The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FOR FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST ~~MONDAY~~ Thursday SEPTEMBER 15 1908. VOLUME NO 19

INSURANCE IS ONE MILLION.

Underwriters Show the Distribution of Their Share in the Loss at New Westminster.

Building Enterprise Helping to Avert the Prospective Distress.

Liberal Contributions Already Relieving the Needs of the Homeless.

Sensation Caused by Arrest of a Farmer on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

The Suspect Talked Mysteriously "in His Cups" But Now Offers an Alibi.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New Westminster, Sept. 13.—To-day has been one of activity. Already quite a village has arisen from the ashes. These, however, are merely temporary structures and tents, as no shacks will be allowed on the main streets, where substantial buildings will shortly be commenced.

The city hall will be rebuilt immediately, and Major Dupont and a dozen others commence brick blocks as soon as possible. Work will also soon commence on the federal and provincial government blocks, which operations will tend greatly to avert the distress which otherwise must be felt during the coming winter.

The relief fund is growing hourly, thanks to the generosity of sister cities, and public-spirited citizens and corporations of East and West. Thus the pressing necessities are being relieved, but the work must continue some time yet, as many not homeless are without occupation or money.

The underwriters, at a meeting this afternoon, placed the total insurance at $1,000,000, and the total loss at $2,250,000.

Exhibition arrangements are progressing. Two district fairs have cancelled their dates and donated their grants to the provincial fair.

Thousands of relic-hunters and kodak fiends are reaping a harvest here.

WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Official Notification That It Will Be Held As At First Intended.

Westminster is thoroughly in earnest in deciding in spite of all difficulties to carry out the provincial exhibition next month. Yesterday a telegram was received from the exhibition secretary by Mr. W. H. Price, manager for the Okell & Morris Co. It reads: "Please circulate as widely as possible that the fair will go on as originally arranged. We expect all your exhibitors and are retaining space for them.

"ARTHUR MALINS,
"Secretary."

ONTARIO FOR HARDY.

Premier Hardy Telegraphs Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars For Relief.

Hon. C. A. Semlin, provincial premier, yesterday received a despatch from Premier Hardy, of Ontario, advising him that $2,500 had been voted by the provincial government of Ontario for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at New Westminster. Practical sympathy coming as this does from a sister province, cannot but be appreciated by the people of the Royal City.

GENEROUS OFFER.

C. P. N. Co. Will Carry Provisions to Westminster Free of Charge.

Besides telegraphing a subscription of $500 to Mayor Ovens, of New Westminster, for the relief of the sufferers by the big fire and placing the steamer Islander at the disposal of the A. O. F. for two excursions to Vancouver on Saturday and Sunday in aid of the relief fund, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, themselves heavy losers by the fire, have announced that all donations will be carried by their boats to Vancouver or New Westminster free of charge. This will enable those who are handling the relief fund to spend the whole amount on provisions and clothing, no provision having to be made for freight charges.

A POPULAR PRESIDENT.

Guatemala's Chief Officer Re-Elected by Almost Unanimous Vote.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Minister Hunter telegraphs the state department from Guatemala under date of yesterday as follows: The election of a president for Guatemala held during the first seven days of September resulted in the election of the present incumbent, Manuel Estrada Cebrera, by the largest majority ever given a presidential candidate in the republic. Two candidates were voted for Cebrera and Castillo, both Liberals. There were 316,000 votes cast, Cebrera receiving 315,936 and Castillo 564. Peace, good order and an untrammelled exercise of the election franchise marked the entire election. This appears to settle the report of riot and bloodshed in Guatemala by an incoming steamer, as Minister Hunter brings news of events up to yesterday.

METHODIST DISCIPLINE.

Theatres, Cards and Dancing Remain Under the Ban—The Liquor Licensing System.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—(Special)—The Methodist general conference, after renewed discussion, voted down with a sweeping majority a resolution seeking to remove the restriction at present placed on theatre-going, card-playing, dancing, etc.

When the temperance report came up, objection was taken to the first clause, which stated it was a deliverance of the Methodist church that the liquor traffic could not be legalized. Several delegates considered this a condemnation of the licensing system, and argued that licensing was directly beneficial, as it had the effect of curtailing the traffic. The clause was referred back.

London & Canadian	9,000
Imperial	18,000
Northern	5,300
London Assurance Corporation	147,000
Commercial Union	107,750
Norwich Union	44,000
Scottish Union & National	25,700
Lancashire	18,000
Queen's of New York	7,500
National of Ireland	21,000
Phoenix of Hartford	20,000
Western of Toronto	19,000

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

Corporation Contributes a Thousand Dollars to the Rapidly Growing Relief Fund.

The people of Victoria are not allowing any time to pass before taking energetic steps to help out the people of Westminster in their time of need. The city council yesterday morning met and having heard Mayor Redfern's account of what was most required at Westminster in the shape of immediate necessaries, decided to at once forward $1,000 in supplies and Ald. Bragg, Humphrey, McGregor with the Mayor and Mr. Northcott, purchasing agent, speedily decided on what to procure. As a result there was shipped by the C. P. N. last night 2 tons of flour, ½ ton bacon, 1 ton sugar, 240 lbs. tea, 240 lbs. coffee, 25 sheet iron stoves and utensils, 200 lbs. candles, 200 lbs. butter, 200 lbs. lard, 6 cases canned meat, 6 cases jams and 400 lbs. oatmeal in addition to the 100 mattresses already sent.

Then at the public meeting called at four o'clock the Mayor presided and told shortly to the ladies and gentlemen present the great necessitiy there was for the people of Victoria to do their duty in succoring the people of Westminster. It devolved on the people of Victoria to collect what they could in money, food and clothing for the sufferers. The C. P. N. had kindly offered to ship all donations free of charge and the Mayor suggested that committees be struck and a central place decided upon for gathering together and packing up the supplies collected. He mentioned that in addition to the other subscriptions already opened there was one at the treasurer's office at the City hall and it could be later announced through the press where other lists might be seen.

There was a little discussion as to whether the should be a house to house canvas. Bishop Perrin felt that the people would come forward without that being done but Hon. E. G. Prior and Senator Templeman suggested that while people were willing to help better results would be obtained by a house to house canvas.

While the meeting was in progress, the Mayor announced that he had been handed a check from the Colonist for $1,053, being the amount of the subscriptions taken at that office up to 2 o'clock Mr. B. W. Pearse handed the city clerk a check for $50 and the Misses Woods handed in $2.50. The list at the treasurer's office at the City hall was only there for a short time, but had reached about $50 before the office closed.

The following was the general committee selected to represent the city: The Lieutenant-Governor, Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Senators Macdonald and Templeman, Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.; and Thos. Earle, M.P.; J. H. Turner, M.P.P.; H. Dallas Hemcken, M.P.P.; A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P.; James Dunsmuir, M.P.P.; Judges of the Supreme court, Bishop Perrin, Bishop Christie, Bishop Cridge, B. W. Pearse, Archdeacon Scriven, Chief Deasy, R. P. Rithet, all clergymen in charge of congregations in the city, council of the British Columbia

(Continued on Page Two.)

Board of Trade, Police Magistrate Macrae, E. B. Paul, Miss Williams, Mr. Gillis, Miss Cameron, A. B. McNeill, Mrs. Taylor, L. Tait, managers of the banks, ladies' fraternal help societies, officers of Universal Brotherhood, W. J. Hanna, officers of Local Council of Women, Charles Hayward, J. B. Lovell, W. H. Price, and R. H. Swinerton.

The committee at the evening meeting selected Chief Deasy as secretary and Mr. Charles Kent as treasurer. The next thing was to divide the city up into collecting districts similar to those for the 24th of May celebration and a chairman was named for each district, it being understood that the chairman should select his own assistants.

The districts and chairmen are:

No. 1.—South of Yates and west of Government, Charles Hayward.

No. 2.—North of Yates and west of Government street, Chief Deasy.

No. 3.—South of Yates between Government and Douglas streets, Ald. McGregor.

No. 4.—North of Yates between Government and Douglas streets, Ald. Humphrey.

No. 5.—South of Yates and east of Douglas street, Ald. Phillips.

No. 6.—North of Yates and west of Government street, Ald. Bragg.

No. 7.—James Bay, Ald. Hall.

No. 8.—Victoria West and Rock Bay, Rev. Mr. Macrae.

No. 9.—Esquimalt, Rev. Ensor Sharp.

The Ladies' Friendly Help Society promised to look after the clothing and provisions and will be at their room, No. 40 Public Market building, daily between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to receive contributions. In this connection the ladies of the society are requested to report some time to-day at the rooms to have the work apportioned out to them.

A warning note was sounded against people who were representing themselves wrongfully as collecting for the fire sufferers and the following resolution was passed by the meeting.

"That the citizens of Victoria be requested not to give contributions to the Westminster relief fund to any person or persons except those authorized by this committee to make such collections."

Just before the meeting closed Mr. Price volunteered to see whether contribution boxes could be placed in the street cars of the city and the idea met general approval.

Subscription lists will be put in various public places and the Mayor said that it would be better for all the money to pass through the treasurer's hands. The Mayor will keep in communication with Mayor Ovens and find out from time to time whether supplies or cash is needed most.

FRANCE IN EGYPT.

News Confirmed of Arrival of the Expedition on the White Nile, Above Khartoum.

London, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that it has learned that a military expedition, including 16 officers and non-commissioned officers, sailed from Pauillac, France, last Friday with a view of reinforcing the French expedition in Central Africa under General Marchand. Great secrecy, the Daily Chronicle observes, is maintained in the matter, but the departure of the expedition is believed to confirm the report of the arrival of Major Marchand at Fashoda, on the White Nile, above Khartoum.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Temps and Liberte say to-day that the French government has been made aware of the arrival of the expedition under Major Marchand at Fashoda.

LOOKS LIKE ELECTIONS

Liberals Anxious to Secure New Lease of Power Before Again Meeting Parliament.

Three Millions Added to Public Debt Though Surplus Claimed for Past Year.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire's leading editorial says: Several circumstances point to the possibility of general elections for the Dominion before next session, the government thus taking advantage of the results of the good crops, larger exports, and the alleged surplus.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—(Special)—La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, announces that the writs for the by-elections to fill the vacancies in the House of Commons will not be issued until after the close of the conference, towards the end of October or beginning of November.

Rossland, Sept. 13.—(Special.)—As an outcome of a Liberal pow-wow held here it is understood that C. A. Gregg, of Victoria, will likely be appointed Liberal organizer in British Columbia and the work of getting the Liberal forces in a state of fighting efficiency will be undertaken at once. Mr. Bostock and Gregg go from here to Nelson where it is said they will use their influence to have Mr. Hume returned unopposed.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 13.—(Special)—Speaking at a political picnic at Gagetown yesterday, Finance Minister Fielding claimed that Canada was never so prosperous as to-day. He denied that the National Policy still existed, and referred to the preferential duties. Mr. Fielding next discussed financial matters and stated that notwithstanding all statements of Conservative politicians, there would be a surplus this year, the revenue reaching $40,270,000 against about $38,750,000 of expenditures. This, said Mr. Fielding, is the largest revenue ever raised in the history of Canada. He stated that the figures were not official but they would be found nearly accurate. In conclusion he said, the fiscal year would be found to be the most prosperous in the history of Canada and in no two years had the country made such progress as in the last two years under Liberal rule. Ministers Paterson and Blair and Premier Emerson also spoke.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—(Special)—The public debt of the country shows an increase of $2,734,589 for the last fiscal year. The revenue on consolidated fund account was $40,375,704 and expenditure on the same account $38,698,230, giving a nominal surplus of $1,579,808, but during the Conservative regime the Liberal politicians and newspapers always added capital expenditure to the calculation, which now would make the deficit $3,970,412, as the capital expenditure for last year was $5,546,293.

WEDNESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Washington—First game, Washington, 5; Cleveland, 6; second game, Washington, 1; Cleveland, 6.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 2.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 7.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 3.

Madge—I have always tried to guide myself by the truth.

Yabsley—Well, you have succeeded in steering yourself past it pretty successfully.—Indianapolis Journal.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SLAIN EMPRESS.

Few Have Seen Her Majesty's Features Since Death—The Coffin Now Finally Closed.

Francis Joseph Proposes to "Honor This Unique Woman in a Special Way."

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—On the arrival here to-day of the representatives of the Austrian court they were conducted to the death chamber and viewed the remains of the Empress. The ladies of the party were particularly affected. After prayers had been offered, the coffin was finally closed in the presence of the authorities. Nobody, not even the Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. The body was enveloped in a black flaille dress, the hair arranged with a diadem over the forehead and the hands folded lightly together holding a cross and rosary. White roses form a garland around the whole body concealing the white satin lining of the coffin. Few have seen Her Majesty features as her face most of the time has been covered with a white cloth while a white floral veil has covered the whole coffin.

The Bishop of Fribourg, the arch-priest of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genoese ecclesiastics in full canonicals blessed the remains in the presence of the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

President Ruffy and the members of the council came from Berne in a body officially to tender the nation's sympathy, large crowds of citizens, with heads bared, surrounded the depot and the council rode in carriages to the hotel between files of gens d'armes. There they were received by the Emperor's representatives and the suite of the Empress, all in deepest mourning. Replying to President Ruffy's address, Count Von Kuefstein, the Austrian minister, thanked the mass of people, "who in these unhappy days have given evidence of so great sympathy with the Austrians.

It is expected that the assassin will be tried at a special term next month, though it is asserted here that Luochenl, being a foreigner, may be extradited to Austria. The assassin declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck at King Humbert.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—The Kings of Saxony, Servia and Roumania, with an immense and noble assemblage will attend the funeral.

The will of the Empress gives full instructions regarding her obsequies. King's castle is left to her favorite daughter, Archduchess Valaric. The Empress left the bulk of her fortune to be divided among her grand children. After reading the will, Emperor Francis Joseph said: "I must honor this unique woman in a special way." It is understood that the Emperor will found a great charitable institution to immortalize her name.

Genoa, Sept. 13.—The work of arresting suspects here and at Lausanne continues. One has confessed that he made the weapon, assisted by the assassin, but all investigation fails to prove that the murderer had accomplices or belonged to any organization.

SHERIFFS IN THE RING.

Buffalo, Sept. 12. — The twenty round bout for the lightweight championship of the world between Frank Erne, of this city, and Kid Lavigne, that was to have been the opening contest at the Hawthorne athletic club at Cheektowaga, was stopped by Sheriff Killgallon before the men came together in the arena. A crowd of about 4,000 people had gathered in the big enclosure. Early in the evening Jack Sheehan was introduced as a referee. The sheriff and a score of deputies were in the ring, and when Lon Beckwith, of Cleveland, and Jack O'Donnell were ordered for the preliminary bout the sheriff declared that he would not permit any contest to take place.

John W. Fisher, attorney for the town of Cheektowaga, demanded that the club be given the use of its property and the boxers were ordered to shake hands. Before a blow could be struck the deputies seized the boxers and forced them to their corners and then released them.

Once more the boxers were ordered to get together. O'Donnell rushed at Beckwith, but the deputies again grappled with both of them and for a few minutes the ring was filled with struggling deputies, fighters and their seconds; then Beckwith and O'Donnell were again compelled to take their seats.

The spectators were greatly excited and roundly denounced the action of the sheriff, but no open act of violence was committed. A long and wordy wrangle between the sheriff and attorney ensued, and after much delay Beckwith and O'Donnell left the ring.

Announcer McBride then introduced Erne of Lavigne, saying that they would box under the provisions of the Horton law. The men were in their corners, but the sheriff could not be prevailed upon to permit them to get together even in a friendly sparring match. Finally it was announced that the bout was off. The officials declared that the club would immediately bring an action against the sheriff for damages. The great crowd then filed slowly out of the building, giving vent to their disgust at the fiasco.

The Corbett-McCoy contest, scheduled for October 15th, will depend upon the action brought against the sheriff. The sheriff did not arrest the principals in the preliminary, notwithstanding that the managers ordered them to resume fighting evidently with that purpose. Kid McCoy was present and was very much disappointed at the result.

CHOYNSKI AND GODDARD.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Joe Choynski had all the best of his bout with Joe. Goddard to-night at the Arena. Choynski made a chopping block of the Australian and several times it looked as though Goddard would not be able to stay the full six rounds. In the second Choynski landed several hard lefts on Goddard but the latter could not get in a good blow. The third, fourth and fifth rounds were repetitions of the second, Choynski doing nearly all the leading and landing almost at will.

In the closing round Goddard fought wildly while Choynski was calm and banged Goddard on the jaw, sending him to his knees. Choynski landed hard and often, but he could not stop the Australian. No decision was given.

NORTHWEST AMBITION.

Premier Haultain Suggests Forming the Territories Into a Province—The Revenue From the Yukon.

Regina, Sept. 14.—(Special)—Premier Haultain made his annual financial statement to the Northwest legislature yesterday. In introducing the supplementary estimates, he said the total revenue for the year ending August 31 was $542,772, of which $372,510 had been already appropriated. The supplementary estimates amounted to $163,975, leaving a balance of about $6,000 unexpended.

On the item of $6,000 for the cost of the government expedition to Yukon, the Premier answered the criticisms on the government's policy in regard to that expenditure. As a result of it, the sum of $122,000 had been realised, as well as an additional $28,000 looked for.

He announced that the house would be asked to vote $60,000 for a portion of next year's expenditures, $40,000 of which would be devoted to education. He drew attention to the fact that the money derived from the Yukon was barely sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury, and that without it the income would have been entirely inadequate to meet the requirements.

The Premier then dwelt at length on the advisability of the Territories entering the Dominion as a province, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of such a course.

SAGASTA ON THE WAR

The Character of the Race the True Cause of the Disaster to Spain.

General Weyler Figures in Acrimonious Debate in the Senate at Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—In the senate today Count Almenas, referring to his statement of yesterday, gave the names of the generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks, instead of around their waists, and mentioned Weyler, Blanco and De Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category. He said Gen. Linares was also incompetent, and ought to be arraigned, whereupon Gen. Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges, and Gen. Weyler called upon Almenas to name those generals accused of failing to do their duty, and he added that if the accusations were true and the culprits could not be legally punished, the generals would take matters in their own hands and inflict proper punishment. Great tumult ensued, the senators rising to their feet and shouting and threatening each other. The president of the senate vainly strove to restore order, and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

When the debate was resumed, Senor Gonzales attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents and then by the Americans. The speaker asked what had become of the 200,000 men sent to Cuba. He blamed General Weyler and the late premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power, and might have done what he pleased. The premier, Senor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Senor Canovas del Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause, he claimed, of the disaster to Spain.

Later the Premier remarked: "We are an anemic country. We were attacked when acting as honest men would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

Gen. Weyler then made a speech of great violence, which provoked such an outburst that the Premier had to intervene, and called upon the General to explain his policy. Gen. Weyler replied that he had not threatened the government institutions, but only those who had attacked the army.

The minister for war, Gen. Correa, said the government alone was responsible. The Duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, defended Senor Canovas del Castillo, whereupon Senor Gonzales made an attack upon the deceased premier, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba, and had planned with Senor Sagasta to sign the surrender. The loss of Cuba, Senor Gonzales continued, was a just punishment for those who failed to profit by the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression. The senate then adjourned.

The Republicans, Carlists and bolting Conservatives of the chamber of deputies have issued a manifesto, giving their reasons for opposing the government. Its publication has been prohibited.

Senor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the cortes bureaux met to elect peace commissioners, should be entertained. Advices received from the Philippines say the insurgents would release only a few of their prisoners. For instance, they will soon set free the Spanish civil employees who are on their hands.

Major-General Merritt, it is said here, goes to Paris, empowered to ask, in the name of the insurgents, an American protectorate over the whole Philippine islands.

CATARRH OF LONG STANDING RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS.

It is not alone the people of our country, and prominent citizens like Urban Lippe, M.P., of Joliette, Que., and other members of parliament, who, having used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, pronounced it the most effective remedy they have ever known, but people everywhere are expressing their gratification at the effectiveness of this medicine. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

PROTESTS BY NATIVES.

Cubans as Well as Filipinos Chafe at Suggestion of American Control.

Situation at Manila Easier, the Insurgent Troops Withdrawing—Shafter's Report.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The situation at Manila was discussed at some length to-day at the meeting of the cabinet. The principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the President to attend the meeting. It is the President's wish, as expressed to the cabinet members, that nothing concerning the instructions be made public. Indeed, so thoroughly did this understanding obtain among the members of the cabinet that Secretary Day authorized the statement that so far from making public anything of the nature of the instructions to be given to the peace commissioners, the President and cabinet had decided to do all in their power to prevent any publicity in the matter.

London, Sept. 13.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "A better feeling prevails between the Americans and the insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malotos. To-day Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from London, one of the suburbs of Manila. The request was promptly granted, and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated London this afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the waterworks, and receiving proper military honors en route. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict."

Havana, Sept. 13.—The Spanish and American evacuation commissioners decided that for the present they would discuss the more important points to come under their consideration by letter, and only meet in joint session later to discuss details. Therefore no joint session will be held for some time.

The presence of Mr. Robert F. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission for the United States government, is regarded with suspicion by the party of Free Cuba, as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship. Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff which will probably be protective of Cuban industries, and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable man. At present his efforts are only preliminary, as until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new regime. But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to supply the island, which has hitherto been doubted by many, have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against the encroachment upon their rights as citizens of the free and independent republic of Cuba by the establishment of an imperial protectorate.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Gen. Shafter to-day submitted to the war department his report on the Santiago campaign, covering not only the battle of Santiago, but the entire progress of the military invasion of Cuba. The report is a voluminous document, covering, with the supplementary reports of the division commanders, about 200 type-written pages. Of this, Gen. Shafter's report forms about half. It was stated that the report would not be made public for the present, the desire being to place it first in the hands of the President and Secretary Alger, and allow sufficient time for consultation over the contents. After that there is little doubt the material report, and perhaps the entire report, will be made public.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Committee to Secure Its Financial Success—Other News of Westminster.

New Westminster, Sept. 14.—(Special)—The rapidly growing faith in the immediate future of the city is shown by the action of business men like Thomas Dunn, of Vancouver, who is among those purchasing sites for the erection of new blocks. The spirits of the citizens are buoyant, and at a meeting to-day a strong committee was appointed to open a new subscription list for the exhibition celebration. Several of those who have not suffered by the fire increased their subscriptions, while others renewed their promises made before the disaster. With help from Vancouver and Victoria for this specific purpose, the success of the exhibition is assured.

Ealson, the safe-cracker, attempted to break jail to-day, but failed.

The provincial government offices are now open for business.

The electric light service has never totally stopped, but the loss is severe.

The Italian who stabbed Scavenger Wolff has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $50 fine.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Reached a Great Height in Bolivia, and Reports the View Astounding.

London, Sept. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it has received a despatch from Sir William Martin Conway, the celebrated explorer, dated at Lapaz, Bolivia, announcing his successful ascent of Mount Illimani, one of the loftiest mountains of Bolivia, 25 miles east of Lapaz. The ascent occupied five days. On the fourth day the Indians employed to carry the expedition's baggage bolted.

The party suffered from great weakness during the last hour they were on the summit, but no actual illness. Sir William Conway describes the view from the top as "astounding."

THE PARIS SENSATION.

Pity for Dreyfus Not so Strong as Curiosity to Probe an Official Mystery.

Recent Events Thoroughly Discredit the Whole Military Staff.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Expectations were not realized to-day. The ministerial council was to have held a special sitting, with the object of hearing the war minister's account of the Dreyfus case and the newly discovered delinquency of the staff officers, but Gen. Surlinden, finding he had not yet the grounds upon which to form a sound opinion, asked for an adjournment. He is a worthy colleague to the conscientious Brisson, and was chosen to investigate the Dreyfus affair, as war minister, because he is not biased and is weighted with a sense of the responsibility involved in the matter. If against re-opening the case, he would have retired to leave the government a free hand.

The minister of justice has named six accomplished, experienced keen jurists to examine the secret papers and everything connected with the case. The re-opening will entirely depend on this committee. Not one of the six is a Jew but one of them, M. Crepon, has written "Monotheism of the Jewish People," a standard work. All six are men of unblemished character and in the habit of sifting evidence. The six will set to work directly after the war minister gives his opinion.

The country being now violently anti-simitic and Dreyfus being a Jew the government will have to act warily. The late Lieut.-Col. Henri's confession brought public opinion around for revision but the hostility to Dreyfus has not abated. The people feel that a mystery of iniquity is involved in the affair and they want to penetrate it. They are beginning to understand that the general staff, is no better than when it rendered the military disasters of 1870 inevitable. The resignation of Gen. Boisdeffre, as chief of the general staff, is a standing puzzle and it arouses suspicions that only a public trial can quiet. The people ask, was Dreyfus an accomplice of Esterhazy? Were they both able to hold reds in pickle for their superiors? Was such power the reason why the trial was so strangely conducted and Dreyfus relegated to the solicitude of Devil's Island? The darkest conjectures are seemingly justified by the circumstances connected with Col. Henri's suicide which, the Jews remark, was accomplished on the day the Zionist congress broke up. That event utterly discredited the intelligence department of the war office and the whole general staff. No more gruesome event has ever shocked human sentiment and conscience, and though it happened within sight of Paris it is shrouded in mystery.

The Liberte says the examination of the documents in the case has led to the conclusion that the minister for war is guilty, "as it did his predecessors and that consequently the General has decided to resume the military governorship of Paris next week."

A semi-official note is issued this evening saying that the minister for war has handed to the minister of justice the papers in the Dreyfus case with his opinion thereon. The council, it is added, will on Monday decide definitely upon the course to be taken.

The reported suicide of Major Count Esterhazy was a canard. He knows where too many skeletons are concealed not to feel safe. He will die a natural death but fresh revelations may lead others to imitate Col. Henri.

The fall of Gen. Boisdeffre brings the drama home to the imperial court of Russia, where he was a great favorite. He was admitted to the intimate festivities of the imperial family and was a favorite waltzing partner of the empress dowager in her dancing days. The French republic sent him as special ambassador at the late Czar's funeral and to be the present Czar's coronation. Great sums of money were followed him to cut a dash. Finally President Faure took him to St. Petersburg to assist in the preparation of the Franco-Russian treaty. Why such a great personage deems himself with Henri and resigns his post, passes comprehension. The reopening of the Dreyfus case may solve the puzzle.

DEATH TO OPPRESSORS.

The Motto of Conspirators Against the Government of Barbadoes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—According to advices received here since the death of the Hon. Mr. Pile, speaker of the house of assembly, on September 2, from the effects of the recent attempt to assassinate him, the governor and five officials have been anonymously warned that a similar fate has been decided on for them, as a reward for their oppression. The government reward of $1,000 regarding the conspirators fails to induce their betrayal.

PORTO RICO COMMISSION.

Spain's Representatives Explain That They But Await Overdue Instructions.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 10.—The final joint meeting of the evacuation commission was held in the council chambers of the palace this morning. It was exceedingly formal. Major-General Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley and Brigadier-General Gordon accompanied by their personal staffs drove to the palace where they were formally presented to the Spanish commissioners, who were most courteous. They explained that their embarrassment was due to the fact that their instructions had failed to arrive, though expected on the Alfonzo XIII., overdue since yesterday. They assured the American commissioners of their confidence that the instructions would arrive during the day or to-morrow and suggested an adjournment until Monday at 2 o'clock to which the American commissioners promptly agreed. The American commissioners also agreed that the sessions should be held in secret.

CHURCH DEBTS.

Methodist Conference Discusses This Subject and Suggests Plans for Keeping Square.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—At the Methodist general conference this morning discussion on the million dollar fund scheme was continued and the meeting adjourned.

Edward Gurney, the wealthy manufacturer of Toronto, said he believed the time unfortunate for such a purpose. Several speakers expressed the view that part of the object of such a fund should be to pay off local church debts.

Jos. Tait took the ground that the church should not duplicate so many public institutions in the way of schools, colleges and universities and thus incur so many debts.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Urgent Liquidation in New York Causes General Drop in Quotations.

New York, Sept. 12.—There was a continuation of apparently urgent liquidation on the stock exchange this morning which speedily weeded out the recoveries of Saturday caused by the covering of shorts, and carried prices sharply below the lowest level of last Friday for nearly all standard stocks.

Closing prices: American Cotton Oil Co., 34½; Amn. Tob., 145½; Amn. Sugar Ref. Co., 136½; do. pfd., 115; A. T. & S. F. all paid, 13½; do. pfd., 34½; Balto. & O., 31⅝; C. P. R., 86¼; Chicago Bur. & Q., 114½; Chgo. Gas, 103⅝; Chgo. & N. W., 131¼; Chgo. R. I. & P., 102; Chgo. Mil. & St. P., 109½; Cons. Gas, N. Y., 189½; C. C. C. & S. L., 41; D. & H., 151; D. & R. G. pfd., 55; Gen. Elec., 43 7-8; Jer. Cent., 89⅝; Lac. Gas, 49¾; Lake E. & W., 74½; Louis & Nash, 56⅝; Man. Elev., 96¼; Miss. Pac., 33⅝; Nat. Lead Co., 34½; Nor. Pac. com. new, 37⅝; do. pfd., 76⅝; N. Y. C. & H., 117; N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd., 35¼; N. Y. O. & W., 15¼; Omaho., 50 7-8; Pac. Mail, 32¾; Sou. Ry. com., 9; do. pfd., 32 7-8, Standard Rope and Twine, 7¾; Ten. C. & I., 25⅛; Tex. Pac., 13⅜; U. S. Leather, 7⅝; do. pfd., 69⅝; U. S. Rubber Co., 45⅝; do. pfd., 103¾; U. P. rects., 30⅝; do. pfd., 64; Wab. pfd., 20⅝; W. U., 92 7-8; Met. Trad. 157; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 59⅝.

