's Christian Endeavor convention opened to-day with a general pilgrimage to Wesley's chapel, where prayer meetings were held hourly all day. They were attended by immense congregations of Christian Endeavor delegates.

THE FRASER. Lillooet, July 13.—There is very little change in the river since last evening. The weather is cloudy and milder.

CITIES FLOODED. Santiago de Chile, July 13.—Very heavy rains have fallen throughout the country, washing away 16 bridges and flooding several cities.

The A. B. C. Board of Officers. Lieut-Governors. Exhaustive of Co. Ye. W. A. W. Quade is v. worthy is v. C. Board of. The new posed of fit G. Cox, L. Grahame, A. Kirk, S. Mara, A. G. erson, E. G. Todd, while on it J. G. idge, B. G. Holland, D. McQuade, J. cross, C. F. The above Trade held Board of Joly de Lo. W. A. V. the chair, A. L. G. McQ. A. Maja, J. Beaumont. Graham, J. son, J. Jam. Warren, S. Seabrook, H. Gordon, D. Shallcross, grin, H. I. vey, F. C. G. A. Kir. ton, Thom. J. Scott at. After the port the and the plied. He "Mr. P. Victoria H. that you interest in everything welfare a British listening port that to and one open. "We've opened fid dian who perity of ploring the benefit fr what I fr that near there di sources. goods we together to know Columbia and deric new gold appear. I heard I shipped a trier am nearly tv while in quarter a much think the to you. of these factio nians to able pro than 87 dian shi Canadian sible of deric fe material every w "Now, pulp ind ing up, I Douglas for the spru have not there is do not, whether taguous white sp "There want to attention many young m ing Can to beg vture has by means ing the means profit b us. W thesman from United pulp; w cords o \$3.50 in gone in and sav to the U leaves and the one leaves profit f mean t who w

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The Annual Meeting

B. C. Board of Trade Appoint Officers for the New Year.

Lieut-Governor Addresses Numbers on Topics Concerning the Province.

Exhaustive Report on Industries of Country Included in Yearly Statement.

W. A. Ward is president, L. A. McQuade is vice-president and F. E. Elworthy is secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Board of Trade for the ensuing year.

The new council of the board is composed of fifteen members as follows: J. G. Cox, L. Crease, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Graham, C. A. Holland, D. R. Ker, G. A. Kirk, S. Leiser, C. H. Lugin, J. A. Mara, A. G. McCandless, T. W. Paterson, E. G. Prior, J. Thompson, C. F. Todd, while the board of arbitration has as its J. G. Cox, L. Crease, F. C. Davidge, B. Gordon, H. M. Graham, C. A. Holland, D. R. Ker, G. A. Kirk, L. J. McQuade, F. B. Pemberton, J. J. Shallock, C. F. Todd.

The above appointments were made at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms, which was attended by Lieut-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

W. A. Ward, the president, occupied the chair, and among those present were L. G. McQuade, Thomas Earle, M.P., J. A. Mara, F. S. Fraser, Lindley Crease, Beaumont Boggs, H. B. W. Aikman, H. M. Graham, James Mitchell, T. W. Paterson, James Paterson, Captain J. D. Warren, Simon Leiser, Harris Ross, H. Scabrook, A. G. McCandless, J. D. Pennington, Henry Croft, B. W. Greer, Ben Gordon, D. R. Ker, Charles Todd, J. J. Shallock, G. Greenwood, C. H. Lugin, H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., J. Harvey, F. C. Davidge, Arthur Robertson, G. A. Kirk, J. F. Foulkes, A. P. Luxton, Thomas Shotbolt, Moses Lenz, H. J. Scott and W. H. Langley.

After the reading of the annual report the president introduced Sir Henri and the latter in a happy manner replied. He said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade—I feel certain that you understand that I take a deep interest in the progress, as well as the welfare and prosperity in the future of British Columbia. I have now been listening as well as I could to the report that has been read, and it appears to me altogether of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature."

"When the Hon. Mr. Griffiths were present first, I, as well as every Canadian who took an interest in the prosperity of the country, could not help deploring the fact that we derived so little benefit from it. It appeared to me from what I read in the papers at one time that nearly all the goods that were sent there did not come from British Columbia. The ships that carried the goods were not Canadian ships; and altogether I felt anxious for the moment to know whether Canada—and British Columbia especially—would assert itself, and derive from the discovery of these new goldfields the advantage to which it appeared to be entitled. But I have just learned now that the amount of goods shipped from Victoria to the Yukon district amounted, if I remember right, to nearly two millions of dollars this year, while in 1897 they did not exceed a quarter of a million—that is, eight times as much in less than two years—and I think that should be a great satisfaction. Furthermore, as to the carrying of these goods, it must be a great satisfaction for you and all British Columbians to see that now such a considerable proportion of these goods—more than 87 per cent.—are carried in Canadian ships, instead of American. I think this is as it ought to be. I think Canada ought to reap as much as possible of the advantages that they can derive from the bountiful supply of raw material the province has given them in every way."

"Now, for instance, speaking of the pulp industry, which I see you are talking up, I hope that the hemlock and the Douglas fir will be found as favorable for the manufacture of pulp as we find the spruce in the Eastern provinces. We have not the Douglas fir in the East, but there is an abundance of hemlock. I do not think it has been decided so far whether the hemlock is quite as advantageous in the production of pulp as the white spruce."

"There is one thing, however, which I want to take the liberty of drawing your attention to. I think when we see so many hundreds and thousands of our young men—especially in the East—leaving Canada and going to our neighbors to be work, and when we think how nature has given us such bountiful materials by which we can give them the means of earning their living and keeping them here—I think we ought by all means to understand it is our duty to profit by what Providence has done for us. When you think of the hundreds of thousands of cords of wood that are sent from our Eastern provinces into the United States to be manufactured into pulp; when you think that each of those cords of pulp leaves only about \$3 or \$3.50 in Canada to the man who has come into the woods, who has cut down the tree, who has carted it to the wharf from which it was sent to the United States; when you think it leaves in our country only about \$3.50, and the same kind of pulp manufactured here one of our pulp-mills in Canada leaves \$16 of work—I do not mean \$16 profit to the owner of the pulp mill—I mean to say that the work of building the pulp mill and the labor of the men who work in the pulp mill—the whole

thing together—leaves \$16 in Canada, instead of \$3.50. I hope this will be understood here as well as it ought to be in the other provinces. I am glad to say they are beginning to understand it in the other provinces, and there are two ways which they have adopted there which I think will concentrate the manufacture of pulp in Canada. I must tell you that in the Eastern provinces nearly all the timber is manufactured in crown mills; the quantity manufactured in private mills is so small it is not worth mentioning. All logs produced on crown lands in Ontario must be manufactured in that province. So far as pulp wood is concerned in Quebec an end should soon be put to the waste in sending hundreds of thousands of cords of wood away. When the pulp is manufactured in the province of Quebec it pays, if I remember right, \$40 a cord, while when it is exported it pays \$1.00 for exportation. In other words, it is a complete prohibition of the exportation of pulp wood. I do not know whether it is \$1.00, but I know the difference is so enormous that it is bound to put an end to the exportation of pulp-wood. There is no doubt, especially if it is found that the hemlock and Douglas fir can be utilized for the successful manufacture of pulp-wood, you will have an enormous amount of prosperity in the province of British Columbia.

"Now, of course, I am not in a position to say anything about your great industries, about mining, which is the first one, except to express the pleasure with which I hear that, notwithstanding the difficulties which have arisen, nevertheless the yield of the mines, and the results of the mining industry for this year, have been in advance of last year. "Neither am I in a position to give my opinion about the fisheries, but when I look at that fish in the glass case, it shows me that you have certainly got the materials to make an abundant harvest, which, hope, will reward all those who are engaged in it, whether fishermen or cannermen."

"Now, there is another branch in which I, as well as everybody I could point to, take a great deal of interest in—agriculture. Of course, with such an enormous mining wealth as you have got in this country, you cannot expect that every inch of ground will be fit for agriculture, but nevertheless I have been informed that there a number of valleys with rich alluvial soil. There is one branch which I have taken a great deal of interest in, namely, the growing and manufacture of tobacco. The Kelowna Union I think have found a means of raising an excellent tobacco. There is no doubt there is something both in your soil and climate that is more beneficial to the growing of tobacco than in the East, for in the raw state it seems to be more carefully cured and nearer perfect than the tobacco that we grow back in Quebec. But we have not made much progress in home-grown tobacco, and that is the reason I have come to the conclusion that it should be a great source of revenue to Canada in the future."

"As for the dairying interest, I am glad to hear that the provincial government is doing what they can in that direction. I suppose in British Columbia you are too modest to think of your agricultural facilities, but let me tell you that a few years ago I found a market in Quebec flooded with the most beautiful butter, on which was written the letters 'B. C.' I was quite astonished to think that such a quality of butter should be sent from British Columbia, three thousand miles, all the way to Quebec. It was utterly beyond all the ideas I had conceived of the dairying facilities of British Columbia. A few days afterwards I went to visit a butter factory in the neighborhood of Quebec, when I found that the butter came from the Bay of Chaleur, all butter coming from that district being marked with the letters 'B. C.' Still I hope by and by we will see the day when we can get British Columbia butter in Quebec, but if not in Quebec that all the butter used in British Columbia will be produced here."

"The secretary spoke of technical education. There is a branch of technical education in which I took a great deal of interest during the four years which I was connected with the inland revenue department. I have placed myself in communication with those in England who are trying to introduce the metric system. I have also placed myself in communication with the treasury department at Washington and others who are doing their best to introduce the metric system there. It is a new thing, but I think it is as it ought to be. I think Canada ought to reap as much as possible of the advantages that they can derive from the bountiful supply of raw material the province has given them in every way."

"I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for having been so patient." (Loud applause.)

The twenty-first annual report was read by Secretary Elworthy as follows: To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

Gentlemen: For twenty years past our predecessors, when retiring, have presented the board with a brief resume of conditions and the leading commercial events of British Columbia during their respective terms of office. It is our privilege to submit for your consideration a similar report covering the past twelve months.

Mining.
 Of the various industries mining continues to occupy the place of first im-

portance and its uniform yearly growth for so new an enterprise is certainly very encouraging, the following table of production during the ten years ending 1899 speaking for itself.

Year.	Amount.
1890	2,088,903
1891	3,521,102
1892	2,978,530
1893	3,588,413
1894	4,225,717
1895	5,643,042
1896	7,507,350
1897	10,455,283
1898	10,906,861
1899	12,303,131

The increase of 13 1/4 per cent. during 1899, compared with the previous year, is due to a large output of gold, placer and lode, copper and coal. The output of silver and lead shows a falling off, due principally to the closing down of galena mines in the Selkirk district, consequent upon the failure of the mine owners to agree on average schedule. Although the shortage in 1899 amounted to \$879,480, the results of the actual workings have strengthened the belief, previously expressed, in the richness and permanency of the mines in the Selkirk district.

Trail Creek—Notwithstanding labor troubles and closing down for a time of the two principal mines, the Trail Creek division holds its leading position as a producer, last year the shipments totalled 180,300 tons of ore, valued at \$8,225,089. Six shipments, valued at 78,000 tons of this quantity and 1,700 tons represent the output of the other properties, of which there are over twenty where development works are proceeding worthy of note. The output for this division is good, now that a satisfactory agreement has been reached at between the miners and mine owners.

Boundary Creek—The country to the west of Trail Creek is known as Boundary Creek and embraces Grand Forks and Kettle River. It is highly mineralized, principally in gold and copper. The shipments so far have been small, the ore being mostly low grade, rendering long transportation unprofitable. This difficulty will soon be overcome by the erection of smelters near the mines, and two are now nearly completed. In the meantime much development work has been done and it is claimed that on one property alone ore to the gross value of over eleven million dollars has been revealed. A large area of the Boundary Creek country is not yet properly prospected and it is claimed that there are no maps of that portion north of Kettle River. The number of free mineral certificates issued during 1899 was 2,359, nearly double the number issued in the previous year. These figures, however, do not accurately indicate the increased mining activity in Boundary Creek, for it must be remembered that during the 1899 session of the legislature the mining law was amended to make it unnecessary for a miner working in a mine to take out the certificate, which was previously compulsory.

Osoyoos—In Osoyoos, the country west of and adjoining that mentioned, the character of the ore bodies is varied and besides gold and copper includes galena and free-milling ores. There are several stamp mills working, and one company has already received in dividends a return of about 75 per cent. of their investment. A large area of this mining division has not yet been properly prospected, and quite recently many deposits have been discovered, said to be rich in silver and lead. During 1899 there were 1,063 mineral locations recorded, against only 490 in 1898.

Nelson—The value of the Nelson division output has not yet reached the million dollar mark, but shows an increase compared with previous years, and would have been larger had the differences between the mine owners and miners not intervened to postpone payment. In this division there were 1,869 certificates of work issued, representing the number of claims under development, but not yet advanced sufficiently to secure a crown grant and furnishing an indication of what may be expected from the Nelson district, where the properties are put on a shipping basis.

East Kootenay—The district of East Kootenay includes a very large area, practically unprospected. Recent discoveries to the west of Windermere, on the east slope of the gold range, promise to become a valuable addition to those previously located and being developed. The difficulties of the prospector in East Kootenay, like in other districts, are increased from lack of proper communications, but it is expected that the work now progressing will result in the construction of several hundred miles of railway and more wagon roads and trails and induce capitalists to provide the funds necessary to prove the numerous prospects.

Slocan—The output of the Slocan division, \$1,740,372, was nearly 50 per cent. under that of 1897, due entirely to differences between the mine owners and miners for some months. Happily these differences appear on the eve of disappearing, and there are indications of early return of activity equal to, if not exceeding, anything heretofore experienced.

Cariboo—Mining in Cariboo is still confined to hydraulic and placer, but on a larger scale. The increased capital invested in hydraulic work during 1899, together with the experience gained in previous workings, augurs well for the future of Cariboo. The knowledge that twenty million dollars in gold was taken from two and a half miles of Williams creek, while two miles of Lightning creek yielded twelve millions additional, is still fresh in the memory of the operators, many of whom believe that the riches of that district are yet untold. It is to be regretted that quartz mining does not receive more attention in Cariboo, as experts are unanimous in their belief that all the natural conditions exist to ensure a rich reward for such enterprises, where the best means of communication are provided. Unfortunately the district is at present served by only one wagon road.

Cassiar-Omineca—Of Cassiar and Omineca not so much is heard as of some of the districts mentioned, but the mineral value is not least means of communication are provided. Unfortunately the district is at present served by only one wagon road.

and last year the early part of it was lost, in many cases, owing to the confusion between rival claim owners. Upon arrival at the scene of a judge of the Supreme court matters were set right and general satisfaction was expressed with the decisions and promptness with which they were delivered. This district is reached during the summer by rail and lake steamers, within twenty-four hours of leaving the ocean steamships. This convenience, together with the excellent climate and comparatively cheap living, has brought wages down to an average of \$5 per day. The placer claims are 100 feet long by the entire width of the creek upon which located. The representatives of several companies were on the spot early and purchased, from the locators, groups of them with the intention of hydraulic mining. This will necessitate the importation of heavy plants, the cost of which will be greatly increased by transportation, the rail charges alone between ocean navigation and Lake Bennett amounting to \$8 per ton. It is hoped that the railway company may see it to their own interest to reduce the freight on mining plants. Prospecting for quartz is progressing with encouraging results, some well defined fissure veins having been discovered containing gold with iron, copper and lead. It is probable that there will be great development in quartz mining in the Atlin district. It would be a great advantage to the Atlin district if increased power were vested in the gold commissioner. The past gold commissioners have exercised the powers desired in a manner generally satisfactory, as evidenced by the few appeals against their decisions.

Vancouver Island—In the case of Vancouver Island a separate case was made by mentioning the Lenora mine. This property is situated south of Chemainus, about six miles from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, which it is connected by three miles of wagon road, and the remainder tramway. Development tunnels over 500 feet, and there are 400 feet of crosscuts, drifts and upraises. The shaft is down 200 feet, and a crosscut at the bottom 150 feet. This mine gives employment to 50 men. The output is now 50 tons per day, and could be greatly increased if better means of communication to the railway existed. The ore, which contains gold, silver and copper, is easily mined, in consequence of the country rock being very soft. It has been treated at the Texada Island smelter, and after paying all mining, transportation and smelting charges returns a profit of about \$10 per ton. A company has recently been formed and \$100,000 subscribed for developing the adjoining property on the north, known as the Tybee. Another company has commenced work on the same vein, but adjoining the Lenora on the south. There are other excellent prospects nearer Victoria. On the Ralph claim, distant about twelve miles, some 200 tons of ore has been taken out in development, which is expected to average 15 per cent. copper, with gold and silver.

There are mineral claims upon which development work has been done in the San Juan Valley, west of Victoria, but it is too limited to comment upon further than to remark that the results have encouraged owners to continue to exploit their property. Alberni is the most important district on Vancouver Island, and on some of the properties extensive works have been performed underground, while on hundreds of others assessment work is proceeding with the object of obtaining crown grants. All claims in the West Coast, to the north and of the Island, including the Lenora, have been recorded and the aggregate of the various works is yearly increasing.

In the opinion of some experts who have visited the various camps on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the indications there are equal to anything on the Mainland, under similar development. That these views are also shared by owners is shown in the extensive improvements made on properties near Alberni, when some of them will very soon be in a condition to commence shipping. Most of the claims are near navigable water, and the Pilot Bay smelter can handle only lead-silver ores. The Van Anda smelter, a copper-gold plant, is not so large as those mentioned, where the mines are not extensively developed.

Concentrators.—The principal mines in Slocan are equipped with concentrators or are conveniently near customs plants. The Agriculture—Good average crop in 1899, but rains at harvest time impaired the quality of the wheat and oats, and caused discoloration. For this reason the importations of wheat from Alberta were larger than in the previous year. The importations of flour were greatly reduced, the provincial mills having correspondingly increased their production. Remunerative prices were realized for all agricultural products, and stocks are low.

Fruit crops, with the exception of the stone varieties, were fair. Shipments to Eastern Canada for apples were continued, and the remainder was readily disposed of at good prices for immediate local consumption and preserving. Fruit preserving is a growing industry. The aims of the canners are a high standard of quality, and the product is in good demand.

Both agricultural and fruit crops this year are exceptionally good. All that is wanted is suitable harvest weather. Butter making is keeping pace with the local demand. The progress made during the past few years by the creameries is most gratifying. The creameries were established on the most approved methods of dairying, with the result that the output is taken in preference to imported butter, and higher prices paid for it.

This board is indebted to the Hon. J. D. Pringle, minister of agriculture, for the following information: "Among the numerous resources of this province of the Dominion, agriculture has to take about a fourth place. Mining, of course, has preference, while lumbering and fishing come in as second and third. This industry is handicapped in having the almost boundless prairies of the Territories on the eastern border in competition with the heavily timbered areas west of the Cascade mountains. Prospective settlers, seeing the prairie country when most attractive, do not take into consideration the fact that the prairie is a sterile soil, and therefore, in no case out of ten prefer the open prairie to encounter the heavy forest lands of the Mainland coast and Vancouver Island. Especially is this the case with European immigrants. For the above reasons, among others that might be mentioned, the agricultural population is not at present increasing in the same ratio as the mining, mechanical, laboring, etc., etc."

