The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900 VOLUME LXII—NO. 18

Change In Governorship

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere Is Named For the Position.

The Dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes Arrived Yesterday Morning.

Satisfaction At the Prospect of Settled Conditions—Late Political Items.

As predicted by the Colonist yesterday morning, the federal authorities promptly dismissed His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes immediately on receipt of the information that that gentleman had refused to tender his resignation when requested to do so. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was equally as prompt in naming his successor—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Because of the correct forecast of what would occur, made by the Colonist yesterday, the public was prepared for the news regarding the Governor's dismissal and the appointment of his successor, which came over the wires shortly before noon. On all sides there were expressions of satisfaction that a final solution of the very strained political situation had been arrived at, which otherwise would soon have become intolerable. The selection of Sir Henri Joly as successor to the deposed incumbent of the gubernatorial chair is considered an excellent one, although regret is expressed that a British Columbian had not been chosen.

With the object of ascertaining if His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes cared to make a statement regarding his position, a Colonist representative yesterday evening visited Government House. His Honor's private secretary, T. R. E. McInnes, told the reporter that there was nothing to be said for publication—the Governor would make a statement at a later date, and this would be handed to the press for publication.

Premier Dunsmuir, Hon. J. H. Turner and Hon. D. M. Eberts, with the Victoria delegates to the political caucus at Vancouver, arrived home via Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon the ministers held an executive session at the legislative buildings.

In consequence of the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor and the lapse of time that will ensue before his successor is sworn in, or an administrator is appointed, nothing will be done by the government in the way of filling the vacant cabinet positions; nor will the date be set for the bye-elections at which the ministers will seek re-election.

According to a report brought by the Danube, Capt. John Irving has experienced defeat in Cassiar, though returns from outlying points may possibly give him a majority over Staples. The Bella Coola returns are: Clifford, 25; Staples, 24; Irving, 4; and Godfrey, 1; the totals being: Clifford, 311; Staples, 261; Irving, 244; Godfrey, 188. As the ballot box did not reach Hazelton, owing to a mishap to the steamer, there is a likelihood that the Cassiar election will be declared void and a new writ issued, it being contended that it would be obviously unfair to have a portion of the electors disfranchised owing to an accident.

In regard to the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor, press despatches of yesterday from Ottawa said:

"In the house to-day A. Morrison asked the Premier if any steps were being taken by the government looking to the establishment of stable government in British Columbia (Conservative cheers), and in regard to rumors which were going around about the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I may inform my honorable friend that the matter is at present engaging the attention of the government. I was under the impression that I could make an announcement to-day, but I am sorry that I cannot do it at this moment.

"M. E. Bernier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, will likely take the place of Sir Henri Joly in the cabinet. Bernier has been in parliament since 1882, being elected at each general election since. He is an old-time Liberal, and his appointment would give great satisfaction to Liberals all over the country."

A special to the Colonist from Ottawa says: "Premier Laurier has at last taken a plunge. He has also asked Governor McInnes of British Columbia to resign his position. The Governor today refused; thereupon the Premier informed Mr. McInnes that he had been dismissed, and that Sir Henri Joly had been appointed in his place. The choice of an outsider is made because of the difficulty of finding a local man free from recent political complications. Besides, the Tarte faction here has long been anxious to crowd Sir Henri out of the cabinet.

"There is much speculation as to Joly's successor in the cabinet. The principal names mentioned are Carroll of Kamouraska, Deputy Speaker Brodeur, and Bernier, of St. Hyacinthe. Joly took leave of the inland revenue officials this afternoon, for though he is not yet formally appointed, he does not propose to hold his office here after to-day. The formal order for Joly's appointment cannot be put through until Mr. McInnes has received by mail notification of his dismissal."

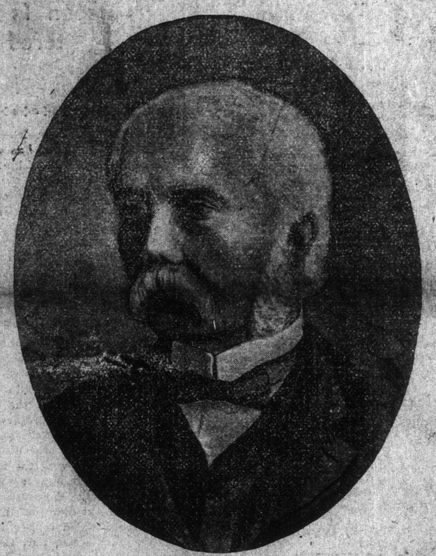
NEW MINISTERS.

Three More Sworn in as Members of the Cabinet.

To-day (Thursday) afternoon Messrs. W. C. Wells, of North East Kootenay; R. McBride, member for Dewdney; and J. D. Prentice, member for East Lillooet, were sworn in as members of the cabinet.

ITCHING PILES

Mr. O. P. St. John, Dominion Inspector of Steamboats, 246 Shaw street, Toronto, writes:—"I suffered for nine years with itching piles. After trying many remedies in vain, I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and it has entirely cured me." More people have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment than by all other remedies combined. It never fails to cure piles.



SIR HENRI JOLY.

SENSATIONAL YARN FROM SHANGHAI

Emperor of China Murdered—The Dowager Has Committed Suicide and the Imperial Palace Burned.

London As Yet Has Not Received Confirmation Of the Arrival of Admiral Seymour's Force at Pekin.

London, June 21.—(3:50 a.m.)—The report of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Pekin and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the Imperial palace at Pekin and murdered the Emperor, and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide. The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, according to another report, fired from artillery and rifles, June 15, at a range of 50 yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers, and killed 300.

Japan, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo Chow.

London, June 20.—A news agency despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says: "After an arduous march and fighting with the Chinese, Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived at Pekin on Sunday afternoon.

"On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese. Most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march is estimated at 500 killed. The losses of the foreigners is trifling.

"The exact state of affairs inside Pekin it is impossible to describe, in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the legations or foreigners there.

"Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here."

Washington, June 20.—The message from Consul Fowler and Commander Taussig at Chee Foo came to the officials here as a surprise, for by yesterday's advices Chee Foo had also been cut off from direct communication by wire with the cable terminus at Shanghai. The naval authorities calculate that they started Monday from Taku, carrying a copy of the department's original instructions to Admiral Kempff, which it is believed never reached him in the original. If this supposition is correct, the Admiral refrained from taking part in the bombardment of the Taku forts because of the lack of instructions from his government, for the officials here say instructions would have empowered him to unite with the other foreign naval commanders if necessary.

The navy department has given out the following statement regarding the contents of the despatch from Admiral Kempff, brought from Taku to Chee Foo and forwarded by Commander Taussig, of the Yorktown.

"The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other forces, that heavy firing was heard at Tien Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There are 300 Americans ashore. On May 31 the number of foreign troops at Pekin was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Chee Foo and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English have just arrived."

The naval officers take some comfort from the report of the French consul in Shan Tung, transmitted by Consul Fowler, to the effect that the missionaries at Tsang Chow were carried off alive by the Chinese general. Hope is entertained that the missionaries were carried off to ensure their protection, an evidence that the Chinese troops at that point are not acting with the Boxers. Owing to the vague character of the French consul's report, however, it may be said that the above inference is strained.

The Solace, which embarked a full battalion of marines from Cavite about five days ago, is unheard of to have arrived at Chee Foo, on her way to Taku. It is not possible for the solace to ascend the Peiho river above Taku, so that if the marines are to be landed at Tien Tsin, their destination, they must be transhipped in small boats.

It was said by the officials to-day that no additional reinforcements, naval or military, have been ordered to China. Gunboats Princeton and Marietta and supply ships are still lying at Cavite, ready to sail for Taku at a moment's notice, but the word has not yet been given.

The state officials do not hesitate to give a flat denial to the story from Rome insisted to the powers on the restoration of the young Emperor of China with Li Hung Chang as his advisor.

"The United States government has made no suggestion whatever to the powers respecting the restoration of the Emperor, nor has it even discussed measures for the future government of China.

Shanghai, June 20.—The Pekin news wired to-day emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs. Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tien Tsin and vessels on their way have returned to Chee Foo. Correspondence with Tien Tsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward. It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the viceroys of Nanki and Wu Chang, which accounts for the quietness in the Yang Tse Kiang valley. It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily.

The British armored cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo Sung yesterday and cleared for action while passing the forts as a precautionary measure. Wire communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the North.

Berlin, June 20.—The German consul at Chee Foo has been instructed to consult with the commander of the German squadron with the view of establishing connection with Taku. The North German Lloyd steamers Frankfurt and Wittekind have been chartered to transport German marines to China. They will leave in about a week.

Mong Tse cables that he has received from M. Francois, French consul at Yun Nan Fu, the following telegram, dated June 15:

"We were attacked June 10 on leaving Yun Nan Fu, and were forced to return to town. All our baggage was rifled and the missions and railroad buildings were burned, except my residence, where I had gathered our countrymen, and which we defended with our rifles.

"After 24 hours, the mandarins having at last taken measures, I called upon them to conduct us to the frontier, and expect them to answer for the safety of the roads.

"It is urgent that the government should demand peremptorily that we be permitted to leave, as we are like prisoners, but the French troops from Indo-China must not cross the frontier. All the Frenchmen are safe at the present moment."

The consul at Mong Tse adds that the situation there is still critical. Alarms are frequent, but thus far there have been no serious incidents. The despatch from M. Francois is a day later than the last previous news.

Machadodorp Is Abandoned

Boers Reported to Have Surrendered the Town and Retired North.

Report That Kruger Has Fled and Is Now on Board Ship.

London, June 21.—(4:20 a.m.)—The British have penetrated Transvaal territory as far as Machadodorp. Passengers who arrived yesterday at Lorenzo Marques from the Transvaal assert that heavy artillery was engaged, and that the Boers abandoned Machadodorp, retiring northward.

President Kruger is still at Alkamaar.

Boer bulletins regarding Gen. Dewet's operations along Lord Roberts' communications assert that two convoys were captured and 300 workmen, with 50 military, taken prisoners. It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that a resident of Komatipoort has been arrested and shot by the Boers for complicity in the break-down of the Malama bridge.

President Kruger's unstamped sovereigns have been offered for sale in Lorenzo Marques at 20 shillings.

A member of the British House of Commons who has had an important connection with South Africa is telling a story of a telegram alleged to have been received from Capetown, which says that Mr. Kruger has really escaped and is already on the high seas bound for Europe, and that the person occupying the executive car is not Mr. Kruger, but a substitute.

Advices from Pretoria, dated June 17, say that an official warning has been issued to the effect that any further wrecking of communications will be followed by the demolition of the farms for five miles on both sides.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Sunday, says: "An informal truce for five days is in operation between Lord Roberts and Commandant Botha."

KUMASSI HOLDS OUT

Cape Coast Castle, June 19.—The garrison at Kumassi is still on half rations. Sir Frederic Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife, who are besieged there, are well. The Ashanti ammunition is giving out. Three hundred natives were killed in the fight between the rebels and the West African Frontiersmen under Capt. Wilson, on June 16.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Dr. Cavan Addresses the Assembly on the Topic.

Halifax, June 20.—A long debate took place in the assembly to-day on the question of extending terms of study for students so that the mission fields of the West may be more easily supplied with preachers.

Dr. Cavan addressed the assembly, saying a crisis had arrived in the matter of Sabbath observance. He pointed out the unsatisfactory decisions given by various courts in cases arising under the act regarding Sabbath observance, and pointed out the necessity for firm conviction in the hearts of the people of the church regarding the sacredness of the Sabbath day. The assembly then completed its labors and adjourned until next year, to meet at Ottawa.