Commercial cable in Montreal, 184 to 185¼; C. P. R. in London, 91.

Money on call 3 to 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at $4.84¼ to ⅛ for demand, at at $4.82¼ to ½ for 60 days. Commercial bills, $4.81¼ to $4.82.

Silver certificates, 60¼ to 61c.; bar silver, 60⅝c.; Mex. dollars, 46⅝c.

Copper quiet; brokers, $12; exchange, $12.20 to $12.37½. Lead quiet and easy; brokers, $3.85; exchange, $4.00 to $4.02½.

Wheat options suffered early weakness and decline through lower cables and big spring wheat receipts. They closed: May, 67⅝c.; Sept., 65½c.; Dec., 66⅝c.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Wheat closed: Sept., 63⅝c.; Dec., 61⅝c.; May, 63¾c. Corn, Sept., 29 7-8 to 30c.; Dec., 30c.; May, 32⅛ to 34¼c. Oats, Sept., 20½c.; Dec., 19 7-8c.; May, 21 7-8 to 22c. Pork, Oct., $4.85; Dec., $8.05; Jan., $9.30. Lard, Oct., $4.87½; Dec., $4.92½; Jan., $5.00. Ribs, Sept., $5.30; Oct., $5.27½; Jan., $4.77½.

THE GENEVA ASSASSIN

He Bore no Grudge Against the Austrian Empress Who Was a Chance Victim.

The Aged Emperor Bearing Up Well Against the Shock—The Fatal Weapon.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The post mortem examination of the remains of the late Empress of Austria revealed that the weapon completely transfixed the heart, penetrating 3 1-3 inches and making a wound one-sixth of an inch wide. The fact that Her Majesty walked 60 yards to the steamer is ascribed to her remarkable will power and natural energy. The body of the Empress has been enclosed in a triple coffin and placed in a room transformed into a mortuary chamber. The walls of the apartment are draped with black, covered with silver stars, and several sisters of charity are continually on their knees beside the bier, praying for the soul of the departed.

London, Sept. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the Observer says: When Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, communicated the news of the assassination to the Emperor, the latter sank speechless into a chair, and remained for a long time motionless. The Emperor is reported to have said, sobbing:

"Shall I not be freed from grief and pain in this world?"

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The medical examination shows that the assassin of the Empress of Austria must have used a small triangular file. After striking the blow, he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying "I did it," and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate, in the presence of three members of the local government and police officials, he pretended not to know French, and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document showing his name to be Luigi Luechoni, born in Paris in 1874, and an Italian soldier.

A great crowd assembled around the Hotel Beau Rivage, where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and the accomplices of the assassin. A boatman noticed three persons closely following the Empress, who was making purchases in the shops.

The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva in order to assassinate "another important person," but had been unable to execute the project. The reason of his failure he did not give, but he declared that it was only by accident that he had learned of the presence of the Austrian Empress in Geneva.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Figaro states that the weapon used by the assassin of the Empress of Austria was found in the lake. It was a three-sided file, very slender and sharp. The Empress, it seems, supposed that she had received only a violent blow. At first she maintained great coolness. When asked if she wished to return to the hotel, she replied: "No; he only struck me on the breast, and doubtless wished to steal my watch."

Vienna, Sept. 12.—The Emperor of Austria and his daughter attended mass this morning in the private chapel of the Schoenbrunner palace. His Majesty showed evidence of intense grief, but he said he did not lose faith in God, and expressed a wish for confession and communion. During the day the Emperor re-read with much emotion a passage in the last letter he received from the Empress, in which she expressed herself as being pleased at the prospect of returning to Vienna in a few days in order to witness the jubilee festivities. His Majesty discharged state duties today with the usual earnestness, and insisted upon replying personally to the numberless messages of sympathy he had received since the assassination of the Empress.

WEST INDIAN UNREST.

Aid From Imperial Government Demanded as a Right by the Sugar Interests.

British Markets Must Be Preserved to the Islands by Protective Duties.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the island of Barbadoes passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the home government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanding the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market, or the adoption of countervailing duties. No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency, to offset Cuban and Porto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned, and the Jamaican delegates, in an interview, declared that, while annexation to the United States was improbable, the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada was impracticable, besides promising no relief.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Checks For Sealers at Last Issued—Shallow Places in St. Lawrence Channel.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The apportionment of the indemnity paid by the United States as damages for the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels has been made, and checks are now going out from the department.

Another meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon to discuss a number of routine matters. Mr. Blair was not present, having left for Montreal this morning. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson join him there this evening, and thence proceed east. They will be in St. John to-morrow.

Recent frequent groundings in the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec are causing great concern to ship-owners. Mr. Tarte, therefore, has ordered another enquiry into the matter.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Grain Syndicates Eyeing Ontario Wheat—A Hotel Fire—Suicide By Shotgun.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Hon. T. R. Black, a member of the Nova Scotia provincial executive, is here, en route to the Pacific coast.

The Free Press says: "It is understood that one, and perhaps two, of the Manitoba grain syndicates intend operating this fall in Ontario. One company will send down their representatives this coming week to look after the purchase of wheat. Last season quite a number made more money exporting Ontario wheat than dealing in the Manitoba article, and this has tempted local men to take the new departure."

It is reported from Strassburg, Assa., that a young man named Huber committed suicide by shooting himself with a common shotgun last week. The remains were horribly lacerated and scorched, and were buried without any investigation.

What might have been a shockingly fatal fire occurred early this morning in the Royal hotel, near the C. P. R. station. No one was injured, though one man was overcome with smoke, and had to be helped out of the building, while two small children were thrown from the top story into a blanket. The building was only slightly damaged.

SCOURGED BY FIRE.

Valuable Property Destroyed and Lives Brought in Danger at Alberni.

Bush fires resulting from carelessness or criminal malice are changing the Alberni mining district into a terrible ocean of flame, the lives of scores of prospectors who are out in the hills, being endangered by the fierce-roaring fires that yesterday closed in upon the town of Alberni, and now threaten it with obliteration.

According to a telegram from Alberni last evening, the conflagration was the deliberate work of a miscreant for whom the police will have a warrant as soon as the danger is past, and who is accused of having deliberately fired the forest below the town.

During the afternoon the flames which had twice before approached dangerously close to the settlement, reached and destroyed the assay office, while at the last word from the beleaguered village, all the residents were engaged in the battle for the salvation of their homes and property.

The last message coming over the wire announced that the "mineralogical office" had gone, the wind was rising, and the saw mill and other important buildings were in serious danger. Redford's slaughter houses and barns were twice on fire within three hours, but still standing.

Above Alberni, the country in the district known as Cherry Creek, is all on fire. The big barn on Mr. Best's ranch, filled with the season's crop of hay and grain, has been totally destroyed, and the residence saved only through the timely arrival of neighbors. Fences and outbuildings are being cut out everywhere by the fires, and a number of people have been badly burned in their efforts to save property.

It is scarcely possible that all the prospectors in the mountains will escape alive, and everyone acquainted with the country must shudder in the contemplation of their terrible position.

Nearer Victoria on both the Vancouver Island and the Washington State shores, the high lands are a blaze of flame, the dense yellow smoke obscuring the sun, and with the fog prevailing at the entrance to the straits, greatly interfering with navigation.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS.

Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes: I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for four days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment and with two applications, in less than four hours time, the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment. as I have not had the slightest sign of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

PORTO RICO EVACUATION.

Spain Making No Move Towards the Promised Arrangements.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 9.—The American evacuation commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Captain-General Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish commissioners would meet the Americans. Lieut. Sears delivered the communication to the Captain-General. He drove to the palace in a carriage, and when at the gate a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. Being an old baseball player, he was able partly to ward the missile off with his hands, and it fell, striking him on the ankle, but doing only slight injury.

The American commissioners are determined to brook no delay. Although Captain-General Macias recognized their presence by official visits, they have not been notified of the appointment or of the names of the Spanish commissioners, and the names of the latter have not been officially gazetted here, in spite of the fact that it is understood, unofficially, that Generals Ortega and Vallerino and the auditor of the war, Senor Aguilar, comprise the commission. The 30 days expire on Sunday, and if the Spaniards are not prepared to proceed on that date, they must explain the matter.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Such the New Designation of the United States Pacific Outpost.

The Islands Will Have Local Self Government Based on Present Conditions.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic has arrived from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu bringing the following advices to the Associated Press from the latter city under date September 3:

It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the annexation commission has decided to recommend to congress. Thus will be preserved the distinctive origin of this part of the United States. The history and tradition of the islands will go on in unbroken union with the name.

The form of government will be modelled on the existing territorial government. There will be no further departures from this form than local conditions and national considerations make necessary. It is possible that in working out the details the form of government will not approximate so closely to that of state government as the ordinary form of government does. But the ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred. Still there will be no district of Columbia or Alaska form of government proposed.

Local self-government will be given through the extension of the municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts having control under restrictions of purely local affairs. Honolulu for instance will be a municipal district embracing the whole of the island of Oahu.

The question of a territorial legislature has not been fully settled. There will probably be one but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the national government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves Americans, looking to the national government as the source of national power. In internal affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the high attribute of American citizenship, local self-government.

The form of government the commission will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national independence and create associations and the feeling of union with the United States. It is pretty clear from what has been said by members of the commission from time to time that in framing a form of government for these islands they have also been charged by the administration at Washington with forming a model which can be adopted to Porto Rico and other new possessions the war has brought the United States. The commission is trying to so shape its work as to be able to conclude its labors by September 20.

Women's Friends.

Is the Name Whitby Ladies Have Given Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hannah Webb Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her After Five Years of Suffering—Hope for all Women.

Whitby, Sept. 9.—Few ladies are better known, or more highly esteemed in Whitby, than is Mrs. Hannah Webb, who resides a few miles out of town, on the first concession of Whitby Township.

Consequently any statement made by that lady always receives the greatest attention from her many friends and acquaintances.

That is why all of Mrs. Webb's lady friends are using Dodd's Kidney Pills whenever they are attacked by any of the many diseases that go under the general name of "Diseases of Women."

Mrs. Webb some time ago gave a written statement of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, which medicine is known in Whitby as "Women's Best Friend."

Following is Mrs. Webb's statement: "For five years I suffered with Backache and severe pains around my heart. I doctored continually, but could get no relief, until I began to use those wonderful Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me completely."

On Mrs. Webb's recommendation, all the ladies of her acquaintance tested Dodd's Kidney Pills, as the need arose in each case.

And in each case there was but one result—a perfect, thorough and permanent cure.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are undoubtedly the best friend women can have, for they positively and permanently cure the painful and distressing complaints from which they suffer so severely and so frequently.

No remedy on earth has such wonderfully beneficial effect on the kidneys, as Dodd's Kidney Pills have.

This is the secret of their unbroken record of success, in curing Diseases of Women.

A trial will satisfy any lady that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on which she can confidently depend to cure her.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Some of the Losses of B. C. Iron Works—The Books in Very Bad Shape.

Many Canneries Will Pack Cohoes A Steamer for San Francisco Direct.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—The Manauense, it is reported, is shortly to be put on the direct route between Vancouver and San Francisco.

Quite a number of cohoes are running. Some 18 or 20 canneries will pack them. Yesterday the canners met and expressed their opinions of the obnoxious new regulations, the general feeling being as recently expressed by Mr. G. I. Wilson and reported in the Colonist.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Iron Works to-day, Auditor Skene reported the books in very bad shape. The loss on the Rothesay, the British America corporation steamer, and five other steamers totalled $81,730.68, and bad debts represent $20,000 more. Auditor Skene concludes his report as follows: "I regret that I cannot in any way modify my former reports on the state into which the books had been allowed to get. There are many discrepancies in the books. For example, one account shows a balance to the company of over $11,000, but I am informed that the correct balance is about $5,000. In another case there is a balance of over $9,000, while the amount actually due to the company is about $1,900. I cannot say how these differences have arisen, but they certainly ought to be most carefully looked into. In framing the balance sheet, I found a contract of over $5,000 had not been debited to one of the company's customers, the amount in the ledger simply showing that 10 per cent. ($540) had been received from this customer." It will take three weeks more to get the books in shape.

The steamship Umatilla, from San Francisco, unloaded 325 tons of freight at Vancouver this morning.

Ninety-five first-class passengers are booked to sail by the steamship Empress of China for the Orient.

Jobbers report creamery butter still stronger. It now wholesales at 21c.; dairy is still 16 and 17c. Eastern eggs are wholesaled at 17 to 17½c.; local at 25c. Lard is a trifle lower, being quoted at 9½ and 10½c. Codfish have come into sale at 6 cents. The only game exposed for sale is venison, wholesaling at 10 cents. California lemons are down to $5 and $5.50. Tomatoes are selling at 4 cents a pound. Watermelons are $2.50 and $3. There are no changes in the flower and feed market, and the meat market remains the same as last week.

NEW WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The funeral of the late Miss Kate Anderson took place on Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended.

H. S. Wilson was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with passing forged checks. The checks were signed with the name of Mr. Hendry, of the Royal City Planing Mills. They were for $8.40 each.

The Cosmopolitan hotel, Port Haney, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Most of the effects also were consumed. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

It Works Beautifully For the United States In Increasing Her Sales Abroad.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The fact that British imports into the United States have fallen off greatly in the past year, while American exports to Great Britain have greatly increased, has been announced from time to time during the year, but the full year's figures, just presented by the treasury bureau of statistics, bring to the surface some interesting details not heretofore published. These show that, while the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom increased 12 per cent., the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off 35 per cent. The exports from the United States to the United Kingdom during the past year were, in round numbers, five times as much as the imports from the United Kingdom, the figures being: Imports from the United Kingdom, $109,138,365; exports to the United Kingdom, $540,860,162.

THE SICK SOLDIERS.

One Third of American Troops in Porto Rico Awaiting Transports as Invalids.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 9.—Illness among the United States troops here is increasing. There are now more than 35 per cent. unfit for duty. Within a radius of a few miles from Ponce there are 1,000 soldiers in the hospitals. In some commands there are 30 per cent. of the men down with fever, principally typhoid. The City of Chester has arrived with medical supplies and 46 nurses. The surgeons here are handling the patients as well as possible. Considering the conditions, the percentage of deaths is small. The convalescent, however, have climate to contend with, and after the fever has left them the patients fail to recover strength. They should be sent north at once. The need for transports as convalescent home and hospital ships is imperative. If there was wet weather the condition would become much worse.

Before his departure General Wilson announced his approval of the findings of the military commission, and the trial of the Carto "firebugs," Joseph Burgos and Ramon Vega, each of whom was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor, and Leo Ardo Colon, Juan Martinez Floriniers, to two years each with hard labor. The prisoners have been placed in prison at Ponce.

A GRAND TRUNK ENGINEER SWEARS BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Allandale, says:—"The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racking my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my fireman, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TALK.

He Neither Affirms Nor Denies the Substance of the New York Interview.

London, Sept. 12.—Interest in the recently published interview with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in New York, which was cabled here at length, continues to be great. There is much skepticism regarding its accuracy.

The Chronicle cabled to Mr. Chamberlain regarding the authenticity regarding the interview, and he replied stating that no report was verbally accurate. He asked what particular statement in the interview was challenged. The Chronicle replied that that part of the interview wherein he was reported to have called the Czar a dreamer was doubted. Mr. Chamberlain added that he had not said that the Anglo-German treaty had been signed. He had only said that he knew negotiations were in progress, and that he hoped they would lead to a better understanding.

WESTMINSTER'S FAIR.

Programme Adopted For the Day by Day Entertainment of Visitors at the Big Show.

Wednesday, Oct. 5—9 a. m., procession; 12 noon, official opening; 3 p. m., junior lacrosse; evening, concert.

Thursday, Oct. 6—9:30, horse racing; 2 p. m., Scottish games; evening, fireworks, bombardment of Santiago, etc.

Friday, Oct. 7—Children's day: 10 a. m., aquatic sports; children's procession and games in park; 1 p. m., calathumpian bicycle parade; evening, concert.

Saturday, Oct. 8—9:30, horse races; 10 a. m., military procession; 1 p. m., naval and military sports; sham battle; evening, fireworks.

Sunday, Oct. 9—Grand sacred concert in the afternoon.

Monday, Oct. 10—American day; 9:30 a. m., horse races; 2 p. m., championship lacrosse match; evening, bicycle parade and fireworks.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—9:30, horse races; 1:30 p. m., bicycle races; evening, band concert.

Wednesday, Oct. 12—9:30, horse races; 1:30, bicycle races; evening, fireworks.

THE CZAR'S NEW IDEA.

Conviction That His Suggestion Had Origin in Great Britain's Recent Alliances.

A Rude Awakening for France, Showing Faithlessness of a Treasured Ally.

London, Sept. 10.—That there is no close time in politics has been abundantly proved by the events of the past fortnight, a period during which the statesmen were supposed to be enjoying their holidays, but which witnessed a series of world shaking public events.

The Czar's peace rescript, the tragical re-opening of the Dreyfus case, the Anglo-German agreement, the re-conquest of the Soudan, the massacre of British troops in Crete, and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office, are all compressed into the fortnight ending to-day, and all are still as keenly debated as on the day which saw their birth.

WHAT TROUBLES THE CZAR.

The closer the Czar's rescript is scrutinized the more people are confirmed in the belief that it is the outcome of the Anglo-American friendship, which is patent to everyone, and more rapid growth of Anglo-German cordiality which has been in the air for a year past. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed on his arrival at New York, voiced the sentiment prevailing when he remarked that there was something peculiar about the disarmament proposal, coming from such a source at such a time. In short, it is regarded here as a lullaby intended to lure Great Britain back to the policy of drift from which Russia's overt acts or unfriendliness threatened to cause her to diverge. Much greater faith is placed in the pending negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, which presage a friendly agreement in regard to China, than in the Czar's millennium.

A BLOW AT FRANCE.

It is difficult at a distance to realize the heaviness of the blow the Russian utopian proposal has dealt France and Frenchmen. The latter now see how lightly their ally regards obligations to them and all hopes and illusions in regard to the lost provinces have been dissipated in a moment. The shock has been so rude that Russia has deemed it wise to try to soften it by launching a suggestion for a compromise, whereby Alsace-Lorraine would be neutralized, thus establishing a zone between France and Germany and apparently removing the necessity for extensive armaments. The scheme is equally as practical as the Czar's peace pyrotechnic. French self-esteem will never consent to give up its aspirations, while Germany still holds to Marshal Von Moltke's belief that Alsace-Lorraine is necessary for the security of the western boundary of the German Empire.

COMPLICATIONS IN EGYPT.

The dramatic news received from Omdurman to-day showing apparently that Fashoda on the White Nile, about 400 miles out of Khartoum, has been occupied by a white force, causes the greatest sensation here. If, as there seems little room to doubt, the troops occupying that place, are French, this will prove a disastrout setback to the British victors on the Nile, and at once dispose of the question of a British waterway to the Upper Nile.

Additional evidence of the fact that Sir Herbert Kitchener expects serious and important events to grow out of this new feature in the African situation, comes this afternoon with the news that the newspaper correspondents with the expedition are not allowed to proceed to Fashoda, but have been ordered to return immediately to Cairo.

If the French should claim to exercise sovereignty over Fashoda either Great Britain or France must back down in order to avoid war. Successive British cabinets under Lord Beaconsfield, the late Wm. E. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery and the Marquis of Salisbury, have warned France that Great Britain will consider interference in the Nile valley as a cause for war.

Great Britain took General Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory calmly. Gen. Kitchener will probably be given a grant of $125,000 and will be made a viscount as a preliminary to elevating him to the peerage, when he is expected to take the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

FILIPINOS TO THE FORE

Not Annexation to America for Which They Have Fought Many Years.

They Choose a "Provincial Government" and Native House of Assembly.

Manila, Sept. 12.—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation here critical. It is understood he asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrisons, at Ilocos and Lagunda, have surrendered and the whole of the island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Malolos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents. The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 37,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added that he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine Islands were willing to fight for their independence. Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners. Later Aguinaldo said the "provincial government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on August 20 they elected members in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy." When questioned as to whether the future policy of the Philippines would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do. The correspondent being unable to answer this question, Aguinaldo continued: "We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer. Would the Filipinos object to America retaining a coaling station, if recognizing the independence is the islands, or establishing a temporary protectorate over them? Aguinaldo again declined to answer. Pending a meeting of the assembly Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between the Americans and the Filipinos. The insurgent leader denied having received a request from General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request. Aguinaldo further asserted that he never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the lines.

The correspondent questioned him about last Sunday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish an outpost. The Filipinos objected, and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in twenty minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally General Hale ordered the Pennsylvanians to advance and the rebels withdrew. The loyal governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake and has repudiated his subordinates' action. Aguinaldo declared to the correspondent that the Filipino who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army. Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and Americans."

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

The Sagasta Ministry Will Be Short Lived—Relief for Distress in Cuba.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—Via Biarritz.—The government's severe measures to prevent reports of the secret sessions of the cortes are nullified by the senators and deputies of the opposition who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on. Yesterday's session of the chamber ended with Senator Silvela attacking the government and exclaiming: "The Sagasta ministry is a corpse and we do not discuss corpses; we bury them."

Senor Canalejas, who is a lieutenant of Polavieja's new party, urged an inquiry into the sources of the charges against the army and navy. The debate apparently weakened the government. It is reported that at yesterday's cabinet council Senor Sagasta told his colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the cabinet.

Gen. Blanco has applied to the government for funds representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing. Romero Giron, minister for the colonies, has asked the treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas. In reply he received 30,000,000.

The Bank of Spain nominally holds one billion pesetas in internal fours but the sum supplied to the government on this guarantee is already exhausted.

POLL CONSTABLES' VOTE.

Judicial Decision Likely to Declare Its Validity.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Argument on the vexed question of the right of a special poll constable to vote at the general elections which has been in progress in the Court of Appeal for the past two days, closed this morning, with a reply from W. Nesbitt to the counsel representing the government and a brief rejoiner from S. H. Blake.

The court, of course, gave no direct intimation of its probable decision, but judging from the frequent interchange of remarks between bench and counsel the right of the constables to vote will be maintained.

Mr. Blake's argument on behalf of the government view was of the case was a most brillant effort, and a most comprehensive reply to the arguments of the opposing counsel, who were heavily outmatched throughout.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true ane, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney disease.

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TO EXPEL THE TURKS.

British Troops Hastening From Malta to Avenge Massacre at Candia.

Eight Hundred Christians Have Been Put to Death Including Many British Subjects.

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia telegraphed yesterday, saying: "It is estimated that no fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town pillaged by Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets, shouting 'Death to the English.' Part of the town is still burning.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The Asty says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta, the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed, and the ringleaders put on trial. According to a despatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the admirals of the fleets have decided to compel the disarming of the Bashi-Bazouks and the surrendering of the leaders of the disorders.

The following despatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia: "The Bashi-Bazouks are committing excesses, and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians. There are eight warships in the harbor, and a fresh bombardment is expected. The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and thus far 300 native Christians and 67 British subjects have been killed"

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, telegraphing on Wednesday, fully confirms the earlier reports of the most serious events. He says: "Lieut. Haldad was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. Soldiers pluckily carried Lieut. Haldad's body to the boat, under a hail of bullets. The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire, and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. Worse is feared. As to the fate of the majority of the Christians, it is reported that only 250 have been saved, out of 1,000. The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. Forty wounded were attended to on the warships. Mohammedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the governor, declares the mob is uncontrollable. As this despatch goes, reinforcements are arriving on the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini." The same correspondent later says: "Refugees are now coming on board the Camperdown, many of them wounded. They tell a tale of a great massacre."

The correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing from the British battleship Camperdown, off Candia, says the refugees tell dreadful stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than 700 Christians are missing. Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the office of the Eastern Telegraph Co. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were loopholed for rifle fire and barricaded. Every Christian survivor of the massacre swears that the butchery was mostly the work of Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims. Edhem Pasha is the one who ought to be held primarily responsible.

THE WORLD MAY STARVE.

President of British Association Would Avoid This Calamity by a Nitrogen Scheme.

London, Sept. 8.— Sir Wm. Crooks, president of the British Association, delivered the annual address at the congress of that body at Bristol to-day. He reviewed the sources present and possible of wheat supplies and argued that by the most favorable calculation the supply could not keep pace with the needs beyond the year 1931, but starvation might be averted through the laboratory if the problem of utilization of the supply of nitrogen contained in the atmosphere was solved. He estimated that fixed nitrogen of the value of 16,000,000 pounds was wasted annually by dumping the sewage of towns into the ocean. While the store in the atmosphere was unlimited, the problem was how to utilize it. The stores of fixed nitrogen if applied to the soil would raise the average wheat crop by from 1 to 2 bushels per acre, enabling the supply to meet the demand. Sir William was of the opinion that the solution of the problem would be the burning of the nitrogen in the air by a powerful electric current. Such a current might be obtained by utilizing Niagara Falls, and the fixed nitrogen thereby produced would cost £5 per ton.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES.

New Party Leader to the Fore and Sagasta's Perplexities Increased.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—General Polavieja's new party is assuming the greatest importance. His programme has met with the warm approval of the great newspapers, particularly El Imparcial and El Nacionale. El Nacionale until lately had supported General Weyler, but it will rally now to General Polaviejas, who proposes re-organization from the financial and present view points.

It is understood that General Polaviejas decided to organize a new party after several conferences with a high personage who, however, has not interferred in the formation of the party. His manifesto is now under consideration. If the military censor refuses to grant an exequatur the manifesto will be read in the chamber of deputies. The general conviction is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta cabinet will resign and be replaced by either a Silvala or a Polaviejas ministry.

The speech of Count d'Almenas in the senate yesterday has greatly excited the military party whose hot espousal of the cause of their treaty mfwyn m mfw mm cause of their Cuban comrades threatens to make trouble.

Senor Sagasta said this evening: "The nomination of the peace commission is delayed because the commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the government but who can say who will be in power in a month hence."

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

St. Paul Divident Rumors Fluttered the Markets in New York and London.

New York, Sept. 8.—St. Paul made the market this morning and broke it this afternoon. Trading was not on a large scale during the day, and all interest centered in the meeting of the St. Paul directors to act on the dividend. The rumor-mongers fixed the divident rate on the common all the way from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Those who said that it would be 2½ found little credence, and the continued firmness of stocks in face of the recent passive tone of the market and the confident and heavy buying of the early hours of to-day seemed to justify this incredulity. The price was rushed up to 115 without any attention being given to the warning statement that powerful interests in the directorate were opposed to anything more than the 2½ per cent. rate. When the announcement came at about 2:30 p.m. that the directors had made the semi-annual dividend only 2½ per cent. the price dropped to 110¼ which was 4¾ below the best. Numerous blocks of many thousand shares were thrown on the market with precipitate eagerness and the market speedily took on panicky conditions.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock market here opened flat to-day. Consols and most other stocks were affected, but the fall was most marked in Americans, which were freely sold on the decline in New York exchange and on the belief that dearer money is at hand at New York. The decline, however, was short lived, and the general smart recovery which has taken place all round confirms yesterday's cabled statement as to the strong undertone of the markets. The recovery in Americans was accompanied by rumors that the St. Paul would declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. and a 1 per cent. bonus. Mainly on this report and on the big arbitrage houses picking up stocks, prices closed firm. A sharp decline in Portuguese securities on the Delagoa Bay report which is still believed in many quarters, and the upward movement in Kaffirs, were again features. The Paris and Berlin markets were firm."

Prices closed as follows: Cotton Oil, 36¾; Amn. Tob., 139; Sugar, 138⅝; Spirits pfd., 37½; Atch. pfd., 35¼; B. & Q., 31⅛; C. P., 89⅝; Can. Sou., 53½; C. & O., 23¾; C. B. & Q., 115¾; Chgo. Gas, 104¾; C. & N. W., 133; C. R. I. & P., 61¼; C. M. & St. P., 110 7-8; C. C. C. & St. L., 42; D. & R. G. pfd., 56¾; G. E., 43¾; Lac. Gas, 50; Man. Elev., 96⅛; Mo. Pac., 34¾; Nat. Lead, 35½; Nor. Mm., 6⅝; Nor. Pac., 38¼; do. pfd., 77⅝; N. Y. C. & H., 118; Pac. Mail, 34; Reading, 18½; Sou. Ry. pfd., 35; Tenn. Coal, 29½; Tex. Pac., 14⅝; U. S. Leather, pfd., 70¾; Rubber, 42¼; U. P. rcts., 31¼; do. pfd., 66; Wabash pfd., 21¾; W. U., 94; Met., 156½; B. R. T., 63⅛.