"It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon agricultural communities in other provinces and other countries that the general and far-reaching mining activity in British Columbia is ensuring home markets at good prices for all the farm produce that can be raised in scores of localities, when only a few years ago the cost of freight to the uncertain markets of the few towns and cities amount-

ed to all or more than could be realized for it. "Generally speaking, so far as the Mainland is concerned, the major portion of the most desirable land is taken up; but there are numerous outlying valleys, more or less timbered, tributary to the Kootenays, Okanagan, West Yale and even New Westminster, where, in view of the grand future in store for the Pacific Province, locations worth having can yet be obtained from both the Dominion and Provincial governments at a mere nominal price. Comparatively there is more government land available on Vancouver Island, the whole of which may be included in the southern zone, than on the Mainland. It must be borne in mind, however, that both Island and Coast Mainland valleys are mostly covered with timber, often of gigantic proportions; but usually those valleys are interspersed with grassy swamps and alder-bottoms of greater or less extent, and this is the kind of land settlers are looking after and locating upon."

"The great central zone of the province, in which are the Peace, Blackwater, Nechaco, Bulkley, Lower Skeena and Lower Nass, including Queen Charlotte Islands, has scarcely been touched by the incoming wave of settlement. Here may be found large areas of ideal stock ranges, particularly in the Bulkley and Nechaco valleys. In many localities throughout this extensive region, mixed farming also could be successfully carried on, and thus, with a few communications are established, help to supply the almost neighboring mining communities of Atlin and the Upper Yukon with most of the necessities of life."

"In the Atlin district, which so far is the best known portion of the northern zone, there are partially open stretches of country that might be profitably utilized for stock-raising, and many sheltered valleys where hardy vegetables and grain could be produced. In view of the well-established and permanent character of the rich placer and hydraulic deposits, as well as immense bodies of smelting ores, copper included, the population of Atlin is bound to increase, as other localities have done under similar circumstances. The development, therefore, of the farming and grazing lands within easy reach of the camps and towns which are springing up will benefit equally both the producer and consumer, and it will be difficult to say whether the successful miner or the fortunate occupants of the soil will secure the most profit. Some of the ranches in the Kettle River district are already perfect bonanzas to the owners, and it is quite possible that the same thing may happen in Atlin if the right sort of vegetable and poultry raising, farming and cattle-grazing settlers take up and cultivate the land available for occupation."

"The labor market stringency of a few years ago has entirely disappeared, and supply now is not in excess of demand in nearly all skilled and unskilled lines. There is a constantly growing demand for experienced miners in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and other ores. Coal miners are also required, together with underground and above ground workers, especially since the recent decision of Hon. James Dunsmuir, head of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and colliery syndicate, and now Premier of the province, to discontinue the substitute white for Oriental labor in all his collieries. This decision affects the other collieries, so that experienced coal cutters desirous of coming to British Columbia can depend upon getting employment at good wages, with little or no loss of time. Ship carpenters are likewise in demand at present, both in the Coast cities and on the navigable waters of the northern mines."

"A large amount of British Columbia printed matter continues to be issued from the immigration office, in reply to correspondents seeking information relating to the province; the letters, of course, are answered in detail. These enquiries, as between the United States and Canada, are from the British Isles and the continent of Europe, Germany mostly. Scandinavian correspondence for some time past has been nearly discontinued."

"The provincial government is entitled to credit for their efforts in assisting in agricultural development. By the organization of farmers' institutes, the creation and maintenance of the board of horticulture, and the assistance to agricultural associations, a better spirit has been developed and better methods set in operation. The advancement during the past ten years, though gradual, has been most marked and substantial. There is a good deal yet to do that will now undoubtedly receive consideration. Owing to the varying conditions which exist, the necessity of local experimental farms, on a small scale, has become apparent, the Dominion station at Agassiz being too isolated and too general in results to be of much benefit to the province at large. Assistance and co-operation in cold storage system in the interior for the range beef would be of great benefit. These two are among the most important, but there are other matters requiring attention, such as the encouragement of cheaper and better methods of clearing land and the improving of communication in the remote districts."

Forestry.
 The subject of forestry may be referred to as of increasing importance. Not only is the preservation of forests of vital moment, but reforestation and diversification are possible and would augment and perpetuate one of the chief of our natural resources.

In Eastern Canada the manufacture of wood pulp has made strides and there are now thirty-five mills in operation, with between fifteen and twenty million dollars of capital invested. In 1890 the United States imported from Canada pulp to the value of one and a half million dollars. This is an industry which should prosper in British Columbia. At the north end of Vancouver Island and on the Mainland there is considerable spruce. The Douglas fir, which is stated to be a good pulp wood, abounds all over the province. Hemlock, also a good pulp tree, is plentiful on the northern coasts. An important factor in the profitable manufacture of wood pulp is water power, and, no doubt, there are numbers of fall sites in British Columbia conveniently near the forests where all the natural advantages exist for generating as much power as may be desired.

Opportunities for Investment.
 Besides the manufacture of wood pulp,

California, representing over one-third of the importations into that state and fully up to the average of previous years. Other shipments were made to Alaska and elsewhere. Hitherto a large number of Chinese and Japanese have been employed in the Vancouver Island collieries. Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons have recently decided to employ only white labor and the Mongolians are being relieved as fast as possible. The benefits which Vancouver Island will receive in consequence are important. The Crow's Nest collieries produced 103,000 tons of coal, which was mostly consumed in Canada. For the first year's output this may be considered satisfactory, in view of the limited local demand. The very high grade of this coal was not doubtfully commented upon in more distant fields in the near future and supply that now offering. It has been used on H. M. warships, and understood to have given satisfaction, but the official report is not yet available.

Coke—Kootenay was supplied with coke from the Crow's Nest collieries. There was only to be expected from the proximity of those collieries to the smelter when compared with the collieries of Vancouver Island. As there is a market for coke in California, the Vancouver Island collieries are likely to be fully employed in serving our neighbors. The output of coke during 1899 was 34,251 tons.

Other Minerals.—So far only gold, silver, lead and coal have been referred to. It is now desired to direct attention to deposits of iron, gypsum, mica, platinum, quicksilver, and asbestos, none of which are yet developed. It is expected that the saving of platinum in placer workings will hereafter receive more attention.

In dealing with the foregoing the very excellent report of the minister of mines has been consulted and the statements herein made are generally confirmed by that work. It is to be regretted that official returns are published only once a year, and it has been repeatedly urged that the annual report of the minister of mines should be supplemented by bulletins, issued at least quarterly. In the absence of such official documents it can only be stated generally that the mining industry has progressed steadily during the past six months and that it is expected that the output during 1900 will result in a substantial increase.

Smelters.—The investment of much capital in the establishment of smelters in British Columbia supports the belief that the permanency of the mining industry is beyond question. Two new plants are almost ready to "blow in"—one at Grand Forks and the other at Greenwood, in the Boundary Creek country. The latter named system, the Gandy Smelting Co., is practically an adjunct of the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and City of Paris mines, in the first two of which it is claimed that a million and a half tons of ore are in sight above tunnels. The B. C. Copper Co., which has erected the smelter at Greenwood, for the treatment of copper concentrates, has been constructed to treat 250 tons per day, to start with, and will be extended later, as may be required. The Trail smelter is the largest in Canada, the total capacity being about 1,000 tons per day. The main construction is for the treatment of copper-gold ores, but there are also lead stacks, and it is intended to add a lead refinery. A copper refinery forms part of the existing plant. The Hall Mines smelter at Nelson can treat 300 tons of ore daily, and has both copper-gold and silver-lead stacks. The Pilot Bay smelter can handle only lead-silver ores. The Van Anda smelter, a copper-gold plant, is not so large as those mentioned, where the mines are not extensively developed.

Concentrators.—The principal mines in Slocan are equipped with concentrators or are conveniently near customs plants. The Agriculture—Good average crop in 1899, but rains at harvest time impaired the quality of the wheat and oats, and caused discoloration. For this reason the importations of wheat from Alberta were larger than in the previous year. The importations of flour were greatly reduced, the provincial mills having correspondingly increased their production. Remunerative prices were realized for all agricultural products, and stocks are low.

Fruit crops, with the exception of the stone varieties, were fair. Shipments to Eastern Canada for apples were continued, and the remainder was readily disposed of at good prices for immediate local consumption and preserving. Fruit preserving is a growing industry. The aims of the canners are a high standard of quality, and the product is in good demand.

Both agricultural and fruit crops this year are exceptionally good. All that is wanted is suitable harvest weather. Butter making is keeping pace with the local demand. The progress made during the past few years by the creameries is most gratifying. The creameries were established on the most approved methods of dairying, with the result that the output is taken in preference to imported butter, and higher prices paid for it.

This board is indebted to the Hon. J. D. Pringle, minister of agriculture, for the following information: "Among the numerous resources of this province of the Dominion, agriculture has to take about a fourth place. Mining, of course, has preference, while lumbering and fishing come in as second and third. This industry is handicapped in having the almost boundless prairies of the Territories on the eastern border in competition with the heavily timbered areas west of the Cascade mountains. Prospective settlers, seeing the prairie country when most attractive, do not take into consideration the fact that the prairie is a sterile soil, and therefore, in no case out of ten prefer the open prairie to encounter the heavy forest lands of the Mainland coast and Vancouver Island. Especially is this the case with European immigrants. For the above reasons, among others that might be mentioned, the agricultural population is not at present increasing in the same ratio as the mining, mechanical, laboring, etc., etc."

"It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon agricultural communities in other provinces and other countries that the general and far-reaching mining activity in British Columbia is ensuring home markets at good prices for all the farm produce that can be raised in scores of localities, when only a few years ago the cost of freight to the uncertain markets of the few towns and cities amount-

ed to all or more than could be realized for it. "Generally speaking, so far as the Mainland is concerned, the major portion of the most desirable land is taken up; but there are numerous outlying valleys, more or less timbered, tributary to the Kootenays, Okanagan, West Yale and even New Westminster, where, in view of the grand future in store for the Pacific Province, locations worth having can yet be obtained from both the Dominion and Provincial governments at a mere nominal price. Comparatively there is more government land available on Vancouver Island, the whole of which may be included in the southern zone, than on the Mainland. It must be borne in mind, however, that both Island and Coast Mainland valleys are mostly covered with timber, often of gigantic proportions; but usually those valleys are interspersed with grassy swamps and alder-bottoms of greater or less extent, and this is the kind of land settlers are looking after and locating upon."

"The great central zone of the province, in which are the Peace, Blackwater, Nechaco, Bulkley, Lower Skeena and Lower Nass, including Queen Charlotte Islands, has scarcely been touched by the incoming wave of settlement. Here may be found large areas of ideal stock ranges, particularly in the Bulkley and Nechaco valleys. In many localities throughout this extensive region, mixed farming also could be successfully carried on, and thus, with a few communications are established, help to supply the almost neighboring mining communities of Atlin and the Upper Yukon with most of the necessities of life."

"In the Atlin district, which so far is the best known portion of the northern zone, there are partially open stretches of country that might be profitably utilized for stock-raising, and many sheltered valleys where hardy vegetables and grain could be produced. In view of the well-established and permanent character of the rich placer and hydraulic deposits, as well as immense bodies of smelting ores, copper included, the population of Atlin is bound to increase, as other localities have done under similar circumstances. The development, therefore, of the farming and grazing lands within easy reach of the camps and towns which are springing up will benefit equally both the producer and consumer, and it will be difficult to say whether the successful miner or the fortunate occupants of the soil will secure the most profit. Some of the ranches in the Kettle River district are already perfect bonanzas to the owners, and it is quite possible that the same thing may happen in Atlin if the right sort of vegetable and poultry raising, farming and cattle-grazing settlers take up and cultivate the land available for occupation."

"The labor market stringency of a few years ago has entirely disappeared, and supply now is not in excess of demand in nearly all skilled and unskilled lines. There is a constantly growing demand for experienced miners in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and other ores. Coal miners are also required, together with underground and above ground workers, especially since the recent decision of Hon. James Dunsmuir, head of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and colliery syndicate, and now Premier of the province, to discontinue the substitute white for Oriental labor in all his collieries. This decision affects the other collieries, so that experienced coal cutters desirous of coming to British Columbia can depend upon getting employment at good wages, with little or no loss of time. Ship carpenters are likewise in demand at present, both in the Coast cities and on the navigable waters of the northern mines."

attention is directed to British Columbia as offering a good field for the establishment of a wool factory, a glove and mitt factory, cold storage in the interior and sheep farming.

The demand for woollen goods has greatly increased, due to the requirements of the Northern goldfields trade.

The statistical information appended hereto, as far as possible, has been brought down to date.

It is gratifying to record that the business of the board has continued to receive due attention, the attendances at both council and general meetings having been well maintained.

The field of the board's usefulness is enlarging annually, and increased vigilance and activity will be required to keep pace with the demands which will result from the expansion of the provincial trade and commerce which is confidently anticipated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARD, President. L. G. McQUADE, Vice-President. F. EDWORTHY, Secretary.

The report was adopted unanimously. The business transacted at the meeting was largely of a routine character, but incidental to the annual reports read there was some interesting discussion.

A. G. McCandless said there were a few items in the statement which did not appear to him as just right.

He did not believe that Victoria and Vancouver were always in the same boat, but that there were times when the city was ahead of the province.

He believed that they had at least 25 per cent. of the Canadian freight going into the Yukon.

He was glad to see the council was considering the question of northern transportation, but that there was more or less aggravating circumstances attendant on Canadian travel through Skagway.

When a short time ago he landed at Skagway there were nearly one hundred passengers landed from the Dutch and Danube, but all were not able to go through, many had to remain over till the next day owing to the customs nuisance.

Mr. McCandless concluded with a strong appeal for an all-Canadian route to the Yukon.

C. H. Lugin followed with a few remarks on the same subject. He believed that all were of one opinion, as to the necessity of this roadway being built and considered it inadvisable to let the meeting pass without the board embodying in a resolution its strong approval of the project for the incoming board to act on.

He had reason to believe that the most hopeful expectations regarding the copper deposits at White Horse would be realized. That being the case, new towns would spring up and there would be at White Horse a city which would consume a vast amount of produce.

He Judge Dugas's estimate of the copper deposits at White Horse was not too high, but that there was a field of mineral which it was no exaggeration to say, was equal to anything found in the Transvaal.

Mr. Shallcross believed that the primary subject for consideration was that of the settlement of the boundary line. The report of the Indian river was such broad scope, in the interests which it affected, that he would move a conference of the boards of trade of Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria be held at the Black Diamond City in the near future to consider the whole problem of transportation between British Columbia and the Yukon.

D. R. Ker seconded this motion. The matter of fast transportation would, he thought, be overcome if a Canadian port of destination for the Klondike steamers was established, as this would enable Canadian steamers to continue their southern voyages to the Sound.

The financial statement was next read, showing a balance of \$377.75 on hand. There were four nominations for the position of president and vice-president, but those on either ticket withdrew in favor of those re-elected.

Attention is again directed to the openings for investment in the manufacture of wool pulp, a wool factory, gloves and mitts manufacture, and cold storage in the interior, and civic bonds have maintained their high standing in financial centres.

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Mr. Elworthy was re-elected secretary-treasurer by the unanimous vote of the members. Messrs. Duggan and Ross were re-appointed auditors, and Messrs. Way, of Bradstreet, and Percy R. Brown were elected members.

Thomas Earle, M.P., in a fitting manner, tendered a motion of thanks to Sir Henri Joly for his attendance and the interest he had manifested in the proceedings. He had been quite intimate with Sir Henri and knew that whatever he promised he would fulfill.

H. Dallas Helmecken seconded the motion in a few happy remarks, and Sir Henri made a short reply.

Just before adjourning, Beaumont Boggs wished to say a few words as to the importance of the deep fishery business of the province, and moved that the incoming council be requested to draw the attention of the Dominion government to the urgent need of the early exploitation of the deep sea fishing banks of British Columbia.

The motion was carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned at about 5 o'clock.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coccaut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

President James Inge, of the Shipwrights and Caulkers' Association, contradicts the statement of a contractor made in the Times, to the effect that there is now a scarcity of ship carpenters in Victoria. He says there are men to do all the work offering in Victoria for some time to come, and furthermore that no vessel has been in want of men to do any and all work on it. The union rates are \$4 for new work and \$4.50 for old work. There are 40 members of the association, the vice-president of which is D. M. Kelly, the secretary is Tom. Wain, the treasurer, Ed. Carmode, and the sergeant-at-arms, H. Sea.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM. (From Friday's Daily.)

The case of a young man charged with the theft of fishing tackle from J. W. Wallace yesterday afternoon, at Broad R. Carmichael, of Cordova Bay, on Sunday last, was heard in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon.

The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday of Mike Raby, a native of Syria, aged 25 years. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 10 a.m. from No. 51 Quadra street, and later from the Roman Catholic church to Ross Bay cemetery.

F. G. Richards & Co. are placing on the market a new townsite at Mount Sicker, adjoining the famous Lenora mine. It is believed that with the development of this and other properties there, an important settlement will spring up in town lots there will in a few years reap a handsome profit.

His Worship the Mayor has received the following communication from the Lord Mayor of London, in acknowledgment of the donation of £100 to the Indian famine fund: The Mansion House, London.—The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to the mayor of Victoria and sincerely thanks him for the kind gift of £100 to the government fund for the relief of the Indian famine fund, which has duly reached him, June 28th, 1900.

A letter received from W. Jensen, on board the Queen City, says: "Capt. McKee rescued two Japs on an overturned boat off Point Gray at 5:30 on the evening of the 10th inst." A strong squall struck them and the rescuing party were just in time to save the party, together with all the boat's contents. A passenger on the steamer was Dr. Dr. Wilson, who has gone North to look after some mining property at Hardy Bay and at Quatsino.

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer Jane Ann Smith began suit in the superior court for a divorce from her husband, Arthur Smith, on the ground of desertion and non-support, on Wednesday. In her complaint she says that they were married in Victoria, B.C., in November, 1891, and that after four years of married life he deserted her, leaving her with no means of support for herself and their two children. She has since provided for them with money aid from him. She prays for a dissolution of the marriage bond and asks for the custody of the children.

The proceedings at the meeting of the W.C.T.U. held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. Spencer, were of more than ordinary interest. A parliamentary drill was conducted by Mrs. Spofford, while an address was given by Rev. E. S. Rowe. Through Miss Perrin greetings were received from Lady Henry Somerset. The usual attendance of members was supplemented by the presence of Messrs. Evans, and Mrs. Evans, of Chilliwack, Mr. and Mrs. Townsley, of Yorkville, Eng., and Miss McLaughlin, of Winnipeg. At the close of the formal proceedings, Mrs. Spencer entertained the company to tea.

In consequence of the arrival of the Braemar with its four hundred Japs yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Wilson made one of his periodical tours of the various Japanese boarding houses last night. It is quite apparent, however, that the proprietors of these places recognize the wisdom of observing the index of sanitation as far as possible under existing circumstances, for there were no flagrant contraventions of the law in any of the houses. In spite of the large number which arrived here on the Braemar yesterday the Japanese population of the city appears to be decreasing, the cause being the wholesale departure of the new arrivals to the canneries and other port after probably a one-day's sojourn in Victoria.

The local office of the Great Northern railway has been instructed to contract any freight for China destined to the interior ports beyond Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton until conditions in that Empire have become more settled. The Great Northern and other roads feel, to some extent, the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign uprising. The trouble has already had a tendency to disturb both east and west-bound trans-Pacific business. No Chinese exports in the interior of the Empire are reaching the coast cities destined for the United States, and it is said east-bound ships must come with lighter cargoes in consequence. This means that the two lines which carry a ready quantity of Oriental imports, including silks. With regard to silks nearly every boat up to date has brought as high as four to six carloads of silks, valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Some of this silk is of course from Japan, but much of it is from China.