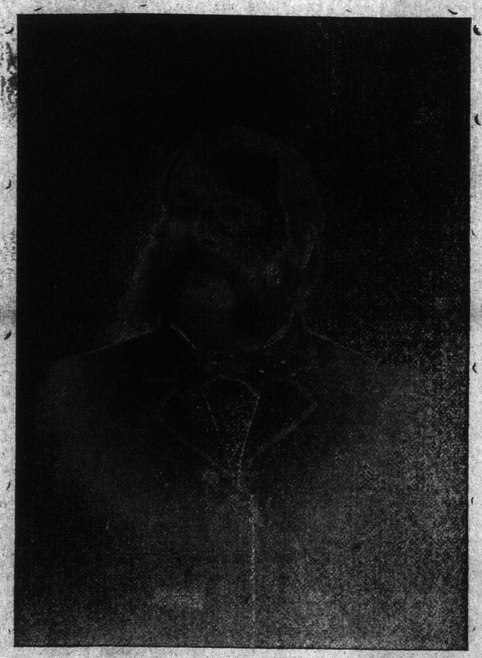
KILLED IN ASHANTI.

Capt. Wilson and Ten Men Fall in a Small Engagement.

London, June 19.—A despatch from Prahsu to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, says:

"Capt. Wilson and Sergt. Humphreys, with one hundred and forty West African frontiersmen, while reconnoitering between Bekwai and Kusha, were attacked by the rebels. Capt. Wilson and ten men were killed and seventeen wounded. Sergt. Humphreys brought the detachment to Fumsu."

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.



HON. THOMAS R. McINNES.

Seymour Is At Pekin

Admiral Bruce Says Relations With Allied Authorities Are Harmonious.

Transports Sail From Tokio With Japanese Troops For Taku.

London, June 20.—Shanghai reports originating from Chinese sources and credited by the local foreign officials, state that the legations at Pekin were safe on Sunday, 17th. Admiral Seymour, with a relieving column, is reported to have reached Pekin.

London, June 20.—The British admiralty has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 18, via Chee Foo, June 20. After a mere mention of the capture of the forts at Taku, Admiral Bruce adds:

"The Chinese admiral was present with the allied fleet, his flag flying from a cruiser. At a meeting on June 17 he agreed to anchor with the fleet, putting out his fires.

"No news has come from the commander-in-chief and the advance guard. A heavy fire was heard at Tien Tsin the night of the 17th. Three thousand Russian troops, commanded by a major-general, are here. My communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious."

St. Petersburg, June 20.—Vice-Admiral Alexejeff, from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of Taku forts, says the bombarding fleet was commanded by the Russian captain, Dobrowolski, as senior officer present. The Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely and one slightly wounded, and 14 men killed and 67 wounded. The gunboat Giljak was damaged by a shell below the water line and must be docked for repairs. The gunboat Korejes was made to leak in six places and had her cabin destroyed. The gunboat Bobr was undamaged.

Besides the above, Admiral Alexejeff says the French warship Lion, the British gunboat Algerine and the German gunboat Iltis participated in the engagement.

Washington, June 20.—The American minister at Tokio telegraphs that two transports, with 1,300 men and 300 horses, sailed to-day from Japan for Taku, that 600 Japanese troops have already landed, and that five Japanese war vessels are now at Taku. He adds that the Japanese government is prepared to send additional forces should the necessity arise.

Washington, June 20.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo. He says that the mission at San Chow has been looted, that the Chinese general carried the missionaries off in safety to an unknown place. The Chinese ships in the harbor left for the south. The Russians continue to land troops at Taku.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, hails with general satisfaction the reports that come from Canton that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to Pekin. He thinks it is well for the future and that his presence will exert a beneficial effect in the treatment of the Boxer situation. Mr. Wu lays stress on the fact that Li Hung Chang is an honored and trusted servant of the Empress Dowager and a man belonging to the progressive element in his country. It was for his work in years past in dealing with organizations like the Boxers that Li received some of the honors conferred upon him.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Montreal, June 20.—At the annual general meeting of the Merchants' Bank of Canada at noon to-day, Mr. Fyshe, joint general manager, read the results of the year's business, set forth in a statement showing a net profit of $529,029 on the bank's paid-up capital of $6,000,000, or about 8.81 per cent., and more than $100,000 better than last year. The old directors were re-elected.

Death Among The Canadians

Captain Blanchard of Victoria Succumbs to His Wounds—Other Casualties.

Krugersdorp Occupied Without Resistance—Lord Kitchener Has a Narrow Escape.

Ottawa, June 20.—Cablegrams have been received by Lord Minto from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Lieut. M. G. Blanchard, 2nd Mounted Infantry, who was wounded at Roodeval on June 7, died of wounds on June 15.

Sir Alfred Milner reports the following casualties:

Capt. A. C. McDonnell, 2nd Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

109, Private W. Frost, 2nd Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded, since dead.

40, Corporal H. H. Baines, 2nd Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded.

129, Private F. Freeneal, 2nd Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded. All near Pretoria, on June 12.

7208, Private G. W. Leonard, wounded at Zand, on June 10, died of wounds, and 7820, Private J. McIlhinney, missing since May 29, both of the Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Blanchard was of the Fifth Regiment C. A.; Private Frost was of Calgary and originally from Crien, Scotland; Private Baines was of Calgary, and originally of Lancashire, England; Private Grenall, Calgary, was originally of Shoeburyness, England; Leonard was of the 22nd Oxford Rifles; Capt. McDonnell was an inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, and Private McIlhinney was of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

London, June 20.—Lord Roberts this afternoon reported that Gen. Hunter had occupied Krugersdorp, west of Johannesburg, without opposition, and that Gen. Methuen, on June 19, routed a Boer force, which was opposing entry into Heilbron, in the Orange River Colony.

The silence of Lord Roberts since the 16th had disposed some quarters to believe that his line of communications had been re-cut, especially as the Boers were known to be still hovering around the railroad north of Kroonstad.

According to a Capetown despatch of even date, Gen. Kitchener himself had a narrow escape from capture in the engagement at Leeuw Spruit on the 14th. He was sleeping in the repair train when the latter was attacked and many of the Engineers captured.

Kitchener was sleeping at Kopje's Station when the Boers, under Gen. Dewet, suddenly opened rifle fire at 3 a.m. Kitchener managed to reach his horse and galloped to Rhenoster, two miles distant. The Boers numbered 900 men, with three guns. They burned the culvert which had just been re-built and derailed the train.

The war office has received the following despatch from Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 20.—Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition on the 18th.

"Methuen, who was escorting a large convoy to Heilbron, yesterday routed a force under Christian Dewet, who endeavored to prevent him from entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties.

"Baden-Powell left this city to-day on his return to Rustenburg. The country is quieting down in that direction. This satisfactory state of affairs will be materially assisted by the capture, between here and Rustenburg, on the 19th, of two guns by Hutton's Mounted Infantry, from a body of the enemy under Commandant Duplessis.

"Railway and telegraph communication with Capetown is now completely restored.

"All is quiet here and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the market is daily becoming crowded and businesslike."

Seymour Not Heard From

Startling Rumor of His Death Is Not Credited In London.

British Mission at Chee Foo Destroyed and Missionaries Prisoners.

London, June 21.—(3:40 p.m.)—The admiralty has received the following despatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce:

"Taku—No communication from commander-in-chief in seven days or from Tien Tsin in five days.

"The allies hold Taku forts and Tong Ku securely, and they will advance to the relief of Tien Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hongkong to-morrow, and 300 from Wei-Hai-Wei the following day. It is believed fighting is constantly proceeding around Tien Tsin. Our garrison there is said to be about 3,000 men.

"The following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be issued forthwith: 'Admirals and senior naval officers of allied powers in China desire to make known to all viceroys and authorities along the coasts and in cities and provinces of China, that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and people that oppose them on the march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen.'"

The date of the above despatch from Taku is not given, but probably it is June 19.

There is little additional news from the Far East, and what is coming reflects the prevailing state of uncertainty and lack of information of a trustworthy kind.

The most startling item is the rumored death of Vice-Admiral Seymour, but no credence whatever is attached to the report.

The statement that Li Hung Chang has cancelled his passage to Pekin is interesting. How he manages to disobey the Dowager Empress and command is not clear, but evidently fear of a revolution at Canton in the event of his departure induced the consuls to bring strong pressure to bear.

Special despatches from Shanghai continue to recount wholesale slaughter at Pekin.

Yokohama, June 21.—The reports of the murder of foreign ministers at Pekin and the death of Admiral Seymour, although viewed with suspicion, have created a profound sensation.

The press expresses the opinion that Japan must, with or without the consent of the powers, adopt active measures.

The naval and military officers are very busy. Probably the whole Hiroshima division under command of General Fukashima will be afloat within a few days.

The Russian cruiser Rurik has arrived here with the new Russian minister to Japan and leaves for Taku to-day.

Shanghai, June 21.—The British destroyer Whiting, at Chee Foo, reports that nothing has been heard from Admiral Seymour's force for six days. The French consul wires that the British mission at Tsang Chow has been looted and the missionaries conveyed to an unknown place by a Chinese general.

Hongkong, June 21.—Reports have been received here from Canton that, owing to the representations of the foreign consuls, Li Hung Chang has consented to remain in Canton.

MORE BOERS SURRENDER.

Buller Has Arrived at Sand Spruit and Burghers in Numbers Give In.

Volksrust, June 21.—General Buller has arrived at Sand Spruit station and camped two miles further on the western side of the railway. Many Boers met General Buller on the road and surrendered their arms and horses.

HE MARRIED HER FOR MONEY.

Disappointed at the Amount, He Never Gave the Lady His Love.

There was once a woman. I married her. Not for love, but for money. I was disappointed in the amount which came to me through the marriage, but no one ever knew of my disappointment. Carefully I veiled my feelings and toiled on as though every expectation had been met.

Years passed, but the woman became but little more to me than other women. There was a certain restraint in all our conversation and bearing toward each other. We had trials, but they were never shared. Joys also there were for both, but our laughs were never simultaneous. Friends observed the distance between us, but made no comment. We were both strangely constituted and had little in common in taste, temperament or religion. I am sure that I never kissed her but once, and on the bridal morn in the presence of others and with perfect composure. When children were born t oher my heart beat not a whit faster. to her my heart beat not a whit faster. thrill of fatherhood.

More years passed, tracing themselves in silver upon our temples. Then she died. My heart that day was as cold and tranquil as the snow which mantled the earth in stilly whiteness. When it was all over the world held as much for me as before, and only occasionally do I now recall the flowers and the bright faces which surrounded me on that June morning long ago when I awaited her at the altar and married her—to another. I am a clergyman, and a bachelor.—Hartford Times.

A Woman in the Wild, Wild West.

(By David Dalziel.)

A story by a local author of a woman's experience in a mining town. For sale by all Booksellers in Coast cities. Secure a copy. Price 50 cents.

Against The World

China Has Practically Declared War on all the Great Powers.

Fire Unexpectedly Opened by the Taku Forts on War Ships.

Heavy Losses Inflicted on the Orientals as They Fled Inland.

London, June 19.—(3:30 a.m.)—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire on the international fleet. The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the despatch received at Berlin from Chee Foo. A semi-official despatch from Chee Foo announced that the Taku forts had been captured after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German warship Iltis were killed and seven wounded. The despatch added that the foreign settlements at Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese.

When the despatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Pekin or from the German legation there.

The unofficial narratives, coming by way of Shanghai, vary widely and bear international evidence of supplementing the main facts with guess-work. One despatch says the Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming force of two thousand. An Associated Press despatch, dated from Chee Foo yesterday afternoon, says:

"The forts of both sides of the Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed forces were as follows:

"Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 16; French, 1.

"Wounded—British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 45, and French, 1.

"The Chinese torpedo boats were seized."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The forts began firing in obedience to orders from Pekin, conveyed in a personal edict of the Empress Dowager, by advice of Kang Li (president of the ministry of war. Several warships were struck by shells from the twelve-inch guns from the forts.

"The heavy Russian losses is due to the blowing up of a magazine at Manshuer.

"Four hundred Chinese are reported to have been killed. The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land forces."

The Daily Mail has the following from Chee Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty warships at Taku aggregated two hundred thousand tons and carried more than three hundred guns."

The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and its retreat to Tien Tsin increases. It is presumed the peril of the legations at Pekin, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forwards Chinese rumors that the legations were attacked by mobs, who were mowed down by machine guns, and also that the members of the legations were massacred.

The situation in Niu Chwang is reported critical. The British consul at Kiu Kiang has ordered all foreigners to leave Ku Liang and Nau King Chang. The powers are taking prompt action.

Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China, 1,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

This reinforcement, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette, the government pointing out that Russia is sending so many troops solely for the sake of peace and humanity.

The Brussel's correspondent of the Standard, in a despatch dated yesterday, says: "Russia has massed 40,000 men, with seven batteries, at Kiachta, with orders to proceed to Maimatchin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiachta, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongal town of Orga, 200 miles south of Kiachta and seven hundred and fifty miles northwest of Pekin."

Washington, June 18.—Great apprehension exists at the navy department as to the fate of the United States marine guard of 56 men which was landed at Tien Tsin and despatched by rail to Pekin before the railroad was interrupted. They went forward to Pekin under an authorization granted by the Chinese government to the United States minister at Pekin, in common with other ministers, to employ a naval guard at the legation. Just before the wires from Pekin were cut, word came that Minister Conger had detached 20 of the marines from his legation and placed them as a guard at the Methodist compound. This is an enclosure of some 10 acres, situated a mile from the legation, where many missionaries and their families, as well as a large number of native Christians, are believed to have taken refuge.

Berlin, June 18.—The German consul at Chee Fu telegraphs that a Japanese torpedo-boat from Taku brought the following: "The Chinese have laid torpedoes in the Taku river, and collected troops from Shan Hei Kwan."

The foreign commanders assembled on the Russian flagship and addressed an ultimatum to the commanders of the Taku forts, summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock on June 17. At 1 a.m. the guns of the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, British, French and Japanese warships responded. The bombardment lasted seven hours. Two British ships in the river between the forts were reported to have been sunk.

The telegraph line and railway between Tien Tsin and Taku are destroyed.

Later a semi-official despatch from Chee Fu announced that the Taku forts had been captured, after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German ship Iltis were killed and seven wounded. The despatch added that the foreign settlements of Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese. When the despatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Pekin or from the German legation there.

Washington, June 18.—In view of the capture of the Taku forts, some interest may be felt in the following statement prepared by Major Simpson, in charge of the military information bureau of the war department:

"Taku is situated at the mouth of the Pei Ho, on the southern bank of the river, about 67 miles from Tien Tsin, with which it is connected by a railroad. The Tien Tsin corps has modern organization, drill and arms, and is stationed at the Taku forts. Between Taku and Tien Tsin, the centre of the defences and chief arsenal of Northern China, are permanent camps, where there are usually 30,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The cavalry also carry Mauser carbines. These troops have been well instructed for ten or twelve years by foreign officers. The armament of the Taku forts consists of very heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Peichili are extremely difficult. The fortifications consist of three forts—a large one on the bank and two smaller ones on the left. All the forts are armed with numerous guns of the most varied system and calibres. In the construction of all forts of the second zone, the heavy clay soil of the coast was used, which during the dry season becomes cracked and crumbles very easily, and the garrison is continually making repairs. In Taku there are the materials for closing up the mouth of the Pei Ho. All the coast fortifications have mines."

New York, June 16—The Commercial Cable Co. have issued the following notice: "We are advised that the Chinese government announces that telegrams for Tien Tsin and Taku, with the entire address in plain language, will be forwarded from Chee Foo by mail at the senders' risk. There is a daily steamship service between Chee Foo and Tien Tsin."

Berlin, June 18.—The German foreign office has received no telegraphic communication from Pekin for several days, either by way of Russia or any other route. This applies also to all the powers. To-day Germany had telegraphic communication with Chee Foo and Shanghai, but was unable to get connections with Tien Tsin and Taku.

The reports regarding the burning of the legations and the murder of the German minister, Baron Von Kettler, have not been confirmed.

Malana Bridge Is Destroyed

Temporarily Cuts Boer Source of Supplies From Delagoa Bay.

Burghers Are Gathering In Force In Front of Rundle's Troops.

London, June 20.—(3:25 a.m.)—The casualties made up by the war office, including a long list of missing, show British losses in engagements hitherto not reported:

In an attack on a reconstruction train at Leouw Spruit, on June 14, three were killed, five wounded and sixty captured. Loeuw Spruit is forty miles north of Kroonstad. This was the day of the Hand river attack, eighty miles distant. Another list shows nine wounded and eleven missing, in an action at Veydefort, on June 7, no previous mention of which has been made.

The Daily Mail points out that it is quite possible the wires have again been cut in Roberts' rear, as no despatch later than June 16 has been received.

The Boers are gathering in force in front of Gen. Rundle near Picksburg. His force stretches forty miles. As some parts of the line are weakly held, the British fear the Boers may break through. The Boers there are commanded by De Villiers and Hermann. Mr. Steyn is at Bethlehem, his temporary capital.

According to despatches from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, the Malana bridge has been destroyed. Some say it was blown up, others that it was undermined by a patrol from Swaziland and collapsed under weight of a train. This has temporarily interrupted the supplies of stores to the Boers from Lorenzo Marques.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail June 16, says that Lord Roberts is getting huts for 30,000 men, and is arranging transports for a large part of his army, although his plans are not to take effect immediately.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Express says a German-American, well known to the New York police, is alleged to have planned a desperate attempt to steal some of the bar gold from the trucks attached to President Kruger's travelling equipage. He is said to have carried off some bars before he was discovered.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says:

"Three escaped British prisoners are believed to have tampered with Malana bridge. A freight train pitched into the river and two men were killed outright."

Volksrust, Transvaal, June 19.—The town guard of Wakkestroom has surrendered to the British and a number of Mausers with several rifles of American manufacture have been handed in. Gen. Hildyard has returned here."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Generous Gift to Aid the Fishermen Driven From Anticosti.

Toronto, June 19.—At the Toronto Methodist conference to-day, Rev. Dr. Griffiths, of Quebec, announced that a few days ago he received a cheque for $4,000 for the purpose of assisting in establishing the poor Fox Bay settlers in the Northwest, from Hon. Geo. A. Cox, a member of this conference. The report of the committee on temperance was read. The conference was asked to support Mr. McClure's resolution in the Commons favoring Dominion prohibition, and in event of failure of that, to support Mr. Flint's resolution asking for prohibition in those provinces and territories where the majority had favored that legislation.

CHIEF SAMORY

Has Died in Captivity in "Libreville."

Paris, June 18.—A despatch from the French Congo district announces that Chief Samory, who for a long time was the most redoubtable opponent of the French in West Africa and was captured in 1898 by a French expedition, has just died at Libreville, where he was transported after his capture.

Refuse to Surrender

Botha Given Chance to Disarm But Finally Decides to Fight.

President Kruger Is Reported to Be In a Very Feeble Condition.

Secretary Reitz Family Sail for Europe—The Boers Keep Retreating.

London, June 19—(3 a. m.)—Lord Roberts, according to a Boer despatch from Machadodorp, sent a message to Commandent-General Botha on June 13, suggesting disarmament and complimenting the bravery of the burghers. It was pointed out that the surrender would be without dishonor to the burghers, and would prevent much suffering.

Gen. Botha asked for a six days' armistice in order to confer and consider. Lord Roberts consented to five days. Finally Gen. Botha declined to accept the proposition, and hostilities were renewed. The Boer commandoes are retiring on Middleburg, followed by the British cavalry and artillery, occasional shells reaching the rear guards. The Boers are destroying the bridges behind them, carrying off provisions and cattle, and leaving the country barren.

Advices from Machadodorp say the Boers have an abundance of arms and ammunition, with dynamite and oxen, and that they are preparing heavy wagon trains for a retreat to the Lydenberg district, where the chiefs, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, are determined to make a stand.

The Boers continue to work the Barberton mines, says a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, and there are eight carloads of bar gold, valued at £5,000,000 sterling, with President Kruger.

Mr. Steyn, in his proclamation declaring the Orange River Colony still free and independent, says the fact that the army is yet in the field renders Lord Roberts' annexation contrary to international law.

In a despatch to the war office from Pretoria, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts says that Gen. Baden-Powell has just arrived there.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, says: "Judge Van Leuwen, who left Pretoria with a permit from the military government, is understood to have been the bearer of a verbal message from the British authorities to President Kruger, to the effect that if he would surrender now he would not be sent out of the country. Van Leuwen was unable to see Mr. Kruger, but when passing through Machadodorp he told State Secretary Reitz. The latter scouted the idea of surrender.

Mr. R. H. H. Fortuin, head of the Transvaal secret service, is taking to Europe very important secret documents.

Lorenzo Marques, June 18—Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, sailed for Europe to-day, accompanied by her family.

London, June 18.—A despatch from Capetown says it is reported there that President Kruger is in a feeble condition.

TAKING THE FORTS.

Description of the Fight by the London Times.

London, June 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date gives the following description, said to be taken from official sources, of the action at Taku: On the afternoon of June 16, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, and of the fact that torpedoes had been laid in the river and that all communication was interrupted, the naval commanders held a council, and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a. m. of the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts.

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire; the British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault. Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Chee Foo harbor.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

New Yukon Judge Reaches Vancouver—Another Queen's Counsel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Judge 19.—Judge Craig, of Renfrew, arrived in the city to-day, en route for the Yukon to take up his duties as judge of the Yukon Territory. He was accompanied by Mrs. Craig.

Forty Japanese arrived by the North Pacific to-day to fish on the Fraser river.

Yesterday and to-day the United States immigration office has been besieged by Japanese immigrants applying for entrance papers to the United States. It has been learned that the cause of this rush is the fact that the United States inspector of immigration, Mr. Watchorn, has instituted a very rigid examination in Seattle, and the immigrants think they will have a better show of passing Mr. Healy than they will of passing Mr. Watchorn in Seattle.

A. E. Beck, Q. C., court registrar at Vancouver, has received his patent as Queen's Counsel from the late government, issued by the late Premier Martin on June 15, one week after the elections, and on the very day the new Premier was sworn in.

The city council have granted $1,200 for the Dominion Day celebration.

The Ministerial Association waited upon the council last night and asked them for a stricter enforcement of the liquor law, and a decrease in the number of licenses granted. They were referred to the licensing board.

The United Socialist labor party met last night and decided to build a hall. J. Boag was chosen as a delegate to the Paris international congress.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . . .

The Taking Of Taku Forts

British Torpedo Destroyers Capture Four Chinese Vessels of Equal Size.

A Report That Tien Tsin Is Burned Current at Shanghai.

London, June 19.—The admiralty office has received the following message from the officer commanding the British first-class cruiser Endymion:

"Liu Kung Tau, June 18,—The Taku forts opened fire at one in the morning of June 17th on the ships of the allied squadrons. After six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent ashore from the ships the previous afternoon.

"The British ships up the river engaged were the Algerine, gunboat; Fame, torpedo boat destroyer; and Whiting, torpedo boat destroyer. The two latter captured four Chinese torpedo boat destroyers. The casualties of the Algerine were slight. Those of the storming party and others are unknown.

"A Chinese second-class cruiser, flying an admiral's flag, is detained outside Taku by the allied admirals.

"No information of Commander-in-Chief Seymour's return to Tien Tsin had been received by the rear-admiral up to two in the afternoon of June 17th. I am sailing forthwith to Taku."

The revolt is spreading in Western China. The representative of Mr. Pritchard Morgan M. P., at Chen Tu wires that he and his party have been detained there owing to news that the revolution has broken out in Szechuan, which adjoins the province of Yunnan, also in revolt, and official news comes to-day that the London Missionary Society's premises at Tsaoshih, Central China, northwest of Hankow, have been destroyed by a mob.

The rising seems to be spreading with rapidity and shows unexpected organization among the anti-foreign elements.

The missionaries at Tsaoshih escaped and reached Hankow in safety.

Cable despatches from Shanghai report that a number of Chinese cruisers are anchored in sight of the foreign settlers which are only guarded by a small Japanese gunboat. A thousand Chinese troops, with two 40-ton guns, still hold the forts outside the town. The viceroy of Woo Sung is reported to have assured the consuls that the foreign settlements at Shanghai will not be attacked.

The British admiralty draws attention to the fact that the Endymion's report, which is of a later date, does not confirm the Japanese report of Admiral Seymour's return from Tien Tsin.

Shanghai, June 19.—Sensational native rumors are current that Tien Tsin has been burned by the Chinese soldiers, and that Yuin, the viceroy of Chilo, has fled from his province in order to escape degradation.