C. P. R. in London, 91⅛; Commercial cable in Montreal, 184.

Bar silver, 60⅝c.; Mex. dollars, 40⅝c.

Copper quiet; brokers, $12.00; exchange, $12.25 to $12.37. Lead quiet; brokers, $3.90; exchange, $4.07½. Tin quiet; Straits, $16.10 to $16.15; plates steady. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4.80 to $4.90.

Wheat closed: No. 2 red, May, 66 7-8c.; Sept., 67⅛c.; Dec., 65⅝c.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Wheat closed: Sept., 62½ to ⅝c.; Dec., 60⅝c.; May, 63c. Corn, Sept., 30c.; Dec., 30c.; May, 32¼c. Oats, Sept., 19⅝c.; Dec., 19⅝c.; May, 21⅞c. Pork, Oct., $8.50; Dec., $8.60; Jan., $9.35. Lard, Oct., $5.00; Dec., $5.05; Jan., $5.02½. Ribs, Sept., $5.30; Oct., $5.30; Jan., $4.77½.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Three workmen were burned to death in a fire in Steiner & Co.'s whiskey house on Vessy street, New York, yesterday. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of spirits of alcohol.

The German Emperor, speaking at a banquet on Wednesday, promised that an anti-strike bill would be introduced in the Reichstag before the close of the year.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail confirms the report that Great Britain has leased from Portugal the town of Lorenzo Maru, on the north side of Delagoa bay.

There is no foundation for the report that Major Ferdinand Esterhazy, whose alleged authorship of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case is now being considered by a special commission of inquiry, has committed suicide.

Huerte, the cyclist, won the 24-hour cycling race in Berlin, which ended last evening, covering 829 kilometres (about 515 miles, 293 yards). C. W. Miller, the American, gave up the race after several falls.

Mrs. Gladstone is reported to be in ill health.

Owing to wind and fog, the swimmer, Holmes, was obliged to desist yesterday when about six miles from the French coast, after a record swim of 24 miles in nine hours. He was not the least fatigued when he left the water.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

American Commissioners Explain the Situation to the Natives.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The following advices are received from Honolulu under date August 31st:

The congressional commission, with the exception of President Dole, left for the other islands on August 22, and returned on August 28, after visiting the principal towns of Mauri and Hawaii. The people of the islands seemed to appreciate the visit of the commission, which visit did much to enlighten the natives on the question of annexation. Gen. Merriam says his orders are to hold everything at Honolulu until he hears from the government again. Sergeant Ormond Fletcher, second United States Volunteer Engineers, died Aug. 20 from rheumatism. He was for years county surveyor at Portland Oregon. About fifteen men of the Second regiment United States Volunteer Engineers will be sent back to San Francisco, having contracted climatic fever.

The Honolulu stock exchange has been organized.

The Chinese of the Hawaiian islands presented a memorial to members of the congressional commission, asking that all Chinese who have become naturalized under the laws of Hawaii and all children born in Hawaii, be permitted the rights of transit to and from all parts of the United States. The Chinese also asked changes in the immigration laws, so as to permit importation of a limited number of laborers, clerks, women and children from China.

STARVING BY THOUSANDS.

Such the Condition of Cubans Near Santiago—"Immunes" Down With Yellow Fever.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Col. Sargent's Fifth regiment of immunes. The cases have been watched carefully for several days, and in the opinion of Col. Harvard, chief surgeon of the military department of Santiago, the diagnosis is unmistakably correct.

The destitution among Cubans is still appalling. Gen. Wood issued 51,000 free rations yesterday. The capacity of the free supply depots is not great enough to meet the demand, and a new one is to be established shortly.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 8.—The Spanish evacuation commissioners seem disposed to delay the meeting of the commission. They say their instructions have not yet arrived, but are expected on the Alfonso XIII. in the course of a few days. They intimate that even then they will need time to study them. The American commissioners have replied that the first meeting must occur before September 12, under the terms of the protocol.

FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE

Preparations For Its Submission to the British Royal Commissioners.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 8.—The British warships Cordelia, Pelican and Columbine, forming the squadron under Commodore Bourke, and the French warships Rigault de Genouilly and Clocheterie, under Commodore La Pegieriere, are arranging for a reception to the royal commissioners, due to arrive here from England on Sunday, to enquire into the French shore question. Both commodores have prepared to put the naval case as distinct from the case to be set up by the colonial authorities.

AGUINALDO HAS A RIVAL.

And the Two of Them Make a Heap of Trouble For Their American Allies.

Manila, Sept. 9.—The attitude of the Philippine insurgent leaders is daily becoming more dangerous. So open is their opposition to the American authorities that the situation is strained, and reconciliation may be difficult. What makes the situation more troublesome is the undisguised rivalry between the followers of General Aguinaldo, the self-proclaimed dictator, and General Pio Pilan, who covets the honor which Aguinaldo acquired.

Gen. Pio Pilan is in command of the insurgent troops stationed south of Manila, and uses them in the way which will be most annoying to Aguinaldo, and at the same time makes every effort to show his utter disregard of the American officials. His forces continue to patrol the city, encouraging lawlessness in every direction. They are constantly annoying American troops engaged in the difficult task of preserving order.

Aguinaldo's course is no less annoying. He no longer attempts to conceal his hostility to the officials who represent the United States, and yesterday issued an order prohibiting soldiers from entering the American lines. This course he probably deemed necessary in order to prevent them from becoming so well disposed towards Americans as to destroy his power by repudiating his leadership.

A Manila despatch says: "In conformity with the new regulations, most of the Spanish steamers are taking American registry. The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers, and the insurgents demand that the American authorities employ no Spaniards, in any capacity whatever. The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence, and those who favor an American protectorate. The British cruiser Powerful arrived to-day and saluted Admiral Dewey. Gen. Otis responded from the Utah battery in the citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender."

WASHINGTON SILVER FORCES.

Fusion of Factions From Three Parties and Tickets Agreed Upon.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 9—The Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican state conventions, representing the silver forces of the state of Washington, formed a fusion to-day and nominated the following ticket: Congressmen, James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.), Seattle; W. O. Jones (Silver Rep.), Spokane; Supreme judges, E. F. Huston (Pop.), Tacoma; M. M. Godman (Dem.), Dayton.

Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding to the Democrats, after a very stubborn contest, one of the nominees for supreme judgeships.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

There is a lull in the Dreyfus affair. It is believed the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents relied on are said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy and the government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these. A semi-official note denies that any foreign government has made any sort of communication to the French government relative to the Dreyfus affair.

In a dense fog off the English coast, the steamer Knarwater struck the Landana amidships. The passengers on the Landana, numbering 45 persons, were as quickly as possible ordered into the boats. Having been in bed many of them excaped nearly naked. They were mostly negroes bound to Africa and were so terrified that they were restrained with difficulty from jumping overboard.

The London Times and other morning papers call upon the government for energetic action in Crete, more especially if the stories of the complicity of Turkish troops be confimed. German and Austrian papers declare that their governments will have nothing to do with Crete. The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany may congratulate herself on having withdrawn her fleet from Crete, thereby leaving the responsibility to others."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amersfort, province of Utrecht. A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at Her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance. The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist.

The New York Times says: "There is expected to be a speedy cessation of the passenger rate cutting between New York and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific people propose to restore the rates to the standard basis on September 25. General passenger agents of the American trunk lines expect to see through rates from New York, Chicago and St. Paul restored to the regular figures at the same time.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston has decided to visit Quebec. It will be there October 3, making its headquarters at the Chateau Frontenac.

Dr. S. B. Evans, an old and highly respected citizen of Picton, Ont., was found dead in Dr. Phillips' office there last night.

Sir Oliver Mowat has promised to open the Western fair at London, Ont., on Tuesday next.

Hon. Thos. F. Bayard is very ill at Dedham, Mass.

DESPATCH BOAT LOST.

American Steamer Wingfoo Disappears Between Hongkong and Manila.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient to-day, brings the news from Hongkong that the American steamer Wingfoo, Capt. Sherman, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war, United States Consul-General Wildman chartered the Wingfoo to carry despatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The vessel met with several mishaps, and was obliged to return to port. Since her last departure for Manila she has not been heard from.

GERMANY'S FRIENDSHIP

The Emperor's Message to Kitchener an Outcome of the New Agreement.

All Fears of Unpleasantness in South Africa May Now Be Put Aside.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The news of the important understanding arrived at between Germany and Great Britain has caused a sensation. The matter engrossed public attention throughout the week. The first reports were so exaggerated as to draw out formal denials from the government here, which seriously feared that if such overdrawn versions of the affair obtained credence, Germany's friendly relations with Russia would be endangered. The most significant statement made was by an officer who has the full confidence of the minister for foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow. It was as follows: An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion, and on some new questions. The agreement is limited, and far from being of the wide-reaching nature represented by some newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in Southwest Africa. These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa Bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject-matter, but in the fact that it furnishes a basis for more cordial relations. The Emperor's telegram was doubtless sent after he had knowledge of the completion of the agreement, and indicative of his intent to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. The agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot in the political relations of the two countries in South Africa, which has now been removed, and all fear of unpleasant relations there may now be discarded.

It will be observed that the German officials carefully avoid the use of the word treaty.

The news of the understanding between Germany and Great Britain was received with mixed feelings. The Liberal press, which naturally gravitates towards Great Britain, greets it with outspoken kindness, which the Conservative and the pan-German newspapers express fear that it may prove another edition of the Caprivi agreement regarding Zanzibar, which is still greatly condemned by the whole press. Hopes are also expressed that the agreement may not mean the complete abandonment of the Boers and German influence in South Africa.

There is much curiosity here in regard to Germany's quid pro quo, but in spite of daily demands of the press for the publication of the terms, the government does not intend to reveal them, both cabinets having agreed upon secrecy. A high official tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the agreement between Great Britain and Germany was a necessary preliminary to their joining the Czar's conference. In regard to the latter, a member of the Russian embassy says he does not look for an early conference, and he admits the possibility of one or more of the powers refusing to join, in which case it would be dropped.

The foreign office says the Emperor's speech in which he said a good army was the best assurance of peace, has been misconstrued. It is added that His Majesty, in his remarks, was in no way opposed to the Czar's peace proposal, which the German foreign office construes as merely a proposition to stop the further extension of armaments.

VIENNA IN MOURNING.

Indescribable Grief Overpowers the People at the Loss of the Empress.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Empress became known shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with people, many becoming impassable for vehicles. Extra editions were issued by all the papers.

Many Viennese considered the report incredible until the semi-official organ appeared, confirming the statements of the other papers. All the papers accompanied the announcement with warm tributes to the Empress, and were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers and read aloud to groups of citizens.

An indescribable grief overpowers the people. The performances at court theatres and the jubilee exhibition have been cancelled.

A BRANDON FIRE.

Felt Factory and Contents a Total Loss —The Cause Unknown

Brandon, Sept. 10.—(Special) — The Brandon felt factory and contents were completely destroyed by fire this morning. The origin is a mystery. Before 4 o'clock $15,000 worth of machinery, mostly imported from Germany, $5,000 worth of stock, and a building worth $2,000 were a total loss.

The following insurance companies are interested: Quebec, $3,500; Canadian, $2,000; Mercantile, $2,500; North American, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000.

SPANISH MINISTRY QUAKES.

Definite Charges of Incapacity and Sagasta Admits Crisis Is At Hand.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—(Via Bayonne)—The position of the ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made to-day (Friday) against the government collectively and individually by Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, and now recognized as leader in the newly organized party headed by General Polaviejas. It is believed Senor Canalejas has documents to support his accusationes of incapacity against Lieut.-General Correa, minister for war, and Capt. Aunon, minister of marine. The majority of the cabinet listened to the speech and the silence of the ministerial deputies was most suggestive.

A minister in reply to a question as to the rumors that a ministerial crisis was imminent, said it was idle to concede the fact that a crisis was inevitable and would come next week after the chambers had adopted the government bill authorizing the alienation of national territory as a condition of peace.

The Queen Regent, it is understood, informed Senor Sagasta yesterday that she would continue to bestow her confidence upon him for some days yet.

A COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

Sir Herbert Kitchener's Suggestion as a Memorial to General Gordon.

Omdurman, Sept. 10.—General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, suggests the establishment of an unsectarian college and medical mission at Khartoum in memory of General Gordon, the establishments to be conducted by British tutors and be maintained to educate the sons of sheiks. They should issue certificates qualifying the holders to fill government posts.

General Kitchener hopes the British public will subscribe £60,000 at least, with which sum the college and mission could easily be established.

NANAIMO EXHIBITION.

An Increased Prize List and Prospect of the Best Show on Record.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society will be held in the Nanaimo City Park pavilion on Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th inst. The prize list this year greatly exceeds that of any previous exhibition, and there is every indication that the display will be much greater in quantity, and if possible, fined in quality. The time for receiving entries expires next Wednesday evening, and all shoulld make entry before that time, so that the space can be properly allotted. In nearly every division the list has been extended, while a new division, embracing poultry, pigeons and rabbits, has been added.

There will also be a grand guessing contest for the air-tight heater donated by the Albion Iron Works, of Victoria, each visitor to the show being entitled to a guess at the weight of a No. 9 range, the nearest guess to win the heater.

The show will open at 2 p.m. on Friday but all exhibits except stock must be in the exhibition building before 11 o'clock Friday morning. The previous four shows of the society have been graduated successes, and there is every reason to anticipate that 1898 will prove a banner exhibition. The pavilion has been materially increased in size, so that all the exhibits can now be properly displayed.

FOUR HUNDRED SLAIN.

Result of Mussulman Outbreak In Candia—The Admirals Ask Reinforcements.

Candia, Sept. 9.—The foreign admirals have requested the powers to send a battalion each to reinforce the international garrison. On the request of the admirals, the Cretan executive committee have succeeded in inducing the Christian insurgents in Candia to retire outside the cordon.

The Turkish military commandant says he has given the Turkish military authorities at Candia strict instructions to assist in maintaining order. He declares that the Bashi-Bazouks are responsible for the recent outbreaks.

To-day 21 additional bodies of Christians were discovered under the smouldering ruins at Candia.

The British admiral, it is said, has demanded the disarmament of the mussulmans.

Athens, Sept. 9.—News has been received here from Candia that another bombardment is imminent. The fires continue. Four hundred deaths are already attested. Martial law has been proclaimed.

CAPT. CONSTANTINE ALL RIGHT.

Yukon Miners Contribute a Handsome Token of Their Respect and Goodwill.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—A unique product of the Goldsmith's art has just been completed in this city on the order of the Alaska Commercial company, which acted for several hundred miners on the Yukon. It consists of a heavy stand for a cut-glass fruit bowl, made out of more than 500 Klondike nuggets soldered together, just as they were dug from the rich gravel bars of Alaska. The novelty of design as well as the great value of the piece has attracted much attention.

When Capt. Constantine, of the police of the Northwest Territories, was about to take his leave of the Yukon territory a few weeks ago, a movement was started among the miners to present him with a parting testimonial, and several nuggets of no small worth were dropped into a buckskin bag as a starter. The bag was passed around from hand to hand until the pile of nuggets and gold dust was worth $2,000.

The contribution of the grateful Yukoners was sent to this city, through the trading company's agents, to be manufactured into some suitable form in which Capt. Constantine, on his return to British Columbia, would have a material expression of the appreciation in which his former associates in the North held his services in the community.

On the face of the bowl is a shield bearing an inscription telling of the purpose of the handsome gift, and engraved with the officer's monogram. After being exhibited for a few days in the windows of the W. K. Vanderslice company, the manufacturers, it will be sent to Capt. Constantine in British Columbia.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. Summerville, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

HOW THE FIRE LOOKED

Victorians Give Their Stories of the Terrible Scene at New Westminster.

Ready Sympathy Shown by Prompt Contributions—Public Meeting Called for To-Day.

Mr. George C. Hinton was in Vancouver on Saturday night when the news reached there of the Westminster fire, and he was one of the first to reach the Royal City. He stayed there till noon of Sunday, and returned home on Sunday night. Columbia street, he says, looked a mass of flame right across the roadway, and every now and then the fire would zig-zag over from one side of the street to another, and in a few moments more another building would vanish, as if dissolved into the air. The fine public library was so completely burned that the brick walls collapsed into the cellar, and on top of them fell the side wall of the Batchelor block. In the morning, where the library building had stood, there seemed to be a neat brick pavement on a level with the street. The way that the fire jumped was dreadful. For instance, the flames cleared the top of the Guichon hotel and had the court house destroyed before the hotel caught fairly on fire. An additional terror was the way the fire crept under the buildings on the water side of Columbia street. Columbia street is higher than Front street, and consequently many of the buildings on that side of Columbia were built up on supports high above the Front street level. These buildings would not only catch from the Columbia street side, but flames would suddenly burst through the floors as well. Mr. Fales and some assistants were trying to keep the fire from spreading to the roof of his business place on Columbia street, when flames shot through the floor, almost cutting off escape. Attempts were made in many instances to remove goods on drays, but so quickly did the fire spread that the drays caught fire, and the horses had actually to be cut loose to save their lives. The stone work in the buildings crumbled away at the touch of the fire, and the red granite pillars of the handsome Curtis blocks burst with reports like cannon. From Carnarvon street to Front there was a culvert running through just above Lytton square. The fire rushed through this culvert, under Wintemute's factory, and, circling into Holy Trinity cathedral, set it afire. The walls of the court house were the only ones that were fairly well intact after the fire.

So fast did the fire travel that it kept people moving pretty lively to get out of the way, Mr. Hinton says. Mr. A. W. Ross, an insurance man living on Agnes street, had gone down town to look at the fire, but when he saw the proportions of the disaster, he hurried back home, and was just in time to rescue his family. Many people escaped in their night clothes only.

Families were badly separated during the fire, and many were wandering round on Sunday morning, looking for the rest of their households. Mr. Hinton found a little youngster about nine years old crying on the street and saying she was hungry. He took her to the drill hall, and found there were quite a number of other children who were lost.

There were amusing incidents, too, due to the excitement of the moment. Mr. J. Reichenbach said that as the flames drove him out of his butcher shop, he managed to seize a quarter of mutton from a hook on the wall. Just outside he met a man rushing up the street. "Here, take that," cried Mr. Reichenbach, holding out the mutton. The man stopped, grabbed the meat, shoved it under his arm, and set off again on the run. "And," said Mr. Reichenbach, "I have never seen him since. I expect he is the only man in town this morning who has any meat for breakfast."

Mr. Hinton met a lady friend who was wandering around with a little stone milk-jug in her hand. That was all she had saved, she said, of all the family's belongings.

Mr. Booth, the manager of the Bank of British Columbia, had a race with another man to try and hire a Chinese laundry on upper Columbia street for the bank's temporary premises. However, he remembered that the bank owned a house further up the street, and so he took that instead.

The C. P. R. freight shed is now standing by itself on a little island of piles in the river, for the wharves are burned away between it and the land, and cars and the remains of the station are lying in ruins in the place where the wharves fell through.

The Scoullar brick block, on Columbia street, that was burned, belonged to J. H. Todd & Son. It was valued at $20,000 and insured for $9,000.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Assistance Is Being Freely Offered to the Stricken City of Westminster.

The B. C. Board of Trade council met yesterday morning, and decided to wire at once $500 to help out the sufferers. The resolution passed was as follows: "That this board learns with sorrow of the calamitous fire which has fallen our sister city of New Westminster, and as an earnest of our sympathy, we wire the sum of $500 towards the relief fund." This was immediately attended to by the the secretary, the Bank of B. N. A. kindly offering to telegraph the money free of charge. Mr. Elworthy, the secretary, soon afterwards received from Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, manager of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co., a check from the company for $100 for the relief fund.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., wired from Montreal, on behalf of his company, a contribution of $5,000 to the relief fund.

In response to a telegram from Mayor Redfern, who went up to Westminster on Sunday, the city of Victoria is sending over by this morning's boat 100 mattresses to help out the houseless people.

The teachers and pupils of the South Park school are anxious to do their part in helping on the good work, and have arranged for a concert to be held at the school on Friday evening. Very hearty offers of assistance have been given, including one from Mr. William Greig and a quartette of some of the members of the Arion club. The admission is fixed at 25 cents, and the programme will be well worth it. The Lieutenant-Governor will be asked to preside.

To-morrow (Wednesday) evening there is to be a plebiscite meeting at A. O. U. W. hall, and a collection will be taken up, every cent of it to go to the relief fun.

The congregation of the Reformed Episcopal church are requested to send wearing apparel for the New Westminster sufferers to Mrs. Cridge.

From Court Vancouver, A. O. F., $100 was telegraphed yesterday to Westminster to help the relief fund.

To-morrow evening Mr. G. J. Burnett, organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will give an organ recital in aid of the relief fund. A number of leading people in the musical world have volunteered to assist.

ORGANIZING RELIEF.

A Public Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon at the City Hall.

The City Council last night did not transact any business, but Ald. Phillips moved, seconded by Ald. Williams, that as it was the first meeting of the council since the Westminster fire, the council express its sympathy with Westminster in the calamity which has befallen the Royal City. The motion was carried, and while Victoria will show its sympathy in a practical manner, it was thought best to wait until to-day, when Mayor Redfern will be present to give the result of his visit to Westminster. Ald. Bragg was in favor of getting through some routine business, but as a bare quorum was present, Ald. McGregor objected to this, and left his seat, whereupon the meeting had to close for want of a quorum.

Mayor Redfern last night returned to the city, and speaking of the fire, said that what had been published about the needs of the people of Westminster was correct. Fully 2,500 people are homeless, he says, and, while Vancouver was able to supply the first need for provisions and other supplies, such as clothing, additional supplies will be required at once. Every house still standing in Westminster is crowded with people, as many as 30 people being quartered in one medium-sized house. Mayor Redfern and Hon. Mr. Cotton on Sunday night slept in railway car seats, with a blanket apiece to cover them.

The city council meet this morning at 9:30 to hear the mayor's report of his trip, and to take immediate steps to aid in relieving Westminster. Besides this, His Worship has called a public meeting of citizens to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the council chamber to perfect arrangements for systematic help to the people of Westminster. The ladies of the city are particularly requested by the mayor to attend.

THEY STAND BY PINE CREEK.

John Stanley and C. A. Marriner Return From New Gold Fields.

Skagway News.

President of the city council, John Stanley, and Charles A. Marriner returned last night from a visit to the former's gold mining claims on Pine Creek in the Atlin country. Mr. Stanley visited the News office this morning. When asked about the new gold fields, he said:

"But few claims there are being worked; but those that are, show conclusively that there is an abundance of gold there. Fritz Miller, the locator and owner of discovery claim, made a clean-up while we were there. He had worked three men for four days, and the clean-up amounted to $1,500. W. S. Lawrence and son are working a claim about 12 or 15 above discovery. They operate two sluice boxes, and the dirt worked by them is running from $16 to $18 to the cubic yard. Mr. Marriner took an average gold pan and panned an average of 75 cents to the pan from Lawrence & Son's tailings. So, you see, they are not saving half the gold from the dirt they sluice. I own two claims just above that of the Lawrences' and I think mine are fully as good as theirs. Jack Shepherd is working his claim, and has found solid chunks of copper in it; also gold quartz. The latter is very rich, and the rock in which it is found has evidently come from a place nearby, and is the result of sliding glaciers in the primitive ages. Two claims, which eighteen days ago were offered to me at $2,500 are now held at $3,500, and the owner is not anxious to sell at that. Other creeks, such as Willow and Musket creek, appear to be just as rich as Pine. But, let me tell you, you can go and talk to Mr. Marriner. He is an old miner and his opinion of the country will be worth something."

The reporter called on Mr. Marriner. He was busy but took time to say: "Why, sir, if I were not tied down here, I would not waste ten minutes before arranging to return to Atlin. In my opinion, that country is the richest mining field in the northwest."

Mr. Stanley speaks in glowing terms of the treatment accorded them by Capt. Rant and other of the Canadian officials. The councilman left two men at work on his claims, and when the weather becomes too bad for work, they will camp on the claims until the coming of gentle springtime.

KIND WORDS APPRECIATED.

Mr. Edward Drewry's Reply to the Thanks of the People of Victoria.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, president of the James Bay Athletic Association, has received the following letter in reply to his enclosing the resolution passed at the reception of the "Big Four":

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 6th, 1898.

H. D. Helmcken, Esq., Pres. James Bay Rowing Club, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir: Your kind favor of 25th ult. duly received. It was a great pleasure to us to meet your excellent crew and the friends who accompanied them. Your boys proved themselves, not only remarkably good oarsmen, but, if I may be allowed to say so, a quiet, gentlemanly lot of fellows, who I am confident made many friends during their visit. I should be very glad indeed to witness the cultivation of a strong inter-provincial sentiment, not alone in a commercial sense but in the amateur sporting line as well, as such movements tend to draw us closer together as a people, and cement the ties of general brotherhood throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion.

Thanking you for your kind words which I will convey to my club, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD L. DREWRY,
Pres. W. R. C.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The Conservative Leader Refers to Past Overtures for Reciprocity.

Halifax, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Sir Chas. Tupper was the guest of honor at a political picnic to North West Arm yesterday and in the evening he spoke at length at a public meeting in the Lyceum.

Referring to the international conference at Quebec he said the Liberal party of Canada claimed to be a party having most friendly feeling for the United States, but he wished to state that the Conservative party had used every endeavor to bring about a reciprocity treaty which would weld the two great English speaking countries.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MOUNT SICKER MINES.

A Day's Pilgrimage Amongst the Workings in This New Island District.

Outsiders Are Getting Hold of Properties While Victorians Are Doing Nothing.

Some Very Promising Claims Are Being Opened Up With Encouraging Results.

Kootenay is all right and so is Klondike, but it will be noted that a vast deal of the development in Kootenay is due to the enthusiastic belief of the Kootenay people in the resources of their own part of the province. That is undoubtedly the proper spirit in which to succeed. Here in Victoria, however, the general run of the people seem not to have this feeling of what may be called for want of a better name, "local patriotism." That is, while they are quite ready to concede the worth of Kootenay and to speak in praise of its development they do not seem to grasp the idea that here on the island there are mining possibilities that if developed may preduce mines as rich as the famous Kootenay properties. It takes time to develope a quartz claim, and ofttimes because the coast mines have not sprung into big properties all of a sudden, there is a disposition among some people to turn up their noses and speak slightingly when Vancouver Island mines are referred to. This feeling, however, it is satisfactory to note is to a certain extent dying out, but there is not shown that enterprise and promptness among Victorians to take up and work the mining properties which they have secured in the island district. In fact it is largely outsiders who are grasping the opportuities and exploiting the new districts, though of course there are some local men who are wide awake enough to try and do their share.

There is a new mining district on the Island some

FIFTY MILES FROM VICTORIA

that though still in its infancy bids fair to turn out to be highly satisfactory. Mount Sicker has been spoken of now and again of late, but how many people in Victoria could tell you where it is or are in the least aware that there is a mine on the mountain with something over a thousand tons of ore in the dump. What may be styled the Mount Sicker district is about five and a half miles south-west of Westholme and eight miles from sea-water at Chemainus, and by trail the railway is reached a mile from Somenos, which last named place is distant about five miles.

The district is a baby one in mining, for it was only in 1895 that the first claims were staked out, and it was really only last year that any systematic development was started. Now it is established that a mineral belt exists at least for eight miles between the Richard the Third mine on Mount Sicker away almost due West, across the Chemainus river and over the top of Mount Brenton to the Ainoka group of claims.

In the year 1895 Thomas McKay and Tom Sullins, who were assisted by capital by Mr. S. A. Richards, of Port Townsend staked out the Alice, Leona, Golden Queen and Pioneer claims on Mount Sicker. Nothing much was done and in the spring of the next year Harry Smith and Harry Buzzard located the Belle, Lenora and Little Nugget. Afterwards a good many claims were staked out, but no development of any account was done until last year when the ledge on the Lenora was struck, and its width was so promising that Harry Smith and Buzzard sold an interest in the claim to Mr. F. J. Smith, of Glasgow, to secure

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

This development has been vigorously pushed till now, and there is at present over five hundred feet of tunnels and shafts on the property, from which a large quantity of ore has been taken. Mr. F. J. Smith, from the result of the success on the Lenora formed a company in Scotland called the Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Glasgow. This company owns an interest in the Lenora mine and also has ten other claims in the district.