The Yorkshire society picnic at Goldstream on Saturday was of the most enjoyable character, a large number taking advantage of the beautiful weather to attend the outing. After luncheon a programme of sports and games took place, some excellent prizes being contributed by J. Piercy, T. Fox, H. G. Henderson, W. Williams and others. Among those in attendance were Hon. J. H. Turner, Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Beaulands and Lieut.-Colonel Wolfenden.

Richard McClure, the caretaker at the Goldstream reservoir, who, together with his wife and daughter were accidentally shot on Friday evening last, died at the Jubilee Hospital at 6 o'clock on Saturday. An operation was performed in the hope of locating the bullet, but without avail, and it was found that the intestines had been pierced fully nine times. The body of the little girl Katie was brought to the city yesterday afternoon and removed to the morgue. It will be taken to the hospital this afternoon, where at 4 o'clock the inquest will be held. Mrs. McClure is doing well, as possible under the circumstances. The

wondered what was keeping it so poor when he was feeding it well. The trick of putting a band on a horse's tongue is an old one, but is seldom practiced and is resorted to only for a balky horse. On the leg of the same animal a rubber band was also found, and if this had remained on the animal the limb would have had to have been amputated.

The members and friends of the Sir Wm. Wallace Society held a social reunion last night in their hall, Broad street, being the inauguration of the new day chief—John Mortimer—term of office. The society has lost Piper Robertson, who has gone to live in Vancouver. The chief, who presided, gave a very interesting address, after which Arthur Mortimer played a selection on the piano. Mr. Watt sang, "Home Cam' Or Gudeam an' Eben," Mr. Henderson recited with good effect "The Massacre of Glencoe," and Mr. Foster sang exceptionally well "O, the Bloom Among the Heather." Mr. Mortimer then played "Gen. Grant's Grand March" and Mr. Cormack sang with his accustomed ease "The Excursionist," Mr. Henderson introduced a novelty by playing airs on the tin whistle, which were done with artistic finish. A Scottish dance by Mr. Campbell was followed by refreshments. Mr. Foster then recited "An Old Story Retold," Mr. Giles delighted the company with a couple of plagiarized songs, and Mr. Henderson danced the Highland fling. Mr. Henderson gave another recitation, followed by a few remarks from W. J. Hanna. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the entire company brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

A number of the Chinese of British Columbia and Washington have joined in a petition to the Emperor of that great empire, asking the government to protect the lives not only of the European and American ministers to Peking, but all other foreigners resident of the ancient kingdom. Leung Ki Ting of Canton and Yip Yen of Vancouver, prominent leaders in the Chinese Empire Reform Association, are in Seattle. Leung Ti Tung ascribes all the present trouble in China to the ambition and machinations of the Empress Dowager, who, he says, is in league with the Boxers. The reform party, in an attempt to expel all foreigners, stifles all progressive modern ideas and keep China steeped in darkness. With the Boxers and Empress Dowager disposed of the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, will be restored to the throne. The reform party, says Leung Ki Ting, is composed of men of progressive ideas who desire the China modernized and placed on an equal footing with the other world powers. Through the United States and Canada the reform party will circulate a series of resolutions for signatures among the Chinese, which, when completed, will be sent to the executive heads of the various great powers of the world, asking their co-operation in establishing Kwang Hsu on the throne of China and the prevention of the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. These resolutions were drawn up and adopted at a meeting of the reform association held in Seattle on July 8th.

(From Monday's Daily.) The death occurred at Swan Lake on Saturday of Rebecca Ann Smith Sills, a native of Dartford, Kent, England, aged 80 years. The funeral will take place at the Jubilee Hospital at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence.

A large number enjoyed a delightful programme rendered by the Fifth Regiment band at noon on Hill park yesterday afternoon. Every seat and available spot in the vicinity being occupied. Among those in attendance was Lieut.-Governor Joly.

A large number attended the funeral of the late Mrs. J. J. Ward, which took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Nary, Henry street. The services were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and the pallbearers were Messrs. E. Coley, T. Baker, H. Rivers and W. Searle.

The boilers for the new pumping station at North Dairy Farm, which are being constructed at the Albion Iron Works, were tested on Friday and found to be satisfactory. The station is rapidly nearing completion, the brick work having been finished, and the large chimneys and flues are being erected. The operation of slating the roof has commenced.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will hold their annual meeting at the Alhambra Theatre, Vancouver, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 2nd and 3rd, the entries for which will close on August 4th. The association will this year give \$500 for prizes, and as an additional attraction an orchestra will be in attendance during the afternoons and evenings of the exhibition.

On Friday evening a garden party was held at the grounds of E. Estes, Lake Terrace, which were tastefully decorated for the event. Among those attending were P. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Welham Turner and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Estes, W. Alexander and children, George Carter, Mrs. Carter and daughter, N. Rowden, Miss May Estes, Mrs. John Scott, and Miss Cecilia Spotts.

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funeral of the father and daughter will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, Government street.

John Nolan, formerly of Butte, Mont., and Michael Smith, formerly of Spokane, were mysteriously shot while asleep in their tent at Nome on the night of June 27th. Nolan was instantly killed and Smith was badly wounded. W. G. Breining and George Payne were arrested on suspicion of being the assassins. The four men shared the tent together, and it is said had frequent quarrels. On the night of the murder loud words, followed by the shots which killed Nolan and wounded Smith, were heard, after which the other two were arrested, charged with the crime.

About the best time on record for a Dawson mail to reach this city has just been made. On Sunday the C. P. N. steamer Danube brought several sacks from the Yukon mecca, which was but ten days on the way. It left Dawson on July 5th, going up the lakes and rivers on one of the stern wheelers, thence to the train, and from the train to the boat. The rapid mail transmission to points in the north appears to be now giving general satisfaction to all, the postal authorities showing a determination to make the service as perfect as possible under the circumstances.

MASONIC PICNIC. To Be Held at Duncan on Saturday Week—Attractive Programme. An event which in lodge circles promises to be one of the most notable of the season will be the Masonic picnic at Duncan on Saturday, July 28th, under the auspices of the Victoria, Esquimalt, Duncan, Nanaimo and Wellington lodges. The brethren have had this matter under consideration for some time and have instituted preparations of such an elaborate character as to entirely justify the predictions of unqualified success now being made by those interested. The committee in charge are as follows: Geo. Glover, P.D.D.G.M., chairman; E. G. Wickens, secretary; J. J. Riddell, J. W. C. Crocker, S.W.; P. J. Riddell, J.W. Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2—E. B. Paul, J.W.; J. J. Randolph, L. Tait. Ashlar, No. 3—W. K. Leighton, P.M.; E. C. Barnes, H. O'Connell. Doric, No. 18—L. T. Davis, P.M.; W. J. Drysdale, J. E. Doyle, P.M.; United Service, No. 24—B. H. Russell, J.W.; J. Day, H. C. Horswell, H. W. Pauline. Temple, No. 33—H. Grievie, H. Smith, C. H. Dickie.

An exceptionally fine musical programme will be rendered by Bro. E. G. Wickens's orchestra, commencing at 12:30 p.m., the numbers and members being as follows: Overture—"Crown Diamond".....Auber Orchestra. Selection—"Maritima".....Wallace Orchestra. Cornet Solo—"Le Reve D'Armon".....Millar Master J. Spencer Brooker. Selection—"Martha".....Plotow Orchestra. Violin Solo—"Old Folks at Home".....Stobbe Master Frank Armstrong. Selection—"William Tell".....Rossini Orchestra. "Cello Solo—"Carnival of Venice".....Servais Master J. H. Gordon. Selection—"Sea Songs".....Votfi Orchestra. Violin Solo—"Scenes de Ballet".....De Beriot Miss A. M. Brooker. Grand Selection—"Belief of Lady Smith".....Descriptive piece of the war in South Africa. Orchestra. God Save the Queen.

First Violins—Miss G. Shrapnel and Miss A. Brooker (leaders), Master F. Armstrong, Master P. McQuade, Master S. Woods. Second Violins—Miss C. Casleton, Miss N. Roff, Master W. Creed, Master G. Graham, Master B. Harrison. Cello—Master J. H. Gordon. Viola—Master T. Brooker. Cornet—Masters J. S. Brooker and J. Rausch. Flute—Miss G. Collis. Double Bass—Miss E. Brooker. Clarinet—Mr. J. Rausch. Drums, Bells, etc.—Mr. H. J. Wilkerson. At the Pianos—Misses J. Collis, M. Jordan, E. Seewcraft, A. Woods. Accompanist to Solos—Miss Lily Brooker. Musical Director—Bro. E. G. Wickens.

The committee in charge of the sports, consisting of J. Day, L. Tait, J. C. Horswell and H. W. Pauline, have arranged the following programme: Tag-of-War (members from each lodge). Quilt match (two members from each lodge). Laced boot and shoe race. Potato race. Thread and needle race for married ladies. Arithmetic race. Veterans' race. Sack race. Egg and spoon race. Boys' race (under 12 years), 200 yards. Men's race, 125 yards. Girl's race (under 12 years). Obstacle race.

FROM THE CAMP OUTSIDE BLOEM-FONTEIN. Comes a letter from a member of "C" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, telling how "FOOT ELM" helped the Canadian boys on their marches.

There is no section of the British army now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tiresome marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have "FOOT ELM" in their shoes, and this harmless and wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsoreness which is its invariable accompaniment. Mr. T. Buckart, "C" Company, R. C. R., sends the following letter from the Camp outside Bloemfontein to Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.:

"The Regiment was supplied with FOOT ELM on route to Capetown. Most of the boys have used it continuously and all express themselves as highly delighted with the results, as it prevents scalding and chafing. A friend of mine still has a portion of his box left, and he says it is one of the most treasured things his hampers contains." (Signed) T. BUCKART.

"FOOT ELM" is 25c. a box at all drug stores, or by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH. The annual meeting of Calvary Baptist church was held last night, the pastor presiding. There was a large attendance of members and the reports submitted were most satisfactory.

The financial report showed the receipts and expenditures for the year to have been \$3,730.47, the expenditure for missions being \$535.

The membership of the church has been increased during the year from 270 to 306, 37 being received and 10 dismissed, making a net gain of 27. The present membership is 306.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Deacons—Mrs. W. Grant, D. G. Walker, A. B. McNeill, C. R. King, A. J. Clyde, A. Reid, J. Strachan. Clerk, Miss B. Walker, Treas., A. B. McNeill, financial secretary, A. Reid, executive clerk, W. Russell; Sunday school superintendents, A. B. McNeill, J. Strachan and Mr. Casse. Finance Committee—Treasurer, financial secretary, executive clerk, Messrs. Northcott and Brown.

Trustees—P. B. King, A. Stewart, J. Haines, S. McSmith, A. Galbraith, J. Japanese Mission Board—C. R. King, A. Stewart, Mrs. W. A. Dier. Delegates to New Westminster—A. B. McNeill, C. L. Brown, Miss Viehert, Mr. Clyde, D. G. Walker, Miss Wallace, Mr. Campion, Mr. Burrows, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Casse.

PERSONAL. At 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon the D. G. S. Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned from her northern fishery and lighthouse tendering cruise. A wooden wall around Egg Island lighthouse was built on the trip North to protect it from the storms of winter. A dwelling was erected for the lighthouse keeper on Fointer Island, a boathouse was built on Ivory Island and the steamer Danube ceased North on fishery business. After consulting with the cannery men of the Skeena river, Capt. Walbran selected two sites as suitable for the establishment of a fish hatchery, one of these being near Port Essington and the other about forty miles up stream. On the latter he will report to the Dominion government, and leave it with them to decide as to which will be selected. The Quadra's presence in the North had a very salutary effect on the carrying out of law among the fishermen on the Skeena. Near Rivers Island and the steamer Danube were nearly all kinds of depredations have been committed, owing to there being no one in authority on hand to prevent these things from being done. While away Captain Walbran also made an examination of the fishing grounds and found that many of the small streams were being depleted of the supplies through the non-enforcement of the laws protecting the industry. A good illustration of this is found where a cannery, after favorably locating some years ago, has now to send away some 30 miles for its supply. The Quadra was summoned to return in order to be in readiness to take the Governor-General and party North when they arrive from the East.

Rev. Roland Grant, D.D., formerly of the White Temple, Portland, is the city with a party of tourists from the East. Dr. Grant occupied the pulpit in Calvary church last evening, preaching on the subject of Prayer. Assuming at the outset the position of the skeptic he eloquently argued his way to the position of implicit confidence in the efficacy of prayer. The address was listened to with profound attention and Dr. Grant will be heartily welcomed by those who heard him on any future visit to the city.

Charles Waller, second engineer on the steamer Ora, arrived home sick from the north riding on the steamer Danube on Sunday. On arrival he was examined by Dr. Frank Hall and found to be suffering from typhoid. Dr. Hall accordingly ordered his removal to the Jubilee hospital.

Mrs. O'Neill and daughter, otherwise known as "The Klammers," late from Dawson, are at the Victoria. The Klammers are actresses and have recently filled an engagement in Dawson. They arrived on the Danube on Sunday.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver, wife and daughter are renewing old acquaintances in Victoria. Mr. Cleaver is now pastor of Grace church, Winnipeg, in which he is as popular as he was during his residency in Victoria.

Mr. Alvarez, a prospector who has been working about Telegraph creek, arrived from the North on Sunday crippled with rheumatism and he was taken to the hospital soon after his arrival for treatment.

While freight points en route of late been a senger business in this line is still fall, when will be levity points to levity to renew the clothing. This H. R. Fooki, which arrived morning. The passengers, so G. Wilson, of was one of through to Dugway with his Tugwell. Th who arrived lows: U. M. Tully, J. A. B. Mrs. Anderso Callum, H. J. R. B. Skinner Haide, J. E. Waller, T. J. Williams, J. Conolly, M. A. Baucher, H. F. Stow, J. F. V. Fosher Parr, J. Mc Charleson and Mail in which report that whether larger other building was constant that great shown by the going up the way of mini being made. ing out very the Anacondo \$233.00 in co in such a different the same gro tions through found, per ton gold per ton Atlin prop very favora Griffith, an A says: "Many of ting in shape once. The con-large-when time they l hand about metal, appar at Cal. Williar ating on Bir and has dem proposition. Atlin prop will be doing August 1st, sluicing on Atlin has ev community. has encoura them they l very rich. Valdez will this year, all United now-bu on the work The engine on the sur of the line-r railway. J Rund will and will h company's o the work commence. ment of the will also be Pass railwa L. D. Kh sprin in tions, says the 1st of S 500 to 1,00 of the railr craggy heiz that of than now, gation of and the C pany was o next compa incorporation the Arctic old tunnel of the Klondk Construction contract to cluding the be organize "A promi builder will He will co first gang the second and the to will be emp men and al fifty days, the work British Co Track is Division of menced the gang of m able trains ing by tr ing is con a few rock blasted on A north nearly eve

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Passenger Traffic

Decrease in the Number Now Coming Out from the Yukon Capital.

Work Commenced on a New Line of Railway—Scarcity of Whiskey.

While freight traffic to Dawson and points en route continues large, there has of late been a slight decrease in the passenger business of the North. A rush in this line is not looked for again until fall, when a big number of miners will be leaving the Yukon for Coast points to either remain on the Coast or to renew their supply of provisions or clothing.

This is the opinion of Capt. R. H. Foddy, of the steamer Danube, who arrived from Skagway on Sunday morning. The Danube brought in all 37 passengers, several being Victorians. H. G. Wilson, of Wilson Bros., of this city, was one of these. He had been through to Dawson on business connected with his firm. Another is Thomas Tugwell. The complete list of those who arrived on the steamer is as follows: U. M. P. Keefe, S. Mescant, O. Tetu, I. A. Burnett, Mrs. A. E. Bindley, Mrs. Anderson, H. McClosky, L. McCallum, H. J. Woodside, James Hardy, R. F. Skinner, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, A. Haide, J. E. Gobiel, Wm. Fish, C. Waller, T. Tugwell, C. J. Ward, F. Williams, J. Kenny, A. Harmon, L. Connelly, M. Metcalf, John White, F. A. Baucher, Jas. Hoos, H. G. Wilson, H. F. Stow, J. E. McKenzie, John Miles, F. V. Fosberry, H. Caldwell, T. H. Parr, J. McKenzie, A. Berry, J. B. Charleson and C. Smith.

Mail advices received by the Danube report that the town of White Horse, whether large shipments of lumber and other building material from Victoria was constantly going forward, report that great activity is not only being shown by the number of new buildings going up, which are many, but in the way of mining splendid advancement is being made. The ore deposits are turning out very rich. One assay made on the Anacoda group is said to have run \$233.60 in copper, \$10.80 in gold, \$14.20 in silver, or a total of \$258.60 in minerals of different kinds. At the lower end of the same group a 150-foot tunnel extends through an altogether different formation, free milling quartz being here found, running an average of \$8.30 in gold per ton.

Atlin properties are also turning out very favorably, according to L. H. Griffin, an Atlin hydraulic operator. He says: "Many of the hydraulic plants are getting in shape to commence operations at once. The brackets have been taking out large quantities of gold for some time. When I left there they had on hand about 400 ounces of the precious metal, approaching \$80,000 in value. Capt. Williams's company, which is operating on Birch creek, is already at work, and has demonstrated that it has a good proposition. Our company will commence on the 16th with one giant, and being doing a tremendous business by August 1st. Hundreds are doing well sluicing on the creeks, and altogether Atlin has every appearance of a thriving community. The discovery of quartz has encouraged the people there to be here they have a great future before them."

The Copper river, too, is said to be very rich. The Abercrombie trail from Valdez will be completed to Eagle City this year, about 70 miles of the road being now built. Two hundred and fifty United States soldiers will be employed on the work.

The engineer's corps has started up on the survey and permanent location of the line of the Lynn Canal Shore Line railway. John H. Diers, and Elias Rand will be in charge of the work, and will have ample assistance. The company's officers say that by the time the survey shall have been completed the work of actual construction will commence. Shortly after the commencement of the work on the shore line, work will also be commenced on the Chilkoot Pass railway.

L. D. Kinney, who is still the moving spirit in the various Chilkoot proposals, says everything looks well and by the 1st of September there will be from 500 to 1,000 men at work on the line of the railroad that is to climb Chilkoot's dizzy heights. He said: "I could not ask that our affairs be in better shape than now. We have secured the organization of the Lynn Canal Shore Line, and the Chilkoot Pass Railway Company was organized some time ago. The next company to organize, the proposed incorporators of which are all ready, is the Arctic Construction Company. The old tunnel company has been merged in the Chilkoot Company, and the Arctic Construction Company will have the contract to do all the construction, including the tunnel. This company will be organized as soon as I get below."

A prominent and well-known railroad builder will have charge of the work. He will commence at four places. The first gang will commence at Skagway, the second at Dyea, third at the canyon and the fourth at the tunnel. There will be employed in all from 500 to 1,000 men and all will be at work in less than thirty days. Of course we are expecting the British Columbia parliament to grant a franchise to the company that is to build from the summit to Lake Bennett, but our operations do not depend upon any such contingency. A way will be found to get rail connection at the head of Yukon navigation. Over that are not alarmed. We will send our work irrespective of the action of the British Columbia parliament."

Track laying on the Bennett-Caribou division of the W. P. & Y. railway commenced the first of last week. A large gang of men are employed and it is probable trains will be running to the latter place by the first of August. The grading is completed with the exceptions of a few rocky points which will have to be blasted out.