Yokohama, June 18.—The news of the shelling of the forts at Taku has caused great excitement throughout Japan. It is reported that the powers will ask Japan to send 20,000 troops to suppress the revolt. It is probable that the government will consent. Additional transports are being prepared.

London, June 19.—An agency despatch from Shanghai, dated June 19th, says the latest news from Pekin is that the Dowager Empress is greatly concerned at the capture of Taku forts and wholesale degradations of Chinese army officers, including Generals Sung Ching and Fung Fu Siang, the governor of Pekin and other high officials who promised in the Sung Liamen to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place.

Three of the Taku forts, it is added, were destroyed, and most of the garrisons killed or wounded by a charge of the sailors of the allied fleets.

HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Chemainus Raises a Creditable Sum to Aid the Sick.

Chemainus June 18.—(Special.)—A very successful concert and social in aid of Chemainus general hospital was held in the hall on the 16th inst. Capt. Gibson, U. S. Consul, acted as chairman. About 175 persons were present. After the concert, refreshments were served. The entertainment was a financial success, as $128 was received for the aid of the hospital and this, the matron, Miss Jones, and the surgeon in charge, Dr. R. Telford, were made to realize that the people of Chemainus are "cheerful givers."

The people of Chemainus this year have received the "former and the latter rains" and thus there are the appearances of bountiful crops this season.

FORMING A CABINET.

Signor Saracco the New Premier In Italy.

Rome, June 19.—Signor Saracco, president of the Senate, who was summoned to the Quiranal yesterday, after the resignation of the cabinet, has been entrusted by King Humbert with the task of forming a new ministry to succeed that of Gen. Pelloux.

Rescuers of Hero's Crew

Plucky West Coasters Who Will Receive Humane Society's Medals.

Rumor That the First Canadian Contingent Is Ordered Home Is Denied.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 19.—Col. Prior has distributed copies of the report of Dr. Fagan, secretary of the British Columbia provincial board of health, on bubonic plague, to all senators and members of parliament, in order to bring forcibly to their minds the dangers of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Col. Prior has obtained the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medal for Stanley Spain, Brewster and four other brave men of Alberni for the gallant rescue of the crew of the schooner Hero.

A rumor was current to-night that the first Canadian contingent was ordered home from South Africa. Dr. Borden informed your correspondent that the government have absolutely no advices on the subject, and he did not believe it was correct.

In the house to-day a motion of Sir Charles Tupper in favor of giving parliamentary representation to Yukon district was rejected by 72 to 46, on a straight party vote.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the election for the Yukon council would take place in July.

In supply Col. Prior made a strong protest regarding the manner in which the Cape Beale telegraph line is maintained.

TO SHOW SYMPATHY.

London Dramatic Profession Anxious to Express Their Sentiments For Canada.

Montreal, June 19.—The Star has the following cable from London: "To-day's matinee in Drury Lane theatre was a marked social success. In view of the strong feeling in Anglo-Canadian circles against these persistent appeals for British money on Canada's behalf, the executive committee, of which Mr. Colmer, secretary to the high commissioner is chairman, many distinguished actors being members, to-day distributed with the programmes memorandum stating that no question of charity was involved. The matinee was intended as an expression of sympathy of the dramatic profession with their fellow subjects of the Dominion. If no further money is needed for the Ottawa fire sufferers, the entire proceeds go to the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association. In any case, the division will be left to the discretion of the Governor-General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mining Men From All Over the Continent Meet to Exchange Views.

Milwaukee, June 19.—The third convention of the international mining congress opened at the exposition building this afternoon, and several hundred delegates, representing nearly every mining section of the continent, were in attendance. In connection with the convention an extensive exhibit of minerals was displayed. President B. F. Montgomery, of Colorado, outlined a plan of organization and submitted lines of work for further efforts.

SURRENDERING ARMS.

Released British Being Armed With Rifles Captured From Boers.

London, June 19.—Roberts reports that over 2,000 stands of arms have been given up at Pretoria since the occupation of the capital. These will be utilized by the released British prisoners, of whom there are 149 officers and 3,089 men. Of the former, 12, and the latter, 248, are in the hospitals.

The total of the British losses on June 4th, says Roberts, only amounted to two men killed and one officer and forty-eight men wounded.

Gen. Buller reports that the first train through passed Laing's Nek tunnel on May 18th, and proceeded to Charleston.

The first batch of Mafeking's sick and wounded arrived at the hospital at Belfontein on June 15th.

Montreal, June 19.—In a letter dated Wynburg, May 6th, the Witness correspondent with the first Canadian contingent says, out of a total strength of 1,059 of that contingent when it landed at Capetown, the force could only muster 340. Of the hundred who were sent out to recruit the first contingent, only 60 have been able to muster.

Ottawa, June 19.—The militia department this morning received the following from Lieut.-Col. Steele, commanding Strathcona's Horse, dated Newcastle: "With Buller. Moving forward."

Northwest Farm and Home, Illustrated Weekly. 50 cents per year, Seattle, Wash.

BOMBARDMENT OF PEKIN HAS OPENED

Relief Force Reported to Be Attacking the City ---Japan Is Mobilizing and Has Chartered Fleet of Transports.

London, June 20.—(3 a.m.)—"The Russian relieving forces arrived outside of Pekin this morning," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, and immediately began to attack the city on both sides, employing artillery.

"The force apparently arrived in time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been successfully renewed. On the night of June 16, the Chinese troops under Generals Tung Fuh Siang and Tung Ching attacked the legations and set on fire five European buildings. Nothing definite is known as to the result, except that the Chinese were disappointed, although other reports, utterly discredited by foreigners here, are that the Chinese, infuriated by the destruction of Taku, have since massacred all the foreigners in Pekin."

London, June 20.—(3 a.m.)—A modified edition of rumors received at Berlin is that the French as well as the German minister has been killed. The English at Shanghai think the Chinese had foreign advice in organizing the defences at Taku, because of the precision with which their attack was delivered. The wires connecting with the harbor mines were cut by the boats of the warships the night before the bombardment. It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board the Russian cruiser Korietz, and not the Mandschur, that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than fifty. It is reported that no fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transportation. The whole fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been chartered. The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts. There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor.

At Yum Nan Fu, where the rising has been gathering force for days past, 680 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, many being put to death.

The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison. Disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wu Hu and Czechuan, where the native Christians have been massacred.

A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien Tsin.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The Chinese officials here assert they have news from Pekin, up to June 17. The situation was then very serious. Beyond that they have received nothing; but they deny that despatches have been withheld:

"Admiral Seymour's column is now in the middle of a plain, with no food and no good water, and surrounded by hostile forces."

London, June 20.—A despatch from Shanghai announces that the United States transport Thomas, with troops from Manila, was diverted at Nagasaki, and has arrived at Taku with 1,200 men.

The Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The British flag is reported to have been flying yesterday over the south gate of Pekin. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour.

"The summoning of Li Hung Chang to Pekin is regarded as a complete change of front on the part of the Manchus, who have abandoned the hope of opposing the powers."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says: "The Boxer movement is spreading on the West river."

Washington, June 19.—A message received from Admiral Remey represents all the news that had come to the government from the East since yesterday. One of the most important developments, however, namely, that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to despatch 6,000 troops to China, was accompanied by an understanding that these troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia. This assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is understood that Japan, in view of Russia's frank declaration, will consent to assume the same obligation toward the other nations, in which case the greatest obstacle to effective action, whether concurrent or joint, by the powers in China, may be considered as removed.

Yesterday the department was informed that, while the wire system beyond Chee Foo and leading up to Taku and Tien Tsin had been cut, it had been arranged that a daily steamboat should take messages for these points at Chee Foo and carry them to their destination up the river. Though this arrangement involves a day's delay, it was acceptable, and the authorities were disappointed at receiving to-day the following notice from the cable office: "Cable office reports that the Chinese administration has cancelled arrangements for postal service from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin and Taku. The Great Northern route through Siberia will do its utmost to get telegrams through to Tien Tsin, but messages can be accepted only at sender's risk."

An ugly feature about this notice is the disclosure of an apparent purpose on the part of the Chinese government to interfere with free communication between the foreign naval commanders at Tien Tsin and Chee Foo and their respective governments, an article which may have some bearing on the decision which must be reached very shortly as to the status of the relations between China and other nations of the world.

Berlin, June 19.—The following semi-official despatch has been received here from Tokio: "The Japanese government has been cut off from all communication with Pekin since June 14. The Japanese consul at Chee Foo does not report anything concerning the destruction of the legations at Pekin."

Paris, June 19.—The French government will have 4,200 troops at Taku when the reinforcements just ordered out arrive there. Two thousand will reach Taku before July 3. The despatch of a cruiser division, which was decided upon to-day, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers, three of the first-class and four of the second, four gunboats and a despatch boat.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

Chamberlain Styles It One of Most Momentous In Century.

London, June 19.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, addressing a meeting of the Women's Liberal-Unionist Association this afternoon, said the colonies had seen through the haze of the South African anti-bellum negotiations, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and others were mystified. Now that the war was concluding, he added, all were unanimous that, whatever the final settlement might be, it must be final, and should not leave behind it the seeds of further mischief and make a further repetition of the trouble possible.

The opposition wanted to know when a general election would be called. He was unable to gratify their natural curiosity, but whether the election took place to-morrow or was postponed indefinitely, it would be one of the most momentous presented to the people of the United Kingdom during a century, involving the question of the future of South Africa and the future of the Empire.

Referring to continental criticism, Mr. Chamberlain, after remarking that England always expected this, went on to say:

"But there are quarters whence even a note of disapproval would be a matter of serious concern. I refer to our colonies and the United States. I think we are happy in that we have their good opinion and approval.

"It is true this good opinion of the United States is not unmixed with other sentiments. I will not now enter upon the causes, partly political and partly sentimental, which have led certain Americans to sympathize with what they call a republic, although its whole existence and whole practice has been one of perpetual denial of the principles upon which their great republic is founded. I believe the great majority of the Americans recognize that our aims in this war are as high and unselfish as those which animated themselves in the Spanish-American struggle. They fought then for justice and liberty, not for their own subjects, indeed, but for those whom they believed to be the victims of oppression, and we did not enter into disquisitations or technical discussions, but recognized that they were carrying out, as Anglo-Saxons, a great work of civilization and humanity.

"Now we are asking their sympathy, and we believe that in the long run we shall gain the final seal of their approval."

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Timothy Woodruff Is the Choice of New York.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Lieut.-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff will be presented to the national convention as the candidate of New York for vice-president. It was decided to do this after a four hours' stormy session of the New York delegation, during which every kind of appeal was made to get Governor Roosevelt to say that he would accept a nomination. The vice-presidential situation is still mixed, because it is asserted that New York makes this move so as to go into the convention with a candidate, and yet hoping that Governor Roosevelt will be nominated. Senator Hanna has stated that he controls the delegates to such an extent that he can nominate any candidate he pleases to name, and it is not known that he has withdrawn his objection to Mr. Woodruff. The latter was as much surprised as anybody over the result. In general the idea seems to be prevalent that Secretary Long is the most favored candidate with a probability that Roosevelt may still be nominated. Governor Roosevelt believes that his wishes have been respected by his own delegation, and that he is finally out of the race.

DOES NOT WANT IT.

Teddy Would Rather Be Governor of New York Than Vice-President.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Governor Roosevelt to-day stated that in regard to the talk about making him a candidate for vice-president, that he considered he could do more to help the national ticket by being nominated as governor of New York.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNED.

Opposition Tactics Brought on a Deadlock.