The Lenora has had most of its development work done this year. The tunnel runs in from the north and at a distance of 65 feet swings to the east, and thence for 250 feet follows the ore body which is copper pyrites chiefly, and carries gold and silver. In a hasty visit one has not full opportunity to size up the ore bodies, but, though the vein has faulted at various places along the 250 feet of the easterly extension of the tunnel, the breaks are not large and the veins run parallel with the tunnel. Two cross cuts from this extension have cut a second vein about four feet wide showing ore strongly impregnated with copper pyrites. By this tunnel a depth of eighty feet is obtained and an upraise to the northern side of the tunnel, between the first and second cross cuts, gives good ventilation to the workings. The lead in its dip is not constant, but bending, now north and now south, as a look at the tunnel and the winze below the upraise shows. The trend of the vein can be traced on the surface where the iron-capping covers the lead and leads directly up to the Tyee, the adjoining claim to the Lenora on the east. The manager of the Lenora, Mr. H. Smith, has several men at work, but is waiting the coming of an Australian mining engineer. Mr. Patterson, who has been chosen by the company as their mining engineer. Mr. Smith states that assays from the Lenora ore have run from \$4 to \$19 in gold; from 4 oz. to 10 oz. in silver and from 2 to 25 per cent. in copper. The average of the dump will apparently run well, and Mr. Smith states that Mr. Pellew Harvey is ready to

PURCHASE ALL THE OUTPUT.

As over a thousand tons of ore on the dump and there is a large quantity in sight, the mine already ought to pay handsomely from the start. The Lenora will soon have a fine wagon road connecting it with the road to Chemainus and Westholme. This road is the prolongation of the old skid road which joins the main road and it ascends the Northern and Western road of Mount Sicker at a given per cent. grade. Although the work on this road has been going on for only three weeks, already fully 2½ miles have been completed and there remains only about a mile and a half to make. A road gang of 20 or 25 men are at work under Mr. Smith and his foreman, C. Edwards and besides doing excellent work. have certainly made astonishing progress

THE TYEE MINE.

has two shafts upon the property and as already stated adjoins the Lenora on the East. No. 1 shaft was the first put down and for some fifty feet was in barren rock, though it is understood that a couple of stringers have been since struck in the bottom. No. 2 shaft nearer the Lenora has been sunk on the vein and while it is timbered nearly all the way down (52 feet) the workings are said to be 38 feet in ore, while at the bottom a fine body of ore, 9 feet wide can be seen. There is quite a little ore on the dump to show for this work and it is intended to put in a hoisting plant at once to continue the deepening of the shaft. The owners of the Tyee are Messrs Livingstone, Dickey and others. A mile and a half or so to the West and just at the Chemainus river is the

COPPER RIVER GROUP.

of claims consisting of the Victoria, Copper Canyon and Susan. The two just named are on the Mount Brenton side, while the Victoria is on Mount Sicker. These claims have just been disposed of by the owners, Messrs P. Pearson, Robt. Allen and Lewis G. Hill to Mr. St. George Hammersley, representing an English syndicate. The Victoria shows an open cut and short tunnel with a winze at the end. The winze is full of water but there is said to have been some fine ore struck in the bottom. On the dump is some very pretty ore of the prevailing type of copper pyrites in a greyish rock. The Copper Canyon just across the river has a tunnel 100 feet long running alongside a quartz vein carrying pyrites. As the end of the tunnel a winze has been sunk but water prevented it being seen with what succes or whether the vein which is five or six inches at the top of the tunnel and widens towards the bottom to 15 or 20 inches, was increasing. Between 30 and 40 tons of good ore already on the dump.

OWNS FOURTEEN CLAIMS.

Mr. S. A. Richards already spoken of as a pioneer in the district is the owner of the Richard the Third, East of and adjoining the Tyee. Time did not permit visiting this claim but he has men at work opening it out and certainly the ore he shows from it is fine copper pyrites. Mr. Richards who, by the way, has one of the best built and neatest log cabins to be seen in any of the mining districts on the Island, owns no less than fourteen claims and he is just about to start work opening out the Alice which is on the trail to Westholme.

There have been many other claims staked out and a great deal of prospecting will be done this year owing to the success attending the Lenora. The Fortuna on the Westholme trail is one of the properties on which a good deal of work has been done. It belongs to Mr. T. L. Sullins, one of the first men to take up a claim in the district. His partner is Mr. L. W. Molander. A tunnel 120 feet in length has been run with a view to tapping the vein from North to South and small pieces of copper pyrites being met with the last little while in the tunnel, leads Mr. Sullins to think that he is approaching the ledge and will strike it in a few days. The tunnel gives a depth of 80 feet from the surface showing of the vein.

It may be mentioned too that the trail from the Tyee claim near the top of Mount Sicker gives a very easy grade to the railway a mile from Somenos, a distance of about 3¾ miles. The expectation is to put in a road by this route which will give the Duncan and Somenos people easy access to the camp. The

IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.

of the district of the Mount Sicker mines doing well may be easily understood when one remembers that a mining camp is usually ready to buy up anything good to eat and pay good prices for it. Consequently fruit or produce always sell well in mining districts and the farmers reap accordingly. Victoria also will benefit for the district is one tributary to the city.

The Ainoka group of mines were too far off to visit during the trip of the Colonist correspondent. They lie on the Western side of Mount Brenton, a hill some 3,000 feet high and while the mountain air is "intoxicating," as the ladies' journals gushingly put it and the city man of course feels like a bird and skims up the steep hillsides at a great pace, the scenery is so very attractive that one has to make frequent stops to admire it and the steeper the hillside is the more attractive the scenery. The Anioka company, it is understood, have a thirty foot tunnel run in on one of the prospects. The group belongs to some Chemainus people who hope to see the mines turn out well.

AN UNCANNY EXPERT.

On the way home down the trail an old miner who has worked in many countries remarked that there was an "expert" who was offering to trace any man's lead for a consideration, claiming he did so by means of the spirits. "If he has a pull like that with the spirits," observed the aged miner thoughtfully, "why does he not get a few ledges on his own account instead of hunting them up for other people."

There was some talk about new mineral finds at Cowichan lake, 20 miles from Duncans. A number of men have been in there this spring and report finding steel galena, free milling gold and also copper ore. It is a rough country to prospect however.

ENGULFED IN A MINE.

Part of a Pit Roof at Wellington Caves In and Swallows a Drawing Room and Furniture.

The caving in of the ground over part of the workings of No. 5 pit at Wellington, early on Sunday morning, engulfed part of the residence of Mr. Thomas F. Haggart, but by marvellous chance the family escaped scatheless. The story was brought to town yesterday by Mr. Dr. Stevens, provincial constable, who arrived on the morning train. Mr. Thomas F. Haggart, the foreman machinist at Wellington, has his residence over part of the ground above the workings of the pit. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Mrs. Haggart heard a noise in the drawing room, and, running into the next room, where the children slept, she tried to open the door leading into the drawing room. As good luck would have it, the door was locked, for when a light was brought and the door opened, it was found that the whole of the drawing room floor had disappeared as if it had been cut out by a saw, and in its place was a deep pit. The furniture and parlor organ and everything that had been in the room had disappeared down into the mine far below. Although the rest of the house was tilted up a little, no other damage was done, except that a tree that had stood in the garden near the parlor had also disappeared into the depths below. That the family escaped without injury is a wonderful piece of good fortune, and had the drawing-room door not been locked, Mrs. Haggart would very likely have gone to her death.

YUKON OFFICIAL HERE.

Crown Prosecutor Wade Has Nothing to Say About Charges Against Him.

Perry, the Alleged Thief, Released by Collector Ivey to Be Extradited—Gold Secured.

Revenue Cutter Bear Back at St. Michael From Her Visit to the Whaling Fleet.

Exactly 445 passengers, according to Purser J. C. Hayden's official report, arrived on the steamship Garonne from St. Michael early Sunday morning. The amount of treasure represented cannot be even approximated but allowing each between four and five hundred dollars would, Purser Hayden considers, be giving a pretty fair statement of the amount of gold aboard. Of course there were some of the many claim owners aboard who had greater amounts, among them being K. Jenson, with \$10,000 in gold, S. Mathews, J. A. Campbell, J. G. Hunter, W. B. Patterson, R. H. Crude, A. Ross, F. M. McCorde, H. Adraws, A. Richardson, C. W. Hall, A. Lutro, Geo. F. Wright, H. Walbser, H. T. Hamon, Wm. Strong, W. J. Monret and Nathan Dresby. Among the most prominent passengers were Judge McGuire, Louis Coste, chief engineer of the public works department; Crown Attorney F. C. Wade, Arthur Griffin, of Seattle, E. J. Livernash, correspondent for the San Francisco Examiner and wife, F. C. Berke, a Chicago capitalist and wife; T. H. Dempsey, formerly manager of the Seattle News and Press Times; O. D. Garison, a mining expert, of San Francisco; Mr. Wishemaro, a correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who has spent nine months in the Yukon gathering descriptive data for his paper; Mr. G. E. Debney, assistant manager for the Alaska Commercial Co., who will accompany "King" McDonald, now on his way out, to London; Rev. Father Barum, of the Catholic Mission of the Holy Cross.

When a few days from port a death occurred among the passengers, the victim being Capt. Wm. A. Ross, of the Boston & Alaska Steamship Co., Seattle. The deceased passed away on Saturday from an attack of cerebral meningitis. His remains were carried to port and on receipt of a telegram from Maurice M. McMicking, of Seattle, were transferred to the undertaking parlors of Mr. Charles Hayward to be embalmed and sent on to Seattle at once. The deceased was 32 years of age and well known in Seattle. At the time of his death he had a large amount of gold in his possession, which will be taken charge of by a Mr. Ramsay, who will arrive on the City of Kingston for the purpose this morning.

On the return trip some wreckage was sighted and a life buoy picked up. The wreckage was seen a few days after the Garonne left St. Michael. It looked like the after half of a steam barge, a large capstan being in evidence, bearing the letters O. U. R. N. with Company below and the number 60 under that again. Close by at a point known as Cape Sarchef, the beach was covered with wreckage that looked as if it had not been long in the water. The life buoy was seen later, but the name on this had been obliterated so that it could not be made out.

Outside the Straits a few craft were seen, a schooner heavily laden with lumber being one and a bark loaded with passengers presumably from St. Michael, being the other. The latter had a black hull with a yellow stripe.

There was a very large fleet of steam and sail craft at St. Michael when the Garonne sailed among them being the bark Rufus E. Wood, the ships Nellie Coleman and W. F. Jewett, the schooner Inea, the barks Hunter and Lizzie Colby, bark Ruth, the steam schooner Sunol, the five-masted schooner William Bowden, the steamer Fulton, the ship Waschusetts, the steamship Lelanlan and the stern-wheelers Sara, T. C. Powers, J. J. Healy, Hamilton and Dorothy, the last mentioned having just arrived from Portland under her own steam.

CROWN PROSECUTOR WADE.

One of the "Talked of" Officials Returned—Collector Ivey's Trick.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Crown prosecutor for the Yukon district, whose name has been rather prominently mentioned in connection with the charges against the officials, when seen yesterday expressed himself adverse to discussing the charges. He was sufficiently disgusted, he said, to go into a Canadian district and find that Canadian cities had allowed American cities to get most of the trade, but when officials had done their best to turn the trade, it was adding insult to injury to have the people of the Canadian cities, Victoria and Vancouver, take the part of the men, who were making the charges. They had been trying to clear the country of the "scum" of the Coast cities, who had drifted to Dawson and it was that class, who had brought out the reports of alleged wrongdoing. "Why," said Mr. Wade, "one of the first men who had made charges in the Seattle papers against the officials came to my office a few days before he left Dawson and offered to give me half a townsite, if I saw that he got the land. I kicked him out of my office."

As to the talk of his leaving Dawson before Commissioner Ogilvie left, Mr. Wade said that he had only been engaged for a year and was coming out at any rate, but the steamer on which he started up the river broke down and so he turned around and came out by St. Michael.

Mr. Wade said very little difficulty was experienced by the police and officials in the administration of justice in the Yukon. Few wrongdoers got away and those caught were quickly dealt with. Five murderers had been tried and convicted in one week.

On the way down the river Mr. Wade instituted extradition proceedings at Circle City and St. Michael, to secure the return to Dawson of Arthur Perry, wanted for the robbery of gold dust from "Big" Alex. McDonald. Officers were also left at Eagle City, where Perry still is and Mr. Wade says he will not escape. The gold dust, alleged to have been stolen is in the hands of the Canadian officials, pending the result of the extradition proceedings.

Perry is the man whom Collector Ivey of the United States customs took from the Canadian officers, who had arrested him in Alaska and were taking him back to Dawson. Mr. Wade has affidavits signed by Capt. Foster and C. A. Munro, of the steamer Columbian, on which steamer the release was effected. They state that Collector Iver, who was on the stranded steamer Rock Island, between Circle City and Eagle City, was taken on board the Columbian and in return for this act of courtesy threatened to tie up the Columbian if Perry was not released. The prisoner, Capt. Foster and Purser Munro swear, seemed anxious to send the dust back to Dawson but Ivey demanded the release of it.

Perry was working on a lay on Alex. McDonald's claim and took out, it is said, \$15,000. Instead of giving McDonald his share he started down the river in a small boat with the full amount.

WHALERS' RELIEF.

Revenue Cutter Bear Back at St. Michael With Shipwrecked Men.

The United States revenue cutter Bear returned to St. Michael on August 25 from her trip into the Arctic ocean to relieve the ice-bound whalers. She was away a little over a month and to bb away a little over a month and besides taking provisions to the vessels of the fleet brought out the crews of the Jessie H. Freeman, Orca and Rosario, which were crushed by the ice. The Bear had much difficulty in getting through the ice to Point Barrow and once was badly strained by the ice piling up around her. On the way up news was received that provisions were getting scarce among the whalers so relief parties were sent out in skin boats. They reached the vessels, however, only a few hours before the Bear, which had escaped from the ice. All the whaling vessels were given sufficient supplies to last them until their tenders arrived.

At Point Hope, the officers and crew of the wrecked schooner Louise J. Kenney were picked up. The Kenney was blown on the beach, where she is stranded. She took a party of Laps, who are to take charge of the government reindeer, which are doing well, the herd having largely increased.

A LONG PULL.

Two Victorians Who Went From Teslin to St. Michael in a Row Boat.

On the Garonne were two Victorians, Messrs. Leslie Jones and A. B. Cotton, who made the trip from Teslin Lake to St. Michael, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, in a row boat. They left Teslin Lake on June 22, and spent the three months intervening between then and their arrival at St. Michael in prospecting on all the likely looking streams en route. Many exciting experiences were had by the two adventurous Victorians but on the whole they enjoyed the trip immensely. Their boat was a twenty foot one made by themselves out of whipsawed lumber.

Mr. Jones says there is nothing but bar diggings on the Hootalinqua and in fact of the many places they prospected but one did they consider worth staking on. This favored place was Victoria Gulch, which runs into Bonanza creek just above Eldorado.

Many men, Mr. Jones says, are leaving Canadian territory to go into Alaska on account of the actions of Canadian officials. All kinds of reports are floating around about the officers, discouraging capitalists from investing.

ALASKAN SALMON.

Fish Commissioner Ballard Says the Pack This Year Has Been Light.

Fish Commissioner William S. Ballard, for the southern jurisdiction of Alaska, who was in this city yesterday, left this morning on the steamer Pilgrim, for Juneau says the Skagway Alaskan. His season's work is almost completed and in another two weeks he will be on his awy to the national capital to spend the winter. Last year Mr. Ballard was suppose ter. Last year Mr. Ballard was supposed to cover the whole district of Alaska, his duties properly taking him as far north as Behring Sea, but it being a physical impossibility to cover this region in one season, or even two seasons, the department, last year, divided the district, H. M. Kutchin having the northern district.

There are new canneries being started in the territory all the time, some running for a few years, and then either moving away or starting up again, but the number is increasing steadily, and the salmon fishing business promises in time to be as much a businessshrdlshrdl time to be as much a vital resource of this region as the gold mines of the interior. However much the government may desire to guarantee procteonitnetao may desire to guarantee protection to the legitimate cannerymen and fishermen by hunting and punishing violators of the law who may insist on killing off the fish wholesale by traps, devices, etc., it seems the powers that be at Washington are not concerned about the fishing grounds beyond the formality of appointing a fishing commissioner. The fish commissioner of this region has no means of getting from place to place excepting in small boats, or occasionally when he is obliged to accept the courtesy of some cannery tender. It has been suggested, and it may be that the suggestion will be carried out some time, that the fish commissioner be supplied with a steam launch or revenue cutter for the period it would be necessary to visit the fishing grounds.

The salmon pack this year has been very light, salmon being scarce. Last year the pack of the Pyramid Harbor cannery was about 50,000 cases and this year it will not be much over 40,000 cases, which, however, is a much better catch than the other canneries made. What the commnissioner needs to properly cover the field and render him independent of the canneries in the matter of necessary transportation is a serviceable stea mlaunch on a revenue cutter. It would be cheaper for the government to maintain a launch or a revnuxee cutter for the period required for the work than to follow out the present unsatisfactory arrangement.

A LADY'S BAD SPRAIN.

Mr. Jas. Bannerman, of Vancouver, B.C., writes: It affords me much pleasure in recommending Griffith's Mgaic Liniment, My wife received a bad sprain, which caused her ankle to swell and gave her great pain. Magic Liniment was applied, and on the first application the swelling and soreness left it. We have used many other liniments, but Magic Liniment is the best. We find it very useful in our home, and would not be without it.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others. All druggists, 25 cents.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for ills distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. "The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page Common Sense Medical Adverti --

Philyps—(home from the temperance lecture)—It would have been a great success if our chairman hadn't been so absent minded.

Mrs. Philyps—Why, what did he do?

Philyps—Well, he tried to blow the foam off a glass of water.

U. S. PACIFIC CABLE.

From San Francisco to Hawaii and Japan—The Views of Mr. James A. Scrymser.

Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Among the passengers on the Empress of China when she sailed for the Orient on Monday afternoon was Mr. James A. Scrymser, the president of the Central and South American Telegraph Company and the head of the Pacific Cable Company, on the proposed cable from California to Hawaii, Japan and Australia. About an hour before the boat sailed, a News-Advertiser reported met him at the Hotel Vancouver and was accorded an interesting interview. Mr. Scrymser first of all spoke of the attempts that had been made to get a subsidy from congress for a Pacific cable. In 1870 the senate committee on foreign relations reported favorably on granting a subsidy of \$500,000 in gold per annum for twenty years for the establishment of a Pacific cable to China and Japan. Gold at that time commanded a premium of 50 per cent. In 1880 Judge Allen, of Honolulu, obtained from Hawaii an exclusive right for a cable connecting the islands with Japan and the United States, and the enterprise was actively urged by Cyrus W. Field, among others. In the United States an effort was made to render this concession effective by a house bill authorizing a contract for twenty years, during which the government was to pay annually \$250,000, and to receive in return the free transmission of all official messages for that period. This bill failed in the senate.

Other bills also failed, but now "at last," said Mr. Scrymser, "the United States government has offered us a contract of \$100,000 a year for 20 years, in return for which we are to transmit all government messages over the cable we lay, free of charge for that period. Now that is not in the nature of a subsidy. Practically it is paying for services which the government could not possibly perform itself on anything like as favorable terms." Mr. Scrymser does not consider the subsidy or contract money, enough. He says the government, by granting only \$100,000 a year, would get an exceedingly valuable service for very little cost and at no risk. He went on:

"It is generally not understood what the risks involved in cable-laying and maintaining are. How many persons know that four Atlantic cables have been abandoned on account of old age, and that each of them cost \$4,000,000? Nor had they been in operation over twenty years. That period is supposed to be the life of a cable. Some, however, last much longer. The cable out of Santiago, for instance, which during the Spanish-American war was cut so many times, and which apparently has more lives than a cat—the last strand having been cut by our cruisers repeatedly without in any way interfering with the working of it—was laid by me in 1869. If," continued Mr. Scrymser, digressing for a moment, "recent history could be told about the cable in West Indian waters, it would be astounding. The United States was totally unprepared for cable operations when the war broke out. I gave the government full information concerning all the cable lines in West Indian waters, but apparently very little good has come of it. To cut a cable effectually is an art which seems to have been totally unknown to our cable-cutting cruisers. To cut a deep-sea cable, its exact location and that of all its branches must be known. Our cutting appears to have always been on the wrong end. We have seemed to think that it was perfectly effectual to cut a cable wherever we could pick it up. That is a great mistake.

"To return to the risk of maintaining a cable. The cable across the Atlantic of one of the companies was interrupted for over a year, and was finally recovered and repaired at a cost of \$500,000, notwithstanding that the point of injury was no more than 700 miles off the Coast of Newfoundland. Now, naturally, the repair of a cable in the Pacific would be apt to be vastly more difficult and expensive, on account of its greater distance from the base of operations. From all such risk the government will be freed by its contract with our company. Yet there are those who advocate the cable being constructed by the government.

"They ought to have a few more facts. The proposed cable is going to cost us \$12,000,000, and would probably cost the government more. A cable of the magnitude of this one—a total of 12,456 miles of line being contemplated—must necessarily have at least two cable-repair steamers always ready for deep-sea repairs. These steamers will cost \$150,000 a year each, for maintenance and operation. The company would feel compelled to set aside at least \$500,000 a year for repairs and renewals. The United States government has for some years used a gunboat to take its messages between Hawaii and San Francisco, and the maintenance and operation of such a boat cannot cost less than \$200,000. When they have to keep open communication with the Ladrones and the Philippines as well, there will be three gunboats, so that the facilities of a cable at a reasonable contract price would be most economical and would save the United States government a big sum annually."

"Supposing, Mr. Scrymser, the United States government does not subsidize you liberally enough to go to Hawaii, will you drop the scheme?"

"No, certainly not, we will leave Hawaii out if we do not get sufficient inducement. The depth of the ocean is not known to Hawaii. Our venture will be a leap in the dark."

"You are going to Japan to endeavor to obtain a subsidy from the government, I suppose?"

"Yes. I do not know whether they will give us it or not, at any rate I will ask for it. It is estimated that the Japanese sent from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 words over the present cable route at \$1.82 a word in gold, from Yokohama to London, and then there is a charge of 25 cents per word to New York, which makes the total cost \$2 a word. We propose to make the charge per word from San Francisco to Yokohama \$1 a word, or a saving of \$1 per word, which means that the Japanese merchants will save themselves \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 per annum. If Japan does not want this communication, or if it does not care to give us reasonable inducement to go there, we will have to give the country the go by."

"If Japan and the United States both failed you I suppose you would drop the scheme?"

"I do not think the matter would be dropped. I am very sanguine that with reasonable inducement the cable will be laid within 18 months."

SHORT DESPATCHES

Queen Victoria and the Princ and Princess of Wales telegraphed londolences to Emperor Francis Joseph. The "Court Circular" says: "The Queen received last evening with feelings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The Queen mourns profoundly the loss of Her Imperial Majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years."

Lord Brassey, the British naval authority, has arrived at New York on his way to New South Wales, of which he is the governor.

The Queen has restored to his rank in the British army Colonel Frank Rhodes, who was dismissed from the service for participating in the armed raid into the Transvaal, led by Dr. Jameson, in December, 1895. Colonel Rhodes was wounded at the battle of Omdurman while acting as war correspondent of the London Times.

Eruptions from Mount Vesuvius are reported accompanied by rumblings and explosions.

The town of Jerome, Arizona, has been almost wiped out by fire. Three lives were lost and immense damage done.

An unusual fall of snow is reported from Eastern Colorado, Northwestern Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska.

By the explosion of forty gallons of gasolene in the cellar of a grocery store at 1440 South street, Philadelphia, surely four, and possibly more lives were lost. The building and those adjoining it on either side, collapsed.

P. Schamm, a brewer from Philadelphia, jumped from the Goat Island bridge, Niagara Falls, yesterday and his body was swept over the American falls.

A correspondent of the Times at Candia, Island of Crete, who has just landed after spending five days in the roadstead, says: "About 600 men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. Mussulmans are searching the ruins of the burned quarter of the town where the devastation is complete."

E. B. Wisner, at Seattle from St. Michael, Alaska, brings confirmation of the reports of the loss of the steamer Jessie at the mouth of the Kuskaniwill river in July, with 8 lives. The party on the Jessie were known as the Columbia Exploration Co.

Report has it that Mrs. Langtry is trying to sell her California ranch. It is supposed that she has spent quite \$100,000 on it.

Representatives in Buffalo of west bound lines announced yesterday that they had received instructions to restore all rates from Buffalo to the Pacific Coast on September 25, the date agreed upon. This is the first official notification of the cessation of hostilities on the part of the transcontinental lines.

The Spanish chamber of deputies has adopted the Hispano-American protocol.

Polavieja, formerly governor-general of Cuba and the Philippines, has issued a manifesto declaring his readiness to place himself at the head of a neutral party in Spanish politics. He denounces the "evils existing in the present political system," and declares that "every department needs cleaning."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "A revolution in Central China seems unavoidable. The rebellion in Hainan and the province of Kwang Si is being joined by thousands who are bitterly opposed to the Manchu dynasty."

Three persons were killed and several badly injured at Wichita, Kansas, last night when a Rock Island passenger train struck a carryall at the Douglas avenue crossing. In the carryall were 13 persons.

Rear Admiral Noel, of the British naval force in Cretan waters yesterday issued an ultimatum to Edheim Pasha, the Turkish military governor of Crete, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ringleaders in the recent outrages, surrender the fort and ramparts commanding the town and disarm the Mussulman troops.

WAS REAPING A HARVEST.

Chinaman Arrested Yesterday Morning in the Act of Burglarizing A Store.

Sergeant Hawton and Constables McDonald and Walker, of the city police force, made a most important arrest at four o'clock yesterday morning, securing the man, Ah Gam, who burglarized Messrs. F. W. Nolte & Co.'s optical store last week; Mr. A. A. Clayton's jewellery store on Sunday night and Mr. R. H. Jameson's grocery store yesterday morning, in fact the man was caught in Mr. Jameson's store.

The officers hearing a noise went to the window to investigate and were trying to secure an entrance without making a noise when Ah Gam disclosed his wherabouts by striking a match. They soon had him handcuffed and booked at the station on a charge of housebreaking. The Chinaman had secured an entrance to Mr. Jameson's store by forcing a window at the rear, and had taken \$8.55 from the till and a quantity of tobacco, when arrested.

The case was called in the police court yesterday and remanded until to-morrow to give the police an opportunity to investigate. They found the Chinaman's cabin and in it a box containing most of the goods stolen from Messrs. Clayton's and Nolte's, principally trinkets, opera glasses and plated jewellery and watches and besides a lot of other goods not identified.

Ah Gam is a young man, not more than twenty years of age. While he was cunning to his way of gaining entrance to the store and hiding his tracks, he made the fatal mistake of frequenting the same locality too often, the stores being in a row on Fort street, with an alleyway at the rear. As previously published, he entered Mr. Nolte's by cutting a pane of glass with a diamond, and besides the goods recovered took \$20 from the till. Mr. Clayton's was entered by the doors being forced.

WRECKING STREET SIGNS.

The New Enamelled Signs Are Being Destroyed by Mischievous Hoodlums.

There is a certain class of small boy in Victoria whose bump of destructiveness seems to be abnormally developed for breaking up things generally seems to give him unholy delight. It looks as if the best method of prescribing for the disease is the homeopathic method of "like cures like" in this instance by raising "bumps" on another part of the patients' anatomy by means of a muscular arm motion and a stout piece of wood. It is not long since, after much kicking by citizens for better street signs the city council invested in some very creditable signs of enamelled iron and set them up on the street corners where the grateful citizens could after the fashion of the Scotchman and the scratching post, bless the mayor and aldermen of Victoria. The signs were legible at a distance so that he who runs might read and there was some satisfaction to a person to know at last that the street he lived on did really have a name. But unfortunately the new signs caught the eye of the young hoodlums, the kind that is allowed to run about the streets at night and whose parents do not feel anxious about them. The result is that some of the signs have been so pounded with stones or other hard missiles that the enamelled lettering is in many cases quite obliterated, a sight that makes a man grasp his walking stick tightly and wish he owned the boy who did it just for five minutes.

As a tribute to the new navy, which performed such marvellous work in the recent unpleasantness with Spain, the American Mail Steamship Company has decided to name the four vessels now being constructed at Cramps' shipyard after the American admirals. The Admiral Sampson will be launched in about two weeks, and the Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley and Admiral Walker will follow in succession. There was some discussion among officials of the company as to which admiral was entitled to be represented by the fourth ship, but it was finally decided to honor Admiral Walker.

Dr. A. W. Chase's

Ointment...

Endorsed by Dr. C. M. Harlan of the American Journal of Health

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE....

He says:—Among the proprietary medicines recognized is Dr. Chase's Ointment, compounded by Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, as a remedy for Piles, Eruptions and Eczematic Skin Diseases, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures. It is not the practice of the Medical Profession indiscriminately to use proprietary medicines, but there are hundreds of physicians throughout this country who are using Dr. Chase's Ointment in their practice. We handed out during the last month 2,700 boxes of free samples of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the thankful results have been something astonishing. Here is what one of the cures says:

Mr. O. P. St. John, 246 Shaw St., Toronto, in his letter states: I suffered for some years from Itching Piles, at times being unable to sleep for the annoyance caused by them. After trying almost every remedy known, I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and can say one box entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of it, and have recommended it to several of my friends, all whom have been cured by its use.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Sir:—Mr. T. Parsons, president of the Vancouver lodge of the Universal Brotherhood, to whom we have forwarded all donations of money, food and clothing received by us, writes us that from information obtained by visiting the distressed city of New Westminster and by personal interviews with the mayor and council of that city, and also with the ladies' committee, which is working in connection with the citizens' relief committee, he learns that although all articles are needed, he particularly specifies the want of women's and children's boots, shoes and stockings, and placing next in order women's and children's underwear of all descriptions.