A northern paper says: "Although nearly every hotel in the new town of

White Horse has a saloon attached, and some have dance houses, whiskey and other liquors are scarce. The houses have licenses for the sale of liquor, but are unable to obtain permits to bring liquor into the territory, and what little they are selling is coming chiefly from Dawson, where purchases are made from those who took in stocks with permits obtained some time ago.

Mr. McDonald, of Victoria, is putting up at White Horse a two story, zinc-lined building, 35x50 feet at a cost of about \$7,000 on Front street.

A man named Campbell was shot and killed in a dispute over a mining claim in the Porcupine district a week or so ago. The man who did the shooting is not known.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a stimulant for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There's but one Pain-Killer, Ferry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

GRANTS FOR VICTORIES. British Rewards to Successful Military and Naval Commanders.

The Duke of Norfolk, Her Majesty's (late) Postmaster-General, recently severed a link in a chain of history which stretches back to Flodden Field. In that battle the Earl of Surrey, an ancestor of the Duke, distinguished himself by a feat of arms for which he was rewarded a perpetual pension of £40 a year. From year's end to year's end, century in and century out, the Duke's descendants have received annually a cheque of £40 from the British government, so that Lord Surrey's bravery has cost his country something like £15,480. The Duke of Norfolk has now commuted the pension, letting the country off for £800 cash down.

Trafalgar is one of the brightest names in English history, and it is fitting that the name of Nelson should head the list of rewards. Speaking from a purely business point of view, Lord Nelson will eventually cost the country more in hard cash than any other British hero, on land or sea. The present Lord Nelson is still reaping the fruits of the victory of Trafalgar in the shape of a handsome pension of £5,000 a year, which was granted in 1806 to all the Lord Nelsons amounting to £110,000, £80,000 of which was laid out in Trafalgar house, Salisbury, in which Lord Nelson still lives. Altogether, reckoning to the end of the century, Lord Nelson's heroism has cost Great Britain £580,000, and will cost her a million sterling for every century the title lasts.

Up to now the Wellington balance sheet shows that the great duke has cost the nation more in hard cash than the hero of Trafalgar, but the present Duke of Wellington is the last of the line who will profit by his great ancestor's heroism. England has already paid, either to the first duke, or to his descendants, over three-quarters of a million sterling. The duke was granted two annuities of £2,000 for himself and his next two heirs, and with the present duke the pension ceases. The pension of the Duke of Marlborough has cost the country something like £1,000,000 in hard cash. In 1707 a pension of £4,000 a year was granted to him, and the pension continued in existence until sixteen years ago, when it was commuted for the sum of £107,780. Up to this time nearly three-quarters of a million sterling has been paid to the duke and his successors. The present Duke of Marlborough still lives in a house bought for his great ancestor after his victory at Blenheim, and in addition to this £240,000 was spent on a second palace which was presented to the duke by the government of his day.

Lord Raglan is another peer who has good reason to be thankful for the heroism of his ancestor. The bravery of Lord Raglan in the Crimean war has cost the government a round £100,000 in pensions to his widow and successors, but the pension dies out after the life of the present peer.

The sinking of seven Spanish ships and the capture of a Spanish general 118 years ago are still costing the country £2,000 a year, which goes to Lord Rodney, whose ancestor, the famous admiral, relieved Gibraltar, in 1782, and was granted the pension for his gallantry. It was originally granted for life and as he died nine years later, his bravery would only have cost the country £18,000 but for the fact that after his death an act was passed perpetuating the pension for all time. So that Lord Rodney still receives the money, and the total sum paid up to now is £234,000. Compared with this, the £28,000 which Sir Colin Campbell received for the final relief of Lucknow can hardly be described as extravagant.

Lord Napier of Magdala, since his succession to the peerage in 1880, has received £20,000 on account of his father's heroism in Abyssinia, where by the brilliant storming of the fort which gave him his title he won for himself and the present lord a pension of £2,000 a year. Before he died Lord Napier profited to the extent of £44,000 by his brilliant exploits at Magdala.

There are many little oddities in connection with these grants, all of which were made by special act of parliament, as the grant of £80,000 to Lord Kitchener was made last year. The pensions are paid quarterly, and are free from taxation, except in one, or two cases, where they are subject to income tax. Each act states that the pension must not be transferred, alienated, conveyed, disposed, charged, or encumbered for longer than the life of the possessor. It is interesting, for purposes of comparison, to note that the official rate of compensation for wounds and injuries in war is: Major-general and brigadier-general, £350 a year; colonel, £300 a year; major, £200; captain, £100; lieutenant and second lieutenant, £70. — Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely harmless in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

For Days Without Food

Mining Men's Memorable Experience in the Vicinity of Arrow Lake.

Waited in Van for Steamer—Unimaginable Sufferings Repaid Search for Cre.

There is passing through Montreal at present on his way to England a gentleman who only a short time ago had an experience which seems almost incredible, considering that it happened in the twentieth century and in a civilized country.

It was about a month ago that Mr. Kennedy, who had some claims on Arrow Lake, decided to pay these a visit, taking with as companion Mr. Thomas Robertson, a large, healthy Scotsman who is the superintendent of a big company and whose years of practical experience in mining matters has given him the reputation of knowing more about mines than the average mining engineer with a first class certificate. Mr. Kennedy was not in first class health when the trip was made, but as it was only supposed to involve a trip on one of the C. P. K. steamers and back, his physician had no objection.

Arranged to Be Called For.

They started by steamer and arranged to be called for on the return trip in the afternoon. When opposite the point of land where the claims were situated, they were brought ashore by one of the steamer's rowboats and it was supposed to be understood that they were to be called for in about three or four hours in the same manner. They visited the claims, found that the surface gave a good promise of both gold and silver, and talking over the improvements that would be necessary to make the beach to wait the boat. When the steamer hove in sight, however, it paid no attention to them whatever, steamed majestically and left them greatly astonished, high and dry on the beach. Soon, however, their feeling of astonishment made place for one of apprehension. They had no drink with them, not sufficient clothing to protect themselves from the chill of night, and no chance of being taken off till the next day. They decided, however, to wait for the next boat coming up, imagining that if the one boat had forgotten their promise to call, that another would probably be recollected later on, and the next boat instructed to take them off. So they built a fire to keep away the bears and other roaming animals and went to sleep supperless, on the wet ground. But the next boat ignored them as much as the first, notwithstanding the fact that they waved long branches to which they had tied their coats and shirts as signals of distress. Being thus left, already pretty hungry, with money in their pockets sufficient to buy them the best of transportation, and the most luxurious food and drink, the question came what to do.

Proposed to Build a Raft.

Mr. Kennedy proposed to build a raft and float down the stream, but Mr. Robertson absolutely vetoed the proposal. He could not risk the life of his partner, and he did not wish to risk a frail raft and a treacherous wind that might spring up at any time. It is a well known fact that the waters of Arrow Lake are always freezing cold, and that not even the best swimmer in that part of the country who had ever upper lip to tempt to manage to remain afloat for more than five minutes, while it is equally well known that if a man once went down he never came up again, and what is even more strange, that the lake never surrenders its dead. Mr. Robertson being perfectly obstinate on this point there was no other way left but to tramp to the nearest human habitation, Dog Creek, between twenty and thirty miles up the lake as the crow flies, but in reality for all practical purposes on account of the unevenness of the country, about a hundred miles away. Mr. Kennedy was determined to try to get to the top of the mountain, and had it not been for the assistance of his companion, a man as strong as a bull, would never have come to Montreal to tell the tale. As it was, with his natural weakness, and the terrible and never experienced pangs of hunger, the progress was very slow, and all they dared to do was to raise their mouths with it. At every half mile or so, they encountered a big cliff, often 1,000 feet high, and this had to be climbed. Many times Mr. Kennedy, in his weak condition, came near falling and dashing himself to pieces, but for the helping hand of Mr. Robertson, and the third night Mr. Robertson, who had a prospector's habit of using his boots as a pillow, coughed cold in his feet, and suffered for the space of two hours most agonizing cramps. Mr. Kennedy rubbed him to the best of his ability, praying in silence all the while that he might soon recover, for their lives depended on his companion's endurance. Fortunately the cramps passed away, but when Mr. Robertson on the next evening left Mr. Kennedy to go for help, the latter fervently prayed that the attack might not return to him when he was alone. That fateful night, however, Mr. Robertson never laid down to rest, and was, as he said, "as if pursued by the evil one," knowing full well that Mr. Kennedy could not hold out much longer. When the daylight began to fall on that fourth evening, Mr.

Kennedy announced that he could go no further, and his companion knew only too well that he was telling the truth, so he decided to push on alone in search of help, and after a continuous march of two hours he reached Dog Creek. When they parted they had divided their scanty supply of matches, and after, with much difficulty, building a fire, Mr. Kennedy sat up alone all night and watched the bears prowling around, as if they knew it was only a matter of a few hours and he would be their unresisting prey.

Symptoms of Insanity.

With the dawn there came in addition to all his other sufferings the dread advance guard of insanity. Steamers by the score put in for the beach, sailors and stewards vied with one another in loading him with delicacies. Refreshing drinks flowed in profusion. The rocks near him burst open and laid bare streams of gold and silver from their bowels, and thus he was found raving, by the man who had rowed twelve miles in a boat to rescue him. There were food and fire and warm blankets and drink, but food was repugnant to him, and when the aid was succeeded in bringing him partly back to reason, his only thought was to fly away from the place. So against the man's better judgment, for there was a storm brewing, they embarked, and were swamped for their pains, but only in four feet of water. Fortunately, when they finally arrived at Dog Creek it took several days of good nursing before Mr. Kennedy could be allowed to go home. The doctor's verdict was: "As it is, there will be no permanent injury to your constitution, but another twelve hours of this would have made you totally insane, and another twenty-four hours would have killed you."

As to Mr. Robertson, when he arrived at Dog Creek, and after he had dispatched the man with the boat, he broke his fast of two hundred hours and began to eat; and eat he did like a starved wolf, till the people were compelled to forcibly take the food away from him. After that he took the boat to Rossland, and when going back began to take leave of his senses, so that on his arrival he burst into the club and horrified the members by shouting to them that they had better hurry up if they wanted to save Kennedy, whom he feared from and left lying on Arrow Lake. It was quite a time before he could be calmed and tell a coherent story. Mr. Kennedy to-day looks apparently none the worse for his terrible experience, but says that he is "still much shaken and would not go through it again for a million dollars."

Montreal Star.

Sporting News

THE TURF. LINGFIELD MEETING. (Associated Press.)

London, July 13.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield summer meeting today the Lingfield Park stakes of 3,000 sovereigns was won by Lord Wm. Beresford's Calman. Lord Fermoy's Curlew was second and Mr. Fairlie's Mahdi was third. Six horses ran.

CRICKET. ETON VS. HARROW.

London, July 13.—The brightest weather prevailed to-day when the Eton-Harrow cricket match began at Lord's. This was the second society event of this kind of the season, and attracted a large and distinguished gathering, at which many brilliant costumes were to be seen. Eton's eleven included five of last year's players, and Harrow's team comprised six of those who contested in 1899. Eton won the toss and commenced early to score. The Eaton team in their first inning were all out for 294 runs. Harrow, at the close of play to-day, had scored 270 runs, for seven wickets down.

REFORMS WANTED. Liberal and Socialist Members of English House on London Corruption.

London, July 14.—In parliament the week was replete from total tediousness by a remarkable exposure in London corruption by Mr. Samuel Smith (Liberal member for Lincolnshire), and Mr. John Burns (Socialist member for Battersea). The allegations made by these members, and Home Secretary Ridley did not deny them, show conditions which equal anything discovered by the Lexow and Mazet committees in New York, immoral deals, blackmailing and bribery of the police apparently flourishing and are greatly on the increase, especially in the West End.

Degraded criminals, declared Mr. Burns, who were cleared out in 1898 are re-establishing themselves in large numbers in the metropolis, and he offered to show Sir Matthew White Ridley West End haunts where "Forms of vice of eastern origin are taking root." He also asserted that the West End club proprietors and backseaters have the police directly under their control. Mr. Burns cited individual instances and ended by telling the Home Secretary that if he did not stop this bribery the evil would "Deepen until they saw a state of affairs in London similar to what had been seen in the tenderloin of New York, 1,000 a year by blackmailing gambling halls and prostitutes."

The Home Secretary was aghast and said he would examine into the charges. Mr. Smith confined himself chiefly to exposing public obscenities. "Many things," he declared, "were tolerated in England which would not be allowed in America."

P. T. Patton and wife returned from the provincial Mainland on Saturday evening.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

See full particulars in the... of Dr. J. C. Parke & Sons, Ltd., London, England.

Provincial News.

KASLO. Kaslo is to have a camera club. There are a number of amateur photographers in town. A club should be a mutual benefit.

ASHCROFT. John Murphy, his bride and Denis Murphy, M.P.P., arrived from the East on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have gone to their home at the 141-Mile House.

The Roman Catholics in town have drawn up a petition to the head of their church in this province asking for the immediate appointment of a resident priest here.

VERNON. Constable Brown, of Fairview, was up on Tuesday with an Indian prisoner named Alexiss, who had been sentenced to six months in jail for supplying liquor to Indians.

The showery weather which has prevailed for several weeks has given place to warm sunshine, and the farmers who are busy at bay are delighted with the change.

Rev. J. H. Lambert, M.A., arrived last Saturday to take the pastoral charge of All Saint's church. Miss Lambert and the rest of the family will arrive on Monday. Mr. Albert in the course of a few weeks.

ROSSLAND. At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. Ferris, of the Carpenters' Union; vice-president, T. Thomas, of the Tailors; secretary and treasurer, M. C. Shalm, of the Barbers; sergeant-at-arms, A. Phillips, of the Cooks and Waiters, and statistician, A. C. Thompson, of the Typographical Union.

D. S. McKenzie, a well known resident of this city, and Miss Margaret Beag were on Wednesday united in marriage at the home of the bride's sister at Seattle, Wash. After visiting friends in Washington, the young couple will make their home in this city.

John McGonigle, the Spokane street grower, was married to Miss Annie Schlicht on Tuesday evening at the bride's home, 128 East Cordelia street, Spokane. The happy couple arrived in this city on Wednesday evening and are at the Cardiff.

Housebuilding is in evidence all over the city. The business blocks on the eastern end of Columbia avenue are nearing completion. Others are being put up at the western extremity. Besides these there are numberless houses all over the city which are being run up, and the carpenters in the town are having a busy time of it. Nor are the older homes going up altogether at the older settled portions of the town, as there are residences building and built this season on the slopes of Red Mountain under the Le Roi mine, and yet others on the Durham addition and as far away as the White Bear.

VANCOUVER. Two children picking berries in the Burnaby woods—a girl and a boy—were suddenly confronted by a big black bear on Thursday. The girl screamed, but the boy threw sticks at him, who was frightened as the children and scampered off at the first stick thrown at it by the little fellow.

The case against J. L. Anderson, accused of intimidating fishermen on the Fraser river, has fallen through, owing to no threat of bodily harm being made, and complainant not owning the boat in the case.

"Let there be light," but there was no light in thousands of Vancouver's homes on Wednesday night, that is incandescent flicker. Shortly after 6 o'clock when the men at the power house were starting the new engine, which supplies the incandescent lights, through some carelessness, the opening of some of the valves was overlooked, and the big steel monster expanded and cracked the immense steel plates about it as if they had been kindling wood. Before the driving wheel had made a dozen revolutions damage to the amount of \$1,200 had been done. It was found impossible to bring the old engines into use, as they were being transferred from one part of the building to the other, and darkness reigned supreme the greater part of the night. The little corner grocery stores did a big business in coal oil.

William Edwards, an old and esteemed resident of the city, passed away at his residence, 112 Harris street, on Thursday night. The deceased was a native of Guelph, Ontario.

The sad news has been received by George Morrow, manager for Messrs. Kelly & Douglas, Cordova street, that his oldest son, Fred, has been drowned near Russell, Ontario, where his family home is. Mr. Morrow was just making arrangements to have his wife and family join him in this city.

A sad drowning accident took place at Village Bay on Thursday, when John D. Gorman, 24 years of age, lost his life. Mr. Gorman was an employee of the Hastings Sawmill Company, and fell off a boom of logs while at work, sinking instantly. The remains were conveyed to this city on the steamer Comox, and the funeral took place on Saturday.

There was an accident on the Granville street bridge draw the other afternoon, in which the Japanese occupants of a rig got very much the worst of it, by running in the way of a Fairview car coming from town. The rig was badly damaged and had a wheel knocked off. The Japs escaping with a shock and some bruises after taking an involuntary header, fortunately not in front of the car.

G. R. Maxwell M.P., returned from Ottawa on Saturday, arriving here on the Imperial limited. Mr. Maxwell said he would not return to Ottawa during the present session, which he thought would close within another week.

The street parade and demonstration under the auspices of the Fishermen's Union on Saturday night attracted an immense throng of spectators. The procession was headed by the Fort Simpson Indian band, and was followed by about 1,000 people. The line of march lay along Cordova street to Westminster avenue, returning by Hastings and Cor-

dova streets to the court house. One or two banners and a device showing a couple of salmon hanging in a net constituted the whole and only display, the banners in effect advertising the opinion of the fishermen that the price of salmon should be 25 cents or there was little chance of a catch this season. "Twenty-five cents or no fish," was the text of most of the inscriptions. Upon reaching the court house the procession filed in and dispersed itself about the grounds, and the surrounding streets were soon crowded with people. There were many, however, who seemed to think that they had done their part when the march was over, and who betook themselves elsewhere.

Still, when the orators of the evening began to speak from the broad stairway of the court house, there was a very large crowd to greet them, and the several speeches were interlarded with considerable applause.

The body of an unknown man was found floating face downward in the lake off Seven-mile point on Friday morning. Dr. Arthur, the coroner, was notified of the discovery and directed that the body should be brought to the city. The remains are supposed to be those of an Italian, but no clue to the dead man's identity has been found as yet.

At the meeting of the members of the Nelson Laborers' Protective Union the following officers were elected: A. W. McCree, president; W. Lynch, vice-president; P. S. Shackleton, recording secretary; George Payne, financial secretary, and George Harris, treasurer. Messrs. McCree, Lynch, Pope and Haslam were appointed delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

The quarterly returns of the births, deaths and marriages in the Nelson district have been compiled by Mining Recorder Wright for transmission to Victoria. The figures are: Births, 38; deaths, 56; marriages, 76.

John Bunyan and William Lacy went to Seven-mile point on Wednesday afternoon and buried the body found floating off the point on Tuesday. The clothes contained a silver watch, one dollar in coin and several papers. Among the latter were two Balfour extension time checks bearing the name of Tony Segram, one with the name of Tony Sicoll, a receipt to Tony Segram for provincial road taxes signed by Collector Wright, and a hospital receipt. The body had apparently been in the water about a week.

The dowry management of the Hall mines are considering the use of electric power instead of steam power, as heretofore, for their plant and machinery at the mine, and possibly at the smelter.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The weekly runaway occurred on Wednesday on Front street, when a spirited team attached to the Brackman & Ker Co.'s delivery wagon was started by a dog. Driver Joseph Perdue was jerked from his seat and fell between the horses and the truck, which, fortunately, was not loaded, passed over his shoulder and arm. Though no bones were broken, he will be laid up for some days.

A. J. Hill, C.E., has surveyed the site for the new orphanage building. It is understood the work of clearing the site will be commenced forthwith, and that a large number of Indians have volunteered their services for a gigantic job.