Rome, June 18.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the Premier, Gen. Pellous, announced that the cabinet has resigned owing to a deadlock arising from the opposition's uncompromising attitude on the question of the rules of proceedure.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

CAPE NOME

Steamer Alpha Aft
Arctic Ice, E
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With the completion of
marks an epoch in local n
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NEXT ENERAL ELECTION

berlain Styles It One of Most Momentous In Century,

lon, June 19.--Mr. Joseph Cham- secretary of state for the colo- ddressing a meeting of the n's Liberal-Unionist Association ternoon, said the colonies had seen h the haze of the South African llium negotiations, when Sir Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal in the House of Commons, and were mystified. Now that the as concluding, he added, all were nous that, whatever the final nent might be, it must be final, and not leave behind it the seeds of mischief and make a further ion of the trouble possible. opposition wanted to know when ral election would be called. He nable to gratify their natural curi- but whether the election took place row or was postponed indefinitely, ld be one of the most momentous ted to the people of the United om during a century, involving the on of the future of South Africa e future of the Empire. rring to continental criticism, Mr. berlain, after remarking that Eng- always expected this, went on to

t there are quarters whence even of disapproval would be a matter rious concern. I refer to our colo- nd the United States. I think we appy in that we have their good n and approval. is true this good opinion of the d States is not unmixed with other ments. I will not now enter upon auses, partly political and partly mental, which have led certain icans to sympathize with what they republic, although its whole exist- and whole practice has been one rpetual denial of the principles upon their great republic is founded. I e the great majority of the Ameri- recognize that our aims in this war s high and unselfish as those which ated themselves in the Spanish- ican struggle. They fought then stice and liberty, not for their own cts, indeed, but for those whom believed to be the victims of oppres- and we did not enter into disquisi- ns or technical discussions, but nized that they were carrying out, nglo-Saxons, a great work of civil- n and humanity. ow we are asking their sympathy, we believe that in the long run we gain the final seal of their ap- al."

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

thy Woodruff Is the Choice of New York.

iladelphia, June 19.—Lieut.-Gover- Timothy L. Woodruff will be present- the national convention as the can- e of New York for vice-president. as decided to do this after a four s' stormy session of the New York gation, during which every kind of l was made to get Governor Roose- to say that he would accept a nom- on. The vice-presidential situation ill mixed, because it is asserted that York makes this move so as to go the convention with a candidate, and hoping that Governor Roosevelt will ominated. Senator Hanna has stat- hat he controls the delegates to such xtent that he can nominate any can- te he pleases to name, and it is not n that he has withdrawn his objec- to Mr. Woodruff. The latter was as h surprised as anybody over the re- In general the idea seems to be alent that Secretary Long is the t favored candidate with a probabil- that Roosevelt may still be nominat- Governor Roosevelt believes that his es have been respected by his own gation, and that he is finally out of race.

DOES NOT WANT IT.

dy Would Rather Be Governor of New York Than Vice-President.

hiladelphia, June 18.—Governor osevelt to-day stated that in regard to talk about making him a candidate vice-president, that he considered he ld do more to help the national ticket being nominated as governor of New k.

TALIAN CABINET RESIGNED.

position Tactics Brought on a Deadlock.

ome, June 18.—In the chamber of uties to-day the Premier, Gen. Pel- s, announced that the cabinet has re- ned owing to a deadlock arising from opposition's uncompromising attitude the question of the rules of procedure.

o get relief from indigestion, biliousness, stipation or torpid liver without disturb- the stomach or purging the bowels, e a few doses of Carter's Little Liver s, they will please you.

CAPE NOME MINES ARE OVER-RATED

Steamer Alpha After Hair Breath Escapes From Arctic Ice, Brings News of the Far North Gold Fields.

With the completion of her trip from Cape Nome, the steamer Alpha marks an epoch in local marine history—for never before has an iron steamer of her build attempted such a feat—difficult as it was dangerous—as she has performed. She brings the first news from Cape Nome and gives to a waiting world the real state of affairs at that much overboomed gold field. She has news of gold finds, rich, poor and indifferent, of murders and shooting scrapes.

When on Friday morning the Colonist predicted the arrival of the steamer Alpha at Cape Nome on May 25, it predicted correctly, for it was on that day that she arrived. When on the same morning the Colonist said the Alpha would be at Nome about a week, it again made an accurate prediction—for she left on the 30th; and the announcement that she was due is borne out by her arrival.

With her iron hull—which shone with new paint when she sailed from Victoria on April 6—seared and all but denuded of paint by too frequent contact with the ice-pack, the steamer reached Vancouver from Nome—she did not call at St. Michael—on Sunday evening. As Capt. Otto Buckholtz had promised, she was the first steamer carrying supplies to arrive at Nome, and the first vessel to return. The Jeanie, which left three days before her in an effort to be the first steamer to arrive, did not reach Seattle until yesterday.

The Alpha brought down five passengers, each of whom

BROUGHT CONSIDERABLE GOLD.

Jack Kill, who went North for the Frye-Bruhn Packing Co., had $145,000; Glen Tingsley, who seven weeks before the Alpha sailed, took the Dawson mail to Nome, brought down $25,000; J. C. Monaghan, of Denver, Col., had $80,000; and Frank Green, of Dawson and Nome, had $60,000. Oscar Gardell, the other passenger, is a Swede who went up on the Alpha, and, having been afflicted with mercury poisoning, he was obliged to return. In all Purser Shoup had $300,000 in his care.

The Alpha landed all her 175 passengers at Nome, excepting O. Gardell, who returned, and H. Stadthagen, of Victoria, who returned by the Hero. Her cargo of coal and supplies was also put ashore there, and Mr. Barber, the steamer's owner, offered the approximate amount in payment of duty. This, however, was refused by those who were in authority—such as their authority was—at Nome. The Alpha had cleared for St. Michael, but after having crawled around the ice-pack towards Norton Sound, her officers found another pack which closed all ingress to the sound, and to go to St. Michael was out of the question. So the steamer headed for Nome. When she

ANCHORED OFF NOME

Her long-restrained passengers were too weary of the stay on board ship to remain, and when the flotilla of dories and small boats came out, they grabbed their hand-baggage and accepted the proffered passages. The passengers having gone ashore, Capt. Buckholtz, Purser Shoup and Mr. Barber went ashore and held a consultation with Deputy United States Marshal Lee and United States Commissioner Ransom, the only officers at Nome. It was pointed out that the passengers had gone ashore, and duty was tendered on the cargo. United States Deputy Marshal Lee then placed a man in charge of the cargo and began to appraise it. Judge Ferton, of Spokane, though, advised him not to accept the proffered duty, and the deputy marshal and commissioner acted on this advice. The duty was then again tendered, and on it being refused, the Alpha began to discharge cargo, despite the protests of the commercial companies, who foresaw a big slump in market prices when the cargo was ashore. There was a general shortage of supplies and of coal, of which the Alpha carried a big consignment. Coal was selling for $140 per ton. Because of the shortage, the satisfaction was general, outside of the commercial companies, when the Alpha's cargo went ashore.

THE STEAMER'S PERIL.

How the Alpha Narrowly Escaped Being Crushed in the Ice.

When the story was circulated by the American press some days ago, in common with the wild crop of stories with the Alpha for their text, that the steamer had probably been crushed by the ice-pack and all had been lost, few realized how close those on the little iron steamer went to that terrible fate. Purser Shoup and Capt. Buckholtz shuddered as they told of the narrow escapes from disaster, and the former says that not for a "cultus potlatch" of $100,000 will he participate in such an eventful trip again, and Capt. Buckholtz does not yearn for it. It was a terrible trip, and one which will no doubt go down in the annals of the marine history of the Pacific Coast.

On May 13, soon after leaving Dutch Harbor the second time, the steamer had her most narrow escape from destruction, and the awful rumor sent abroad from the Sound was close to being a fact. After mooring to the pack, waiting and watching the miles and miles of ice, the lookout in the crow's nest on the foremast had given the welcome news that there was a lead. Capt. Buckholtz followed the open water with his glasses as far as the eye could see, as he had on many a previous occasion on the trip, when the steamer and passengers would have been risked had he made a miscalculation. The lead seemed open, and the bell on the bridge tingled. The waiting engineers heard the signal and the machinery again began to move.

The steamer slowly steamed down the river between the great territories of ice. On she went until, as night began to fall, the channel was noticed to be getting perceptibly smaller. It was but 60 or 70 feet across when the ice was dropped. Capt. Buckholtz—who has not only his sealing experience, but his aforetime whaling training—thought the packs were of field ice, and reasoned that the steamer was perfectly safe.

At 1.30 a. m., though, there was a cry, and Capt. Buckholtz was awakened from his short sleep. The ice was moving. As he rushed on deck in the dim half light of the Arctic morn, he saw that the unlooked for danger had come. The ice was sliding forward, and, to the consternation of all, it was seen to be coming together behind. The far-away rumbling soon became a roar. Something had to be done, and done quickly, to save the steamer and the lives of the 175 passengers who were peacefully sleeping, all unconscious of the danger.

"Mr. Vey," shouted Capt. Buckholtz, down the tube to the engineroom, "crowd on all the steam you've got.")

The grimy coal passers, perspiring, although the icy water was chilling the now brittle iron plates until the steamer was like a refrigerator, threw fuel into the furnaces. Steam pressure grew higher as the engines turned over and the propellor swirled faster and faster.

It was a race such as seldom has been witnessed,

A RACE AGAINST DEATH.

and in an awful form. The steamer won, though, and the reaper threw down his sickle, but the distance was narrow. As the steamer was making the last few hundred feet her sides all but grazed the ice. She was free, though—and when the breakfast bell rang the passengers assembled, some to complain of the tedium of the voyage, and all ignorant of their encounter with the dangers of a few hours before.

This is but one of the many instances of the adventures of the Alpha in the ice-pack. There were many other incidents and some as equally trying to the nerves.

The whole passage was spent in skirting the torn berg edges, and when the open leads of free water were observed plunging into those which seemed to offer a favorable chance to work northward. To detail the eventful passage, the steamer left Victoria on April 6, Vancouver a day later and Union on the 8th—a month before any of the American steamers sailed. The voyage to Dutch Harbor was devoid of interest, but there was enough interest from then on to make up for that. The ice-pack was first encountered on April 24, in 56 N., 167 W. The ice blink shone above it and was visible long before

THE GREAT ARCTIC FLOE

was seen. The barrier was met with, but Capt. Buckholtz, in the hope that the warmer currents might have cut a way through, skirted along the jagged territory of crystals. At times he would b lying under the lee of a monster mountain of ice, then all that barred the way would be a vast acreage of half-sunken ice. The blink—as sailors call the reflection of the sun's rays from the ice—was almost blinding in its brilliance, and the whole scene was one of grandeur—totally unappreciated by the Nome-bound gold-seekers.

That night a big southeast gale raged, and the beauties of nature were still less appreciated.

On the 25 St. George, the lower of the Seal islands, was sighted. It was set in a continent of ice and unapproachable. Large quantities of detached ice were also visible. The weather was fine but cold, and the steamer was surrounded by drift-ice. She steamed out of the pack into the free water and followed the south limit of the ice. Next day—the 27th—she was still following the ice; the following day, too, the ice was skirted, the 118 meridian being then crossed. The 27th, too, she followed the face of the great floe, and at 1:20 p.m. on the 30th, the sea of old Admiral Behring had been all but crossed—the steamer was within 22 miles of the coast of Siberia, and yet

NO OPEN CHANNEL

that was safe to follow was seen. The gold fields were behind a barrier of heavy field-ice that the Russian steamer Ermak would have found hard work to break.

The water tanks were running low, and the ice forbade a further northward movement, so the steamer headed back to Dutch Harbor. She followed the face of the ice, and when passing St. George, on May 5, she saw the whaler Korluk fast in the ice to the north of the island of the seal rookeries. On the 7th the steamer returned to Dutch Harbor, where the Hero was seen and a mail despatched. Mr. Stadthagen, having had enough of the ice, returned by the Hero. Two days were spent in filling the Alpha's tanks and replenishing her bunkers, and then she again went out to find a way through the ice. A channel was found to the northeast of St. George and into it the Alpha poked her brow. The cold was intense and soon the steamer was covered with ice, her masts, rigging, smokestacks, decks, rails, her all, in fact, were sheeted. For some days the cold blast continued, but the way remained clear and the steamer stood for Nunivak island. At the northeast of the island the solid pack was encountered, and two miles to the northeast of Nunivak island the steamer had to anchor. She could get no further.