Thinking that this information may be of value to our citizens we venture to thank you in anticipation of giving it publicity.

VICTORIA LODGE OF THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD,
Per G. F. Jeanneret, Treasurer.

Following is an additional list of subscriptions received at the rooms of the Brotherhood: J. E. Church, clothing; W. Hawksby, \$1; A Friend, 50 cents; T. Porter, \$1; S. A. Stoddart, \$5; T. Bahr, \$25; Mrs. F. McConnan, clothing; Mrs. Rickaby, clothing; James Allison, clothing; Miss Bernie, clothing; A Lady, clothing; Mrs. Crawford, potatoes; Mrs. Jones, clothing; Miss Webster, clothing; W. D. Kinnaird, clothing; Mrs. M. King, \$5; Mrs. Lambert, clothing.

SPLENDID MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Elaborate Arrangements For Wounded In the Soudan.

There is not the least danger of the hospital horrors that resulted from the Spanish-American war being repeated in the Soudan. The arrangements made by the British army medical department for the final advance on Khartoum were most elaborate and complete. They are thus described by the special correspondent of the London Daily News, who accompanies the expedition. The arrangements have been made by Surgeon-Colonel Macnamara, who has been and remains P. M. O. of the British force, while Surgeon-General Taylor—a man of great and varied experience—has come specially out to exercise supreme control in both British and Egyptian divisions. The arrangements made for the treatment of the wounded are as follows: A medical officer is attached to each battalion, and one also to the cavalry and to each battery of artillery; then from each battalion, etc., are drawn 32 trained men, who retain their arms and can be otherwise used in emergency, whose business is to pick up and give first aid to the wounded and convey them to the field hospitals, which will be at convenient distances behind the brigades in some sheltered position. Behind each brigade are to be five field hospitals, each with one medical officer and accommodation for 25 men. These five field hospitals act as one, but are made sectional in order that the sections may be detached to follow any battalion that may be acting independently of the brigade. In all these there is accommodation for 125 wounded in the field hospitals of each brigade. There is also a senior medical officer with each brigade. Lieut.-Col. Sloggett, with Gen. Wauchope's, and Lieut.-Col. Hughes with Gen. Lyttleton's command.

From the field hospitals the wounded are to be conveyed as soon as possible, after treatment, to the barges moored off the river bank, where there will be accommodation for 200 men. These barges are at present engaged in conveying troops to Wad Habashiyeh, our place of rendezvous, but so soon as this work is completed, they will be cleansed and disinfected and fitted as hospitals. Other barges will be used for operating purposes.

Two Roentgen ray apparatuses (which are now here), will be on these barges. Of course, apart from the barges, there will be other hospital accommodation on the river bank, and the barges will, if necessary, ply to and from the Atbara camp. Between Khartoum and this place there will be eight lines of communication hospitals, with 50 beds, having, of course, a medical officer attached to each. Surgeon-Major Hunter, who, until last year, was attached to the Egyptian army, has charge of these eight hospitals.

Here, at the Atbara, ample and special accommodation has been provided. A hospital has been built of mud bricks, with walls some three feet thick, and a lofty roof, the wards being ceiled with matting and thickly thatched with Dhurra straw. It is probably as cool a place as there is in the Soudan. Here is accommodation for 200 men, but on so generous a scale that if necessary another 50 or more could be added without any cramping to the inmates. Men reaching this hospital get proper hospital clothing and bedding, and have sheets to their beds. Six medical officers are in charge. There is another base hospital lower down the river at Abadeah. Fifteen miles north of Berber is another big mud brick hospital, with accommodation for 300 men, who will be looked after by eight medical officers. Both hence and from the Atbara camp sick convoys will be made up for the desert railway journey to Halfa, and the trains will be specially fitted for conveying sick and wounded. At Halfa and at Assuan, where there are breaks between rail and river, there will be severally a 50-bed and a 25-bed hospital for the accommodation of men who need rest after the journey. At Abadeah hospital, by the way, is another Roentgen apparatus. On each gunboat is a medical officer, the P. M. O. of the gunboats being Surgeon-Major Smythe.

Every sort of drug, appliance and instrument that may be required has been plentifully supplied; and the organization generally is so thorough that there is every reason to hope that the complaints so often made (and made as much by the surgeons themselves as by anyone else) of the inadequacy of the arrangements for the medical treatment of our troops in active service will not find any voice as regards the expedition to Khartoum.

I have omitted to mention that the stretchers for carrying the wounded and sick from place to place have been fitted with hoods, and Tommy, who generally contrives to get fun of his own peculiar fancy out of most events, has succeeded in evolving a mild but popular jokelet out of the labor the alteration has cost him. For some reason or other it has been the fashion at Darmali to cast a sort of comic scorn on the Guards, there being a sort of prevalent theory in camp that these gallant soldiers were to be sent to Khartoum wrapped (so to speak) in cotton wool. A hit at the Guards, therefore, was not to be missed when occasion offered. And the soldier at work on the stretcher hoods promptly answered the question as to what they were for with, "What for? Why, for you and me to carry the blooming guards to Khartoum, of course."

LAST DRIBBLE COMING.

Comparatively Small Consignment of Gold Arrived on the Cottage City Yesterday.

Recent Arrival From Dawson Says Much Sickness Prevails—Inspector Clute Back.

Delayed by fog, the steamship Cottage City reached Victoria from the North yesterday afternoon, a day behind time. She had aboard about 140 passengers, twenty of whom are miners direct from the gold fields, who with fifty others came out from Dawson on the first trip of the Canadian Development Company's steamer Canadian. The fifty Yukoners who did not arrive on the Cottage City, have gone over to Tagish to see for themselves what the new gold fields are like, but the twenty who came through represents the most of the capital brought out on the Canadian. This, according to two or three of their number, amounts to between $150,000 and $200,000 in gold. Harry W. Howard, formerly of Henry Saunders Co., of this city, who left Victoria for the gold fields about a year ago, was among the crowd being the only Victorian in the company. His business interests are associated with those of I. Rosenthal, another passenger on board, who is credited with having several heavy sacks of gold. Mr. Rosenthal is the manager of a cafe in Seattle, but just now is engaged in the more lucrative business of mine speculation. He has interests in several of the richest claims in the North and he is making a hurried trip East to Chicago and New York to effect an important deal. Mr. Howard accompanies him as far as Seattle and will then return to Victoria to spend a short time with his friends. Mr. Howard says he left Dawson on August 27, just two days behind the Ora's passengers and arrived at the White Horse on the Canadian on Sunday last. He brings no news in particular of the Victorians in the upper Yukon country and thinks that few of them are going to be successful. Not one, he says, in a hundred of them has done any development work on the claims yet and consequently do not know exactly how they stand. The law of the country makes it imperative that three months' work be done on the claims for every year that they are held and so Victorians, he predicts, will be heard from in a short time.

Ed. Thorpe, another of the passengers on the Cottage iCty, has made the trip between Dawson and the coast twenty-five or thirty times and has now come south for the purpose of securing a large shipment of hogs, which he hopes to be able to get into Dawson before navigation closes.

George Williams, one of the Dawsonites aboard, has, his fellow passengers assert, $20,000 in gold.

Another passenger who has been to Dawson was Mr. M. G. Hall, general manager of the Alaska Pacific Express company, and superintendent of the N. P. R. Express company. He established offices at Dawson, White Horse, Tagish and Bennett for the Alaska Pacific company and also appointed agents at those places for the Northern Pacific Railway company. Mr. Hall says most of the men in Dawson are making money and there is room still for energetic men, those who come out disappointed being of the class who never do well. The report circulated that some of the claims are being worked out, he stamps as ridiculous, in fact many of the claims have barely been worked at all, the owners preferring to leave the dust in the ground to taking it out and giving 10 per cent. to the government. The excessive royalty is doing the country a lot of harm, men with capital going across to the American side to seek investment. On the way out Mr. Hall visited Atlin Lake and he declares that practical miners still hold that the diggings are rich. He has several claims and considers them a good investment.

H. D. Kimse, of Skagway, who took a scow load of windows and wall paper to Dawson, came up the river on the Canadian. She is 175 feet long and 30 feet beam, the largest vessel that has yet made the run up the river. In coming up Five Fingers the steamer hesitated a moment at the drop. The captain noticed that the vessel was not making headway and blew three whistles to put on all steam. The engineer opened the throttle wide and the wheel fairly whistled it went so fast. One bucket from the wheel, weighing eighty pounds, was wrenched off and flung 165 feet, striking the pilot house, and making a hole in the hurricane deck, and then bounding off into the water. Above the rapids the steamer lay to for a day undergoing repairs.

Asked as to the market for general provisions in Dawson, Mr. Kimse said: "In some things there is a good market. If a man had a lot of tobacco and butter in there now, he would do well with them. There is lots of provisions in there, however. The North American Transportation company has warehouses covering 300x300 square feet, and they the filled with provisions and the streets are crowded with supplies that the warehouses cannot hold. About twenty steamers have thus far succeeded in getting up the river from St. Michael. Eleven steamers arrived there while I was at Dawson and the people expected that thirty or forty more would arrive, but at the time I left they had given up hoping for any more. The river had fallen again and they don't think they will get any more steamers this year."

"What do you think of Dawson," Mr. Kimse was asked.

"I don't like it," he replied. "It is an unhealthy place, and the miners are owned and controlled by a few people and the town is controlled by a very few. The gambling element is in control at Dawson. There were over 265 cases of typhoid fever reported when I was there, and there were many sick in the six or seven thousand tents. Fully half of the men standing around are suffering from cramps and dysentery. The hospitals are burying from one to five a day. Then there is probably a good many deaths I didn't know anything about. However, it is a good place to make money and I am going back in the spring with some provisions."

"Over sixty small boats have been wrecked this year at Thirty Mile river," said Mr. Kimse, "and I don't know how many lives were lost. At White Horse eleven lives have been lost so far this season."

Mr. J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, returned on the Cottage City, having spent three months in the Yukon valley organizing the customs service. This branch of the government has been taken out of the hands of the Mounted Police and Mr. Clute has been installing the new officers in their offices and providing generally for a more efficient service, with Mr. Percy R. Peele as supervising officer. Mr. Clute has been rather ill for some time, suffering from malarial-typhoid fever. He will go North again next spring to provide for the changed conditions, caused by the building of the White Pass railway.

LE ROI LITIGATION.

Amicable Arrangements Likely to be Effected in the Near Future.

It is believed that the trouble which has agitated the Le Roi company and which has interfered with the working of the property to such a serious extent during this summer, is in a fair way to reach a settlement. It is known that negotiations are in progress which, though quietly conducted, can not be entirely kept from the public. Governor Mackintosh has not given up the purpose of securing the property for his syndicate, and it is said by those closely in touch with him that he is now seeking to accomplish by the persuasive eloquence of cold cash what he failed to bring to a focus through the courts of the province. It is also said that the prospects of success are better than they have ever been.

The Le Roi people of both factions are extremely reticent of late. That both sides are thinking hard and talking little is plainly apparent.

"The majority has nothing to worry about," said one of the Peyton faction last evening. "We got a half million advance payment on our stock before the injunction was granted. Fortunately the court did not enjoin us from applying the cash already in hand to such uses as we chose. Since we have a partial payment and the stock is in escrow in a British Columbia bank waiting for the B. A. C. to pay the balance we have no cause to fret, no matter how many injunctions are granted."

"How about the damage suit?"

"You mean the one where we are asked to dig up $780,000 and trimmings to sooth the outraged feelings of the minority? That's funny. The most comical feature of it is to note that some of the stockholders who voted to sell and signed the contract, are now suing to recover damages alleged to have been occasioned by an act to which they were parties. You see, there was a change of front on the part of some of the directors after Senator Turner arrived on the scene. A comparison of their talk now with their expressions when the deal was being discussed by the directors, is most amusing.

"The damage question involved in the suit," he continued, "is about like this: Can directors of a company who used their best judgment in the conduct of the affairs of the company, especially in making a deal for the sale of the property, be held for damages in case the deal fails to materialize through the change of heart of some of the parties who afterward seek to recover damages? We are not anticipating any heavy penalty for having done what we deemed the best thing for ourselves and the other stockholders of the company."

A gentleman who is in close touch with the British American Corporation was asked yesterday what, in his opinion, would be the outcome of the trouble in which the big syndicate and the Le Roi company are involved. "I can't tell you anything for publication," he said, "but I can give you this pointer: The whole Le Roi push will be taken into camp. It may not be soon, but it is coming. The matter is in better shape for settlement than it has been for some time. I will just a leak a little more and tell you that Governor Mackintosh is conducting all matters connected with the Le Roi enterprise himself at present. He has become intensely disgusted with the meddlers in Spokane who have undertaken to harmonize the Turner faction and the B. A. C. The result has invariably been that the parties who should have come together long ago have been driven farther apart."—Spokane Review.

DEER PARK TOWNSITE.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh Acquires It for British America Corporation.

Brooklyn, Sept. 10.—Governor Charles H. Mackintosh, manager of the British America Corporation, has just completed a deal for the townsite of Deer Par, just across lower Arrow lake from Brooklyn. The townsite was laid off and platted two years ago by Colonel C. S. Topping, of Trail, who was owner of a one-half interest, and John, Julius and S. F. Peterson, who owned jointly the other half. For a time Deer Park was considerably talked about, but for some reason it has not created much commotion of late in the real estate world.

Negotiations for the sale of the entire townsite and many broad acres adjoining have been pending for several weeks, but have only just been closed. The sum of $8,000 was offered and refused, when the bid was raised to $10,000. After some consideration this offer was accepted. The deal includes 1,400 acres in all taking in the unsold lots in the townsite proper, with exception of 40 acres and five blocks which are retained by the vendors, but on which Mr. Mackintosh also has an option. The property includes three miles of lake front, and in places runs back of the lake over a mile.

It has been given out that Mr. Mackintosh has greatly admired this spot from the first and has bought it solely for residence purposes. He desires his family to be nearer than Vancouver to the scene of his great mining enterprises and consequently he has acquired this land and will erect thereon a comfortable home.

Deer Park has many promising prospects in the hills surrounding the village and some time ago there was so much excitement in the locality that there was serious consideration of placinb a subrecording office there. A post-office is already established and the large steamers on the Columbia all make it a stopping place.

DELAYED FIRE PROTECTION.

Why It Is That the Upper Fire Levels Have No Fire Hall Yet.

The fate that has befallen Westminster has drawn additional attention to the attempt that the city council here made a few months ago to spread the fire apparatus wider through the city, instead of keeping it bunched up in the centre of the business portion. Speaking about this, Ald. McGregor remarked yesterday that, had the attempt of the city to get the deed of the Yates street fire hall property not been blocked, the building of a new fire hall in the upper part of town would have been well under way. The old volunteer fire company had, he said, secured the Yates street fire hall property by public contributions, and when the permanent brigade was organized, the whole thing was handed over by the volunteer department during the time that Mr. R. P. Rithet was mayor. The city took over everything, but in some way the title to the property was overlooked, and so it was not deeded to the city. This was only discovered after the city had a short time ago decided to sell the Yates street site and to expend the money in a modern fire hall on the upper levels, somewhere near Fernwood road, and in it place one of the fire engines with hose and enough men to give needed protection to that portion of the city. However, when the trustees of the old volunteer fire department went to the courts to see whether or not they should deed the property to the city, this was opposed by a few of the old members of the volunteer fire department, who claimed that the proceeds of the property should go to the surviving members of the volunteer organization. Mr. Justice Drake decided against this and in favor of the city, holding that the present fire brigade was the successor of the old department. This decision was appealed against. "And now," remarked Ald. McGregor, "it must be some months before the appeal can be settled, and the city is in the meantime prevented from going ahead with the new fire hall. It means that practically nothing can be done this year, and leaves a large extent of the city exposed to danger from fire that might otherwise have been provided against."

AIDING THE HOMELESS

Subscriptions to the Relief Fund Come Tumbling in With Cheerful Alacrity.

The List in the Colonist Office Close on the Thousand Dollar Mark.

That the people of Victoria are sincere and practical in their sympathy with the unfortunate citizens of Westminster who have lost so much by Sunday's fire, the ready response to the subscription lists plainly indicates. At the Colonist office last night the contributions totalled up $909.25. Adding this to the money subscribed by the board of trade and other sources will bring the amount of Victoria's contributions already up to over $1,700 in cash, not counting on the clothing and other supplies collected, and this is only a beginning, for as yet no systematic canvassing has been done, and the first public meeting is to be held this afternoon. Here are some of the letters sent with subscriptions to the Colonist office yesterday. They show how strong is the desire to help the people of the Royal City, and to smooth for them as much as practical sympathy can, the evil days which have fallen upon the city by the Fraser:

Canada Paint Co.—"The calamity that has overtaken our sister city strikes a deep chord of sympathy in the community, which will not fail of practical result. So sweeping a misfortune calls for exceptional effort, and I venture to commend, as well as copy, your prompt action. Mr. Andrews will enclose herein check for $100 as a contribution from this company to the relief fund."—Robert Munro, managing director.

R. H., City.—"Please find enclosed the sum of $5 from one who sympathizes with the sufferers at Westminster."

Mrs. R. Finlayson—"Enclosed find $25 for the New Westminster relief fund from Mrs. R. Finlayson. Will you kindly forward?"

Capt. Fleet, R. N.—"Please receive the enclosed $10 towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New Westminster."

Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.—"Replying to your request, we have much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed, and trust that the good work may be pushed along."

Colonist P. & P. Co.	$100 00
Leigh	5 00
R. H. Brown	5 00
Bertha Fick	1 00
M. & H. A. Fox	5 00
Clarke & Pearson	20 00
Canada Paint Co.	100 00
Employees of Canada Paint Co—W. T. Andrews, $5; S. McB. Smith, $2.50; R. Welch, 50 cents; C. F. Scott, $5; E. J. Harte, $5; P. Olsen, $2; R. Clarke, $1.50; F. Gasson, $1; A. Patterson, $1; W. H. Harte, $1; R. Irving, $1	25 50
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken	25 00
P. G. Izard	2 00
B. C. Land & I. Co.	50 00
Canadian Development Co.	20 00
C. W. R	2 50
Ernest Fleet, Capt. R. N.	10 00
W. Prout	1 00
K. D. Bryant	4 00
A Friend	1 00
O. J.	1 00
J. G. Taylor	5 00
Albert A. Argyle	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
The Misses Peter	5 00
Miss Langley	10 00
Miss K. Langley	10 00
Mrs. R. Finlayson	25 00
B. C. Mess	5 00
R. Godding	5 00
W. Atkins	2 50
Walter Morris	50 00
G. A. Campbell	5 00
Charles E. Jones	5 00
Joseph Blackbourn	2 50
R. H., City	5 00
D. Spencer	20 00
Victoria Book & Stationery Co.	5 00
Challoner, Mitchell & Co.	10 00
J. & A. Clearihue	10 00
F. R. Stewart & Co.	5 00
A. W. Jones & Bridgman	10 00
L. Goodacre	5 00
A. W. More & Co.	5 00
Hamilton Powder Co.	30 00
H. J. Scott	10 00
E. M. Johnson	10 00
Weiler Bros	10 00
Victor Oil Co.(by A. Watson)	1 00
Patton & Son	5 00
M. R. Smith & Co.	5 00
Heisterman & Co.	10 00
Thomas Bros. & Grant	5 00
George Byrnes	100 00
Lee & Fraser	5 00
Mrs. G. L. Milne	5 00
A. G. Franklin	1 00
W. Jensen	10 00
E. B. Jones	1 00
C. F. Moore	1 00
Mr. Boorman	5 00
Mrs. H. Rutlands	5 00
McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard	100 00
Mrs. J. W. Moore	1 00
Little Pat O'Neil	25
Total	$909 25

SOCIETIES SUBSCRIBE.

Knights of Pythias and Foresters Contribute to the Relief Fund.

Victoria and Far West lodges, K. of P., met in joint session last evening and decided to contribute $100 to the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The amount will be forwarded to the New Westminster lodge for distribution. Similar action was taken by Court Northern Light, A. O. F., who telegraphed $100 to the secretary of the Royal City court.

The Foresters have also undertaken the management of an excursion to assist in the relief work, the C. P. N. company having placed the Islander at their disposal. That vessel will leave the C. P. N. wharf on Saturday and Sunday mornings, carrying passengers to Vancouver and return for $1.50. The tickets will be good to return until Sunday evening. As there will be no expense attached to the undertaking, and as a large number of people are sure to make the trip, a large addition should be made to the fund.

The Sons of St. George have voted $25 for the purchase of provisions for the relief of the needy.

CHIEF DEASY'S VIEWS.

Head of Victoria's Fire Department Discusses the New Westminster Conflagration.

Chief Deasy, of the Victoria fire department, returned from New Westminster last evening, where he had been with Chief Parkins and 10 of the Nanaimo firemen. On their arrival in the doomed city, they sent all the blankets and tents that were taken along with them to the armory. After going all over the ground, gathering information, in reference to the origin of the fire, the Chief said "that, taking circumstances under consideration, the firemen of New Westminster worked as hard as men could work with the limited apparatus and water service at their disposal. At the start of the fire, the firemen coupled two lengths to a hydrant, and were compelled to leave them, which left five inches of water to run waste. People were using water on their residences and buildings throughout the whole city, reducing the pressure on the streams in the hands of firemen, and all that was available was a mere dribble. The fire boat was not ready, and would have been the only means of stopping the blaze in the large shed of hay belonging to Brackman & Ker, deriving its supply as it would from the Fraser. The steam fire engine, which had been kept in reserve, was not provided with horses and, therefore, was some time preparing for active service. Vancouver firemen were working at both ends of the city, and the Westminster firemen in the heart of the city, and this system reduced the pressure at all points. If all forces were concentrated, there is no doubt stronger and heavier streams would have been obtained. The fire crossed Columbia street, 100 feet wide, and swept up the hill in all directions. After it reached Columbia street, no fire department in America could have stopped it. Burned hose and loose hose was lying all about the streets, and Mayor Ovens requested Vancouver to supply 2,000 feet of hose. On Sunday night fires were burning in all directions, while the tired firemen were having much-needed rest. Several of the firemen were injured, but not seriously.

"I have worked at the big fire in Seattle some years ago, and in proportion to the sizes of the cities, the New Westminster fire was by far the worst. Vancouver took over no engines, but two hose-wagons. With a fire-boat unready, the steam fire engine in the house, without horses or steam up, and with persons in all directions drawing from the main, it is no wonder the firemen could not control the fire in a warehouse filled with 200 tons of hay. Acting Chief Watson and his men deserve a great deal of praise for their noble fight against an element which would have destroyed a much larger city under the same circumstances."

THEATRES ARE OPEN.

No Charge Will Be Made For Their Use For Benefit Entertainments.

Manager Jamieson, of the Victoria theatre and Vancouver opera house, has announced that no charge will be made for the use of the two big theatres for benefit entertainments. The offer is contained in the following despatch received by the Colonist last evening:

Vancouver, Sept. 12, 1898.

Colonist, Victoria:

Please announce that Vancouver opera house and Victoria theatre will be furnished free for any suitable entertainment, the gross receipts of which are to go to the relief of the Westminster sufferers. JAMIESON.

HELP FROM EASTERN CANADA.

Councils of the Leading Cities Assist In Swelling the Relief Fund.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—(Special)—Profound regret is felt here over the appalling disaster to Westminster. The mayor will call a special meeting of the city council to consider the question of aiding the sufferers.

Hamilton, Sept. 12.—The city council has voted $500 to relieve the New Westminster fire sufferers.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The board of control met this afternoon, and voted $1,000 to the sufferers from the New Westminster. This was done in response to an ster fire. This was done in response to an afflicted city. Mr. Cliff, one of the merchants whose premises was destroyed, is here.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The city council to-night voted $500 to the relief of the sufferers by the New Westminster fire.

A WOMAN CUT UP.

Disjointed Parts of the Body Found in a Connecticut Mill Pond.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 12.—The police department is all agog to-night over a gruesome find of two packages on the mud flats of an arm of the mill pond which points conclusively to another murder mystery to unravel. The packages in question contained the head of a woman, cut from the body near the ear, and the lower limbs which had been separated from the body unjointed and cut in two at the knees, then tied together again and wrapped up in strong glazed paper. The head of the woman was battered and jammed on one side and had a cloth tied over the mouth.

Coroner Doten had the parts of the body removed to the morgue. Later the face was photographed. The head is thought to be that of a woman about 25 years of age, but it was impossible to form any opinion of the nationality. Rm form any idea of the nationality. From the condition of the bundles, it is thought they could not have been on the flats more than a few hours before they were found.

THE GEISHA COMPANY TO THE FRONT.

Performance to Be Given on Thursday Evening In Aid of Fire Sufferers.

Once more, on Thursday evening, that charming and delightful little opera, "The Geisha," will be presented at the Victoria theatre, and this time it will be for the benefit of suffering humanity—those made homeless and destitute by the fire which destroyed the city of New Westminster. Every member of the Geisha company has responded to the call for relief. The opera house and lights have been kindly donated free of charge; the stage hands, orchestra, ushers and all employees of the theatre have voluntarily offered their services, as also the new leader of the orchestra, Herr Boniger, who will render a violin solo between Acts I. and II. The sale of seats will open this morning at the Victoria Book & Stationery store, and tomorrow morning, at 11, in the reading room of the Driard hotel, Mr. George Byrnes, the auctioneer, will auction off the boxes. Every cent of the entire proceeds of this performance will go to the mayor of New Westminster, who has accepted this kind offer from the members of the Geisha company.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people whc have used them prove this fact. Try them.

RESPOND HANDSOMELY

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Fire Pouring In.

Canvassing Committee's Meet With Success in Their First Round of the City.

The collection of subscriptions for the fire sufferers of Westminster made good progress yesterday, and the lists gradually grew as people gave their offerings of money, food and clothes to help the unfortunates whose homes have been swept away by the fire. The collectors were out early on their rounds, and the people showed that they were very willing to contribute. The Ladies' Friendly Help society were at their rooms all day at the city market, attending to the work of receiving clothing and provisions, and the public are requested to remember that clothing, dry-goods, shoes and any useful articles will be thankfully received there and be despatched at once to Westminster. The society received yesterday the following: Clothing, A Friend, Cadboro Bay, Miss Woods, W. G. Cameron, J. B. Lovell, Mrs. Redfern; dozen cases baking powder, Thomas Earle, M. P.; groceries, Sons and Daughters of St. George; clothing, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Gill, Mr. S. Reid, Mrs. Campbell; chest of tea, Colonist office; new caps, Mrs. Rutland.

In his rounds in District No. 4, Ald. Humphrey collected up to yesterday afternoon $150; Mr. Arthur Holmes gave $50 in clothing, and Mr. R. A. Brown $10 in tinware.

THE LISTS.

Subscription lists are now open at the following offices:

Colonist Office.
City Hall.
Mayor's Office, 43 Government street.
Bank of B. N. A.
Bank of B. C.
Bank of Montreal.
Molson's Bank.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
Times Office.

CITY HALL.

Already Advertised	53.00
James Maynard	5.00
H. W. Sheppard	5.00
A. Borde	1.00
B. W. Pearse	50.00
Miss Beatrice Pearse	10.00
The Misses Woods	2.50
W. Denny	20.00
Capt. H. C. Carey, R.E.	10.00
Thos. Mitten	1.00
W. and J. Wilson	50.00
Wilson Bros	50.00
T. A. L. B.	5.00
Government Employees, James' Bay	122.00
Geo. Goode	1.00
Mrs. Chas. Kent	5.00
Alex. Stewart	5.00
Thos. Palmer	1.00
H. P. Orton	1.00
John Graham	50.00
Total	$447.50

DISTRICT NO. 6—BY ALD. BRAGG.

S. F. Tolmie	2.50
R. Bray	2.50
Westcott Bros.	2.50
S. Sea	2.50
Horner & Sons	2.50
A. R. McDonald	2.50
H. Jackman	50
A Friend	50
L. T. Wallenstein	50
J. L. Forrester	2.00
H. Lilley	5.00
F. V. Hobbs	1.00
Total	$ 24.50

LIST AT TIMES OFFICE.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory	10.00
Mrs. Howard	2.00
J. Jardine	5.00
J. W. Ward	5.00
W. Dee	5.00
Western Union Telegraph Co.	50.00
W. J. Stephens	5.00
T. L. Graham	10.00
H. Hawson	5.00
H. R. McIntyre	5.00
W. Harris	1.00
T. Booz	2.00
J. Wilson	2.00
J. McNevin	2.00
W. George	2.00
J. Thoburn	1.00
R. Dunn	1.00
Total	$113.00

COLLECTED BY ALD. McGREGOR AND CHIEF DEASY.