Saturday's Columbian says: The delegation, consisting of His Worship Mayor Scott, Ald. Reid and Executive Officer Glover, which went to Victoria on Wednesday to interview the government touching various matters affecting the city's interests, returned yesterday afternoon. His Worship the Mayor, when questioned regarding the probable outcome of the interview, preferred saying nothing at present, but was most emphatic in expressing his satisfaction with the business-like manner in which the whole executive went into the matter laid before them, and their manifest desire to master the details of the several questions. The Premier, Hon. James Dunsmuir, and all the members of the cabinet were present, except Hon. Mr. Wells, who had not returned from his constituency since re-election. The interview lasted more than an hour.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by function of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They are positive relief.

Business Men's Backs

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry fall to the lot of the average business man. Kidneys can't stand it; they fail to filter the poisons from the blood properly. Urinary trouble, general languor and pain in the back are the natural results. A man can't attend to business properly if his back aches—no use trying.

Only one sure remedy that never fails—DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Take a hint from business men who have used them: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at the Medical Hall here, for rheumatism and pains in the small of my back, with which I have been afflicted for the past six years. They did me so much good that I heartily recommend them as an excellent medicine for rheumatic troubles and backache." Charles C. Pillsbury, dealer in agricultural implements, Orillia, Ont.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, sediment in the urine, too frequent risings at night, rheumatism, and weakness of the kidneys in children and old people. Remember the name, Doan's, and refuse all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

APIOL AND STEEL PILLS FOR LADIES. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERBLY PREPARED BITTER APPLE PILLS. OOCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & BONS, Ltd., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Shocking Accident

Occurred at Goldstream Reservoir Shortly After Eight O'clock Last Night.

Rifle in Hands of Ten-Year-Old Boy Accidentally Discharged

Instantly Killing His Little Sister and Wounding Both Parents.

A shocking accident occurred near Goldstream last night in which Katie, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. McClure, was almost instantly killed, and both her parents wounded, the father seriously in the abdomen and the mother in the left arm.

The scene of the unfortunate affair was the little house at the reservoir of the Goldstream Water & Power Company, about one mile and a quarter from the power house, and occupied by R. McClure, caretaker of the reservoir. The details of the tragedy, as far as could be learned, are as follows:

It appears that a Winchester rifle that had been borrowed from a friend by Mr. McClure lay in the corner of the bedroom which adjoins the kitchen. Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening while the family were gathered in the kitchen the little ten-year-old son, Charles, suddenly went into the bedroom with the intention of bringing the rifle into the kitchen, and placing it on the rack beside another gun. He had just reached the door that separated the two rooms, however, when he evidently tripped over the mat and fell, discharging the cartridge that was in the rifle. The father, mother and sister were standing near the stove and the bullet passed first through the forehead of the little girl, then through the left arm of the mother and finally pierced the father's abdomen. Crazed by this heartrending event the boy rushed from the room, carrying the rifle in his hand and made for the reservoir a few yards distant with the evident intention of drowning himself. He was quickly followed by his parents, despite their wounds, who induced him to come out of the water and hasten to the power house for assistance.

Immediately upon learning of the dreadful affair Messrs. Tripp and Brown, of the power house, telephoned to the sub-station in the city and then repaired to the scene of the tragedy. They found the father grievously wounded and the poor little girl dead, while the mother's arm was broken.

The telephone message to the city was received by Electrician Dave Kennedy, who immediately notified Dr. Hart and the latter started at once for the scene of the accident, arriving at his destination at midnight.

Everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the parents, but the facilities for nursing were not of the most favorable character, and the doctor some time afterwards left for the city. Before doing so he made a swift examination of the premises and found on the floor an old muzzle loading rifle, with a cap on, but the Winchester which worked such cruel havoc was not to be found at the time. Upon arriving in the city Doctor Hart notified Provincial Constable Hoskins, who drove to Goldstream, arriving on the spot shortly after 7 o'clock, where he found Mr. Tripp, who had remained on watch until the arrival of the police. Mr. Tripp found the rifle a short distance from the house, where it had been thrown by the boy while on his way to the reservoir. Constable Hoskins immediately took possession of the rifle, a 44 calibre Winchester, and shortly after took a statement from Mr. McClure in anticipation of the wound proving fatal. Mr. McClure stated that he had often forbade the boy to touch the rifle, and did not notice what he was doing until the weapon was discharged and his daughter and wife struck. The shooting happened shortly after 8 o'clock, and the upper portion of the little girl's skull was torn away and her brain exposed.

This morning both the parents were brought to the city for treatment, but it is doubtful if the father will survive. Mr. McClure said that there was but one shell in the house and that was in the rifle, which statement is borne out by the fact that when the weapon was found by Mr. Tripp this morning one discharged shell was discovered in it. As far as could be gleaned, the lad was carrying the rifle horizontally at the time of its discharge, and the hammer must have been at full cock.

Mr. McClure has been caretaker at the reservoir for some time past, having formerly been engaged as a farmer at Millstream and elsewhere. He came from County Antrim 35 years ago. The little girl Katie was about six years of age. The family were highly respected in the vicinity, and the dreadful accident has cast a gloom over the entire community.

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A SAD CASE.

Infant Child of Wm. Goudie Dies From the Effects of Carbolic Acid Administered in Mistake.

An inquest is set this afternoon at four o'clock to examine into the circumstances attending the death of an infant child of Wm. Goudie, 80 Esquimalt road, which died at an early hour this morning.

The circumstances are peculiarly sad. The child was born about four months ago when its father was absent on a sealing cruise, and the mother never recovered. Mr. Goudie returned a number of weeks later to find that his wife had been buried for some time, as through the fact that he was cruising at sea no intelligence of her death could be communicated to him.

He remained at home for some time, but when the summer season opened again shipped, leaving his children in charge of a nurse, Miss Fanny Cole, and of Mrs. Goudie's sister.

The infant has never been well, and the ladies in charge of the little family have been obliged to frequently administer doses of syrup. Yesterday the nurse, in mistake, took down a bottle which, while it had formerly contained sweet oil and was so labelled still on one side, had since been filled with carbolic acid. The latter label, however, was on the far side of the bottle, and instead of giving the child oil, he received acid instead.

The little sufferer lingered for twenty-four hours, and then passed away. The nurse is completely prostrated over the sad affair.

IN CAMP.

Members of the 4th Victoria Company, Boys' Brigade, Enjoying Themselves at Shoal Bay.

The 4th Victoria Company, Boys' Brigade, are greatly enjoying their camp life at Shoal Bay. There are five tents, each containing six boys. The camp ground is the old McNeill orchard, an ideal spot for camping. The boys are in the best of health and spirits. The most exciting battle the brigade witnessed was a fierce contest on Sholbait kopje, the high ridge of rock west of the bay, fought between a large snake and an immense lizard, in which the latter won the day.

The following is the daily routine: "Reveille at 7 a.m., with 'Johnnie Cope' on the bagpipes; cookmates at once to kindle the fire; curtains of tents rolled up, bedding spread outside, floors swept, and tents to be swept clean. Morning prayers at 7.45, and breakfast at 8 o'clock. Drill in uniform (extension motion), 9 to 9.30 a.m. Fatigue party to be detailed to collect firewood, draw water, etc., at 10 a.m. Dinner at 12 noon. Parade clean fatigue duty. Camp to be inspected and dismissed at 2 p.m. Supper at 5 o'clock. Drill 6 to 6.30 p.m. Curtains of tents to be lowered immediately after supper, and bedding brought inside tents and beds made. Evening prayers at 9.30, and bed time at 10 o'clock.

The following are the ground regulations: Sentry to be on duty from reveille to bed time, to be relieved every two hours. One boy to be told off as cook for each day, and one boy from each tent as cook's helper, who will peel potatoes, wash dishes, keep tents clean, etc. Towels to be laid out to dry immediately after being used. No boy shall wash in or near the tents. No boy shall go more than a quarter of mile from the camp without special permission. Bathing not allowed until one hour after meals. Any boy persisting in violating these regulations shall be sent home.

The above was read to the company immediately after the tents were pitched and posted in Dr. Campbell's tent, he having the camp in charge.

The flags floating on the breeze are the Union Jack, the Canadian Maple Leaf, the Red Lion of Scotland and the Harp of Ireland. Master Jamie McKenzie, with his bagpipes, accompanied by the other instruments of the band, make cheerful and lively times around the camp fire.

A CANADIAN FIRM SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the great difficulties the troops have had to contend with in South Africa is the blistering, chafing and sweating of their feet. The following letter from one of the members of "C" company shows what wonderful success has followed the use of "Foot Elm" for these troubles. Stott & Jury of Bowmanville, Ont., are to be congratulated on having produced a remedy superior to anything else of its kind on the market:

"C" Company, South Africa. May 15th, 1900. Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. Dear Sirs:—When I volunteered for active service and was accepted the only fault I had was that I suffered with tender feet, and dreaded the thought of the long marches we should have, but thanks to your remedy I have not suffered with sore feet at all. When Foot Elm was issued out to us several men did not take it, so I managed to get two boxes, but those men were sorry afterwards for not taking a box. While on the march from Belmont to Paardeberg I gave some of mine to those who had none, and they were surprised at the benefit they received from it, and I can safely say that my feet were in better condition on that trying march than they had been for years, and I hope with the use of Foot Elm, they will remain so. Thanking you for the box you have sent, I remain, Yours truly, W. B. BUTLER.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, of Bowmanville, must feel highly complimented by the very flattering letter to be found in our advertising columns. In this letter Mr. W. B. Butler, of Company "C," says the soldiers in South Africa consider "FOOT ELM" one of the most treasured articles in their knapsacks.

IT'S ALWAYS MIDNIGHT GLOOM to the sufferer from stomach disorders and indigestion. In this letter Mr. R. Buckart, of Company "C," says the soldiers in South Africa consider "FOOT ELM" one of the most treasured articles in their knapsacks.

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WANTS A CONFERENCE.

Ald. Williams Anxious to Know What Has Become of Several Railway Schemes.

At the next meeting of the city council Ald. Williams will submit the following resolution:

That whereas the matter of transcontinental railway connection with the Mainland by ferry was the subject of lengthy consideration by the city council of 1899, caused in the first place by the application of the promoters of the Port Angeles and Eastern railway for a subsidy in aid of the projected connection of their line between Port Angeles and this city, which application resulted in a similar manner by other parties through their solicitors, Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts, and Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, though it was regarded an open question as to whether there was any bona fide intent on the part of these applicants to carry out the proposals they outlined, and it was even mooted that the object of the second and third applications was essentially to defeat the former, an assumption the truth of which subsequent facts have too clearly indicated, inasmuch as since the defeat of the Port Angeles scheme there has been no attempt made on the part of either of the last named applicants to carry out the schemes they then proposed.

Therefore be it resolved, that Messrs. Tupper & Peters, and Messrs. Bodwell & Duff be communicated with and an inquiry made as to whether the applicants have any intention of going forward or carrying out the proposals they then laid before the city council, in order that the council may be in a position to know what action, if any, may be fitting for the council to take at an early date in regard to this important matter.

He will also move that inasmuch as on the 31st day of July, 1899, a resolution was passed by the city council recommending that the sum of \$150 be appropriated for the purpose of providing drinking fountains at the corner of Yates and Government streets and at the corner of Government and Courtney streets, in the city, as soon as funds were available.

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this council the said drinking fountains should be at once purchased and placed in position.

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FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

H. M. S. Arethusa Sailed From Esquimalt Yesterday for China, Where She Will Join the Eastern Squadron.

H. M. S. Arethusa, the first of the North Pacific squadron to be ordered East on active service, sailed from Esquimalt yesterday afternoon at 4.30. A large crowd of spectators gathered in the dockyard, and on the wharves to watch the departure of the vessel, which was an object of envy to the remainder of the squadron, having been so fortunate as to be designated for service abroad.

Promptly at 4.30 the ship was released from her buoy, her crew were piped aft, and then from the deck of the flagship tars sprang into the rigging, while on the Pheasant they also manned the yards. Some of the Arethusa's men also climbed aloft, to receive the hearty cheers of the crews of the other vessels as she plowed her way to sea. The compliment was returned by the merry Capt. Starling's vessel, and then as the Arethusa broke into "Soldiers of the Queen," followed by "Life on the Ocean Wave" and "Rule Britannia."

The Arethusa will proceed directly to Hongkong, to receive orders, when she will probably be sent on service. She carries a little over three hundred men, and is commanded by Capt. James Starling, a veteran of the Benin expedition.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. Castoria. Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.



Summer days are embroidering days. The 376 shades of BRAINER & ARMSTRONG Asiatic Dyed Embroidery Silks make beautiful work, the product of your Summer's leisurely employment.

Each perfect, lasting shade put up in our Patent Holder. Can't soil, tangle, or "muss up."

Our "BLUE BOOK" tells exactly how to do 50 different leaves and flowers—sent on receipt of three tags or a one cent stamp.

CORTICELLI SIKL CO., Ltd. St. Johns, P. Q.

THOSE WHO HESITATE

To investigate the exceptional opportunities we are offering purchasers to obtain Groceries at prices that so closely approach the "cost" line, are neglecting to save money.

You ask why we should be able to sell so cheap? Our answer is: "We sell for CASH, consider our large stock and the great number of sales we make daily."

GRANULATED SUGAR 18 lbs. 31 PINT FRUIT JARS 75c dozen QUART FRUIT JARS 90c dozen HALF-GALLON FRUIT JARS \$1.25 dozen

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants, and the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overall, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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Savagery of Boxers

Horrible Atrocities Committed by Them on Native Christians in China.

Chinese Government Opposing British Vessels on Yangtze Kiang.

Steamer Braemar, which arrived this morning from China and Japan brought mail advices of a recent outbreak of savagery that brought by the last Empress. It is evident from these that the insurrection is spreading through other parts of the provinces, and that the danger to foreigners is increasing as the fanaticism of the Boxers is communicated to districts which have hitherto been unaffected.

On June 12th Admiral Seymour and other commanders acting in conjunction with him, ordered the Tien Tsin Band to be cleared of cargo in order that the space might be used for the encampment of the troops. As the Band is used largely for the storage of shipments, and the withdrawal of this facility is hampering operations, a number of the shipping firms have ceased forwarding consignments there.

The editor of the Shanghai Mercury, writing on the 12th of the month, states that he learns on an understanding has been arrived at by the representatives of the great powers at Peking for the deposition of the Empress Dowager, and the delegation of the provisional government of the empire to an international commission with the Emperor Kwang Su as its nominal head. In connection with the same report, it is stated that the Empress has left the palace and taken refuge with the Russian legation.

The British government has chartered the steamer Hsings to convey troops from Hongkong to Tien Tsin. Field equipment has been issued to the troops, and the men of H.M.S. Terrible are running the work of preparation. The attitude of the Empress is well illustrated by telegraphic instructions which have been issued to Viceroy Liu of Nanking, telling him to be prepared to resist by force British warships entering the Yangtze Kiang river in large numbers, as it is feared that as soon as it is learnt that Russia will help China, Great Britain will at once seize the Yangtze Kiang valley. A corps of 10,000 foreign drilled troops have also been requisitioned from Viceroy Liu to proceed overland to the north, while the viceroy of Wuchang has been instructed to act with Liu for the defence of the valley.

A great deal of feeling is becoming apparent in the coast ports at the attitude assumed by Japanese officials to the British. Private advices from South Formosa report the wholesale desecration of the graves in the cemetery at Tainan. This is especially the case in relation to the marble monument to Mr. Lord, R.N., who was attacked by H.M.S. Terrible and who died just before the occupation of the island by the Japanese. Many of the other tombs are chipped and the iron railings destroyed. The dislike, almost amounting to hatred, of the Japs to foreigners has been long noticed and has apparently culminated in an act which will evoke universal condemnation. British and American writers at the China press say that Japan is anti-British and anti-American to the core, and loses no opportunity to discriminate against these western powers. The same writers claim that Japan's victory in the Japan-China war was accomplished by buying Chinese viceroys with European capital.

A thrilling account of the escape of the party of Belgian engineers, and their party from Paochingfu, is given by one of their number. Their escort decamped as soon as the Boxers opened fire on the boat, obliging the party to go ashore and fight a battle on the plains, where they succeeded in routing their enemies. Following by the mob, they finally reached another river, where two of the Belgians swam, and securing a boat, took the company over. Here they were tracked by another mob, who finally dispersed before a charge. The women were by this time exhausted and the men demoralized as they had had no sustenance for two days. Again they were forced to swim the river to secure a boat, which the majority entered while the remainder acted as a guard. They then found themselves between two fires, the mob attacking them from both banks. Once more the heroic little band took to the plains, where their murderous fire dispersed the rabble. The following day they had an encounter with the Boxers, one being with an army of over a thousand. The Belgians thought their hour had come and bade one another farewell, but a desperate charge by the younger men effected their deliverance. A number of minor engagements followed before Tien Tsin was reached.

The savagery of the Boxers was given full license in the murder of Messrs. Chao and Liu Chingyun, of Messrs. Mission. They were bound to trees, their arms cut off and then their heads, then disembowelled, hacked to pieces, and cast into the river. A native Christian who witnessed the affair told Rev. I. Howard-Smith, of the London Mission in Peking, that Chao was forewarned of his fate, but declined to leave, saying: "I was sent here to do the work of the church. If I lose my life I am content, and it will be an honor to my name." Eight innocent women and children were butchered at Shan Lai Yang and afterwards hacked to pieces and thrown into the river.

The unique methods of torture which suggest themselves to the Chinese mind may be gathered from the following, taken from the Shanghai Mercury: "Our readers will remember that about a month ago the leader of the Pootung gang of brigands and his brother were captured by Detective Inspector Armstrong under circumstances which called for the greatest courage, and the chief

of the gang, Chang Changwo, having been armed with a revolver and his brother also having a "shooting-iron." The pair were afterwards brought before the Mixed Court, when Chang, who had several charges of murder and of gouging out eyes against him, was remitted to the city for trial. After a delay of nearly a month Chang was tried by the Shanghai magistrate last night, who, acting under instructions from the high officials, sentenced him to death by standing on tiptoe in a cage. The convict was last night placed in the cage, and he was to-day on exhibition inside the new North Gate of the city. He is a strongly built man, with rather a Malay cast of features. The cage in which he is placed is of wood, strongly made, and has a stout board over the top with a hole through which the prisoner's head is placed as in a cage. The board is fixed at a height which would prevent the feet touching the bottom of the cage, and the prisoner would be strangled, but to prevent this a small pile of stones has been put in the bottom of the cage on which the prisoner stands. One of these stones will be removed each day till he is left hanging, and in the meantime he will get one meal a day for seven days unless he dies before that time. This afternoon his neck was somewhat swollen, and he looked tired from his long stand, but he maintained a defiant and sullen attitude."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Mulock's Conciliation Bill Gets Its Third Reading.

Ottawa, July 7.—The first bill taken up yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons was the government measure in amendment of the Railway Act, which, after some discussion on the clause respecting drainage across railway lands, was given a third reading and sent up to the Senate.

The next order was the second reading of the government's conciliation bill. The Postmaster-General, who has charge of the measure, referred to the success of conciliation in disputes between employees and employers in the United States. A prominent instance of the success of conciliation had been shown in the action of the government had taken in sending R. C. Clute, Q.C., off to British Columbia last winter to straighten out the difficulties between the striking miners and the owners of mining properties. In this connection he had received a letter which said that "looked at from a public standpoint there is every satisfaction and the settlement is regarded by the people of this province as one of the best things that any government ever did, placing conciliators on the ground, and certainly saved this province from a very serious calamity which would have stopped development in the mines for many years, and put back the position of labor in this province for ten years."