The night was spent at anchor before the floe, and next morning the steamer stood to the northward, where a passage had offered. It lead through Cook's strait, and it was as she was making the last part of the voyage through this channel, which was full of detached ice, that the hair-raising adventure above described—her narrowest of narrow escapes—occurred. Gradually the ice closed in behind her, and had it not been for the resistance of the high promontories of ice, which crushed slowly, and the crookedness of the channel, the engines would have never driven her fast enough to escape being crushed. The steamer, however, forced her way through into the free water and was soon off Cape Vancouver. That day she was free again for a run of 120 miles through open water, and all would have been well but for

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT

in the engine room. T. Davis, an oiler, living here, slipped and caught his foot in one of the eccentrics. The member was badly torn and lacerated, and there being no doctor on board to dress it scientifically, lockjaw developed. The unfortunate oiler had the torn foot dressed by the army doctor at Nome and was brought back and placed in the hospital at Vancouver.

On May 15 Cape Romanoff was passed, and again the ice-pack was fallen in with. All day the steamer steamed along the ice, looking for an opening, and night saw her but 25 miles nearer Nome. Next day she encountered the whaler Jeannette, held in the ice. The Alpha, though, was clear of the pack and pushed slowly on, but on the day following she, too, was surrounded by the detached ice and made fast to the floe. It was 2 a.m. on the 18th before the steamer was out of the pack. She saw the whalers Jeanie and Alexandria, which reached Nome two days before her, in the ice as she cleared it.

Away to the eastward there seemed to be a chimmering channel of green in the scintillating ice, and to the eastward the steamer bore. Again the impassable ice intervened and her lines were made

FAST TO A BERG.

At noon she steamed sixteen miles north, but the heavy fields of the eternal ice began to close in and she had to wing back southward to the open sea.

All day May 20 and 21 she remained fast, moored to the pack, and at noon on the 22nd a lead was sighted, and the steamer bore westward to St. Lawrence Island, Norton Sound being impassable. The whaler Jeanette was seen just south of the island. Around St. Lawrence Island there was a heavy field of ice, the pack being heaviest to the eastward. The passage around the island was, however, completed on the 23rd, and on the 24th—the Queen's Birthday—the steamer was sailing through an open sea with all colors flying, and with her passengers cheering. The way was now seemingly clear. That night, though, more ice was met, and bergs fifty feet high or more were seen. It was useless to think of then getting into St. Michael, so once more the steamer bore to the westward, and at 9 a. m. high land was sighted to the northeast. Here, then, was Nome, and next morning the Mecca of the argonauts was reached.

The passengers lost no time in getting ashore—they would not stop for red tape, and the cargo was lightered in the rain. After five days at the diggings the steamer turned to again find a passage through the ice, with five Nome miners and their treasure on board. St. Lawrence Island was rounded and there was no ice, but to the eastward the tell-tale blink was seen. A passage was found to the eastward, though, and the steamer steamed south.

It was then that another trying encounter with the pack occurred. Capt. Buckholtz had sighted a lead bearing down towards Hall Island—the most northerly of the Pribyloffs—and into it the Alpha ran. It was, however, a blind lead, and for four long, watchful days the steamer was fast, without an outlet before or behind. All efforts to extricate the iron vessel were unavailing until at length, after four days, imprisonment, a lead was found to the eastward, and the steamer was soon anchored in free water.

A heavy gale blew next day, and the steamer remained at anchor. She was obliged, however, to weigh her anchor frequently, or one of the swiftly propelled masses of ice which sailed before the gale might have struck her too brittle plates.

On the 7th she got out of the ice again, and on the 9th steamed through Unimak Pass. Three schooners—one being the J. M. McNeil, of San Francisco—were seen, and a steamer bound up, before she went through the pass. From thence to Union and Vancouver was plain sailing—or, rather, steaming.

THE PASSENGERS.

The Bringers of Treasure Talk of Cape Nome and Its Mines.

Jack Kill, of the Frye-Bruhn Packing Co., who is well known in Victoria, took a herd of cattle north. He previously, though, came into possession of many claims in the district. He says that it was only by the intervention of Providence that Nome escaped fire last winter. The buildings are all shell affairs, knocked together from any available material, packing boxes and mud being used for the most part. A few sparks, a roof on fire, and the whole town might have gone.

Frank Green, who brought down $60,000, says that Nome is all right from a mining point of view—if the miner can afford to mine.

Claim jumping and lot jumping is rife, and the man who is the most deft with a revolver, or who can afford to pay people to fight for him, has the best chance to hold a claim. The beaches are prety well taken up, some syndicates owning as many as 300 or 400 claims.

F. C. Monaghan, of Denver, a bringer of $80,000, was one of those who went down from Dawson last winter. He made money by speculating in claims. Glen Tinsley was also one of those who went from Dawson. He took the mail down and many a heart was gladdened by his coming.

Oscar Gardele was the victim of a strange accident. He spilled some quicksilver on his sleeping bag and inhaled it. The gold filling of his teeth attracted it and it got to his throat, partially poisoning him. He goes to Tacoma to recuperate. All the passengers went to the Sound, leaving Vancouver yesterday by the S. & I. train.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.

Many Tens of Thousands Taken Out of Topkuk Creeks Within a Month.

Jack Kill, who came down on the Alpha, says the latest and biggest mine in the vicinity of Nome is at Tipkok. The gold was, however, in patches, and a claim that was fabulously rich would be found alongside a blank. One claim there through a week in April yielded as much as $15,000 and in a litle over a month, $56,000 was taken from the claim. There were twenty miners on this property.

Tipkok is inland, and about fifty miles below Nome. Many of these claims—each a hundred feet—have yielded clean-ups as high as $40,000.

This district was discovered at the beginning of April.

THE BAND OF CAIN.

Murders and Gun Play Features of the New Gold Fields of the North.

Officers of the Alpha report that several shooting scrapes had occurred at Nome, one just prior to their departure; two miners having quarreled over a claim. The particulars were not learned, however.

News was given of another tragedy; Indians being alleged to have committed a murder with the object of robbing the victim. N. S. Griffith, who arrived at Nome on March 28th, reported the finding of the body of a man in a woodpile at Opatolik, an Indian village, 22 miles the other side of Port Safety. One of the men present from Nome identified the body as that of a man who formerly lived there, and was a frequenter of the saloons. When the body was examined, and the cuts over the eyes noticed, it was thought he was probably murdered. It is believed at Nome that the murder was the work of natives.

Seta Seeley, a Nome miner, has been sent to jail for stealing sand from the dump of two beach miners at Nome. The sand stolen went $50 to the sack. Seeley was traced and it was found that he had stolen four sacks. He was found washing it and when accused confessed.

STEAMERS REACH NOME.

The Whaler Alexander the First of the Fleet—Alpha Close Behind.

The steam whaler Alexander was the first of the Cape Nome fleet to reach the diggings. She dropped anchor off Nome on May 21st, at 11 a.m. Two days later the steam whalers Jennettez and Jenny arrived, and on the morning of the 25th the steamer Alpha, fifty-two days out from Vancouver also arrived at Nome with 175 passengers, and some three hundred tons of freight. On the 29th, the whaler Thrasher of San Francisco arrived with 215 passengers.

A number of the Alpha's crew deserted at Cape Nome. The mate, Emil Rawlose, left to take command of a scow at the wages of $2 per hour; H. G. Phillips, the steward, left to take a position as bartender and C. R. Phillips was appointed in his stead. Several of the sailors also left the steamer.

NOME'S TRAGEDIES.

Body of the Third Victim of the Mysterious Killings Found.

The body of the third victim of the Northern Bay tragedies, before described in the Colonist, has been found, according to news received by the Alpha. The latest discovered victim, Oliver Woodruff Scott, was found by Herbert Murray, a prospector, on Alder creek, a tributary of the Ungatulik, in a half finished toopuck, or Indian hut of boughs and trees.

PASSENGERS INTERVIEWED.

What Those Who Came Down Have to Say of the Country.

The most enthusiastic passenger on the Alpha was John Kill. Mr. Kill describes Nome as the richest diggings the world has ever known. He says that although the creeks have not been prospected yet that everywhere a hole is dug pay dirt can be found, running from 50 to 75 cents a pan. He mentioned Anvil, Snow Gulch and Dexter creeks as the richest yet found, and stated that $80,000 had so far been taken out of Snow Gulch creek. He said that the Golden Gate district was also turning out very rich. Mr. Kill took in a herd of beef cattle in the spring and sold them out at 75 cents a pound, so that he had a gold mine in beef, besides acquiring many claims.

J. C. Monaghan said that the only news of consequence was the big strike on the beach 40 miles from Nome at a place called Pitkok. He heard that $15,000 had been taken out of a 40-foot claim there in a week. A big strike has been reported on Colorado creek, in the Golden Gate country also, where the dust went $1.50 to $2.00 a pan. Glen Tinsley said that he had come over the ice from Dawson with 1,000 others, and had only been in Nome country for six weeks, so that he could tell little about it. There were 3,000 at Nome when he was there. The citizens seemed peacable, and on the whole, law abiding. The cases of hardship were few, although prices were in the sky. For one week shovels were selling at $25 each, a beef steak cost $1.50, a can of condensed milk $1.00; coal $200 a ton, and wood, which was hauled 30 miles, from $40 to $60 a cord.

On his way he passed Tipkok, where the strike was made. There were then seven tents there, but since that a stampede had taken place. He saw the fellows working on the beach and asked them what they had, but they were all deaf and dumb, every man of them. He afterwards learned that twenty of them had struck the place together and had agreed to stake out twenty claims of twenty feet each. From two of these claims, owned by partners who discovered the diggings, $43,000 were taken out, and he supposed some of the other claims were as rich, but from what he could learn of the whole country, Nome could not be compared at all with Klondike. It was all right for a man to get his right foot in first, but it had not proved nearly as rich at the same stage of the game as Klondike had. The gold is mostly very fine too, and machinery will have to be used at an early date. The beach in front of Nome is played out. For twelve miles along the water front the earth has been turned up until it has the appearance of a line of fortresses. This beach has been worked over, "sniped," and worked over again, so that it doesn't pay to pan it any more. The story about more gold returning as soon as what is there is taken out is rot.

Outside the Tipkok discovery there is no authentic late report of rich strikes on the creeks, that is rich strikes as they are known in the Klondike. There will be thousands of poor men disappointed. There are enough men in the country now to work it, and every creek in Nome is staked to its limits, and some of them several times over. Prospectors do not prospect, they simply stake the creeks, and they have an utter disregard for the law. Some men hold as many as a hundred powers of attorney, and stake a hundred claims, some of them on any creek they happen to strike, in utter disregard of priority of claim, so that newcomers will have to buy claims to make money, will run a very big chance of buying a lawsuit. Bonanza district promises well, however. From the last accounts, at Tipkok, 300 men are rocking the beach. The price of real estate has gone skyward; no desirable business property can be bought for less than $8,000 or $10,000.

WAITING.

India Eagerly Expectant of the Coming of the Monsoon.

London, June 18.—The following despatch has been received from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston: "Three weeks' famine reports show a state of general expectancy pending the advance of the monsoon, which has not yet appeared. Heavy rain has fallen in Burmah."

WELCOME HOME AGAIN.

Two of the Wounded Men of the First Contingent Reach Halifax.

Halifax, June 18.—Among the passengers on the steamship Siberian, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, were two members of the first Canadian contingent wounded in the battle of Paardeberg—Private H. E. Fradsham, belonging to Fredericton, and Private H. E. Durant, of Moncton. The men arrived in England on the 25th, going into Herbert hospital at Woolwich. They left the hospital May 25 and sailed for Halifax. Durant was shot through the elbow and left thigh, and Fradsham through the groin. They report that the other Canadians in Herbert hospital are doing well.

MAY COME OR GO.

San Francisco, June 18.—Federal Quarantine Officer Dr. Kinyon has notified the railroad and steamship companies that he has withdrawn all his inspectors, and that Chinese are free to leave the state without inspection.

Cape Nome's Diggings

A Comprehensive Statement of Conditions at the Overboomed Mines.

An Extensive Gold Belt But the Rush Is Not Warranted.