Thomas Earle, M.P.	50.00
Findlay, Durham & Brodie	50.00
Mdses McGregor	10.00
W. G. Cameron, clothing valued at	10.00
Samuel Reid, clothing valued at	10.00
M. Baker & Son, 2 barrels of flour	
Occidental Hotel	5.00
H. Mansell	5.00
Tolmie & Stewart	10.00
James Baker	5.00
George Marsden	5.00
W. McKeon	10.00
S. J. Pitts	5.00
Louvre Saloon	5.00
California Hotel	5.00
F. Norris	5.00
H. E. Levy	5.00
Mrs. H. J. Scott	5.00
Onions & Plimley	5.00
Watson & Hall	2.50
Colonial Hotel	2.50
New England Hotel	2.50
H. Maynard	2.50
A. Bancroft	3.00
F. Landsberg	1.00
J. McKenzie	1.00
Gem Restaurant	1.50
A. E. Wade	1.50
H. Ball	50
Victoria Truck & Dray Co.	50.00
Lewis Hall	5.00
S. M. Hartman	2.00
Vancouver Hotel	2.50
B. C. Market Co.	5.00
S. Lowe	2.50
Martin & Langley	10.00
W. H. Flewin	2.50
Victoria Metallurgical Works	3.00
Henry Clay	2.00
A. A. Clayton	2.00
F. Oliver	1.00
R. Lettice	2.50
Creighton & Co.	2.50
Hardress Clark	2.50
A. W. Knight	2.00
L. Blanch	2.00
John Bell	3.00
J. Kirkpatrick	2.00
T. Girvin	2.50
T. Geiger	1.00
A. Lewis	50
C. LeLevre	2.50
H. Young & Co.	5.00
Mr. Isaacs	1.00
Summer & Cokers	5.00
J. P. Burgess	2.00
Total	$349.50

COLONIST LIST.

Acknowledged	$1,416.00
J. Gerhard Tiarks	10.00
Mrs. Tiarks	5.00
Mrs. Harington	10.00
S. Schoen	5.00
Miss Dupont	5.00
Yorkshire Tyke	5.00
Loo Gee Wing	10.00
Thos. Shaw, Marine Iron Wks.	5.00
J. A. G.	10.00
Robt. Homfray	20.00
J. A. L.	10.00
A. C.	2.50
The Bishop of Columbia	20.00
Alexander Munro	10.00
M. C. M.	5.00
Lt. E. P. Tomkinson, R.N.	10.00
Brackman & Ker Milling Co.	70.00
Total	$1,628.50

The British Columbia Benevolent Society yesterday telegraphed to Mayor Ovens $50, the society's contribution to the relief fund.

SATISFACTORY TRIAL.

C. P. N. Company's New Steamer Queen City Makes a Run to The Race.

The steamer Queen Citiy, the latest addition to the C. P. N. company's fleet, made her trial trip yesterday. The vessel is well adapted for the coasting business, for besides being strong she has accommodation for 50 first class passengers and 300 tons of freight. She is lighted by electricity and is very comfortably furnished, her saloon being nicely upholstered. On the upper or hurricane deck there is a smoking room equipped with a bar, while the forward port, excepting the men's quarters, is reserved for freight. Already the steamer's dimensions have been given and as the schooner Queen City she was pretty well known. On her trial trip yesterday she made an excellent record, steaming for a time a little better than ten knots. Capt. McCoskie, who is to take command permanently, was in charge, Mr. F. W. Vincent, of the C. P. N. Co., and representatives of theAlbion Iron Works were on board. The run was out beyond the Race, leaving the harbor shortly before three and returning at 5:40.

A Serious Case.

Too Difficult and Complicated for Ordinary Medical Aid.

Paine's Celery Compound is the Mighty Rescuer.

Mr. Forsythe says: "I am pleased to recommend Paine's Celery Compound; I believe it is the best medicine in the world."

Wells & Richardson Co.:

Gentlemen,—For two years I was in a low condition of health, suffering from nervousness, fainting spells, pain in the head, stomach troubles and loss of appetite. I was under the care of two doctors, but received no benefit from their treatment. I also used two bottles of a recommended patent medicine, but no good results came. I was then advised by a neighbor to use your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this marvellous preparation soon produced the very best results. I am glad to report that my health is improved in every respect; I am stronger, sleep better, and my appetite is good and natural. I am pleased to recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all sick people, as I believe it is the best medicine in the world. Yours truly,

A. FORSYTHE,
Manvers, Ont.

WAR TERRORS.

Pale Into Insignificance to the Man Who Is Tormented with Piles—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Cure Them.

Of all flesh ailments the most distressing is piles, blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerating—and the remedy that will give the quickest relief and the surest cure is Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It holds a phenomenal record as a certain pile cure, and the words "relieved like magic," have been heralded round the globe, and are but the voices of the nations telling of its curative powers. It cures all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, scald head, etc.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE FARALLON IN.

Several Hundred Passengers Arrived Last Night From the North.

The steamship Farallon arrived from the North at 11 o'clock last night, having left Skagway on the 7th inst. She had on board one hundred passengers, twenty-two of whom represent a party of disappointed prospectors who hail from Boston and other Eastern cities and who have spent the last nine months in searching for gold. The party claim to have investigated the Pine creek district and to have found it, as also all other regions they were in, poorly mineralized. The other passengers on the Farallon were mostly miners, who have spent some time on the Coast and have come south to re-provision and re-outfit for the winter season in the upper Yukon. As freight the Farallon brought south 20 head of mules and six horses, which belonged to a band of about 500 head of animals on the Hudson Bay company's trail between Telegraph and Teslin. Very little gold arrived on the steamer.

Mr. W. A. Still, one of the passengers, left Dawson on August 25, coming up the river on the steamer Ora.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. H. P. Hayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement. H. P. S. Bayliff.
September 8, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. R. F. NEWTON.
September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement. HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.
September 8, 1898. s15

First Crook—Bill, I never see you nowadays but you remind me of a notorious incident down at Santiago.

Second Crook—What's that, pard?

First Crook—You're around robbin'.—Richmond Dispatch.

She (loftily)—If I washed dishes for a man it might make him look upon me as a servant.

He—Oh, no; you'd have to break them to do that.—Brooklyn Life.

YOU NEED THE BEST.

The Diamond Dyes Color all Glasses of Goods.

Diamond Dyes, as far as general usefulness is concerned, are far ahead of all the adulterated package and soap grease dyes now before the public. These crude package dyes and soap grease mixtures are very limited in their powers. 'Tis true, they give a semblance of color to thin and flimsy fabrics, but when tried on good dress materials and heavier dress goods, such as flannels, worsteds, tweeds and cloths, they are simply worthless.

The Diamond Dyes, owing to their great powers of penetration, their perfect solidity and depth of shade, their purity and brilliancy, are adapted for all classes of goods, from the thinnest gauze to the heaviest tweeds. This great range of work, possible only to the Diamond Dyes, is what has made them so popular all over the world.

If you would do your dyeing work in proper style, use the Diamond Dyes. Avoid all imitation package and soap preparations. The Diamond Dyes are first and best for home use.

"It really made me indignant, Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "when you intimated that I had not accomplished much in this life."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. I don't like to dispute your opinions. But to suggest that a man who succeeded in becoming your husband hasn't achieved much does seem just a little bit unjust."—Washington Star.

FOODS FERMENT and indigestion follows, as sure as night follows the day. Nature has supplied in the pineapple a wonderful supply of vegetable pepsin. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets contain all the elements in a pure, harmless vegetable compound that heal all forms of stomach disorders in quick time. Make you well and keep you well. Pleasant and positive; 35 cents. Sold by Hall & Co., and Dean & Hiscocks.

Prof. Wilson, of Edinburgh University, recently wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory: "Prof. Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on returning found that a student had added to the announcement the words: "God Save the Queen."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

CALL OR WRITE FOR

30 - DAY CIRCULARS

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton Market and Ellis Sts.
San Francisco, - - - Cal.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting is called by the mayor, to be held to-day at 4 p.m. in the city hall, to take into consideration the best steps for the relief of the sufferers from the fire in Westminster. So worthy an object will doubtless call out a strong representative gathering. The need for assistance is very great.

The people of Victoria feel deeply for their neighbors, and the handsome manner in which unsolicited subscriptions have been sent in to the Colonist office yesterday shows that the expression of sympathy is taking a practical form.

THE COLONIST'S LIST.

The list of subscriptions printed elsewhere in to-day's paper shows that the citizens of Victoria are quick to respond to a demand for help. This list was opened solely to give those persons an opportunity to subscribe who desired to do so immediately, and not to anticipate anything which might be done in other directions.

The list will remain open, and anyone who desires to send his or her subscription to this office will probably get it into the hands of those who need it as soon as by any means that can be devised. We wish to remit the first instalment to New Westminster to-day, and therefore if any readers intend to contribute through the Colonist, we hope they will send in their names and amounts early this morning, so that the telegraphed remittance may be as large as possible.

The need of the people is great.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S LOSS.

The fire which swept the principal part of the beautiful city of New Westminster out of existence is undoubtedly the most serious calamity that has ever befallen a city in Canada, in proportion to its size. Perhaps it would be impossible to find a record of one more disastrous anywhere, that is relatively speaking. The actual loss is very large, although it has been only too often exceeded, but the proportion which the value of the property destroyed, bears to what is left the number of homeless people, compared with those who have homes left them, the extinction of the business community and other elements, all combine to make an almost unprecedented misfortune.

That the spoken and practical sympathy of the people of Canada will go out to the sufferers, and that warm-hearted friends elsewhere will join in forwarding assistance, goes without saying. It is in such times as these that the noble teachings of Christianity show their splendid influence.

There were many sad scenes during the progress of the fire, and many deeds of heroism. Everyone will commend the courage with which the people have faced the appalling disaster, as has been shown in the determination of the Exhibition directors to go on with that enterprise. This should meet with a liberal reward.

While we cannot hope that the fine structures, which were the ornament of New Westminster, will be replaced at an early day, we fully believe that there will arise upon the ashes of the ruined city another even more prosperous. It is not too soon to give the people a word of caution. Let them not be in too great haste to rebuild expensively. On this rock more than one city have narrowly escaped shipwreck. New Westminster has a beautiful situation. No city on the Coast presented a more beautiful appearance from the water; none looked so home-like when one walked through its streets. Certainly none had finer business blocks in proportion to its population. Our friends must not be in too much haste to regain the lost dignity and beauty of their city. Let them go slowly, and then they will go surely. There must always be a good town on the Lower Fraser, and New Westminster will be that town, for though the blow has been a hard one, it has not been paralyzing. The people are full of courage, and their resources are far from exhausted. Victoria bids them Godspeed in rebuilding their city.

In the Vancouver Province of yesterday appeared an editorial, which is a little the most brutal thing that ever appeared in a newspaper. It gloats over the destruction of New Westminster, because it sees in the destruction of the city a prospect for Vancouver to gain in importance and population. We refuse to believe that in this the Province voices the sentiments of the people of the city, which is dishonored by being the place where it is published. That we do not mis-state the statements of the Province, will be seen from these expressions, taken from the article in question: "It can probably be said that the fire determines the fate of New Westminster. Its dreams of greatness have been scattered to the wandering winds of heaven. * * * * It is inevitable that the population should rapidly decrease, and that most of those who formerly claimed New Westminster as their home should now locate in Vancouver or some other equally advantageous point. * * * * New Westminster is a city of yesterday," and so on. Such remarks addressed to a suffering people are in the last degree shameful.

NO INVESTIGATION.

If the Manitoba Free Press speaks with authority, Commissioner Ogilvie has not been instructed to make any investigation into the charges of wrongdoing that have been made against the government officials at Dawson. This hardly seems possible. The charges have been made with the utmost definiteness, and the publicity given to them is co-extensive with the region over which the English language is spoken. The nature of the charges is sufficiently serious. If they are well founded they are a disgrace, not only to Canada, but to the whole British people, for the boast has been that in all British countries the law was administered honestly and that all men had equal rights under it. If what is said of the conduct of officials at Dawson is true the mining laws have not been honestly administered and all people have not had equal rights under them. And yet we are told by a paper, which is understood to speak for Mr. Sifton, that there is to be no investigation. The reason given that the officers deny that anything is wrong. We suppose every horse thief, who was ever sent to the penitentiary, denied his guilt when charged with it. If Mr. Sifton only proposes to investigate the conduct of those officials who plead guilty he will not have to investigate anything. What need is there to investigate whether a man has committed a wrong, when he himself says that he has? If there is to be no investigation simply because the people, who ought to have seen that there was no scandal, say there was none, a premium will be put upon official dishonesty of all descriptions. Making every due allowance for the prejudice of aliens, for disappointments and for exaggerations; admitting the correctness of the saying that "one story's always good until another's told;" there is indisputable evidence of wrong and injustice on the part of some of the Dawson officials. Where the surface indications are so plain, there can be little doubt of what would be found if an investigation were pushed to bed rock. But we are told that nothing is to be investigated. When this word reaches Dawson, the rumor, already in circulation there, that ministers dare not order a public investigation because they themselves would not come out of it with clean hands, will obtain ten-fold greater credence than it receives now. We have declined to give publicity to rumors of this nature, because such allegations are easily made, and when the minister is several thousand miles away, are difficult for him to answer; but it is right that Mr. Sifton should be told that such reports are in circulation, for perhaps their existence will spur him up to doing what the interests of the mining community have been powerless to persuade him to do, at least so far as the public knows. If he has not instructed Commissioner Ogilvie to probe the Yukon scandals to the bottom, he ought to send a messenger after him as fast as steam can carry him, with instructions to that effect. Of course the charges will be ventilated in parliament, but it will be impossible then to get evidence from Dawson. Possibly Mr. Sifton will think himself lucky if he gets off with a nonsuit.

A LESSON FOR VICTORIA.

Inadequate water supply seems to have been the cause of the destruction of New Westminster. Is there not a lesson in for Victoria? We think there is. The other day it was pointed out that on a part of Yates street the water supply was very weak, although the excellent arrangements at the pumping station have largely remedied this. There are other parts of the city where it is insufficient. There is none too much water for fire purposes anywhere. It may be quite true that in those parts of the city where the buildings are close together, there is ample water. On this we express no opinion; but no one can tell how a fire is going to act. New Westminster caught fire in several places at once. When a fire once gets headway it jumps over wide spaces. In the great fire at St. John, N.B., the flames jumped over hundreds of yards, in one case fully a mile, so that a very efficient fire department with abundance of water was powerless, and nearly $40,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in a few hours. Once let a fire get headway and there is no telling what it will do. So-called fire-proof buildings go down before it as if they were mere tinder boxes. The lesson was taught by the Seattle fire, by the Vancouver fire and by every big fire. The great object in providing fire protection is not to extinguish a conflagration, for that is next to impossible, but to check a fire at the beginning. A fire in one house is not very difficult to handle. One in two adjoining houses is more than twice as difficult, and if a third takes fire, especially if it is a little distance from the others, the difficulty enormously increases. Four buildings on fire at once anywhere between Cook street and the water front would supply the beginning of a disastrous conflagration. It is against such a beginning that we must guard, and this cannot be done unless there is plenty of water available, a department ready for immediate work, and abundance of hose conveniently located.

The immunity which Victoria has had from fire is no guarantee of safety in the future. To look at New Westminster as it was, one would suppose that it was the safest fire risk in the whole country. But the flames got a start, and after that there was not much to be done but permit them to die out for lack of something to burn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AT QUEBEC.

Premier Hardy, of Ontario, was asked, during the late session of the legislature of that province, whether it was the intention of his government to send anyone to Quebec to represent the Ontario interests before the conference. He replied that if anything arose which specially concerned that province, the best talent would be employed on its behalf that money could secure. Premier Hardy has the advantage of being near at hand, and he can afford to wait until a question is about to come up before sending anyone to Quebec. British Columbia is a long way off, and we all know that questions have already arisen and others are certain to arise, directly touching our most important interests, yet we are not represented in Quebec. The neglect which has led to this condition of things is inexcusable. The Dominion government is very culpable in not seeing that someone was summoned to Quebec to act in the capacity of an adviser to the commission in matters specially touching the province. We are not represented on the commission, except in the most indirect way. It is true that the British members of that body do not nominally represent any one part of Canada more than the other, but it is likewise true that none of them has any special knowledge of the requirements of the Northwest Coast. The experience of the last year in connection with the Yukon does not encourage us to expect much from the members of the present cabinet. If the interests of this province are as badly served at Quebec as they were in regard to the Yukon, we will fare very badly indeed. The proper course for the government to have taken was to have placed itself in correspondence with the provincial authorities and the representative commercial bodies of the western cities, so as to have reached some conclusion which would have informed them of what is equitable and necessary, so far as this province goes, in any fair settlement of the various questions immediately touching it. Those who know him best are by no means reassured that British Columbia interests are likely largely to be left in the hands of Sir Louis Davies. There is a general fear that the province will be sacrificed.

But this responsibility of the federal authorities does not in any way lessen that of the provincial government. We do not believe that the new ministers fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation. If they did, it is inconceivable that they would display so much indifference. They are certainly very remiss in their duty. They know how the business men feel about the matter, but this does not appear to influence them in the slightest degree. They have declined to move so far, and it will soon be too late to do anything. The most the people of the province can do now is to hope that between the federal and the provincial stools, their interests will not come to the ground.

THE WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

A correspondent suggests that if the fire is likely to make the postponement of the Westminster exhibition necessary, steps ought to be taken to arrange for holding it here, where the necessary buildings and grounds are already provided, and that the proceeds should be turned over to New Westminster. Our correspondent will be very glad to learn that the exhibition directors have determined to hold the exhibition in their own city. Doubtless the great sympathy felt for the people, and the appreciation of their courage in rising above their misfortune, will lead to a very large attendance. We believe that satisfactory arrangements can be made for housing visitors in Vancouver and carrying them over at a low rate. Between the C. P. R. and the Tram Company there ought to be little difficulty in handling a very great number of people between the two cities. Our correspondent's suggestion was well intended, and would have been very timely, but for the resolution of the exhibition directors. Attention is directed to our Westminster despatch in this connection.

The Toronto Telegram thinks the people of British Columbia will not be very deeply interested in "fine-spun constitutional interests." We do not like to hear the principles on which our constitution rests spoken of as fine-spun. The idea that precedents can be brushed away as so many cobwebs is revolutionary. We have no written constitution in this province. What is called the Constitution Act is simply a measure defining a few details of government. The constitution rests wholly upon precedents. There is no court to which recourse can be had to settle what these precedents require. Only the people can determine that. Therefore if the people refuse to watch to see that precedents are not violated, we will have no constitution left. It would be impossible to carry on free government if all there was as a basis for it was the Constitution Act. That act makes the Lieutenant-Governor a Czar. He can call whom he wishes to his councils, and dismiss them when he chooses. He need not ask whether they are members of the legislature or not, and they need never be members. He can dissolve the house when he pleases, without asking anyone's advice, or prorogue it when he pleases. He can do pretty nearly everything he wishes, that is if the Constitution Act stands alone. But it does not stand alone. It rests upon and is surrounded with the mass of precedents which we all have in mind when we talk of the British Constitution, and which the Toronto paper contemptuously refers to as "fine-spun."

Notwithstanding the decided improvement in times, the number of business failures in the United States continues alarmingly high. The explanation of this may lie in the fact that a considerable proportion of them are of business houses which have not been able to recover from the losses suffered in the bad years just passing away. It is usually the case that in all business revivals that some of the concerns which have severely suffered from depression, are unable to regain their lost ground, for, being weighted with debt and interest, they are unable to compete with perfectly solvent houses and new concerns started with cheaper capital.

Does the Times take its readers for idiots that it thinks it can make believe that if there is anything wrong at Dawson it is because some Conservatives hold public positions there? It is not often that intelligent readers are asked to swallow worse rubbish than our contemporary's article of last evening on "Those Yukon Slanders."

The Times is wrong as usual as to the amount which was available for expenditure on the parliament grounds this year. The amount was $19,000 and not $4,000, as the Times alleges. But that is about as near as our contemporary can be expected to get to the truth.

The E. & N. railway and the Joan made a record trip to Vancouver with relief for the suffering people of New Westminster.

The Times has out-Heroded Herod in its Garonne story. Instead of there having been $1,750,000 aboard, it is doubtful if there was $100,000 all told on the ship.

A GREAT BLAST.

Six Tons of Powder Exploded on Videen's Work Below Brooklyn, Displacing Much Rock.

What is said to be the largest blast ever set off in British Columbia, was exploded Monday of last week on the construction line between Brooklyn and Robson, and consisted of 500 kegs of black powder, each of which weighed 25 pounds. Cases are on record where 100 or 200 kegs were set off, but as far as known Monday's blast broke the record.

The blast was exploded on Videen's contract, some five stations of which had been sub-let to J. Nelson & Co., men of wide experience in this work. The explosions took place at 9 a.m. and as a result over 40,000 cubic yards of rock were sent down the steep mountain side to the lake. It took 17 men three days time to bring up enough soft earth to tamp down the 500 kegs when they were finally placed in the T in the short tunnel prepared for them. This will give some idea of the rocky character of the country. The blast was set off by electricity, and the place of operations was about twelve miles from Brooklyn and six miles from Robson.

As the powder was fired, the reverberations went echoing back among the hills for some minutes, and startled even the inhabitants of the ancient burg of Robson. The steamer Trail, which was about passing, was held for a few moments as a safety precaution until all danger was over.

Railroad men generally are talking about this great blast, but they will soon have an opportunity for telling a larger story, as Mr. Nelson is preparing to put 700 kegs of powder in another single blast.—Brooklyn News.

CROW'S NEST ROAD.

Western Manager Whyte Tells of Improved C. P. R. Service to Follow Its Completion.

Wm. Whyte, manager of the western lines of the C. P. R., spent yesterday in the camp. There was also with Mr. Whyte, R. Marpole, superintendent of the Pacific division; L. A. Johnson, master mechanic, with headquarters at Vancouver; F. P. Gutelius, superintendent of the Columbia & Western railway; J. F. Geddes and E. J. Coyle.

Mr. Whyte is on his annual tour of inspection. He finds things in a very satisfactory condition, and is particularly pleased with the progress that is being made with the standardizing of the railway between Rossland and Trail. He was not quite prepared to say how soon this work would be completed, but stated that no time would be lost in the work, and that a very much improved service would be provided on this branch at an early date. Mr. Whyte when questioned about an early morning service from Rossland to Kootenay lake, the Slocan and the main line, replied that the Kootenay schedule for passenger trains would be generally revised, with many additional facilities, as soon as the improvements now under way were completed.

Mr. Whyte expects to see the Crow's Nest Pass railway turned over to the C. P. R. for operation within the next 30 days. By that time the road will be completed between Lethbridge, N.W.T., and Kuskonook, Kootenay Lake. Regular trains will be run as soon as this is done. Kuskonook for the present will remain the rail terminus of the line, but this will by no means interfere with the passenger and freight service to points further west. Passenger trains will be met at Kuskonook by the handsome and fast steel steamer that is nearly ready for service on Kootenay lake, while freight will be handled by a barge service to connect with the Columbia & Kootenay and Columbia & Western railways. Mr. Whyte was not prepared to say whether or not the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be extended westward through the Ymir district, and via Salmo, Sayward and Trail, but he admitted that the route had been surveyed and found to be practicable. Mr. Whyte said the company fully appreciated all the advantages that might accrue from the construction of a railway along this route.

No time will be lost in establishing a service for the delivery of Crow's Nest Pass coal and coke to points in West Kootenay. Mr. Whyte said there are many thousands of tons of coal at the mines ready for shipment and he hoped to see it landed in large quantities at Columbia river points by the middle of next month.

Mr. Whyte says the C.P.R. is chiefly engaged at present with preparations for handling the immense wheat yield of the Northwest. He estimates that 1,800,000 acres were planted with wheat this year in Manitoba and the Territories. Farmers at present are getting about 52 cents per bushel for their crops, which is a clear profit of at least 18 cents per bushel, but he anticipates that the price of wheat will advance considerably before the close of the year. The average yield this year will be about 18 bushels to the acre.—Rossland Miner.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS
PERMANENTLY CURED
Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

HE IS WELL SATISFIED.

Dr. John Duncan, of this city, who last fall secured an interest in one of the richest claims on Eldorado creek and also in a Bonanza creek claim, reached home on the City of Topeka yesterday afternoon, having come up the river on the Columbia. Dr. Duncan was much impressed with the country and makes the prediction that it will be a good mining camp for twenty-five years or even longer. He travelled over the whole country in a range of fifty miles from Dawson.

Last season's output Dr. Duncan places at twelve million dollars, but said it would have been a great deal more had it not been for the royalty, and lack of provisions last fall, both of which tended to retard the work of development. Many men had made preparations to work claims on Dominion and other creeks, but would not do so on account of the royalty. Not five per cent. of those who did work their claims gave correct figures as to the output. Everybody is living in hopes that the excessive royalty will not be collected next season and if the law is changed the output will be enormous. Dr. Duncan suggested that an extra duty might be collected on whiskey and the royalty done away with.

As to the supply of provisions for the winter, Dr. Duncan says he never heard any fear expressed that there would be a shortage. The health of the city, too, is good on the whole, there being no more illness than in any other city of the same size. There was a small epidemic of a form of mountain fever, but there were very few fatal cases. There are about 20,000 people in Dawson and double that number in the country; the city is rather primitive looking and the smells bad, but no worse than would be expected in a city that is partially under water in the spring and where people look out of their back door on to a big swamp. The summer was a pleasant one, there being but eight or ten days when the weather was too warm, and the mosquitos were not troublesome.

There is but one natural route to the Klondike in Dr. Duncan's opinion and that is over either the Dyea or Skagway trail and down the lakes and river by steamer or small boat. He prefers the small boat or canoe for the down trip, the voyage, he says, being a grand one, with ideal camping places. The country is dry but not parched, clean without being swept and neat without being tidied.

The output of the Eldorado claim in which Dr. Duncan is interested was $200,000 short of expectations, but the Bonanza creek claim turned out well. It was found that the pay streak on the Bonanza creek claim did not follow the stream, but ran to one side over the rim rock.

Most of the gold is out of the country now, the 100 men on the Columbia bringing amounts from $10,000 down, in drafts.

SOCKEYE SALMON PACK.

Final Authoritative Estimate of the Output of British Columbia and Puget Sound Canneries.

An estimate of the sockeye salmon pack of British Columbia and Puget Sound canneries has just been prepared, which places the pack this year at (exclusive of that put up at Alert Bay and on the West Coast), 408,085 cases as against 1,015,477 cases put up at British Columbia canneries alone last year. The packs for the Puget Sound canneries it will be noticed are enormous when compared with the packs on the Canadian side, that of the Alaska Packers' Association being particularly large. Last year the total pack on the Fraser was 860,459 cases as against 184,685 cases this year. In 1897 there were 65,905 cases packed on the Skeena as against 22,200 packed this year, and on Rivers Inlet 113,200 cases were packed this year as against 40,207 last year, exclusive of the Lowe Inlet pack, which was 10,366 cases, and which this year is included in the pack under Rivers Inlet. Alert Bay and the West Coast are not included in the totals appended:

FRASER RIVER.	
Cleave Canning Co.	7,000
Ontario Packing Co.	1,800
Routhlier & Co.	3,500
Sinclair & Co.	3,200
Western Fisheries	4,500
Westminster Packing Co.	5,000
Provincial Canning Co.	2,500
Alliance Packing Co.	2,000
Terra Nova Cannery	5,000
Fraser River Canning	3,000
McPherson & Hickey	5,000
Sea Island (Munn & Co.)	8,500
Dinsmore Island Packing Co.	3,000
Celtic (Welch & Co.)	3,500
Labrador Cannery	1,000
Westham Island Packing Co.	2,400
Anglo-American Packing Co.	2,700
Currie & Williams	7,000
Gulf of Georgia	12,000
Star (Costello)	4,000
Light House (Federation)	2,500
London (Lulu Island)	2,500
Hume & Co. (English)	4,000
Pacific Coast Packing Co.	3,000
Colonial Canning Co.	3,000
Canadian Pacific	7,000
Fraser River Industrial Society	3,200
Ewen & Co.	3,300
Deas Island Cannery	3,000
Fishermen's (Hinchliff)	2,400
Harlock (Victoria Packing Co.)	4,300
Delta (Victoria Packing Co.)	5,085
Wellington	3,700
Britannia (A. B. C. Can. Co.	6,000
Phoenix (A. B. C. Can. Co.)	6,000
Brit. Columbia (A. B. C. Can. Co.)	5,000
Canoe Pass (A. B. C. Can. Co)	2,000
Wadhams (A. B. C. Can. Co.)	3,000
British American	3,000
Brunswick Can. Co., Canoe Pass	3,000
Brunswick Can. Co., Steveston	3,000
English Bay Cannery	6,000
Imperial Cannery	2,500
Atlas Cannery	2,500
Beaver (J. H. Todd & Son)	6,200
Richmond (J. H. Todd & Son)	4,200
Total	184,685
SKEENA RIVER.	
North Pacific (A.B.C. Co.)	18,000
Canadian	12,700
Carlisle	11,000
Aberdeen	10,000
Standard	14,000
Inverness	14,500
R. Cunningham & Sons	12,000
Total	92,200
RIVERS INLET.	
Good Hope (A.B.C. Co.)	20,500
B. C. Canning Co. (2)	27,000
Brunswick	17,200
Vancouver Packing Co.	8,000
Victoria Canning Co.	13,000
E. A. Wadhams	17,500
Lowe Inlet Canning Co.	10,000
Total	113,200
NAAS RIVER.	
Mill Bay	9,000
Naas Harbor	9,000
Total	18,000
PUGET SOUND.	
Alaska Packers Association	75,000
Pacific North West	19,000
Ainsworth & Dunn	24,000
Young & Williams	2,500
Fairhaven Canning Co.	8,500
Aberdeen Packing Co.	24,000
Churchanut Canning Co.	2,200
Franco-American Packing Co.	2,500
Fidalgo Island Packing Co.	32,000
Anacortes Packing Co.	15,000
Rosario Straits Packing Co.	6,000
Carlisle Canning Co.	8,000
Island Packing Co.	13,000
Geo. T. Meyers & Co.	6,000
National Packing Co.	5,000
Total	244,700

THE NORTHERN INTERIOR.