The new department of labor would issue a monthly labor gazette and would submit an annual report to parliament. The publication would be handled on the same lines as that issued in England. Information regarding labor will be published but with mere questions of opinion, the labor gazette will not be concerned, the object being to supply a sound basis for opinion and not to supply opinions. For instance the Magazine of the English publication included such things as the labor market, old age pensions, legal news affecting labor, laws of labor in the colonies, reports on special industries, accidents, etc.

Asked whether the conciliators would go into the margin of profits where the question of wages was at stake, Mr. Mulock could not do better than refer to the case of the coal and iron trades' dispute in the North of England in which the report of the conciliators had gone fully into the matter of profits.

Mr. Logan (Cumberland) said that this bill would be hailed with delight by his constituents. In Springfield there had been nine strikes in as many years, some of them lasting weeks. It was the unanimous experience that strikes could not be adjusted without conciliation. In one town in his county the employers and employees had chosen of their own accord a conciliation board composed of half a dozen leading merchants. Since then there had been greater peace than for 15 years past.

Mr. Patten, labor member of Winnipeg, was not antagonistic to the bill, but expected nothing from it. He did expect that if the labor department gazette were well conducted it would be productive of direct good.

In reply to a question the Postmaster-General said he had a man in view to take the editorship of the Labor Gazette, who would be persona grata to both sides of the House, a man who had not taken any part in Canadian politics. The measure was given its third reading.

A Grand Trunk Bill.

The first hour of the evening sitting was devoted to private bills and was consumed in a discussion of verbal changes in the bill respecting the Central Vermont Railway Company, which is controlled by the Grand Trunk. The measure stands over for further consideration on some legal points.

The House then went into committee of supply.

Yesterday's Celebration

Addresses Were Delivered in the Caledonia Grounds in the Afternoon.

A Programme of Sports Took Place—Dancing Held in the Evening.

A large number of Orangemen assembled in the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, where the exercises of the day were held. In front of the grand stand a covered platform had been erected, on which were lodge officials and members of the local clergy. The presiding officer was Rev. Dr. Reid, presiding grand chaplain of Vancouver, and speeches were delivered by Rev. W. H. Barracough, of the Central Methodist church; Sheriff McMillan; Rev. J. E. S. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church; Bro. Thomas Cunningham, P. G. M., of Vancouver; Bro. David Moffat; Bro. Thirft, P. G. M.; Bro. Thomas Duke, Vancouver; Bro. D. Robinson, Vancouver; T. S. Alexander, Vancouver; Dr. Jeff, Vancouver; Bro. Grimmonson, Victoria; Bro. Wallace, of Victoria, and Grand Master Brethour, of Saanich, and Grand Marshal Dunpan.

The addresses were all of a patriotic character and received with the greatest enthusiasm. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted: Moved by Rev. W. H. Barracough, seconded by J. E. McMillan: Whereas the Loyal Orangemen of British Columbia are sensible of the singular blessings of internal peace, prosperity and just government secured to us under the beneficent reign of Victoria, our grateful Queen and Empress; be it therefore resolved that we place on record our deep sense of thankfulness to Almighty God for having so long spared the throne of our beloved sovereign whose throne He has established in righteousness as it is this day, and we fervently pray that He will:

"Send her victorious, Long to reign over us, Happy and glorious, God save the Queen."

Moved by Thomas Cunningham, seconded by David Moffat: Whereas the events affecting the British Empire which have transpired since we celebrated the 210th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, have a deep significance to us as Loyal Orangemen, and call for more than passing notice. Canadian Orangemen have reason to be proud of their country and their cause. They have sent heroes to South Africa, who have nobly defended the Empire and the Queen. A grand federal British imperial war will secure the civil and religious liberty of the world, wherever flies our common flag. I hear with delight of the progress of Orangemen in British Columbia. No other institution has done so much for God's Truth and man's liberty. Continue to cherish and uphold it. Make its principles co-extensive with the constitution of Canada. There is a splendid future before the Dominion, and Orangemen will nobly aid in perfecting and perpetuating it.

Fraternally and faithfully yours, (Signed) WM. JOHNSTON. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion of the addresses. A special train left the E. & N. depot at 9 o'clock for Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points. This evening a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for the accommodation of the excursionists. Among the visiting Orangemen are John Tulk, P. G. M., and P. G. M. of 202 and 288; Albert E. Tulk, of 202 and 1019, all of Hamilton, Ont.

During the afternoon the programme of sports, as published in these columns yesterday, was held, all the events being well contested. In the evening a dance took place in the pavilion.

MODERN MOTOR-CARS.

An article on the advantages and disadvantages of the different types of modern motor-cars appears in Chambers' Journal.

Three chief types of motors have (it is stated by the writer) been used for the propulsion of horseless carriages; steam-engines, petroleum-vapour, or gas engines, and electric motors. Steam holds the field for wagons or lorries; its chief advantages are its elasticity, its reliability, its very great range of power, and self-starting action. Its disadvantages are that a fire and a boiler are required; consequently it cannot be started at once, steam must first be raised, and constant vigilance must afterwards be exercised as to the state of the fire, the pressure of the steam, and the supply of water.

Oil motors, or internal combustion engines of two kinds; heavy oil, and light oil or petroleum spirit or petrol. The petroleum spirit engines have as compared with steam the following advantages: They are always ready, and can be started at once, when once started they practically require no looking after, but will run on as long as the supply of spirit is maintained. The consumption of water in a modern car fitted with a radiator is practically nil.

who, by reason of their isolation and prevented from taking part in the official celebration. To the members of the Ladies' True Blue Lodges throughout the province we desire to express our sympathetic admiration for the noble work that they are doing in caring for orphaned children, nursing the sick, and otherwise ministering to the comfort and relief of those who are strangers amongst us and needing the advice of true friends. We would earnestly urge on all members of the Orange Association and all others interested in the protection of Protestant orphaned children and widows to give all possible support and encouragement to the Ladies' True Blues.

Moved by Bro. John Reid, seconded by Bro. Wallace: Resolved that we rejoice in the peace and prosperity of our kinsmen in the neighboring republic, and earnestly pray that the closest relationship and friendly co-operation in all matters affecting the high destiny of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may be strengthened and perpetuated by wise statesmanship, supplemented by the influence of members of the Orange Association in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States of America.

To our brethren in the great republic whose aims and purposes are identical with our own in the preservation of civil and religious liberty, founded on national righteousness, we extend cordial greetings on this glad day, and express the sincerest sympathy for the change of international cordialities may be greatly strengthened and increased by participation in this and kindred celebrations in the United States and Canada.

R. D. Robinson, of Vancouver, read the following letter from William Johnston, M.P.:

House of Commons, June 21, 1900. To the Orangemen of British Columbia, assembled at Victoria, 12th July, 1900: Dear Brethren.—It has been intimated to me that a few words of fraternal greeting from me, for your royal celebration, might be sent, from one who most gratefully remembers his reception at Vancouver and Victoria, by the Orangemen of British Columbia.

Canadian Orangemen have reason to be proud of their country and their cause. They have sent heroes to South Africa, who have nobly defended the Empire and the Queen. A grand federal British imperial war will secure the civil and religious liberty of the world, wherever flies our common flag. I hear with delight of the progress of Orangemen in British Columbia. No other institution has done so much for God's Truth and man's liberty. Continue to cherish and uphold it. Make its principles co-extensive with the constitution of Canada. There is a splendid future before the Dominion, and Orangemen will nobly aid in perfecting and perpetuating it.

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Chilean Man-of-War

Training Ship General Baguebana Pays a Visit to This Port.

Will Remain in Port Eight Days --She Loses a Man En Route.

As H.M.S. Arethusa was passing out to sea yesterday afternoon, on the first leg of her long journey to China, a white man-of-war stood up from Race Rocks, and an hour or two later moored to the buoy from which the Arethusa had cast off. It proved to be the Chilean training ship, General Baguebana, on an instructional cruise, the necessity for the replenishing of her coal and water supply necessitating her putting into Esquimalt. Here she will remain for eight or nine days, when she will return to San Francisco, and then cross the Pacific for a visit to Japan, China, and Australia. She will probably reach Valparaiso, her home port, some time in March of next year.

The General Baguebana is a brand new vessel, although long absence from port, and the stress of wind, wave and weather, have given her a rusty and weather-worn appearance. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Armstrongs, being completed about six months ago, and was brought directly round to Chile, for the government for which she was expressly constructed. Her tonnage is 2080, and she carries 29 midshipment and 250 tars and marines. She is well-ordained also, her pieces consisting of four 4.7 guns, four six-pounders, two Maxims, and about one hundred stand of small arms, principally of the Mauser pattern. She is named after a famous and beloved general of the Chilean Republic, who won dying fame in the Peruvian war, and who died about two years ago, mourned by the entire nation.

The voyage has been a tedious one, it being now over 90 days since she was cleared from Valparaiso. Thirty of these were consumed in making the trip to the Easter Islands about two thousand miles west of Chile, and forming part of that republic. Although a portion of the nation named, Easter Island is allowed to have its own nominal monarch, and this petty potentate and his attendants and family have secured temporary prominence through the doctor's enthusiasm in fine photography. A number of excellent views of the natives, also, were obtained, during the stay of the ship's company there. The population of the island is about two hundred souls. The natives have a very superior mould of countenance, due to the fact that many of them are half-breeds, their fathers or mothers having been Spanish or French.

Less than a fortnight's steaming brought the cruiser to Pasqua, where it lay for a couple of days, in order to take on fresh meat and other supplies, although vegetables could not be obtained. The trip from Pasqua to Victoria consumed forty-nine more days, and glad indeed were the young officers and the crew when she reached her anchorage yesterday afternoon. For three months they had heard nothing whatever from the outside world, even the existence of a state of revolution in China being news to them last night.

The skipper is a veteran, having served in the American navy as well as in that of his own country. He was a midshipman on board the Esmeralda of the Chilean fleet when she was rammed and captured by the Peruvian ironclad Wasco during the Chile-Peruvian war of 1879. His craft went to the bottom, but many of her crew, including the commander of the General Baguebana, were rescued by the ship's boats of the Wasco.

The only fatality during the voyage just completed took place on May 11th, when one of the ship's boys fell overboard and was drowned. The sad affair took place at 11 o'clock at night, and as the night was dark, and the ship going at about seven knots, his body was not recovered. The health of the ship's company is excellent, and the surgeon comes in for much rallying at the hands of his comrades of the ward room over the sinure he enjoys.

The cruiser is fitted up beautifully, the accommodation for both officers and men being of the very best. The officers' quarters are exceedingly cosy, and the dining service and other appointments of the dining room are very rich and chaste.

The last visit of a Chilean vessel, that is, a man-of-war, to this port, was in 1899, when the Pilcomayo spent a short time at Esquimalt.

The General Baguebana carries a capital band of eighteen pieces, evidently quite equal to that of the flagship. During dinner last night a large crowd of sightseers enjoyed the programme given by them, and none the less so because it contained among others our own National Anthem. Officers and men are models of intelligent and courtly gentlemen.

Speaking of their national resources in time of war, these young officers displayed an intimate knowledge of the requirements of modern preparedness for war. Owing to Chile possessing such an extensive seaboard special attention has been paid to the maintenance of a navy, at a high standard. Chile now possesses two second-class cruisers, two armoured cruisers, four protected cruisers, three torpedo catchers of about three hundred tons, four destroyers, and about thirty torpedo boats, some of which are of the most modern type. One which was being built for the Chilean government has just been rejected as not sufficiently modern to answer the needs of the nation.

army was put on a war footing the republic standing ready to put 300,000 men in the field upon the outbreak of hostilities. Such a showing in both a military and naval sense in a nation with little more than three millions of a population is naturally a subject of pride with her sons.

The standing army, in "the piping days of peace" such as exist at present there, does not exceed 6,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard, a volunteer organization, corresponding to our militia, and which is only called upon in times of national peril. The country also has a dry dock six hundred feet in length, but as yet has no ordnance factory for the manufacture of her arms and ammunition.

Most of the officers speak English very differently, if at all, but a number converse with ease in the Saxon tongue. However, conversation is rendered easier by the ready wits, and expressive gestures of the young Chileans. Rigid discipline seems to obtain on board, and the vessel from prow to stern bears evidence of the same unremitting labor and care which the British tar bestows on his ship.

The officers are as follows: Commander, Capt. Senor Arturo Wilson. Second Commander, Capt. Sabisto Valdes. Sailing Master, Louis Stuver.

First Lieutenant, Bruto Bahaman. Second Lieutenant, Jorge Dilano, Carlos Ward, Eugenio Enzuriz, Edmundo Bastman. First Marine Guards, Bernardo Riquelme, Miguel A. Rojas. Second Marine Guards, Lionel Raby, Enrique Humerez, Senor Francisco Merino, Eduard Gandora, Benigno Delgado, Ramon Gutierrez, Louis A. Ebert, Adon Diaz, Osvaldo Castro, Luis Lavin, Flaminio Torres, Osvaldo Araya, Jose S. Minoz, Guillermo Sallon, Luis A. Becerra, Antona Vidal, Carlos Bravo, Humberto Canasio, Flavio Araz, Luis A. Escobar, Rodolfo Fuentes, Pedro Borger, Rafael Ruiz, Felipe Wiegand, Carlos Kruz, Arturo Aylwin. Surgeon, Senor Jose Monreal. Paymaster, Miguel Luis Alvarez. Engineers, Juan Galleguillos, Francisco Chavez, Francisco Farias.

TIMBER STATISTICS.

Returns Issued by the Local Timber Inspector.

The following statistics from the office of R. J. Skinner, timber inspector, are for the fiscal year ending June 30th: There were collected in royalties on cut timber during the last 12 months \$71,000, an advance of \$15,000 over the previous year, while the estimate was exceeded by \$7,000. There were no returns from the Cowichan or Chemalunus mills, as they cut off the E. & N. railway reserve. During the year 80,000,000 feet of non-royalty producing timber was cut.

In 1896-97 timber royalties were estimated at \$50,000 and \$52,000 was collected. In 1897-98 royalties were estimated at \$55,000 and \$57,000 were collected. In the following year the estimate was \$60,000 and \$65,000 was collected, while in 1899-1900 the estimate was \$70,000 and \$77,000 was collected. Mining licenses, however, fell off very much. While there were 13,000 issued in 1898-99, there were but 9,000 issued in the year closing June 30th.

UNION OF BANKING INTERESTS.

Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British Columbia to Be Under One Board.

An important amalgamation of banking interests was made public on Friday, when it became known that the Canadian Bank of Commerce had absorbed the Bank of British Columbia. The immediate object of the union is to unite the efforts of the two institutions for the development of a great Western business in connection with the filling up of the greater Canada. The Bank of British Columbia was established before Confederation, was the pioneer bank on the coast, and controls the largest business in that province. Its head office is in London, England, and it is understood that the directors had concluded that more money could be made under one Canadian management.

By the terms arranged, which are subject to the approval of the shareholders of both banks, the Canadian Bank of Commerce will assume the liabilities of the selling bank, and give in exchange for the surplus over liabilities shares in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, amounting to \$2,000,000, together with the sum of \$312,000 in cash. The paid-up capital of the Bank of British Columbia is \$600,000 sterling, with a reserve fund of \$100,000. Its total liabilities are \$3,096,731, including a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$20,040 to equal the assets. When the amalgamation is completed the Bank of Commerce will have deposits amounting to nearly \$40,000,000, and nearly seventy offices, of which twenty will be on the Pacific coast between Dawson and San Francisco, inclusive. The capital will be \$3,000,000, and the rest or reserve fund at least \$2,000,000.

An exceptional circumstance in connection with the amalgamation is that the two institutions have at present branches in common in only one place, Vancouver, where, in fact, the Bank of Commerce had not yet built, so that there will be no duplication or waste whatever.

The directors of the Bank of British Columbia are as follows: Sir Robert Gillespie, chairman; Guy Oswald Smith, H. J. Gardner, T. G. Gillespie and W. C. Ward, the latter being also the superintendent of the branches of the bank. The directors of the Bank of British Columbia are called to meet on July 25th, and those on the Bank of Commerce on August 20th. It is probable that a London agreement with the Bank of Commerce will be constituted out of the board of the Bank of British Columbia.—Toronto Globe.

Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of the colony, who recently arrived at Accra, Gold Coast, after having been besieged at Kumassi by rebellious tribesmen, bears signs of the hardships and privations to which he has been subjected. In the course of an interview he said he considered his escape most marvellous. He attributes its success to the secrecy maintained on the route chosen.

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The Lumber Trade

Interesting Scenes and Incidents on the Busy Ottawa River.

Picturesque Activity of All Sort of Craft-Collectors of Vagrant Wood-

The Ottawa river, ever a centre of picturesque life and activity, is at present a rare and interesting study in marine life; a study unnoticed by the passing throngs perchance, but a study nevertheless that would furnish wide scope and material for the pen and brush, rivalling as it does in its quaint exclusive coloring, the more extensive shipping of a seaport town.

A significant sign is that which holds the observer's eye, as from the heights of Parliament Hill he scans the long stretches of the river flowing past at his very feet. Along the lumbered river, the odds and ends of driftwood. Far down the river they paddle in and about the mill yards, around the lumber barges and tugs and along the foot of Parliament Hill and the locks where the floating firewood is cast up or harbored by the current. All through the long summer days and far into the autumn the search is kept up; till the impression seizes one that fuel for a navy is being gathered in. So great are the loads stored up in the frail craft, that one is not surprised to hear that an involuntary ducking is occasionally the reward of the grasping proper, whose store of wood proves too much for the craft; and the outfit and crew are cast into the swift flowing river. This harvest of driftwood of long duration is at present at its height. A striking tribute it is paid to Canadian industry to see a lad tugging desperately but successfully against the current, seated in a skiff loaded high with driftwood, while a still younger member of the family, occupying a secure seat in the stern, guides with a rope the course of a second skiff laden down to an even greater degree than the leader. How much warmth and comfort is distributed by this store of apparently worthless driftwood can scarcely be estimated, but apparently it is not so worthless if in any other way a reasonable ratio to the toll and trouble expended in securing it. Truly but one short block away from the business and residential centres of the Capital is shown in all its picturesque setting a side and end of Canadian life that rivals an Oriental scene in its diversity of color and life.—Montreal Herald.

THAT GOLD CONGLOMERATE.
Report That Discovery Is One of Great Ever Made in America.

Special correspondence from Skagway, under date of July 6th, says it is estimated that up to the last week in June three-fourths of the Klondike clean-up of the season had been completed. Because of the advance of the season the big financial companies are hurrying their gold out of the country. While a great deal is coming up the river and out to the coast by the Skagway gateway, a large amount is also going down the Yukon. The steamer Hannah left Dawson for St. Michael, June 22nd, carrying \$75,000 in gold for one of the banks, and the same day the steamer Ora started up the river with \$800,000.

Later advice as to the big quartz strike on Indian river, in the Klondike region, state the mineral lies in two parallel veins. One of them is six feet wide, with well defined walls. It assays as high as \$200 to the ton, and is traced two and a half miles. The strike was made on a ridge between Sulphur and Caribou creeks. Two hundred or more men stamped to the strike. The new find is between fifty and seventy-five miles from Dawson. It is said the discovery is one of the greatest ever made in America, if not in the world, but this is not confirmed. The ore is said to be of a hard, brittle and free-milling character.