According to the advices brought from Nome by the Alpha, those intending to go there would do well to consider Punch's advice to people about to marry—"Don't." A correspondent writing from there on the Alpha, says: "To those of my friends who are looking for advice to guide them in their intentions upon Nome, I would say: 'Unless you can afford to blot a year or two out of your existence, and lose the cost of living for a like period, or you can afford to drop a thousand or more for the sake of experience, stay at home. Under no circumstances come if you must stake your all.' It is true there is an extensive gold belt here, reaching from Norton Bay to the Arctic. But the creeks in that belt which contain pay are comparatively few and are far between. The beach, which is the hope of the thousands who, we are informed, are coming, has been more than three-fifths exhausted by last summer's work, as far as individual mining is concerned. Some few rich spots may yet be found, but the average beach miner will be repaid with results which will represent only average wages.

"To him who cherishes the idea of finding new creeks and becoming the owner of yet undiscovered claims, I can but say that virtually all that most of the people here have so far done is to stake and locate claims. And if there be any creek or gulch or bench yet left unstaked, it is a pure accident for which the stampeder would blush for shame, should it ever be brought to his knowledge. For men to find claims at this late day they must be prepared to lend themselves to a year of hard tramping and more wearing work than most of them have been accustomed to, and with the chances ten to one against them then.

"And to augment all these difficulties there are still others to be considered: The cost of getting here, for passage and freight; the almost entire absence of fuel or shelter; the shortness of the working season—virtually only four months. During the eight months of winter none but deep diggings and tundra claims can be worked to any advantage, and as far as other mining is concerned, this period can only be devoted to preparations for the next season's run. The winter is not so extremely cold, never lower than 40 degrees below zero; still Dawsonites tell us this is as cold as 60 below at Dawson. The summer months, though all day, are by no means all sunshine. The early portion of the season is fairly agreeable; but then come the rainy, dreary, dismal days, and such is the weather during which the work must be done, if at all.

"Not very much prospecting has been done during the winter. However, startling reports of rich finds have been coming in unceasingly, and to one acquainted with conditions here it is absolutely evident that they can have no foundation in fact. Stampede has followed stampede; the trails have been kept in splendid condition, and the country has been covered with stakes; while honest prospecting has been done in but isolated cases. Of Cape York nothing more definite is known than was last fall. The latest stampede was up the river from Port Clarence into the Koogrock country, and the report that was the cause of this is that it was a good looking country and some colors had been found. The northern side of the range which parallels the shores of Behring sea has not been overlooked. In fact there is not an acre of ground within a radius of 100 miles that is not in one or more recording districts.

"Not satisfied with mineral recording, the industrious recording angels have established townsites at convenient intervals, each with its duly constituted recording office. One enterprising individual has lately established himself in business as the recorder for an eastern addition to Nome. The game is perfectly easy—and so apparently are the people. A tract of government land is surveyed into lots and streets, the information is given out that everything is ready for staking, and the prospective town lot owner comes along, sets four corner stakes in the ground, pays the recorder $2.50 and the surveyor the same, and then proceeds to the real estate office and lists his lot and imagines himself $100 to the good; and so the game goes on. On the east of Nome, at the mouth of Nome river, is the new townsite of Carson; 20 miles further east, near the mouth of Eldorado and Solomon rivers, is the townsite of Port Safety; still further east is Topkok, where a late but not very extensive beach strike has been made. All these are prospective seaports. Then there are numerous embryo cities on Golovin, and lastly on Norton Bay.

"On Bonanza creek, flowing into Norton Bay, two or three good mines have been found. Some 20 miles up Fish river, on a branch of Fish—the Neuckluck—is Council City, lately re-named Golovin City. Here and around Golovin and Norton Bay there is considerable timber. Council City, in the heart of the best mines of that section, will very likely become a fair sized winter camp. In this vicinity are the mines of Ophir, Sweetcake, Elkhorn, the Neuckluck and the Casa-da-Pago. The prospects there are fairly good, and these streams will undoubtedly develop some paying mines.

"To the west and north of Nome the first townsite is Cripple City, near the mouth of Cripple river, which has one tributary, Oregon creek, that has paying claims upon it. Then comes Sinrock, some 40 miles to the west and north, in which neighborhood are two or three creeks of which some good is known. In the vicinity of Port Clarence are three new townsites, laid out by enterprising speculators. If the mines in that section make any showing, somewhere in that vicinity the main town will very probably be, for it is the only safe harbor on the coast.

"In the immediate vicinity of Nome there are about half a dozen creeks that contain rich placers, while for perhaps a hundred others this claim is made by their locators. I am, however, informed by reliable persons who did honest and conscientious prospecting in this vicinity last summer, that but very few besides this half dozen will show up any paying claims.

"Nome is an enterprising city. Three thousand people wintered here and in the immediate neighborhood. Early last fall a municipal government was organized and has been with us all winter. Now the spirit of speculation has seized all. Every available foot of town property is claimed and attempted to be held by one pretence or another. Even the law seems to have been interpreted and administered in the interest of speculation. Everything being voluntary, the municipal government labored under many difficulties, particularly in the collection of funds. And in March growing dissatisfaction brought about a crisis, and many raised their voices in favor of military control. But the crisis was averted; contributions were freely made, confidence partially restored, and the sanitation and drainage of the city was entered upon with a spirit and a will. And those who will make Nome their home during this summer will have reason to thank the foresight and public spirit of her pioneers; for if the work is carried out with the same energy that has marked it so far, Nome's sanitary condition will be good.

"I do not write this thinking that my feeble and perhaps unsupported voice will stop the mighty rush that I myself believe will make of Nome a lively and a populous city ere the summer is even well along; but I sincerely hope and trust that those who cannot afford to take 'Alaska chances' will heed my warning and save themselves the miseries of a northern winter and the loss of what little money they might bring along."

Klondike's News Budget

Frank Phiscator the Victim of a Sensational Hold-Up Affair.

The Koyukuk Diggings—Stories Pro and Con—Careless Mail Handlers.

The Klondike mining country is not without its gun play incidents, although they are by no means as numerous there as in the camps on the other side of the boundary line. Following close on the news of the cold-blooded murder at Fort Yukon reported in these columns yesterday morning, comes news of a sensational hold-up, with one of the Klondike's best known mine-owners as a victim.

The victim was Frank Phiscator, and the man who tried to extort money from him at the point of a revolver was H. Covenay. The would-be extortionist was brought up for trial before the Dawson courts, and then the details of the sensational affair came to light.

It was a sensational story of threats and persecution, of Phiscator's flight on the Sybil, Covenay's chase on the Canadian, and on the Sybil's break-down and return to Dawson before the Canadian left, how Covenay took Phiscator to a room and at the point of the pistol made him hand over a poke of dust valued at $7,000, and was about to take flight on the Canadian when Sergeant Wilson took him into custody.

Frank Phiscator was ill and unable to appear to give evidence against the man and the gun, and the case was held over until after the Ora, which brought the river, had sailed.

* * *

News was also brought by the arrivals up the river on the Ora of the barrenness of the alleged rich placers on the Koyukuk creeks, with the exception of a few which have been long since taken up. Many of the stampeders are returning to Dawson, with pitiful stories of hard luck, and yet at the same time the agents and others connected with the transportation companies continue to boom the barren diggings and cause stampeders to continue going there.

Dawson papers print side by side two stories anent these mines—one that the creeks are very rich, the other that the district is a "fake." One of the former stories is told by Capt. Young of the river steamer Leah, which arrived at Dawson from the lower river on June 1. The captain made a trip to the Koyukuk diggings during the winter, and he says:

"Myrtle and Slate were the two leading creeks, splendid pay being found on both of them. On the creeks prospecting was then in progress, many of them showing up finely. Bedrock is very shallow on Slate creek and Myrtle, but on other tributaries of the middle fork it often sinks to a depth of 30 feet before the paystreak is reached. Claim No. 9 on Myrtle is said to be one of the richest in the world. Gold can be picked up anywhere on it, and the output for the winter's work will be enormous, being confidently expected to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Food was very scarce at the diggings during the winter, flour selling at $43 per 50-pound sack, and other supplies in like proportion. It was the scarcity of food that compelled Capt. Young and his party to come out sooner than they intended. One hundred and thirty-five miners wintered there. They would willingly throw their gold-laden pokes at a visitor, but supplies could hardly be procured from them for any money. The diggings are 90 miles above Peavey and 156 miles above Bergman.

"The Koyukuk is the greatest field a man ever looked over," said Captain Young. "There are good prospects on nearly every creek, and work has only been commenced. It will not surprise me in the least if it rivals the richest gold-producing camps in the history of the modern world."

Reports of a big strike are also brought by the Leah from the Tanana country. The new discoveries are on Eureka creek and its tributaries, and about 150 miles from Circle City. It is said pans of $1 to $3 each are common, and great excitement exists among the miners in that vicinity.

The other side of the story is told in miners' letters to miners. William Moore writes on May 20 as follows:

"I have talked with all of the soldiers and storekeepers in town, and as a result have come to the conclusion, from what they say, that Myrtle and Slate creeks have three claims that will pay wages on the average; and that if there are any more than these they will have to be discovered.

"All the miners who went from here last fall are back and out in the Birch creek diggings. The companies are trying to start a stampede to the Tanana from here, but they have not been very successful so far. All of the miners whom I have worked with in this locality are at their work some 65 miles out on the creek, and I do not believe they would be there if there was a chance to do any better in the Koyukuk or the Tanana; so you can use your own judgment in forming an opinion in regard to the stampedes, as well as any man in the country."

Another miner, writing to a friend at Dawson on April 26, says: "Another boom is on on the Koyukuk. Don't go there either, for there has never been over two or three claims found there that pay. All the miners that went from here have come back, having found nothing."

Speaking of the Tanana he says: "They are having a great boom on the Tanana river just now. Don't you be fooled by anything you hear, for there has not been anything found so far to guarantee anyone to open up a claim."

To show how great a rush there was down the river to Nome, Capt. Lewis, who kept a road house on Halfway Island, says, prior to the ice break 1,200 people passed with dog teams en route to Nome. In addition to this number were 65 women and 12 bicyclists. Eighteen horse team outfits also passed. Since the breakup 25 boats and scows, averaging four men each, had passed for the Koyukuk and an almost equal number for Nome.

The departing Yukon field force were entertained prior to their departure in true soldier fashion, on May 29. They expected to leave Dawson for this city about the 15th inst., and can soon be looked for. The men of the N. W. M. P. undertook to say farewell to them in regulation soldier fashion and the event ran itself along until morning. Many a bumper of beer they drank to the good fortunes and the mutual glory of each in the years to come. The band was there, and singers and songstresses and recitationists and speechmakers. There was no set programme, but, perhaps, things went along more speedily for that, for talent was plenty in the entertaining line and all that it needed was to be invited to have it.

The affair took place in the barracks room of the N. W. M. P.. Sergeant-Major Tucker presided and Corporal Skirving acted as secretary. Lieutenant-Colonel Hemming in a very aptly worded address started the thing going. He spoke of the excellent good fellowship existing between the men of the field force and those of the N. W. M. P. He paid tribute to the effectiveness and good service of the N. W. M. P.

Those who have sent their Dawson mail via Seattle will read the following from the Dawson News with interest: "The American consul in Dawson has been invited by Postmaster Hartman to examine the condition of a large portion of the mail matter received yesterday morning from the United States and to note the damage created to letters by the carelessness of the clerks in the Seattle postoffice. These letters, it appears, were thrown loose in the mail sacks instead of tying them in bundles, as is customary in all well regulated offices, especially where the sacks have to be handled so often and go over such a long and rough road as that between Seattle and Dawson. The result of it was that many of the letters were fairly ground or worn to pieces, and when the sacks were emptied on the floor the pile of debris looked as if the sacks had furnished nests for a score or more of mice. Mr. Hartman has taken much pains to save as many of those letters so destroyed as possible, and the remnants of some may enable him to make out the name of the party for whom they were intended. This is gross carelessness, for which there is no excuse, and no doubt Consul McCook will take prompt action and make his report on the case in a sufficiently forcible manner to prevent a recurrence of a similar blunder. Some of the letters will be a total loss."

Four men, names unknown, who were in a boat following the ice, were drowned about four miles above Eagle, on May 28. The boat got into the rapids, where they lost control of her, and she upset.