The Golden Era says: Frank Berthune has returned from his work of constructing the trail up Canoe river to connect Donald with Tete Jaune cache. On the way up he and his party had the unpleasantness of finding the remains of H. Goodfellow, the old trapper who died in the shack at the Kinbasket mine. The body had apparently been dead for 30 days, and the remains were duly interred by the party. The trail was opened from Donald for about 130 miles to a point on Canoe river, 48 miles from the junction with the Columbia. The point to which the trail was opened is within five miles of what is known as the big jam at Canoe river, and at a point where the Indian trail breaks off to Tete Jaune cache. The trail is a good one, and horses carrying from 200 to 250 pounds of pack can easily pass over it. The only danger lies in crossing one or two of the rivers in high water, the volume and swiftness of the current sometimes carrying horses down. The government should take steps to throw trail bridges over these streams. The cost would not be great, as the channels are narrow, and there is abundance of timber at hand. One of the party, Fred. Owens, went on from the trail to Tete Jaune cache, and on his return reported that he there met a government survey party who were surveying a route in from Edmonton. He also met a party from Kamloops. From the information he was able to obtain, the routes from Edmonton and Kamloops are very unfavorable. That from Edmonton is 480 miles in length, through a quantity of muskeg country, while the route from Kamloops is 250 miles in length, and is over very rough and precipitous country. From Donald the distance is only 180 miles, and the road is so good that there is not a hill to cross, and the steepest portion of the trail is the rise from the bed of the bluewater to the summit of the ridge, within five miles of Donald. Over 80 horses have gone over the trail this season with parties bound for the Peace river country. Frank Foldham, of Canal Flat, went in with his mate and a pack train of 10 horses, their destination being Parsnip river. They took scythes in with them, intending to cut sufficient hay to provide for their horses in winter, and their intention is to stop two years.

Mr. Berthune received word from the government agent to stop further work on the trail, and he returned accordingly. One of his party, A. Morrow, F. Holliday and T. Plunkett, were so impressed with the mineral indications of the country that they decided to prospect the district, and so have remained there, intending to go on to the North Thompson. On the way out, Frank collected the furs which Goodfellow had left at Kinbasket lake, and brought them out to the government agent. He thinks there will be a large amount of traffic in there next season, as it is believed the Fraser and Parsnip rivers offer as good inducements to prospectors as any that are to be found, while the route is unquestionably the best that can be got into the interior.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Sir:—The plea of the Anglo-Saxon that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use, is, as a general proposition, sound. Like many other general propositions, however, it needs modification when brought down to particulars. Dynamite is useful but it is liable to miss-use, that its manufacture and storage in cities, and its transportation on vessels carrying passengers are prohibited. And so with scores of other things. There comes in another consideration which modifies the general rule and that is liability to abuse. Prussic acid and strychnine are useful but they are so liable to abuse that their sale is forbidden except under a physician's order.

Is strong drink liable to abuse? I feel sure that Anglo-Saxon will answer yes. He will probably admit that it is peculiarly liable to abuse on account of our unhappy social customs. Now, what shall be done with a thing which is so dangerous to property, life, morals and human happiness? If Anglo-Saxon can devise a better way than prohibition, all good men will thank him.

Suppose all low saloons were abolished and the sale of liquor confined to elegant establishments, with no indecent pictures on the walls, the conversation carried on in refined Addisonian; the connection with the brothel eliminated and so forth; would that remove the liability to abuse? Would not the neatness and respectability tempt young men who have not yet formed the habit? Or suppose all saloons were abolished and liquor sold to be consumed at home, would not this be introducing the evil to children?

What plan can be devised? All sorts of schemes have been tried. Governments have not been blind to the evil of drink. They have tried many plans to counteract the michief and of all plans the most effective has been prohibition. It is true that prohibition will not cure old drinkers of their appetite, but it cuts off recruits from the army of tipplers and, if persisted in for a couple of decades, will produce a sober people.

Some of us think that all use of alcohol as a berevage is abuse. Anglo-Saxon will not admit that, but he must admit that it will inevitably be abused by some. If ten boys should learn to drink, we may reasonably figure that two of them will become drunkards; three more will suffer in their own persons or in their families and the remaining five while suffering no great harm will get no good. Calculating probabilities, no better showing than this for liquor is possible. Is not such a percentage of evil, or any percentage approximating this, enough to condemn the whole thing.

Anglo-Saxon's remedy, judging from his reference to the Greek philosopher, is to show our boys the disgusting spectacle of a drunken man, but the boys of Canada have seen this sad sight for many years and still the evil goes on. Besides, we don't want to manufacture drunken men for exhibition.

There is a story afloat of two temperance lecturers, one of whom spoke, while the other showed up as the "horrible example." To equalize things they took turns in being the horrible example. I do not think that this arrangement was very effective in curing the drink evil.

ALBION.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Current Comment

UNDER WHICH FLAG IS IT?

Last year the Liberals organized a provincial association; now the Conservatives are following their example. Party is essential to our system of constitutional government, if we are to secure good administrations and a vigilant and active opposition to watch them.—News-Advertiser.

THE ENTERPRISING AMERICAN.

Dawson City is to have an electric light system. Was there no ingenious Yankee among the crowds of treasure-seekers to save this expense by getting some sort of a corner on the Aurora Borealis?—San Francisco Bulletin.

IT PROLONGS LIFE.

The reputation Abbey's Effervescent Salt has won in England and Europe as a standard preparation, is being repeated here. Physicians everywhere have endorsed it. Here is what J. A. S. Brunelle, M. M., C. D., Montreal, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty, Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, says: "I have found Abbey's Effervescent Salt particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my hospital practice."

You can have health—natural, every-day, all-the-year-round health—through the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents. *

Bishop Dart, of New Westminster, is at Winnipeg on his way to Montreal to attend the provincial synod of the Eastern province.

The ore shipments from Rossland mines for the past week amounted to 3,374 tons, the largest on record, made up as follows: War Eagle, 1,565; Le Roi, 1,633; Iron Mask, 160; Giant, 16. The shipments since January 1, 1898, amount to 61,410 tons.

AN EXPLANATION.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WESTMINSTER SHOWS PLUCK

Business Men Already Erecting Temporary Premises and Citizens Bravely Starting Out Anew.

Handsome Subscriptions to Start the Fund for General Relief.

Seattle Sends a Carload of Provisions Without Waiting to Ask Questions.

Vancouver and Victoria Prompt to Help Their Sorely Stricken Neighbor.

Four Million Dollars the Mayor's Estimate of Damage—Details of the Losses.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—With the fire hose in one hand and hammer in the other, the people of New Westminster are commencing to rebuild their shattered city, even while the smoke of its desolation hangs heavy over the ruins; and the skeleton walls rise like monuments from the blackened ground. The first shock of the blow is past, and the indomitable pluck of the Westerner once more asserts itself.

The business men who have lost their all are ready now to face the crisis and commence life again. This is the spirit of enterprise that gives birth to cities, and the men who demonstrate the qualities of self-reliance that those of Westminster are showing now, go further in the making of the city than palaces of brick and stone. Even while the coals glow beneath, the ashes are being cleared away and temporary business premises are rising as though by magic on the still-heated townsite, to be replaced as soon as may be by more permanent edifices.

Of course it is not to be expected that these will for many years at least equal in pretensions those that have fed the fire, for built in the days of the boom they were designed to form part of a city of greater proportions than those to which Westminster latterly has hoped to attain. The successors to these massive structures will be less imposing, it is true, but they will abundantly demonstrate the determination of its chief inhabitants to stand by the town.

On the City hall square there have now appeared half a score of makeshift shacks in which the representative merchants of the town are offering new stocks to their impoverished citizens. The "city hall" is represented by a 12x10 tent from which the municipal officers direct the allotment of space, for the square resembles nothing so much as a typical "boom" city and is staked by the business community in much the same manner as mining ground, and no one is permitted to monopolize desirable locations.

Nor does the noise of the hammer prevent the cry of distress being heard and promptly answered.

WELCOME FIRST HELP.

The relief committee are working early and late that none may suffer from either hunger or cold, and all day long and into the night the telegraph wire is busily employed. "Lost everything but not dismayed" is the keynote of the messages to the outside world, while the offers of practical sympathy in response follow each other with generous haste.

"You may contribute $5,000 to the New Westminster relief fund on behalf of the C.P.R.," wired Vice-President Shaughnessy to Executive Agent George McL. Brown.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, conveyed through Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P., his heartfelt sympathy, with the intimation that the customs house, post office and other Dominion buildings would be rebuilt immediately.

Mr. James Dunsmuir sent from Victoria an expression of his deep sorrow for the calamity that had come on the Royal City with $3,000 to aid the stricken people.

The Victoria Board of Trade sent $500 more.

Seattle, without waiting for definite particulars, sent on a carload of provisions in the certainty that it could not be amiss.

From Vancouver during two days and nights a constant procession of trains and wagons has contributed provisions, clothing and creature comforts for the afflicted city.

Winnipeg, Kamloops, Nanaimo and Victoria were also prompt to proffer aid, the mayors of the last two with the fire chiefs joining in the relief work on the field at the earliest possible moment.

HOSPITALITY AT HOME.

The fire, like all such crises, burned down all social barriers and those who were so fortunate as to save their homes immediately threw their doors open to all who could be accommodated, some billeting as many as 18 or 20 hungry and tired strangers whose only claim upon their hospitality was the community of misfortune.

At the Queen's park a little village of tents has risen and many householders are making the best of it under difficulties.

At the armory the general relief committee have their hands full, the military character of the building being quite lost in the grotesque collection of salvaged household goods that with the stores of provisions fill one entire end. Down the centre extends the general table at which those who have lost their all are guests of the committee, little children, sad-eyed women and grizzled downhearted men mingling in strange confusion and the laughter of the little folk, now that their terror is past, constituting the final discord in the fantastic picture.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

There is no doubt as to New Westminster's intention to rebuild, despite the fact that the Province editorially says this morning that the fire has "set the seal upon the city's history." "We are going to work without losing a day," says Mayor Ovens, "and although the fire limits have been lifted for six months many of the new blocks will be well under construction before then. Hon. Mr. Tarte has wired that the Dominion public buildings will be rebuilt at once. Mr. Cunningham is rebuilding, so is Mr. Ellard, so am I, and so are a dozen of others of our most representative men. There is no one who is going back on the town, and we will have the fair, too, just as intended.

"We cannot accommodate the visitors here but Vancouver can and we have the guarantee of that city that they will see us through. All the cities of the Dominion will be asked to contribute to our $5,000 subscription list. The C. P. R. can handle the visitors between here and Vancouver and their momentary inconvenience will be made up by the opportunity of viewing the scene of the great fire."

A HEARTLESS EDITOR.

Respecting the Province editorial already referred to, general indignation is expressed, the article being taken as a stab in the back of a sick man. Indeed so bitter a feeling has been engendered by the ill-advised paean over a fallen city that as Mayor Ovens said to-day "I would not envy Editor Nichol's feelings if he came to New Westminster to-day." Mr. Nichol did not see fit to visit Westminster, however, and so a deputation of Westminster citizens called upon him at the Province office in Vancouver, and one among them—Claxton by name—administered severe punishment to the editor. That he should have gone thus far few will approve, although the people of Vancouver and Westminster alike are agreed that the provocation was great.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Early in the day the report gained circulation that the origin of the fire was no longer a mystery, nor yet was it accidental, but that two ex-prisoners who had threatened vengeance upon the town had deliberately fired the water front warehouses at several points, having an hour previously hoisted a black flag with a skull and cross-bones over the public school. At first the matter was regarded as an idle and senseless invention, but when it was learned that such a flag had actually been raised over the school an hour before the fire; that it had floated there all through the Sunday, and that, removed by Mayor Ovens' order, it had been placed in the custody of City Clerk Glover pending investigation, the matter seemed to grow more serious.

Mrs. Robert Wintermute with her sister, Mrs. Reid, saw two men in the act of raising this flag, but paid no special attention to them. Peter Peebles and his wife a few moments later also saw the dark banner mounting skyward in the night and asked why the flag was half masted. "Is it only half mast"? one of them replied. "Well, we're putting it higher."

Then came into the case two Indians, August Pere, and Charles Squamish, who tell of being urged by a couple of white men of whom they give an accurate description, to take them across to South Westminster in a great hurry, when the fire was assuming dangerous proportions. The description given by August Pere tallied with that Mrs. Wintemute supplies of the men at the school and one of the ex-convicts who is said to have meditated revenge.

The matter was becoming decidedly serious when Mr. Peebles supplied a thread of information that weakens the entire chain previously constructed. He did not see those who were rising the flag with sufficient distinctness to recognize them, he says, but there were seven or eight in the party, all young fellows, and evidently bent on mischief. Incidentally it is expalined that the school has been overcrowded lately and an agitation was in progress for the formal removal of certain classes. On Friday night the bell was tolled for half an hour until Mr. Peebles and his friend chased away the miscreants. The tolling and the sombre flag are taken to have been intended as signs that overcrowding the schools meant death for the scholars. This is a reasonable explanation, although as soon as possible a formal investigation will be made, based upon the flag itself which the city authorities retain.

It was a strange circumstance nevertheless that the tolling bell and the dread black flag should have presaged the city's doom. Another remarkable circumstance is that the fire stopped almost at the door of the Catholic church, a fact that has been carefully noted by devout church folk, who feel that it was the sign of the holy cross that checked the further progress of the flames.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

Many terrible and pathetic incidents occurred during the progress of the fire itself, the half nor the quarter of which will ever be recorded. One family in the excitement missed their little girl of three in the confusion and the father hurrying back through the scorching flame and blinding smoke found her sobbing beside the stove, a pet kitten held tight in the trembling arms.

City Clerk Glover is authority for the statement that three deaths from shock were recorded during the terrible tempest of fire, the third victim, in addition to those named yesterday, being a Mrs. Ferguson, whose husband was expected back from the Klondike by the just arrived Garonne.

Three unhappy women underwent the tortures of maternity during the mad rush of frenzied human kind up and down the fire-swept streets. Yet, strange to say, all three are living and will live, while the tiny strangers so rudely introduced to this mad world are lusty enough to bear their part in the upbuilding of the troubled city of their nativity.

The point with which Westminster is most concerned just now is future destiny. And on this point the feeling is well knit and unanimous. Westminster does not expect or hope to rival Vancouver, but confidently expects to remain a city of commercial importance as the centre of a great farming and fishing district, for the farms and the river can neither burn or be moved away.

Westminster is in the community of cities to remain as long as her sisters of the Pacific province.

Lord Aberdeen has wired from Richmond, Que., his sincere sympathy with Westminster in this critical juncture of her history.

DETAILS OF THE LOSSES.

The following is the revised and correct list of building completely destroyed by fire with the values and the insurance companies interested:

FRONT STREET—SOUTH SIDE.

City Market, partially insured, valued $6,000: insurance $5,000.

Brackman & Ker's warehouses and milling establishment, value $30,000; insurance $10,000, North British and Mercantile.

Creighton's coal sheds, New Westminster Coal Co.; value $5,000; insurance $500.

C. P. N. wharf and contents, value $10,000; insurance $5,000.

Sinclair Canning Co. cannery and all their salmon pack for the season; value $50,000; insurance $30,000; London and Lancashire.

Western Fish Co. premises and season's salmon pack, value $50,000, insurance $30,000, London and Lancashire.

No. 3 Fire Hall, value $2,000, no insurance.

Gilley Bros.' wharf and warehouse, value $3,000, no insurance.

FRONT STREET—NORTH.

C. P. R. station, value $4,000, insurance in Montreal.

All Chinese holdings, about 30 in number, up to Telegraph hotel, value $5,000, no insurance.

Caledonia hotel and contents, value $15,000, insurance $5,000, Commercial Union.

Kwong Wing Wo Co.'s store and buildings, value $60,000, insurance $30,000, Commercial Union, London and Lancashire, North British.

Webster Building, occupied by Brackman & Ker, value $7,000, insurance $5,000, Commercial Union.

Douglas-Elliott brick building, value $180,000, insurance $80,000, chiefly London Assurance.

Building of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, value $4,000, insurance $2,000.

James Wise building, value $2,000, no insurance.

Bushby block, value $35,000, insurance $18,000, Norwich Union and London and Lancashire.

Cook hotel and contents, value $6,000, insurance $4,500, Norwich Union, London and Lancashire.

Hon. H. Holbrook buildings, value $12,000, insurance $8,500, Commercial Union.

Armstrong brick block, value $20,000, insurance $10,000.

Armstrong frame building, value $1,000, no insurance.

Erickhoff hotel, value $6,000, insurance $3,000.

McGillivray building, value $7,000, insurance $4,900, London Assurance.

Vulcan Iron Works.

Elliott establishment, including livery stables, value $3,000, no insurance.

Town building, value $10,000, no insurance.

COLUMBIA STREET—SOUTH SIDE.

Occidental hotel, value $5,000, insurance $500, London and Lancashire.

Todd brick building, value $40,000, insurance $15,000, London and Lancashire.

Hambly block, value $30,000, insurance $11,500, London Assurance.

Cunningham block, value $80,000, insurance $40,000, Phoenix of London.

Ellis building, including Bank of British Columbia, $20,000, insurance $10,000, London.

COLUMBIA STREET—NORTH SIDE.

Begbie block, value $35,000, insurance $12,500, Commercial Union.

Wintemute's frame warerooms, value $35,000, no insurance.

Baker's Bakery, value $2,000, insurance $1,000, Norwich Union.

Y. M. C. A. building, value $15,000, insurance $7,500.

Fire Hall No. 1, value $10,000, no insurance.

Duncan McColl block, value $35,000, insurance $15,000, London Assurance.

Post-office and customs building, value $15,000, no insurance.

Blackey, value $20,000, insurance $7,000, Commercial Union.

Colonial hotel, value $60,000, insurance $20,000, London Assurance.

Globe House building, value $20,000, insurance $7,000.

Elliott building, value $10,000, insurance $5,000.

Mead building, value $4,000.

Guichon hotel, value $125,000, insurance $50,000.

Burns-Curtis block, value $50,000, insurance $25,000.

Armstrong block, value $40,000, insurance $7,000, London and Lancashire.

Trapp building, value $3,000, insurance $1,500, Aetna.

Masonic Temple and Oddfellows' Hall, value $80,000, insurance $50,000, Aetna.

Lewis building, value $3,000, no insurance.

James Cunningham's buildings, three in number, value $4,000, insurance $2,000, Phoenix of London.

Central hotel buildings four in number, value $3,000, insurance $2,000.

Depot hotel building, value $4,000, no insurance.

Merchants' Exchange block, value $3,000, no insurance.

All Chinese buildings on the street.

All livery stables on street, value $1,500, no insurance.

Chinese mission, value $2,000, no insurance.

Mrs. Robson's mission, value $2,000, no insurance.

Devoy stables, value $6,000, no insurance.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Following dwelling-houses were destroyed, insurance being divided except where named, between the Royal, Liverpool & London, Union, Hartford, Connecticut, Atlas, Etna, Guardian, Manchester, Western and North American. Burned districts between Clarkson and Agnes street:

Three dwellings belonging to James Cunningham, value $3,000, insurance, $1,500, Phoenix London.

Three dwellings belonging to Blakey, value $10,000, insurance $5,000.

Three dwellings belonging to Fred G. Turner, value $6,000, insurance $3,000, Etna.

James O'Halloran's six dwelling-houses, value $5,000, no insurance.

Ten houses belonging to Henry Elliott estate, value $16,000, insurance $6,000.

Alex. Ewen's residence, value $35,000, insurance $15,000.

Turnbull boarding house, value $2,500, insurance $1,000.

Ex-Mayor Shiles' dwelling, value $4,000, insurance $2,000.

Fales factory and dwelling, value $8,000, insurance $4,000, London and Lancashire.

Five dwellings belonging to the Trew estate, value $7,000, insurance $3,000.

Methodist church and parsonage, value $15,000, insurance $5,000.

Three buildings belonging to Lieut.-Governor McInnes, value $4,000, insurance $1,500.

Old Drill hall, value $500, no insurance.

Bonson building, value $1,500, no insurance.

Vanstone plumbing establishment, value $4,000, no insurance.

Handcock building, value $4,000, insurance $1,500.

Woods' boarding house, value $5,000, insurance $2,500.

Herrings' ten dwelling-houses, valued $20,000, no insurance.

Herrings' five dwelling-houses, valued $5,000, no insurance.

Cunningham's seven dwelling-houses, value $5,000, no insurance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City hall, value $3,000, no insurance.

Court house, brick, value $60,000, no insurance.

St. Leonard's hall, value $5,000, insurance $2,500.

Holy Trinity cathedral, value $25,000, insurance $12,500.

Opera house, value $2,000, no insurance.

Olivet Baptist church, value $40,000, insurance $30,000.

AGNES STREET AND ROYAL AVENUE.

Clinton block, value $10,000, insurance $7,000.

Armstrong dwelling, value $1,000, insurance $500.

C. G. Major's two houses, valued $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Sheriff Armstrong's two houses, value $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Johnston estate dwelling, value $5,000, insurance $2,500.

Cunningham's four dwellings, value $10,000, insurance $5,000.

Orange hall, value $3,000, insurance $1,000.

Milligan estate dwelling, value $1,000, insurance $500.

James Cunningham's residence, value $30,000, insurance $15,000.

Cunningham's ten dwellings and several stables, value $25,000, insurance $12,500.

Robson estate, two buildings, value $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Burns dwellings, five, value $6,000, insurance $3,000.

Hambly estate dwelling, value $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Gilley's dwelling, value $1,000.

Gilley's two new houses, value $2,000, insurance $1,000.

Telephone service, value $25,000, no insurance.

FOUR MILLIONS IN ALL.

Besides this loss is that of the wharves, damage to the electric telegraph and railway systems and furniture destroyed in houses. This list totals about $2,750,000, which with furniture and other damage and omissions will probably double that amount.

"We went very carefully over every item in the list this morning," said Mayor Ovens to the Colonist, and our total was $3,300,000. Afterwards we discovered that we had missed out one block of a valuation of $100,000. ,here are other omissions also, no doubt, and the total loss may therefore safely be set down at four million dollars. This, of course, includes business stocks and the contents of dwellings.

New Westminster, Sept. 12.—Thousands continue to arrive to view the smoking ruins of the Ancient Capital, while messages of practical sympathy are being received from various Canadian cities and corporations. The C. P. R. heads the list with $5,000. The distribution of food and blankets is very opportune, meeting the present necessities.

Many merchants are already erecting temporary premises.

It is impossible yet to accurately estimate the loss on buildings and stock. Many of the former were the elaborate productions of boom times.

Many safes and vaults proved practically fire-proof, and all the Provincial and Dominion records were preserved.

The loss of the library and museum is irreparable. Very few of the priceless treasures were saved.

THE EXHIBITION.

The directors to-day decided that the exhibition shall be held. Subscription lists will be opened in Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo for funds to replace those subscribed on Westminster's now almost useless list, so that the exhibition and celebration programme may be carried out in its entirety. Such subscriptions, of course, will be separate from the relief fund. The exhibition was to have been of a provincial scope this year more than ever. A conference with Hon. F. C. Cotton, minister of finance, will be held to-morrow. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, not very much stock being taken in the theory of ex-convict's revenge, the black flag hoisted on the high school an hour before the fire probably being a practical joke.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

CHEMAINUS MILLS.

A Big Industry That Employs Many Men and Puts Money In Circulation.

Victorians know that there is a lumber mill at Chemainus for every now and then they notice in the press a brief note of the ships sailing to various parts of the world with a cargo loaded there, but there are comparatively few who are cognizant of the extensive character of the big mill, though Mr. E. J. Palmer, the manager, is a familiar figure here.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Limited, have their mill situated very conveniently on Chemainus harbor with large wharves and facilities for loading quickly and advantageously the ships for foreign ports. Just at present the fine British bark Gladys is loading lumber for Melbourne and will carry away a cargo of 1,150,000 feet. The mill has a capacity of a hundred thousand feet a day and besides the ponderous machinery for slicing up logs into the ordinary sizes convenient for shipping, from great timbers to lath, there is a plant for making boxes and salmon cases, an important part of their local trade.

The company put a good deal of money in circulation, as will be seen when it is considered that they employ about the mill on an average 133 men and in their camps 165 men, the combined wages footing up no less than $16,622 a month. The mill is working away at a lively rate for there are orders ahead. So far the shipments for the present year have been:

Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Sydney, N.S.W.	4,620,510	$ 36,470
Melbourne, Aus.	2,737,107	21,230
China	3,298,394	35,200
South America	681,281	6,000
Total Sales	2,690,000	21,100
Total	14,027,289	$120,000

Vessels already under charter and expected to load are the Crocker, from Port Blakeley, to load for Sydney; the Rufus Woods and Boden, from St. Michael, to load for Australia; the Colusa, now at Honolulu, to load for Sydney; the John Briggs, now 54 days from England, to load for South America; the Robert Serles, now 20 days from Shanghai, to load for that port.

The mills at Chemainus are the best equipped on the Coast, and it is a wonder to see how readily the machinery can handle the huge logs, from the time they are yanked out of the water till they are cut into timbers, boards or staves, as required. To aid in the work of keeping up the supply of logs on hand, a standard gauge railway is to be built from Chemainus to the south, a distance of six miles. The surveys have already been made, and Mr. Palmer expects the construction work to start on Monday. Naturally an industry of this sort, within 50 miles of Victoria, and connected by rail, is one of those things which add to the volume of trade in the city, both directly and indirectly, and the thriving little settlement around the mills offers, of course, one of the markets for the produce of the farms of the district.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The Postmaster-General has decided not to reduce the postage on domestic letters to two cents until it is seen what the effect on the revenue the adoption of Imperial penny postage has. It is not the intention to issue a special two-cent stamp.

Postage stamps will not be redeemed at postoffices after October 1, nor accepted by the customs or inland revenue departments in payment of duties.

In the exchequer court to-day, judgment was given by Justice Burbidge in favor of Justice Armor, of Toronto, for $14,158 for land expropriated in connection with the Trent Valley canal. The government had paid into court $6,680 for the land, but this amount was refused by Justice Armor, who is now awarded the larger amount.

Chief Engineer Schrieber has decided to send a diamond drill to Cornwall and give the piers on the Canadian side of the new St. Lawrence bridge drilled to the very foundation in order to ascertain the quality of the work put in.

Judge Dugas, of Montreal, has accepted the position of judge for the Yukon, as successor to Judge Maguire, who is coming out. Mr. Beausoleil, M. P., will get Judge Dugas' position in Montreal.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

....FINE...,

ITALIAN BEES

Seventy-five hives for sale at a very low figure. Italian Bees are better workers and very much easier handled than the ordinary bee. Apply W. J. ARMSTRONG, 26 Fourth St., Work Estate, Victoria, B C.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria

Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

e13-lydaw

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situate at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot District, and containing 60 acres, more or less. J. M. ASHTON.