Will Clayton, of Skagway, has received a letter from his sister Anna, now in Dawson, stating that George O'Brien has been formally charged with the murder of Linn Wallace Relfe, of Seattle, on the Skagway-Dawson trail last winter, and that the case will probably be tried in September. The preliminary hearing was to have been held the last of June. O'Brien is suspected of having also killed Fred Clayton and Lineman Olson at the same time, and there are others suspected of having been implicated. O'Brien is to be tried for murdering Relfe, because the evidence against him seems to be stronger than in any of the other cases. The body of Lineman Olson, which was also found on the river, has been fully identified. The body is understood to have been sent to Dawson to be used in evidence against O'Brien. The bodies of Clayton and Relfe were found several weeks ago. The three men were killed a few miles from Minto last Christmas day. They were on their way to the coast, and were supposed to have a large amount of gold.

HORSEFLESH AS FOOD.
The use of horseflesh as food is a subject which has been brought into prominence of late owing to the necessities to which the beleaguered garrisons in South Africa have been reduced. It is, therefore, a matter of general interest, that certain butchers, in San Francisco have been detected in using the flesh of the horse as a substitute for beef in the manufacture of sausages and other viands. There is nothing unwholesome in using the flesh of such a clean-feeding animal as the horse, but it is rightly considered that it should not be foisted upon consumers in place of more expensive meats. In many civilized countries the sale of horseflesh for human food is considerable; but the butchers are licensed, and the animals are killed under proper sanitary conditions. The New York Medical Journal points out that it is comparatively easy to detect the presence of horseflesh even in the smallest quantities as 5 per cent. The suspected meat is boiled for about an hour in a small quantity of water, which is afterwards reduced by evaporation, cooled, and filtered. To this liquid a few drops of compound iodine solution (one part of iodine and five parts of potassium iodide in one hundred parts of water) is added. When a fugitive red-violet coloration indicates, the presence of horse meat.—Chambers' Journal.

Basutos and Their Country

A Tribe of Recent Origin-Rose to Power Under Chief Moresh.

European Settlement is Prohibited-The Administration of Basutoland.

The Basutos inhabit an irregular and oval-shaped country in the northeast of Cape Colony, the area of which is about 10,293 square miles. A well-watered country it is, with a delightful climate and with a soil which is admirably adapted for producing grain. Meadowland also abounds, and large herds of cattle add much to the wealth of the natives. The capital is Maseru, and therein six hundred Basutos and thirty Europeans find homes. European settlement is prohibited throughout the country, and, therefore, the white population has remained for some years practically limited to the few foreigners who trade in wheat, mealies and corn. Of mineral wealth, especially of copper and iron, there are many indications, and coal has also been found.

The Basutos are a tribe of Bechuanas, and the census of 1891 shows that they numbered 218,760. They are a race of recent origin, being really an agglomeration of peoples who had been scattered during the Zulu conquests.

At the beginning of the present century, Europe heard little of them until they rose to power under their great chief Moresh, who had many disputes with the Free State, and who finally transferred the sovereignty of his country to Queen Victoria. The country, however, knew no rest until 1869, when peace was concluded, by the terms of which Basutoland was reduced to about one-half its original extent.

Trouble again came in 1880, when the Cape Colony made an unsuccessful attempt to disarm the Basutos. The result was a disastrous rebellion, in which, after several months' hard fighting, no definite advantage was gained by either side, and the resources, both of the colonists and of their swarthy adversaries, were practically exhausted. A high commissioner, who was appointed as arbitrator, decided that the Basutos should pay fine in cattle, and soon afterwards a bill was framed providing for the disannexation of their country.

The Imperial government then agreed to undertake the provisional Administration of Basutoland, but only on condition that the natives should give satisfactory evidence of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should pledge itself to respect the frontier rights, and that the Cape Colony should pay the cost of the administration of the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. The Colony accepted this offer, and in the Basutoland Disannexation Act provision was made for the payment of £20,000 a year. The Orange Free State intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions imposed, and in England, as for the Basutos, they held a great "pitsm," or parliament, on November 29, 1888, and there and then the representatives of more than two-thirds of the entire tribe expressed their desire to remain under British rule and their willingness to pay hut-tax and to comply with the conditions imposed by the Imperial government was prepared to undertake the administration of affairs.

There was one chief, however, who positively refused to accept England's offer. This was Masupha, a Man of Great Authority and influence. In answer to all arguments and pleas he simply said that he preferred to retain his independence. To this sturdy nationalist the British government paid scant attention. It formally decided that the requisite conditions should be complied with, and it proceeded without further delay it took steps to carry on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown. Consequently since March 13th, 1884, the territory has been ruled by a Royal High Commissioner.

The chiefs, however, still retain much of the old authority. Thus they still adjudicate in all matters between natives, the next higher court to which appeals may be taken being the magistrates, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. This method of dispensing justice soon became reasonably popular, and even the natives of Masupha ordered his submission in 1886 and asked that a magistrate be sent to reside in his district. The people had become orderly and law-abiding by that time, and the salutary influence of the missionaries, the chiefs and the government had done much to bring about.

A Diminution of Serious Crimes.
and of intoxication, which at one time had threatened to utterly destroy the natives.

There is not a canteen in Basutoland to-day. As educators the missionaries have also done good work, and although the Basutos have become wonderfully civilized within the last fifteen years. This does not mean that all the old vestiges of barbarism have wholly disappeared. The Basutos are glad to import blankets, glass and tinware from England, but they often give in return for them native goods instead of money, and many of them pay their taxes in the same way. There is not a telegraph or a railroad in the country, and letters are only delivered once a week. The nearest telegraph station is at Ladybrand, and the transmission of letters to and from Europe takes from twenty-six days to a month.

When the war in the Transvaal broke out the rumor spread that the Basutos had determined to rise against the Or-

ange Free State, and those Europeans who know the dangerous character and the inefficiency of the Africans were not a little startled at the news. For these Basutos are not like ordinary Africans; on the contrary, they are the most intelligent, the most powerful and the best-equipped tribe in the entire country.

They have modern arms and ammunition, including smokeless powder, and they know how to use them. They can put an army of several thousand men into the field at short notice, and when in the field they will fight with a skill and a courage that have more than once won for them the admiration of Europeans.

Now, the Basutos, like the Griquas, were never treated in neighborly fashion by the Boers of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Thompson, a member of the Cape Assembly and well acquainted with the native question, thinks that for this reason the large majority of the Basutos would range themselves

On the British Side if they should decide to join either of the participants in the present conflict. Throughout Great Britain, however, he points out, there is a very strong feeling that to involve South Africa in a grave crime against the whites of South Africa. Many others have expressed a similar opinion within the last six months, and persons who claim to speak with authority maintain that the Boers are just as loath as the British to accept any aid from the blacks.

Both Boers and British are just at present most anxious to keep the Basutos and other native tribes quiet, and for the reason that owing to the overwhelming preponderance of the black population in Africa a perfect pandemonium would be likely to reign in case of native uprisings. Up to the present there has been little fear of any serious revolt on the part of the natives, the prevailing opinion being that the Kaffirs generally, and especially the individual races of Basutos, Zulus, Griquas, and Matabeles, have felt the power of the "Great White Queen" too keenly and too recently to allow them to combine successfully.—London Herald.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.
GOLDEN.
New and heavy steel rails are being laid on the C.P.R. track between here and Donald.

ASHCROFT.
Parker's Cariboo stage line yesterday brought down what is said to be the largest gold brick which has ever been made. It is the first clean-up of the season from the Consolidation Cariboo Mines, J. B. Hobson, manager, at Quenele Fok's, and more commonly known as the Cariboo mine. The brick is worth just \$135,000. The outlook for another big brick the coming fall is of the best, and the net result of the season's work should not be less than \$325,000.

PORT STEELE.
Last Thursday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from the residence of E. Clark on Government street. In a half hour from the commencement of the fire the building was totally consumed, together with its contents, only two trunks being saved. The building was owned by A. Emery, upon which he had no insurance; Mr. Clark was also uninsured. The loss probably \$2,000. How the fire occurred is a mystery. It is thought to have occurred perhaps from a defective chimney. The building was ten feet alone in the house at the time, and gave the first alarm by reporting a smoke in the attic.

KALDOON.
Stanley Irwin, a son of Indian Agent Irwin, met with a painful accident on Friday evening last. The little fellow was playing with an air-gun and managed to shoot himself in the left eye, inflicting a serious wound, which at first threatened the entire loss of sight. Happily the injury has not proved so serious, and with care it is believed no permanent ill effects will result.

PHOENIX.
The election for three Phoenix school trustees was held at the schoolhouse, the nominations for trustees being H. S. Stent, W. R. Williams, C. W. Greer, Mrs. J. H. Graham and Ira McLaren. The polls closed, and it was found that 27 persons voted, the ballot giving Mrs. Graham 18, Williams 15, McLaren 13, Stent 9 and Greer 3. The first three were declared elected.

Last week additional side tracks were started on at no less than four different mines by the C. P. R. in this vicinity. A track 2,900 feet long, or half a mile, was run to the Winnie mine from the Golden Crown spur; the Crown itself has an additional sidetrack 500 feet long; the Old Ironsides and Victoria will have one 900 feet long and the Knob Hill an additional track 500 feet in length. The steel for the sidetracks was taken up on the switchback over

the Bull Dog tunnel, use of which was discontinued March 1st. The object of all this extra track laying, 4,500 feet, is to facilitate ore shipments.

NELSON.
Nelson Purdy, who was run over by a C. P. R. train near Slocan Junction on Tuesday, died at the general hospital on Friday.

A man named Moorehouse, employed by J. W. Stewart, cut one of his feet severely on Friday with a broad axe while cutting ties. Upon learning of the accident Mr. Stewart sent a tug for the man and had him brought to Nelson and sent to the Crickmay hospital.

On Saturday an Italian named Ross was injured while blasting on the C.P. R., between Slocan Junction and Robson, his face and hands being badly torn. He was brought to the general hospital where Dr. Hall dressed the wounds and amputated one finger.

John Strachan, who has been ill of typhoid fever at the Crickmay Hospital, has recovered and left the hospital on Sunday morning.

Here is a chance for an enterprising bachelor, S. B. Emma, the Josephine street grocer, unpacked a case of eggs on Monday in one corner of which was an unusually large egg bearing the words in pencilling: "The young man that gets this nice large egg if he has lots of money and wants a nice girl, write to Miss Mary McBeth, Strathroy, Ontario."—Tribune.

The plans made by Ewart & Carrie for the new Congregational church have been accepted, and work on the building will start this week. The church is to face on Stanley street, and will accommodate 450 people comfortably.

A pretty marriage was celebrated at the Queen's hotel on Monday night when Miss Ella Clark, daughter of J. Clark, Pince, N. W. T., was married to Joseph Zimmerman, who has been connected with the hotel for some time. Rev. H. S. Akhurst officiated.

ROSSLAND.
The new railway additions to the north of town are selling very rapidly, and quite a boom is setting in in the purchase of residential property since the titles were cleared up. Out of 77 lots to the north of Washington street upwards of 40 have been sold and several others have been examined by intending buyers. This is more or less the case all over the city. In addition it is stated that some business property has been picked up quietly of late, the sales amounting to upwards of \$50,000.

Mayor Goodere telegraphed an invitation to Lord Minto, the Governor-General, to visit Rossland during his proposed visit to the west, and has received the following reply: "Ottawa, July 6.—To Mayor Goodere, Rossland: His Excellency desires that you will express the sincere thanks of himself and Lady Minto to the citizens of Rossland for their kindly invitation. Their Excellencies hope, according to present arrangements, to be in that neighborhood about the first week in September, but it is impossible to now fix the date. Major R. Drummond, Governor-General's Secretary."

Letters

Interesting Letters

Nurses and Troop

Lance-Corporal Bedford: "O' gabs in our short time as hopes are not You will say their country, at home will most needles many have first engaged a donga. So and desperate At last one ran out from to Lieutenant of stones—aw had not gone the open spa with Boer but another, if not out the first God-like also, scores of ins unto death, a of peace are worthless cha

Pte. James Swartzkopjeff: "I have had since I wrote Kimberley ten days' march, were there the day we were thuen's once first engaged work. The battle ing. Just wounded in t came on. It was like a camp. Some knees in wa about half-p and then ha again. It is ing taking them

Boer S. Sergeant A. Duffs, writing from March 10th, stood our m very heavy d was wonder the midst of things who shell from feet of a m knocking him helmet. On his w row escapes haversack, sight of my the ground bounding up I had receiv

The hard front is age of the charge, and ones with onies at hom fully pathe which has widow of a gade, who 6th of ente side at Sw Knight: Un to write to which were low. I tho have them y off after his fine ward in, and it w last he was man. He v never comp send a mes often talked make out wter. I am s sorrow, but to know th hope will i was done t died very quite unco and streng sorrow is t

One of t to a friend plenty of in. Our f and all are We are g now, but i are getting English res the coast, land. Hot filled. Lo Burdet-Co Gard Kipli

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The steamer Comox, which arrived in port on Sunday, carried among her passengers a logger named Mark Calder, who was seriously injured at Knights Inlet on Tuesday last. The unfortunate man had his leg badly jammed and the limb was broken in two places. He was placed in the hospital here.

Some ladies on Monday evening discovered a dead body lying near the Steveston road. They were frightened and ran away, and could not locate the spot again.

Both Sides of The Question

A Summary of Views Held by Doctors and Lodge Members.

Dr. Hall Replies to the Charge Made by the Medical Association.

The discussion which has followed the announcement in the Times a few evenings ago of the crisis which has arisen between the societies and the doctors who oppose lodge work being done by the medical profession, has resulted in the general public becoming familiar with the nature of the dispute.

Interviewed a few days ago by the Colonist, a member of the medical profession, whose name is withheld, strongly attacked Dr. Ernest Hall and Dr. Gibbs, the lodge doctors, who, he says, were expelled from the Medical Association.

"The doctors have tried ineffectually," he said, "to get all the members of the profession to agree to give up lodge work, but until the first of this year they were never successful. Then, about the first of December, an agreement was drawn up and signed by every physician in the city, including Drs. Ernest Hall and Gibbs, agreeing to stop their lodge work, and those members of the medical fraternity that were doctors of lodges were to send in their resignations to the lodges, to take effect at the end of the term. Consequently all the resignations were sent in. As soon as this had been done the lodges got together and there was a sore feeling over the resignations. They said they were going to import doctors from the old country and the East."

"It so happened, though, that they did not require to import doctors, for two members of the fraternity, who had signed the agreement, violated that agreement and agreed to accept the combined lodge work of the city. These two doctors were Dr. Ernest Hall and Dr. Gibbs."

"To my certain knowledge," said the doctor, "there is no conflict on between the lodges and the doctors. No disapprobation has been shown to their doctors by any institution, but the members party to the agreement who did not violate their word of honor refused to consult with them. Mention has been made in some quarters that the doctors would see that any imported doctor did not get registration here. The Medical Act, said the doctor, "does not confer any power on the profession that is not conferred on the members of the profession of another part of the Dominion. Any man who can pass the examinations is entitled to registration in this province, but he cannot practise without passing the examination. No properly qualified physician, is rejected, for if he be properly qualified he will pass the examination."

"The lodge members have tried to make capital by stating that the Medical Council would reject the new doctors from elsewhere at the examinations. That they dare not do. The doctor would know whether he had answered his examination paper correctly and would enter an action against the council."

"As for there being a conflict between the doctors and the lodges, the agitation was entirely imaginary in the brain of Dr. Ernest Hall. He had acted dishonorably in violating his agreement and taken over his weakest and most recent arrival in the profession with him. The doctor was sore because the doctors did not write to the papers denouncing him. He, too, though, has now found that the lodge work does not pay, for he has resigned, his resignation making effect at the end of last month. He resigned because it did not pay him."

"As for the complaints made against the Medical Act by some of the society men, the act is not to build a wall around the profession, but rather to safeguard the public. If a thousand doctors were to come to the province and take the examination all would be registered and accepted if they passed. It is rare that men do not pass."

"As for Dr. Hall, he has not been debarred from any rights under the Medical Act, but had been expelled from the Victoria Medical Association, a society which has no legal standing. He had simply been ostracized for his dishonorable actions."

"Dr. Ernest Hall came to the meeting when the doctors gathered to discuss the stopping of lodge work, and had then said he was glad to be there on that important occasion. He has balked the movement, but not in sympathy. In order to make doubly secure he proposed that the members refuse to consult with any physician doing lodge work, and to put every obstacle in the way of those doing this work. The chairman asked Dr. Hall if he would make a motion to that effect and put it in writing, which he did. The resolution in the handwriting of Dr. Hall is in the possession of the secretary of the meeting. The doctor was the first one to meet with the treatment he had himself prescribed. He was taking his own prescription."

"Patients were not allowed to suffer," the doctor said, "because of the refusal of the doctors to consult with Dr. Hall and Dr. Gibbs. These doctors had simply to be dismissed if they were desired to call in any other doctor. At the Jubilee hospital and other institutions the two doctors who had been sent to Coventry by the others are not debarred of any privilege thought. No discourtesy is shown to them and they can treat any of their patients there. They cannot get help from the other doctors, though."

"To show how the action of Drs. Hall and Gibbs affected the other doctors, one office on Yates street gave up lodge work which brought in a revenue of \$2,300 per year in good faith to enter into the agreement not to do lodge work, and no sooner had the agreement been made than these two doctors stepped in and said they would do the work that the others, and they, too, had refused to do."

"What the doctors would like to see the lodges do is to have an examining physician, pay the members the sum of money their benefits called for, and al-

low him to go to any doctor he chose." To-day Dr. Ernest Hall addresses the following letter to the press, in reply to the above. He says: Sir: Not for the purpose of aggravating the present discussion amongst the doctors, neither for the purpose of advancing any selfish interest which I might or might not have in this matter, but only in the interests of truth do I respond to your request to discuss this question, as expressed in the editorial columns of the Times. With reference to your reporter's informant, whose communicability has far exceeded the limit prescribed by his medical code, I will only say that in using so freely the names of others and in refusing to allow his own to be divulged, he is guilty of cowardice unworthy of his rank, and in attacking a medical man who has done, and is doing, excellent work here, stigmatizing him as "the weakest," he descends to a level of which he should be heartily ashamed.

2. With reference to your withdrawing from the combine, which is after all the real question at issue, your informant, principally by his omissions, has, perhaps, unintentionally, given a prejudiced view.

In order to be brief, I may say that after reconsideration of the matter, I endeavored to reopen the question, and again and again urged the members to reconsider their action, which many of them admitted, when spoken to privately, was a mistake, and failing to obtain any satisfaction that my advice would be followed, I sent in my resignation, and at the special meeting called, I delivered the following address, which embodies my reason for my action:

The President and Members of the Victoria Medical Society: Gentlemen: My resignation is before you. I hope that this society will see fit to reconsider a matter of no little interest to itself, or grant the favor of accepting my resignation, as I cannot retain membership in a society whose course I consider is in opposition not only to the welfare of a large mass of the community, but decidedly detrimental to its own best interests. I am not engaged in a purely selfish undertaking, as many of you seem to think. I have not taken any agreement with you which have put our signatures, but I persist in the position taken, that when a mistake has been made in our policy we should at the earliest convenience propose a corrective such mistake, and to readjust harmonious relations between ourselves and a by no means unimportant proportion of our constituency. If the endeavor to uphold the best interests of the medical profession in Victoria and to preserve to the society the patronage of one-sixth of the population of this city is treason, then call me a traitor; if championing the cause of fraternity and benevolence is an outrage, then brand me. I covet such action at your hands.