July 14, 1898.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

a12 WM. FIELD.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SON'S (DUBLIN)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue.......................One Star

Pink.......................Two Star

Gold......................Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 107.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, Limited," is autnorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To construct, maintain and work steamers, rail or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, in Canada aforesaid, and for that purpose to enter into agreements with Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury and others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without any modifications:

(b.) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a railway or tramway on either side of the White Horse rapids and Miles canyon, and to obtain any land grants, concessions, and rights connected therewith:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire any real and personal property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any concessions, licences, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary, and to develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings and rights for the time being of the company in such a manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, grazing and mining, and by promoting immigration and establishing towns, villages and settlements:

(d.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any shares or interests therein, and also shares, stocks and securities of any companies so possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels, and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter, or otherwise deal with and dispose of any ships, vessels, shares or securities as aforesaid:

(e.) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, timber, machinery, live and dead stock, meat, corn, and other produce, and of treasure and merchandise of all kinds:

(f.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of constructors and proprietors of railways, tramways, docks, wharves, jetties, piers, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and of ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders:

(g.) To insure with any other company or person against losses, damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may affect this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and counter-insurance:

(h.) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, or rights, railways, tramways, canals, water rights, lands, buildings, hereditaments, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, or any estate or interest therein, or any rights or privileges over or in respect of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion:

(i.) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, stores, dwelling and other houses, mills, workshops, tramways, railways, and other roads, water-works, water-courses, and water power and steam power in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other erections, plant, articles, and things which may from time to time be requisite or convenient for carrying on or developing any of the properties or businesses of the company:

(j.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency businesses, and to establish and regulate, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, agencies for all or any of the purposes of the company:

(k.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, landowners, millowners, water proprietors, manufacturers, traders, carriers, and other persons and companies, that may seem conducive to any of the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority or persons any rights, privileges, and concessions, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions, and to obtain any act of parliament or order of any such government or authority for enabling the company to carry into effect any of its objects:

(l.) To give any guarantee of or in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, or securities, whether made or effected or acquired through the company's agency or otherwise, and generally to guarantee or become securities for the performance of any contracts and obligations:

(m.) To raise money in such manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or by mortgage or charge upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital or otherwise:

(n.) To make, accept, indorse and execute cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments:

(o.) To sell or otherwise dispose of any property of the company to any other company, person or firm, and in particular either for cash, shares, debenture stock or mortgage, or any other securities of any company, whether registered in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and whether such shares be fully paid or not:

(p.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with others, or any agency for any company, firm or person, whether carrying on business within the objects of the company or otherwise:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and whether by sale or otherwise (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of the company or any such company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of the company or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let on royalty, share of profits or hire, or otherwise use and grant licences, easements and other rights of and in respect of, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking, business or property of the company to any company, firm or person in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and in consideration thereof to accept, in whole or part, cash or shares, stock, debentures or securities of any company, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie:

(s.) To form, register, and promote any company, either limited by shares or otherwise, in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring the properties, or any of them, of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to subscribe for and take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, or stock therein, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company:

(t.) To make advances for the purpose of the company, either with or without security, and in particular to agents and persons having dealings with the company, and to persons desirous of developing the company's property:

(u.) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and generally to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(v.) To procure the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom:

(w.) To bear and pay the expenses of the formation of the company, including all registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(x.) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 105.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established—

Are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 8th day of May, 1897, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 13th day of May, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 117.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Arctic Express Company.

Registered the 10th day of August, A. D. 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Arctic Express Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and Francis M. Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

1. To acquire and take by grant, purchase, donation, prescription, or by any other lawful means lands, tenements, goods, chattels and choses in action of every kind and description, embracing property, proprietary rights, titles, interests, estates, franchises and privileges of every denomination whatsoever known to the law within the term property, real, personal and mixed, and necessary and convenient to fully carry out the specific objects of this corporation hereinafter more particularly stated, together with the fruits, increase or accretions or accessions thereof to the same extent that any natural or artificial person may of right and according to law acquire and take the same, and to hold the same title, and under similar right, and in like manner to use, occupy, better, incumber, or alienate the same, in whole or in part, as any person, natural or artificial, having similar dominion over property and property rights may lawfully do:

2. To establish, maintain and operate any express route or routes by land or by water for the transportation of treasure, merchandise or property of any kind from, to and between any place or places in the State of Washington and any place or places beyond the limits thereof in the United United States and the territories thereof and the Dominion of Canada:

3. To erect or hire and maintain warehouses and other structures for the safe keeping of goods, wares and merchandise and other chattels or effects necessary for the transaction of the business of this company.

4. To do a general collection and commission business at any place on any of its routes, and generally to engage in any business legitimately and ordinarily belonging to the business of express companies:

5. To acquire, possess, own, lease, sell, mortgage, and deal in such real and personal property as may be necessary or convenient to transact or facilitate its business:

6. To acquire, own, charter, sell, lease, equip, operate, maintain and transfer steamships, steamboats, ferryboats, barges, sailing vessels, and any other kind of water craft, and to carry on as common carriers of freight and passengers a general transportation business of freight and passengers therewith for hire upon the navigable waters of the State of Washington, Province of British Columbia, Territory of Alaska and the Northwest British Territories, and the Pacific Ocean:

7. To build, construct, purchase or otherwise acquire, operate, maintain, sell, transfer, railroads, street railroads, tramways, whether operated by horse, electric, steam, cable or other power, and all other appliances for the transportation of freight and passengers, and to collect tolls therefor:

8. To acquire, maintain, and operate electric, telegraph and telephone lines in all the places hereinbefore mentioned, and to collect tolls and other compensation for the use thereof from any person or persons using the same.

9. To borrow money on bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, and to issue bonds and debentures, and to mortgage or hypothecate any or all of the property of this corporation to secure the payment of the same.:

10. To do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carrying out or accomplishment of the objects above specified:

11. To connect with other express and transportation companies, and receive their express freight and to carry the same over its routes, and to enter into such contracts with such connecting companies as may be necessary to cary out the objects hereof:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 10th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

AID FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

Premier Semlin said yesterday that as yet no decision had been come to as to what the provincial government will contribute to the relief of the sufferers at New Westminster. Hon. Mr. Cotton is on the ground, but it has been impossible to gather from his brief telegrams how much aid will be called for or form an idea of what the government ought to do.

As private contributions have met the immediate necessities of the case, a few days' delay on the part of the government will not be material. We hope that Mr. Semlin and his colleagues will see their way clear to deal generously by the stricken city. If asked to suggest anything, we would say that perhaps employment for those who need it would be a very satisfactory way of helping the people, and as the government buildings will have to be at once restored, there will be an opportunity to do something in that line at once. This is such an emergency as will fully warrant an expenditure not contemplated by the estimates. A donation of money will probably also be advisable.

We think we can assure the ministers that anything they may feel able to do will receive public endorsement.

MR. WADE ON INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Wade, recently prosecuting attorney at Dawson, is a believer in reciprocity. The people of the Coast cities think he is a bad lot, and he returns the compliment. He also thinks we are an ungrateful lot. All during the past year he and his fellow officials have been lying awake nights to discover how to send business to the cities of British Columbia and simultaneously therewith, the papers of the aforesaid cities, even those that are ready to swallow everything done under the auspices of a Liberal government, have been insinuating that he has not been anything closely resembling a model Canadian official. This hurts Mr. Wade down to the very lowest recesses of his soul, and he has gone to Ottawa, or elsewhere, suffering that anguish of mind, which only a truly good man can know, who feels that his efforts for wicked and ungrateful people have been rewarded with a lack of appreciation. We are truly sorrw for Mr. Wade. If he is as good a man as he says he is, he is the worst maligned man in the British Empire.

Many stories have come out of the Yukon during the past season, but a somewhat close familiarity with the whole of them has not led the Colonist, or anyone else that it has heard of, to suspect that so much goodness and public spirit were concealed about Mr. Wade's person. He may have expended himself in efforts to send business to our cities, but until he mentioned the matter, it had not occurred to anyone. Whether Mr. Wade allowed his left hand to know what his right hand was doing in this regard, we do not know, but he has managed to keep his good deeds from becoming open, public and notorious. So far as the public have had an opportunity of judging, the influence of the officials has not been conspicuously in favor of the trade of the British Columbia cities. Perhaps we may be doing this good man from Dawson a grievous injustice, but if so he must charge it up to his own modesty, which never permitted his activity in our behalf to be hitherto suspected.

But two wrongs never yet made a right. The Coast people may have been unjust to Mr. Wade, and they do not wish to add to that injustice by permitting him to remain any longer than is necessary under the cloud of suspicion, which innumerable reports from Dawson have thrown around his official career. To suffer so great and good a friend to languish under the suspicion of official misfeasance would be the height of cruelty, and, therefore, it is a very general demand that Mr. Wade should be investigated. The proper place for the investigation was at Dawson, and that is where it ought to be held now. Mr. Wade's reasons for coming out may satisfy himself, but they will not satisfy the public. He knew what was being said about him, and he ought to have remained at Dawson until Commissioner Ogilvie arrived, and have met his accusers face to face.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

This is a subject the discussion of which has almost become threadbare, and the teaching of which in schools in a primary way has had the least successful solution of all educational questions. One reason for this is that text books have been too dry, too theoretical, and not sufficiently practical in treatment to be of much use without the aid of a teacher who understood the subject himself; and another reason is that very few teachers have any practical knowledge of agriculture, and are thus totally unfitted to impart useful knowledge respecting it, or interpret, classify or in any way supplement the text of the school books on the subject. Agriculture, like bookkeeping, drawing, military drill, athletics, and many other exercises, mental and physical, which well-disposed persons and associations have, from time to time, advocated and partially succeeded in introducing into school curricull, is a subject that heretofore never made any progress in establishing itself, because it is one requiring practical and expert knowledge to begin with in order that it may be intelligently taught to others. It is a science, but not an exact science, as is mathematics; that is to say, it is one dealing with a variety of conditions, as well as principles, which can only be ascertained and understood by experience. It is science applied—an industry. A text book can only teach us general principles and facts; it cannot teach us how to apply those principles to work on a farm, where a hundred and one conditions affect variously, from day to day, and modify the application of theory. Thus it is that practical farmers, as a rule, have a contempt for book knowledge of, or "scientific," farming. Without experience, no one can make a successful farmer, no matter how much he may know about the "principles." Not, however, that scientific farming is useless or unimportant, because science has added tremendously to the possibilities of agriculture; but because the dogma of science, without the aid of ripe experience to direct it, more often than otherwise leads to mistakes, sometimes very costly. It does not follow, therefore, that a groundwork in scientific principles and theory, or, to express it better, the philosophy of farming is not very desirable. The man who possesses both science and experience is a better equipped farmer than the man who has only experience to guide him. To understand the "why," as well as the "how" to start with, gives him a more intelligent interest in his work, and is likely to lead to more accurate conclusions. He is more likely to become enterprising, as well as safe and practical.

To come back to our text, the want in regard to a text book has been that of the right kind of author—one who not only understands the subject theoretically and practically, but who can properly organize, classify and illustrate his data; and, in addition to that, can write clearly, simply and attractively; one who can supply the teacher with a method, as well as with matter; in other words, one who can teach the teacher how to teach. This combination, in Canada at least a rare one, has been a "long-felt want," but we believe the man and the moment have at last met.

A little book styled "Agriculture," has been published for use in schools by Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, Toronto, Ont., which seems to fill the bill very completely, and will in future render the teaching of agriculture in schools on a practical and useful basis a possibility. It is neatly and well printed, thoroughly and usefully illustrated, concise in form, clear and simple in treatment, and sells for the modest sum of 25 cents.

We do not propose to outline all it contains, or indicate the method of treatment throughout, but to describe it briefly as the simple philosophy of farming. It begins in the beginning with the fundamental processes of plant life, and traces its development up through the conditions and influences of its career throughout. The seed, the plant and the soil; the effect of moisture, tillage, drainage and air; the crops and their various kinds and varieties; the enemies they have to encounter, and so on, are all dealt with in natural order, leading up through field, orchard, garden and barnyard to the wider social and economic aspects of farm life. The whole subject is dealt with so as to blend theory and practical knowledge of familiar things of farming, so far as that is possible in a book, in a way that no intelligent pupil can fail to understand and be better off for having studied it, without at the same time treading on the farmer's toes by teaching how certain things should be done. It is a book indeed that any farmer could read with profit and without offence to his predilections. It is purely the plain "why" of farming, applicable to young and old.

Mr. James, who was formerly a professor in the Guelph Agricultural college, is naturally one of the best fitted of men to undertake such work, and he is to be congratulated upon the success of his undertaking. The book, which may be used in any high or public school in Ontario, by resolution of the trustees, should have similar endorsation in every province, and if so adopted will have a widespread and beneficial influence throughout Canada. George N. Morang, Toronto, is the publisher.

A CHANCE FOR A SQUABBLE.

For several years Argentine and Chile have been endeavoring to adjust the boundary between them, and despatches show that no result has been reached, but that there is every prospect of a very lively row over it. The old maps all represent Chile as having no territory east of the summit of the Andes, but that ambitious republic has lately claimed a portion of the low land, hitherto assigned by the map-makers to Argentine. This claim the latter power disputes and has recently declared its intention to oppose it at all odds. If war breaks out between the two countries, there is danger of its spreading. Peru has not forgotten how her pride was lowered by Chile some years ago, and her desire for revenge has not been abated with the passage of time. Indeed, there are other reasons why Peru would hardly be able to keep out of the quarrel. Her president is a very ambitious man and looks forward to a great Southern Confederacy, with him at the head, wherein shall be revived something of the glories of the ancient Spanish empire. When the boundary question first arose, there was talk of a union between Argentine, Bolivia and Peru to resist the aggression of Chile, which also cherishes aspiration for the leadership of South America. It was Chile that was first to object to the interpretation put upon the Monroe docarine, by Olney, President Cleveland's secretary of state.

The Toroto Star thinks the experience of that city is opposed to the use of asphalt as a street paving material. The climate is too hard upon it, and the claim is made that frequent watering in summer has a very destructive effect.

THE AXE AT WORK.

Mr. Tom Kains, for twelve years surveyor-general of the province, has been dismissed from office. Mr. Kains is a man of wide experience, and was admirably suited for the position from which he has been summarily ejected. He has served the province faithfully and well.

It is a matter of great regret that the spoils system is being introduced into provincial politics. Hitherto they have been kept out. Who is to be the next victim, is a matter of guess-work, but it is an unfortunate condition of things that hereafter, or until the house gets its hands upon the present administration, members of the public service will not know when they come to the office in the morning whether the day will pass without their receiving notice that their services are no longer required by the government.

It cannot be alleged that Mr. Kains was not fitted for the post which he occupied. It cannot be said that he has been guilty of any wrong-doing. He is simply sent out to make room for some one else.

ANARCHISTS MUST GO.

The blow struck at the Empress of Austria by the assassin Lucchoni may have a very different effect from what he intended. Whether the murder was a part of a plot for the assassination of monarchs, as is alleged, or merely the work of some half-crazed zealot, may remain undecided, but this is certain, namely that the teachings of the anarchists is responsible for it. It is therefore not surprising that the several European governments are said to be about to arrange for the extermination of anarchists. Anarchy has nothing to recommend it. Socialism has merits. Its great fault lies in its being impracticable. But for anarchy there is not the shadow of a justification, although we do not say that all anarchists are without excuse. Until we have felt personally the conditions under which some elements of Europe's population suffer, we will remain incapable of pronouncing a verdict upon the motives of all anarchists; but when this has been said, and when full effect has been given to everything that can be urged on behalf of some individuals, the organization itself and the doctrine which it espouses remain utterly without even a semblance of justification.

The object of such a crime as that of the murder of the Empress was not personal revenge, or the desire to right some personal wrong. Like the assassination of the Czar Alexander II., it was intended to terrify the royal houses, by showing that no member of them is safe. The Empress Elizabeth was a woman of the most kindly and lovable disposition, fond of out-door life and retaining in advanced age much of the beauty and sprightliness, which at one time made her the most attractive figure in all the courts of Europe. Personally she was popular in every part of Austro-Hungary, and so secure was she thought to be from the hand of any assailant, that rarely were even ordinary precautions taken to secure her safety. In every part of Europe she was well and favorably known, and of all Continental royalties, she would probably have been the last that any one would have supposed likely to be a victim of an anarchist's knife. The crime of her death was pointless in every way, even from the standpoint of the perpetrator.

An organization and a doctrine, which lead to such deeds, have already been allowed to exist too long. Cherish as we may the thought of personal freedom, we all must recognize that limits must be set to it, when its exercise leads to such results. Hitherto the disposition of the British government has been not to inquire too closely into the schemes of certain foreigners who make London their headquarters. The British idea is to watch against open demonstrations of violence, but otherwise to permit of freedom of action, no matter how deadly may be the object of known organizations. This practice is based on the theory that explosives are less dangerous when they are given plenty of freedom of action then when an attempt is made to confine them. If it is made to appear, as seems probable, that the hospitality and liberty of Great Britain are being abused, public opinion will sustain the government in taking a strong hand with the Continental powers in suppressing secret political organizations.

Vast amounts of capital will now find their way into Africa. But that does not mean that vast sums of money will be sent there. British capital will develop the equatorial regions of the Dark Continent, but it will be spent for the most part in Great Britain in the purchase of goods. That is why the opening of new countries does not appreciably reduce the amount of money available in the London money market for enterprises of all descriptions. The money does not go out of the country, or rather, only a small portion of it does so.

The editor of the Province doubtless thinks that at least one of the New Westminster people accepted his invitation to come to Vancouver a little prematurely.

The Times wants people to blush over the statement in the Colonist that the Yukon scandals should be investigated, if for no other reason than that rumors on the Yukon connect ministers with them. There is nothing in this statement to cause any one to change color. It is an excellent reason why the ministers should want them investigated.

The Times endeavors to cast discredit upon the brief interview with Mr. Wade printed in yesterday's Colonist. This is like its denial of the interview with the Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S PLUCK.

The news from New Westminster this morning is interesting reading. The excellent people of that town are showing that they are made of the stuff that does not know what defeat means, and they are taking hold of their work in a manner that will win for them the admiration of the whole country.

A new city is already rising from the ashes of the old one, and we have every hope that it will be more prosperous, even if it is not so beautiful as the one it replaces. The truth of the matter may be that the fire will not prove an unmixed evil. It will arouse the people as they have never been aroused before, and they will set themselves to work to take advantage in every way of the exceptionally favorable site of their city.

The courage shown by the citizens is of the kind that is bound to win. Men who face such a disaster without flinching must be reckoned with in the rivalry of the Coast cities for eminence.

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

Referring to the charges against the Yukon officials, the Winnipeg Free Press says that Gold Commissioner Fawcett is a Conservative. We do not say that this accounts for the fact that no one has yet made any charges against this official, but the coincidence is at least worth noting. Indeed, the complainants are all careful to say that they have no reason to reflect upon the integrity of Mr. Fawcett. It is said that he is hardly the sort of man for the place, but as the conditions existing at Dawson require exceptional administrative abilities, it is no great discredit to an officer to say that he hardly fills the bill.

We are also told that the Collector of Customs at Dawson it a Conservative. This may be a valuable piece of information, but as no one has ever intimated that anything was wrong in the collection of customs there, we fail to see what bearing it has upon the Yukon scandals. Nor does it seem to make the least difference that the Controller of the Currency and the Accountant of the administration are Conservatives. There has been no scandal involving these officials. The charges affect others, and they are Liberals. Doubtless there are plenty of honest Liberals in office, but it has unfortunately happened that all the Yukon scandals point to people of that political faith.

The way to set this matter at rest is to thoroughly investigate it. Not only are grave allegations made against the administration of affairs in the Yukon, but the names of ministers are freely connected with them. The ministers owe it to themselves to probe the scandals to the very bottom. If they listen to their unwise friends, who tell them that there is nothing to investigate, they will do themselves and the reputation of the country irreparable damage. Do they not appreciate the situation? Do they not understand that people are coming out of the Yukon and scattering to all ends of the earth, bearing with them the same story of official corruption? It is easy for Mr. Sifton to say, "Involvo me mea virtute," and to ignore the allegations. That sort of defence may do well enough among his friends; it may even be sufficient for his political opponents; for in Canada we are not accustomed to regard public men as personally dishonest until a prima facie case has been made out; but it is not sufficient for the reputation of the country abroad. The true friends not only of the country, but even of the ministers themselves, are those who insist upon a thorough investigation. The attempt of the Free Press and other papers of that class to drag a red herring across the scent, by representing that certain officials in the Yukon are Conservatives, is about as foolish a thing as can well be imagined. It will have exactly the opposite effect to that intended.

PROSTITUTION OF THE PRESS.

We print a letter to-day from Mr. H. P. Bell, C.E., one of the witnesses at the Trent bridge inquest. It is a very regrettable thing that such letters have to be written, but things are reaching that stage in this province when every man must be on the alert to defend his private reputation from the attacks of dastardly newspapers.

The public acts of public men are public property, and may very properly be criticized. It is the duty of newspapers to criticize them. As long as the object of the criticism is constructively the benefit of the public, not very much exception will be taken to the language employed. People have grown so accustomed to having everything served up with such an excess of spice that they miss something from a calm and dispassionate review of any public transaction. Therefore we are not greatly disposed to find fault with those whose poverty of wit finds refuge under a deluge of vituperation. When, however, the private honor of men in private walks of life is assailed, and the private side of the career of public men is attacked, or private individuals discharging a public duty are villified, it is time to call a halt.

Mr. Bell, for example, is a gentleman well known not only in this province, but far beyond its boundaries. He possesses a deserved reputation for skill in his profession and thorough integrity. In his professional capacity he was called as a witness before a coroner's jury. He gave his evidence, as it was his duty as a citizen to do. That evidence does not suit some irresponsible creature, who has access to a newspaper, and straightway Mr. Bell finds his probity called in question, so that he feels called upon to write a letter in his own defence. Surely no one will excuse the newspaper in question. The Trent disaster was investigated in the most thorough manner. The jurors reached the conclusion that its cause could not be ascertained. They had to deal with conflicting opinions, and in nine cases out of ten the actual cause of an accident is a matter of opinion. Scarcely ever is any one in such a position as to be able to see exactly what occurs, and not many accidents write their own history, so that there can be no mistake about it. But it is always to be presumed that when gentlemen of integrity go into the witness-box, they go there to tell the truth, and we protest against dragging personal and political animosities into such solemn inquiries as a coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of several people.

Another exhibition of this same sort of vandalism is afforded by the Province. Mr. J. H. Turner contemplates a visit to London, and his intention is made the subject of gross attacks upon him and vile insinuations. Mr. Turner is an ex-premier of British Columbia, and his acts in that capacity may legitimately be criticized. He cannot very well complain if his opponents put false constructions upon the motives which prompted his public acts. Such a course is indecent, as an inquiry into motives usually is; but, as politics go, perhaps it must be tolerated. When, however, journalistic sneaks pimp and pry around a man's private business affairs, and attempt to make political capital against him out of them, they disgrace the profession with which they are associated. Such attacks are usually perpetrated by persons who never were and who never will be worth a dollar. The perpetrators have the immunity which comes from utter worthlessness. The amazing thing is that they can find men of repute and financial standing to furnish them with the means of gratifying their innate baseness.

The result of such things as those above referred to will be the introduction of the club into politics, if such sort of miserable stuff can be called politics, and men who are injured by base assaults and insinuations will take what satisfaction can be got out of the hide of the offender. When a man has lost all sense of decency, the only way to reach him is by means of physical pain.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

The dismissal of the Agent-General will not be much of a surprise, because the present Premier, when in opposition, never hesitated to express his disapproval of Mr. Vernon as an official. Nevertheless, he has been a very useful representative of the province and his removal is a great mistake.

The Times intimates that the office will not be re-opened. To close it will be another mistake. British Columbia needs a representative in London. If the government does not regard Mr. Vernon as a proper person for the post, there ought to be no great difficulty in finding a suitable successor. The province is attracting much attention in Great Britain, but the provincial ministers are very greatly in error, if they think it is well enough known not to require some one in London whose special duty it will be to see that information of a trustworthy character is given to all persons seeking it. A policy of dismissal is bad enough, but the policy of reaction is worse.

YOUTHFUL VANDALISM.

Small boys are evidently bent upon defacing the new signs on the street corners. For some years it has been the practice of boys to break the windows of all unoccupied houses. There is said to be a "Glass Crackers' Association" in existence among the boys. Every one, who keeps his eyes open in his walks around the city, must see scores of incidents where youthful vandalism has been getting in its work. It is time it was stopped. If the police authorities would cause it to be made known that the law will be allowed to take its course rigorously in the case of any arrests for vandalism, probably the parents of boys, who wander around the streets committing depredations, would think it worth while to exercise a little parental discipline. This defacing of public property is only too common a practice among Canadian boys. For the most part it is confined to small towns and villages. It results from idleness and a sense of irresponsibility. If a few lads were punished severely for it, there would be a speedy falling off in the mischief done. Parents ought to impress upon their boys that vandalism of this kind is bad citizenship, that a boy who destroys public property is a criminal, and the fact that he escapes detection does not lessen the crime in the least. Boys ought to be taught that they are in a measure the custodians of public property, the trustees of it, as it were, for their own use when they grow older. Cannot our school teachers do something to check this thing?

THE AXE AGAIN.

Dr. Furrer, attending physician for the hospital and gaol at Kamloops, has been given a short shrift by the Semlin government, and under circumstances that make his summary dismissal a very discreditable act. Dr. Furrer has been ill in the hospital at Victoria for the past six weeks, and during his enforced absence his partner, Dr. Proctor, attended to his work. The fact that Dr. Furrer was ill and in Victoria was probably known to the members of the government and at any rate to the member for the district who sought his dismissal to make a billet for someone else. The letter from the Provincial Secretary's office containing the dismissal was dated the 3rd September, the dismissal to take effect on the 11th September, just eight days from the writing of the letter. The letter was sent to Kamloops and returned from there to Dr. Furrer in the hospital here. A more cold-blooded, inconsiderate and unjust act is not among the annals of politics in this province, and it will receive the condemnation of all fair-minded citizens. The question now is, who'll be the next?

A SUGGESTION TO NEW WESTMINSTER.

The writer of the present article has had some experience in connection with large exhibitions, and speaking from it, suggests to the managers of the New Westminster exhibition the advisability of putting on a concert in the exhibition building during fair week. That there is a great deal of musical talent in the city on the Fraser, everyone who remembers the success attending the Operatic Society organized there a few years ago by Mr. F. Victor Austin, of this city, will at once concede.

We feel very sure that a good many musical people would be glad to lend their aid to such an undertaking. The time is not long in which to get ready, but it would be possible to put on some familiar choruses from the oratorios, some volcal solos, a quartette or two, and some instrumental numbers.

Among the treasures in the British Museum is an Egyptian love letter. It is anywhere from two to three thousand years old. It is written on a brick. Although there may be a sort of delicate compliment in a young man's sending his love to a maiden inscribed upon a brick—a sort of gentle suggestion that she is another—the plan has its objections. Fancy the fair recipient secreting the missive when mamma appears on the scene. Imagine her stowing it away in juxtaposition to that portion of her anatomy, where ladies on the stage always hide their love letters. The difficulty of such a case will be evident to the most casual observer, even when the peculiarities of the Egyptian costume are taken into acount. Then think of the girl sending back her lover's letters, in the event of the engagement being broken. Why, if the engagement were a long one, and he was a good correspondent, she would have to send for the local transfer company to carry them back. A brick may have some epistolatory advantages, but on the whole we fancy most people will prefer the modern writing material.

THE RETAIL MARKET.

Flour Still On The Downward Tendency—Feed Firm—The Hay Situation.

Though there was a great loss of hay at the New Westminster fire every ton of it belonged to last season's crop. It will be a month, or at least three weeks before any new baled hay is on the market and especially that grown on flats where it requires extra time in drying. Hay quotations are therefore not fixed yet, and it may be several weeks before they are. The shortage of the California crops and the demands of the Hawaiian island merchants will affect the hay market very materially, as they have already the price of feed. Sugar sailing ships have until this fall been carrying hay and feed to Honolulu from San Francisco at rates steamships could not hope to approach, but now that California has got to fall back for her supplies on Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, there is a little encouragement in the foreign business for the promoters of the new steamer line running from the Sound.

The most important change in current quotations this weeks is on flour, all the principal brands of which have dropped 25 cents on the barrel. The market has lately been almost glutted with salmon and halibut, but prices have been unaffected. Game, with the exception of grouse, is coming in plentifully, the birds, although not scarce, being hunted less than they were at the beginning of the season.

The current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.,$ 6 00

The current retail prices are as follows:

Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 25
Snowflake	5 25
Premier	6 25
Three Stars	5 25
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 00
XXXX (Armstrong)	6 00
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	26@30
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	25@28
Barley, per ton	28.00@30.00
Bran	18@20
Middlings, per ton	20@22
Ground feed, California, per ton	28@30
Chop feed B & K	24@25
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbage, per lb	2@3
Potatoes, per cwt	90
Tomatoes, per lb	5@6
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	14
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	20@25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	30
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7½@8
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@25
Venison, per lb	8@10
Grouse, per brace	85@1.00
Fruits—Apples, per box	$1.00@$1.50
Apples, Island, per box	75@1.00
Lemons, California, per doz	30
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
Peaches, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	4
Grapes, per lb	10
Crab apples, per lb	5
Salmon, per lb	8
Halibut, per lb	8
Plums, per lb	3
Bananas, per doz	25@35
Rock cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
LingCod	8@10

LIFE'S SPRING IS POISONED.

If the Kidneys Do Not Carry Off its Blood Impurities — South American Kidney Cure Keeps These Organs Healthy—Prevents. Diabetes—Bright's Disease and Bladder Difficulties.

Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys for the removal of its impurities—every three minutes—night and day—while life lasts. The kidneys are the filter—and it stands to reason that if the filter is out of order the impure matter in the blood goes to every part of the body at every heart beat. When the first indications of kidney disorder present themselves, resort at once to South American Kidney Cure—the tried, tested and proved specific for Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder complications. It never fails.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.