If the endeavor to save this society from ridicule, which is facing it upon all sides, from many of the most influential citizens, is disloyal to this society, then count me disloyal to all the obligations of the profession. Gentlemen, remember that we are dealing with a class that is rapidly becoming the ruling factor, a class by no means lacking in intelligence and enterprise, and a class that is determined to put into effect even a greater extent of co-operation, unless we are willing to meet their demands, which are by no means unreasonable. Our action has been represented as "class legislation," and the time has passed in the development of public sentiment, in the evolution of modern politico-economics, when any professional class can afford to separate itself from the rest of those to whom they owe their living. The law society has been mentioned as a model of elegance and consistency. That society is to-day slumbering over a volcano of their own injustice and oppression, and legislation giving the expected with reference to its action.

Another and most important matter must also be considered, and in this regard I am not without the advice of those in authority, that the action of this society has endangered our Medical Act, which is present upon both sides of the House to such a degree that it would require but little influence to radically alter its most important sections. Force could be put in operation, that, within the present session, would do away with our examination in medicine, and make the entrance to British Columbia practice principally dependent upon the holding a diploma from a reputable university or medical college. Again, we must consider the possibility of the passage of a central dispensary, a cut-rate drug store, which may follow the continuance of the policy of this society.

You may call me an alarmist because I make an estimate of the forces of the societies. We are face to face with the most important epoch in the professional history of our city, and to persevere in your course of obstinacy may lead to the ultimate jeopardy of some of the contracts at present held by nearly half of the members of this society. An amicable settlement is most desirable, and can be accomplished, as the local men will be preferred to outsiders.

I apprehend that certain concessions might be had from the societies, if required, viz.: I. No attendance upon those whose property has an assessed value of \$10,000 or over, or those whose income is above \$1,200 per year. II. Visits between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. extra. III. Major surgery excluded. Rate per year of \$3, not lower.

Gentlemen, my resignation is before you. A continuance of your policy necessitates your acceptance of such resignation, as I cannot continue membership in any society that unites itself antagonistic to the principles of progress and opposed to the genius of the age. (Delivered before the Victoria Medical Society.)

Thus it is clearly shown that there was no "hole in the corner" in connection with the matter, but a fair, open discussion in the medical society. At a future time I will continue this discussion, taking up the several statements made by your informant, and also dealing with general question of contract medical practice.

In conclusion, allow me to state that this is the third time that I have come into collision with certain conditions, and twice I have triumphed in the interest of humanity and justice. I refer to the opening of the wards of the Jubilee hospital to the medical men of the city, and to the revelation of the necessity of more scientific treating of the inmates of our provincial asylum, both

of which carried no small amount of antagonism with those whose so-called "interests" were touched. And now I again champion the cause for freedom of the sake, and say to those who would place restriction upon the legitimate exercise of liberty—"Come on, McDuff."

ERNEST HALL.

Phil R. Smith, a member of the federated board of secret societies and one of the prominent figures in the present agitation, gives his views as follows: "The underlying principles in fraternal organizations is a provision by the members against the ills that flesh is heir to, a small contribution in health providing for proper attention, medical and otherwise, in sickness. This provision on the part of organized bodies has relieved the gratuitous work, and the assertion may be made that it is a rare occurrence for society members to become public charges. This principle has been recognized as one of national import, and in the old country a superintendence has been made of society affairs by the appointment of an officer by the government. It is true that medical practitioners in the old land have given their services at a much lower remuneration than is given on this continent, but the services of penny doctors may be secured outside of the secret societies, the learned professions there having to stand more on their merits."

"In this city the remuneration to the medical officers of societies has never been a question, and the sum of \$3 a year for every member in good standing has been admitted by them as satisfactory. If representations had been made to the societies that the sum paid was insufficient, could you well have been expected and the question fully investigated. "It is a strange coincidence that the present agitation against societies was inaugurated by the members of the medical profession who were not in attendance upon society members. It has been frequently represented to the societies by the lodge doctors, and including the suits as far as the society practice was one, when figured up, of fair remuneration and without loss, at least to those engaged in the work; it has been further represented that pressure had been brought to bear upon them by the medical association so that a continuance of such work was plain to them in relation, as far as their brother practitioners were concerned. It was in consideration of this, and this only, which led to their abandonment of the work."

"Illustrating the desire of some of the practitioners for this service, it may be stated that the election of a medical attendant in Court Vancouver, A.O.F., a few months prior to the combination, five doctors were, by consent, nominated for the position of court surgeon. "It must not be inferred that every member of a secret organization is compelled to receive the services of its medical attendant—that is a privilege; many of the members would rather have the services of their own family physician. The action, however, of the medical association will tend in the future to alleviate a certain amount of sentiment in support of a principle."

"It has been asked, but not yet answered, why should societies be singled out for this attack, when other professions, as far as the members of the medical association? Will the doctors declare war upon the management of the Wellington and Vancouver collieries, municipal, provincial and Dominion appointments?"

"But enough of this. What are we to do? What are the societies asking for? To equal the scale, and give the medical association the whip hand against the introduction of more doctors, by allowing duly qualified practitioners from recognizing universities to practice in this province without qualifying for residence or re-examination by the medical association; falling this, the appointment of the medical act, by members of the medical association? Will the doctors declare war upon the management of the Wellington and Vancouver collieries, municipal, provincial and Dominion appointments?"

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Pages in the Commons

An Interesting Article on the Boys Who Serve Members of Parliament.

Painful Days When Tipping Was in Vogue Have Gone For Ever.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 29.—It is 9 o'clock in the evening. Men who have won fame as orators are speaking to-night in the Commons, and the galleries are full. The floor of the chamber is like a huge waste basket as the members throw scraps of paper about. One of them, who has been scribbling violently, snaps his fingers impatiently. In a second a little black garbed figure darts to his side and with light step almost runs with the message to the hon. gentleman opposite. Then the small Mercury takes up his seat again in an unconsciously graceful attitude on the steps of the Speaker's throne. The pages clustered at the feet of the impassive looking gentleman in the black robe of office make a very picturesque group, though the figures are always shifting.

Sometimes one more ambitious than the rest will be seen laboriously jotting down notes in shorthand while a member prozes on for the benefit of his constituents, and the thin House takes forty winks. The little pages yawn in a politely unobtrusive way, but are quite wide awake enough to rush for a glass of water to moisten the dry speechifier's thirsty throat. They skip noiselessly about in their patent leather shoes, clad in knee breeches and Eton jackets with immaculate white ties. In the Senate these suits are "found" yearly for the four pages, but the 27 Commons boys, on their own session. One resourceful boy, long ago a page, used to carefully cover the knot of his necktie, when soiled, with rice paper, and the deception was never detected.

Pages are chosen more by height than by age, and it is to their interest to appear as juvenile as possible—their average official life being from four to seven years in the Senate and less in the Commons. Growing up is not one of a page's ambitions; he does not cultivate an incipient moustache; he strives to keep an innocent and guileless countenance and takes Senatorial advice in an apparently humble and childlike spirit. Whether he profits by it is much to be doubted.

Many think the school of dancing attendance a very bad training ground for a youth, but in one respect at least it is much better than it used to be. Fifteen years ago, drinking in the House was much more common than now, and, to their shame be it spoken, the members and Senators would "treat" a page only too often. A boy to-day is perhaps not quite as likely to be led into bad habits, but it is strange if he is not spoilt. Tipping he may be at first, he soon begins to feel an important figure; he has the entire everywhere. His sworn enemy, the policeman, is powerless to stop him in his goings out and his comings in. He has a great contempt for the grown up messengers who are by no means better than he, and he is apt to get "cheeky" at times.

Then there is the matter of tipping, which has a tendency to injure a boy's self-respect. The painful days for the boy in this regard have departed. A dozen years ago, besides getting his dollar and a half every day (including Sunday) a boy with an eye to the main chance could make as much as \$70 extra during a session. It all depended on the Senator or member these are marked men, and when a new one is appointed or elected, the page is much speculated as to how he will "pan out," so to speak. The new page, it is perhaps needless to say, is ostentatiously recommended to the penurious Senator.

Most of the members "retain" a page to attend to the filing of their papers. In the morning the notes of the proceedings, copies of Hansard, orders of the day, etc., are placed in rotation in files kept for the purpose by the pages on the desks of those who wish this to be done, and who are prepared to pay for the privilege. Ten dollars was a not uncommon fee at one time, but two dollars is more like the average now, or rather, the minimum sum a page will accept without injury to his feelings. Of course, if a fancy is taken to a boy, good things are thrown in his way, such as secretarial work, for which he is well paid. Some of the Senators object to any tipping on principle, and are not heard to say "oh, keep the change" in the careless manner of the man at the bazaar.

You will notice that I said the pages are paid for Sundays. Do they do any labor then? Well, not very much. A stray Senator or M. P. puts in his appearance to get his mail and he wants to feel that there is some one at his elbow, but the few boys on duty usually are allowed to pore over the books from the library undisturbed.

In former days all the odd pence in a page's pocket found its way sooner or later into the hands of a certain Mrs. Barrett, better known as "Mrs. Buttercup," who sold various and sundry delicacies beloved of the genus boy. Generally she let accounts run until the end of each month, when there was a grand settling up, but at times she unwisely allowed herself to be persuaded into giving credit to some graceless scamp until the end of the session, "and then and there was hurrying to and fro" to collect the debt, and much bewailing of the debtor's iniquities. In the Senate the two or three night sessions a year are looked forward to by those who anticipate a hearty midnight lunch of ginger ale and indigestible goodies, though alas, Mrs. Buttercup is no longer there to harry and badger.

The pages are under the watchful eye of the chief messengers, usually one grown to man's estate, really a messenger, perhaps, or a doorkeeper. He is responsible for the discipline. There is not supposed to be any talking while in

the chamber, and one rule invariably observed is that no page must cross between the Speaker and the table of the clerk of the House. No running is allowed in the corridors, but there are records of disastrous collisions. Once, indeed, a particularly nimble page dashed round a corner into a burly Senator, nervous and somewhat unsteady, who was felled to the ground, the onslaught taking a year off his life, no doubt.

In leisure hours baseball and cricket—Senate vs Commons—with messengers and stray officials pressed into the service, used constantly to be played and keen indeed was the rivalry. On the last day of the session a mock parliament is sometimes held (though the custom seems to be dying out) for which all the pages assemble in the House of Commons after that honorable body has been summoned by Black Rod. A Speaker is elected, and some very good speeches are often made.

The man who has trained page after page in the way he should go is Narcisse Turgeon. He has been now 41 years in the service of the government, which he entered as a page in the Commons in 1859, when the Capital was alternately Quebec or Toronto. Two others started with him, James D'Arcy, since dead, and Dan McMillan, who afterwards became a prominent contractor and figured in the C. P. R. scandal. Turgeon was head of the pages till 1896—he grew up with them, and is now one of the chief messengers, though he still keeps a due regard for the pagan ideal of youthful appearance—he never grows old. During his regime the number of pages grew from three to twenty in the Commons, about a third being French-Canadians.

It would be interesting to follow up the careers of some of those little fellows who, one would think, might have learned great lessons in that school of statecraft and debate. But none seem to have particularly distinguished themselves. There was one, however, who emulated "the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo," and who won a prize of \$15,000 in the Louisiana lottery. But he lost again, and so is considered something of a black sheep, and only serves to point a moral to the incipient gambler.

One other has won lasting fame in a distant land, though in his case it is but an empty sound as he lies in his grave by the Modder River, Mischievous little Zach Lewis, favorite page of them all in spite of his pranks and his deviltry, danced his way into every one's heart. Most of all he was beloved by the gloomy and saturnine Edward Blake (always at heart a great lover of children). When every one else hesitated to approach him in his silent moods, and laughing page of the curly hair and merry eyes would win him from his abstraction in a moment, and bear away on his heedless curls a carress that was almost a blessing. Lightly he served his country then, ready at every one's bidding, and in the same eager and happy spirit he obeyed when he heard the "charge"—and died as he would have wished.

No doubt parliament from a page's standpoint would prove most interesting, and queer glimpses he must get sometimes of those whom the world hails as great. An ex-page, to whom I am indebted for much of the foregoing, told me an anecdote of Sir John Macdonald which illustrates his remarkable memory for faces. The boy in question was hunting for a book in an alcove behind the chair of the Speaker in the Senate, when he turned to find Sir John at his side. He had entered noiselessly, and was listening intently to an important speech by one of the Senators. Before he left he turned to the page and said "see that you say nothing about my having been here." The page at the time being a new one did not know who the speaker was.

A week or so later Sir John met the boy on the street, the latter being much muffled up as the day was cold. He stopped him, recognizing him at once. "Hello, my man," he said, "you are the boy that listened to the speech with me. How are the old women, anyway?"

TALLEST OF LIVING MEN. European Scientists Are Interested in a Resident of Minnesota.

The biggest living man is Lewis Wilkins, who is now arousing great interest in the scientific circles of Europe. Wilkins was born on a farm near St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. When he was but 10 years of age he measured 6 feet in height and now has grown to the tremendous height of 107 1/2 inches—just three-quarters of an inch less than 9 feet—and weighs 364 pounds.

There have been other tall men and women before Wilkins, and scientists have striven in vain to account for these freaks of nature. Only lately a plausible story has been put forward by a French physician, Dr. Marie, who says that gigantism is nothing more or less than a disease. This disease generally occurs in patients between the age of 18 and 35, and is first called "acromegaly" (from two Greek words meaning "enlargement of the extremities"). If the patient is not attacked until after he is 38 the ends of the bones in the arms and legs are enlarged and prolonged slightly, but if this disease has attacked a child at or soon after birth gigantism is the result. The bones are prolonged all along their length, grow unnaturally and the result is a giant.

When you see a big man it is therefore a question whether he is unusually strong or whether he is a sufferer from acromegaly. All giants have not been acromegalic, according to Dr. Marie. He mentions two giants in the French army who did not belong to this class. One was Charles Fremet, a cavalry soldier, who was 6 feet 11 inches, and another was Marnat, a drum major in the Ninth regiment of infantry, who measured 6 feet 9 inches.

Perhaps the greatest giant who ever lived before Wilkins was Charles Byrne, an Irishman. He measured 9 feet 2 inches. His skeleton is still preserved, proving beyond question his enormous size. Other giants are Constantine, born at Zurich, in Switzerland, 8 feet 1 inch; Harold, born at Leipzig, 7 feet 5 inches, and Lady Emma, 8 feet 1 inch—Golden Penny.

Reports from all parts of Ontario show that the 12th of July was celebrated with the usual amount of enthusiasm.

TO AMERICA. In Joaquin Miller's Way. Come, borrow from our fount the oil Of freedom, that ye may not be 'Midst evil days, and be the spoil Of tyrants, who will hold in thrall The hearts that throbb for liberty. The hearts that now for mankind bleed, The hearts that rail maliciously Against old England's God-speed creed. Most surely now, that torch burns low— That torch which blazed at Lexington Now splutters with a feeble glow, As all may read who run.

We'll give you freely from our stores Enough have we, enough to spare: The overflow is yours—no more! Yet that will light you up the stair Unto the very topmost tower. Where it once burned upon your faces, From these youths' eyes, will added power, A flame above where Freedom reigns, For Freedom's sake. This is the land Where Liberty and Truth are known, Where Liberty has reared its throne, By Heaven's high command.

One hundred thousand blood-spashed swords, One hundred thousand fighting men, By sole commandment of the Lord's, Go down to battle in the glen, Go up to battle on the heights, Are linked in love from main to main; Not to maintain that wrongs are rights, Not to acquire by treachery. Beneath our cloak of crimson hue, Hied Truth unto the farthest strand, Hied Justice to the darkest land, That mankind ever knew.

Our "sea-girt citadel" may mean Whatever you may choose to think. Throughout the past we've had, I ween, Deceit from the bloody cup to drink. From the blood of our fathers' sins From many a fierce-fought battlefield; And though we're friendly now, in name, Our shores against your own are steeled. You rear a fortress down the South, And boldly thrust your war-dogs forth, Ours is the "Honour of the North," And we shall hold our ground.

You struck us when you thought us weak; You'll never think us so again. Our hearts, that to each other speak, Are linked in love from main to main. Wouldst have us stand defenceless then, A naked babe against the world? Wouldst have us at thy mercy, when Some brain-wreck statesman, swelling, hurled The shot of battle through our gates? To see your shot tear wall on wall, To see our own proud temples fall! Oh, no! we'll guard the Straits!

You tried to wrest from us our rights, With war's red fury in your hand; We whipped you in those running fights, Along the fair St. Lawrence strand. And, then, when wounded to your lair, Across the unmarked line, you fled, With hot revenge we tracked you there. And razed your cities or your head. We are the sons of Britain, and we'll fight; We'll never forget our doughty sires Who lit for us the bright, warm fires Of sacred Liberty.

Hadst heard Niagara's mighty roar? Hadst seen the lightning to the deep? It could not drown the din of war That raged along its rugged steep. It could not drown the mighty voice That burst for joy at Lundy's Lane, That bade Canadian sons rejoice, Ere the great morning of their heroes slain. Hadst never heard of Queenstown Heights, Where Brock, our gallant soldier, fell? Why do you not your children tell Of this—and other fights?

What tyrant's power can better thine? Where, where is such a love of life? About the land, all choking twine The vines that kill. All, all for self. Was fair Hawaiian lands not ta'en? By covert means, through covert ways? We read your record! How could you daign Another nation to dispraise? Look at thyself; the talons, red, Drips blood where'er thy eagle screams; Its echo mars the Cuban's dreams, Who for his country bled.

That eagle, screaming, rears its head, The lust of battle in its eyes, Above the Filipino dead, Whose face, turned upwards to the skies, Will speak against your frenzied deed. Will say that he was forced to fight, For all that he held dear, for home, For all that you would claim as right. Look, where, beneath the rotting leaves, Brave Yankee lads lie still in death, Struck down by pestilential breath Of rank, damp Eastern eves.

"We must have Empire!" That's the cry That rolled along the Texan plains, That topped the Sierras, near the sky, And marked the land with blood-red stains. That seared the Aztec land with flame, Annexed their bread-lands everywhere, That forced them back in Freedom's name, And downward threw them to despair. So, so it goes; yet you will rage Against our land, against the race, Who, onward, upward, marked the pace For lands of every age.

Hark to that cry! It wrings our soul, That human cry borne from the South. Behold a negro at the goal Of life, blood dripping from his mouth, The fagots piled about his feet, The hungry flames that upward rise, The frenzied mob which fills the street, The pattered horrors in those eyes, Which seek—but find no mercy there. We would not match this if we could; Almighty God, we fear.

Is that the torch of Lexington, The torch that fared around the world, The torch that freed the mine and gun, Borne by the men who backward hurled A tyrant despot, blindly led, And drove his cohorts to the sea— Lit by those men that it might shed Its holy light on high for thee? Have ye stooped now and writ that light Called back the pagan days of yore, And human bonfires raise at night, And splash your souls in gore?

The olive branch we held to thee Was of the same root that entwines Our Empire vast round every sea, There lurked no poison in its vines. We would have liked to grasp your hand, Both hands, for friendship's sake, and As Time rolls down his yellow sands 'Twill not be ours to regret. Go, go your ways, but mark our flight, And here, looking upward to the Lord, We draw our blood-stained battle sword And follow in His light.

F. MORTIMER KELLEY. The Heights, Victoria, B.C., July, 1900.

Advertisement for 'The East' magazine, featuring a price of \$1.50 and a subscription offer. The ad includes the text 'The East' and 'Allied Forces'.