A new question has arisen in the Senkler investigation that is just now being busily discussed among the lawyers of Dawson. Justice Dugas has practically decided that, under the terms of appointment as royal commissioner to hear the charges, he cannot permit either the accuser, D. G. McTavish, or the defendant, Gold Commissioner Senkler, to be represented by counsel at the hearing. The charges are direct, alleging that Mr. Senkler was connected with the illegal recording of 21 fractions on Last Chance creek, and the judge, as special referee, desires to sift them down to the bottom, examining the witnesses for both sides and ascertaining the exact facts.

The body of George Ballantyne was shipped out from Dawson on June 1, by the up river steamer. With it went the wife of the deceased and three brothers. The body goes all the way to Chelsea, Mass., the former home of the deceased. The story of the Ballantynes is a peculiarly sad one. George Ballantyne was a well-to-do citizen of the beautiful town of Chelsea-by-the-sea, near Boston, Mass. The Klondike excitement took possession of him as well as his three brothers. He disposed of a handsome home and profitable business, and with his wife started for Dawson. His brothers came ahead of him over the Pass, but he with his wife came around by the lower river with the ill-fated or ill-managed Boston-Alaska outfit. At Rampart, fearful that he would not get through, Mr. Ballantyne left the Philip B. Low and came in ahead with a faster boat. His wife reached Dawson with the Low on the 25th of September, 1898. She found her husband sick in bed with the fever and so reduced in flesh and changed that she hardly knew him. He had been a big stalwart man, notable among his fellow travellers for his robust appearance. In spite of every care and attention that his wife, brothers and physicians could give him, he died a few days later. The body was interred temporarily in the cemetery on the hill.

Sudden Death.—News reached the city yesterday of the death, while en route to Victoria from the Old Country, of Mrs. Walker, who for a long period was in charge of the Protestant Orphans' Home. Deceased is reported to have passed away suddenly on board ship while the vessel was crossing the Atlantic. A daughter—a resident of Victoria—survives her.

Prohibition National Convention.—The Great Northern railway, through Mr. Chas. Wurtele, its local agent, is offering an excursion rate of $71.50 round trip to Chicago, for the Prohibition National Convention. Tickets will be sold on June 21 and 22, the return end being good for sixty days. The sale of tickets will not be confined to prohibitionists, says Mr. Wurtele; a man can get a ticket even is he does carry a bottle in his back pocket.

Suburban Cemetery.—The residents of Victoria West will hold another meeting this evening, to select a site for a cemetery near that section of the city.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

THE WAR.

Hunter and Baden-Powell have made fine progress through the western part of the Transvaal. The latter reached Pretoria and went back again over his route to continue the work of pacification. The former was at Krugersdorp on Monday, and this town is only about 25 miles west of Johannesburg. Hunter has come up from the southwest, and Baden-Powell directly from the west. They have each received the surrender of many men and a great store of the munitions of war. Very little difficulty need be anticipated in any portion of the late possessions of the Boers lying west of the Midland railway. The scene of active hostilities is confined to the northeast part of the Orange River Colony and the central part of the eastern portion of the Transvaal. Roberts is pressing the Transvaal force to the eastward along the Netherlands railway, that is, the line to Delagoa Bay. Buller is between Kruger's and Steyn's forces, and the report that Steyn will seek to break through to the south of Rundle's divisions in order to escape our men coming against him from the north may be due to a movement on Buller's part in that direction. Roberts does not really need Buller's help in the Transvaal, while the pacification of the Orange River Colony at an early day is desirable, and this cannot be brought about while Steyn is in the field. Methuen seems to be making satisfactory progress in the way of driving the enemy from the vicinity of the Midlands railway, but there is a wide extent of territory to cover, and the marauding bands of the enemy may give trouble for some time to come.

The settled and business-like conditions prevailing in those parts of the country which our forces have occupied will have an excellent effect upon the rest. Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria are rapidly assuming their normal business condition, and the British soldier, who was reported to be such a monster, is found to be orderly and a source of profit to the burghers, who have had sense enough to know when they were beaten. The example of these centres of population and influence will be contagious; although it will doubtless be some time before peace is fully restored.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION

When nearly two years ago the Colonist took up the battle for constitutional government, many people thought we were unpractical. Some indeed went so far as to say that it was all waste labor, because the people of British Columbia could not be aroused to an interest in constitutional questions. Contemporary journals professed to make very merry over it. When they were at a loss for anything else they used to print articles complaining of or ridiculing the Colonist's attitude on this question, its persistence in pressing it to the front, and the constant hammering at it for month after month. Other issues were pushed forward, but we declined to permit them to obscure this, which we believed was the only real question before the people. From the very outset we insisted that this must be settled by the people, and that, until it was disposed of, satisfactory conditions could not be restored. The dismissed members of the Turner ministry placed their grievance before the federal government. We said at the time that this was not the proper quarter in which to lodge an appeal, but that it should be made directly to the people of British Columbia. When a coalition was proposed with the Semlin party, we opposed it, because we wished first of all to see the constitutional question determined and the people of British Columbia to say whether or not they claimed to enjoy the rights possessed by the people of every other self-governing portion of the British Empire. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that from the day Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stretched his authority and anticipated the verdict of the people's representatives, down to the date of the late election, every other question in British Columbia politics occupied in the mind of the Colonist an exceedingly subordinate place, and that mere personal considerations did not concern us at all. At last the people were aroused. The manner in which Mr. Martin filled his cabinet showed them that the province was drifting swiftly upon the rocks of personal government, and the result was first seen in the election and afterwards in the resolution of the Vancouver caucus, at which a large majority of the members-elect were present, declaring for the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, because his conduct had been "contrary to the principles, usages and customs of constitutional government." This action has been followed by the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, and thus the views of the people have been given effect.

The battle for Responsible Government has been fought and won. A precedent has been established for the guidance of lieutenant-governors in British Columbia for all time to come, a precedent that will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of colonial government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be congratulated upon the prompt manner in which he has acted. We can understand that to a gentleman of his kindly disposition it was a painful act to remove Mr. McInnes from office; but it was his plain duty. To have allowed him to continue would have been to create an unendurable condition in provincial affairs. Instead of this, we have a strong government and a united province. A battle fought on principle has placed our local politics on the highest plane that they have occupied since Confederation.

THE MINISTERS JUSTIFIED.

The Times makes a rather extraordinary error in its article condemning the three new ministers for recommending the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. It says that "they took the oath to loyally guard the interests of the Crown and its representative." It seems that our contemporary must be taught a little more constitutional law. A lieutenant-governor's tenure of office is purely a personal matter, and the members of his Executive Council do not take an oath to guard his personal interests, either loyally or in any other way. Mr. Dunsmuir and his colleagues took a political risk when they joined in the recommendation to the Governor-General; for if it had not been acted upon they might have been compelled at once to resign. But that they violated any constitutional usage or official obligation, we most emphatically deny.

"The safety of the state is the supreme law." This is one of the cardinal maxims of government. The safety of the state led the ministers of George III to declare him unfit to act as sovereign and proclaim a regency; the safety of the state led to the dethronement of James II and the calling in of William of Orange. When the safety of the state is imperilled those in authority must act; they must take risks if it is necessary. If this is true in the United Kingdom, where loyalty to the person of the sovereign is required of all, how much more true is it in a province where it is perfectly idle to talk about personal loyalty to a lieutenant-governor?

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Japanese government has given orders that no more than five persons shall emigrate from each prefecture to the United States in a month and no more than ten to Canada. There are forty-six prefectural divisions in Japan, so that under this arrangement 460 persons may emigrate from that country to this every month, or 5,520 each year. If this rule is acted upon rigidly, it is probable that the emigration will fall short of this, because it is not likely that each prefecture will send out its quota monthly with unvarying regularity, but the number is too great, and we can see no good reason why it should be any greater than in the case of the United States. The Japanese government has given express instruction that the people shall be informed as to the law in this matter. The reason given for the promulgation of this measure is alleged to be the fear of the Japanese government that the influx of the lower class of Japanese will create a prejudice in America against the country and its better citizens. With this there is coupled a feeling of uneasiness at the slow increase of the population of the kingdom. In twenty-six years the population of Japan has only increased 16 per cent., which is not at all satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that Formosa, and possibly in the future some part of the Asiatic mainland, offer a home for Japanese.

There is no doubt that the outflow of Japanese to America was largely worked up by the transportation companies, who found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant natives that this continent was a veritable mine of wealth to all who choose to come here. Already much disappointment has been experienced by the new comers, and in the natural order of things, the tide would be decreased in volume. When the Marquis Ito was in British Columbia, a few years ago, he expressed himself very strongly against a large immigration from Japan. He said that country needed all the natural increase of its population for many years to come. We are not without a hope that the danger from a large influx of Japanese will be removed without difficulty.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOLY.

There will be a general disposition in British Columbia to welcome Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. He is a gentleman of high standing, and personally is admirably fitted to adorn any position to which he may be named. We are not specially in favor of the importation of lieutenant-governors, but apparently irreconcilable differences in the Liberal party in this province made it necessary to look elsewhere for a successor to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. Since it was necessary to send us a man from abroad, we congratulate both the federal government and the province upon the selection that has been made. We are confident that Sir Henri will prove himself a thoroughly constitutional governor. He takes office at an auspicious time.

THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

The acceptance of the lieutenant-governorship of British Columbia by Sir Henri Joly renders the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue vacant. We submit that this ought to be filled from this province. British Columbia is entitled to a representative in the cabinet, and although the Inland Revenue is not the department most in keeping with the needs of the province, it would be better than nothing.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be advised by the Colonist, which he probably will not, he would give Sir Richard Cartwright the portfolio of Inland Revenue and select a British Columbia man for Minister of Commerce. There is great work to be done in connection with the development of commerce on the Pacific, and we submit it to be in the interest of the whole of Canada that the minister in charge of that department should be taken from British Columbia. There is a chance for some one to earn his spurs in developing Canadian trade on the Pacific. This subject has not received at the hands of the Laurier ministry anything like the attention which it deserves. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in the East, but we can assure our Eastern friends that there is no field in which Canada can achieve more than in this one. The effect of a wise policy in such a connection would be felt from one end of the Dominion to the other. At the present juncture it is specially desirable that Canada should give particular care to the opening of the Asiatic markets for her products. We ought not to be left behind in the great race between the commercial states of the world.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The announcement that the Vancouver caucus has determined to give the government led by Mr. Dunsmuir a loyal support will be received not only in British Columbia, but by all persons interested in the welfare of the province with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. The tenure of the premiership by a gentleman of Mr. Dunsmuir's standing is a guarantee of sober, yet progressive, government, and to this the people have been eagerly looking forward. We think it may be safely said that there is no man, whose acceptance of this important and responsible trust, would have elicited more general and warmer approval than his has. He has accepted a position to which no salary is attached and the services, which he will give to the province, will have no other reward than the consciousness of having done his duty to the province where his life has been spent and where he has such extensive interests. This is a unique condition, and invests the name of James Dunsmuir with singular honor.

A new political party was born in Vancouver yesterday, and we believe it will have a long and useful life. It is neither a Conservative party, nor a Liberal party, nor a Labor party. There is no Turnerism, nor Semlinism, nor Martinism in it. It is a party united for the advancement of the interests of British Columbia. It is a union of all interests for a common object, of Mainland with Island, for the advancement of the province as a whole. It might well be called a Unionist party. We are confident that, under Mr. Dunsmuir's prudent and progressive leadership, the foundations of the party will be strengthened and its scope broadened.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been asked to resign and has declined to do so. We think it a pity that His Honor has thought best to take this course, for we assume that the federal government will hardly permit him to remain in office. The Colonist has found itself compelled by a sense of public duty to criticize adversely many of his official acts, but it would have been glad to have seen him retire from office more gracefully than it is to be presumed he will now be compelled to do. The reason why he declines to resign aggravates rather than palliates his refusal. We sincerely wish he had been better advised. Some doubt has been expressed as to the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to remove a lieutenant-governor, but there is no ground for it. He may be dismissed at any time and without notice, but the reasons for his removal must afterwards be communicated to him.

NOME GOLD FIELDS.

There seems to be no doubt that the gold fields at Cape Nome will yield a large amount of the precious metal, but there is also little doubt that their richness and extent have been greatly overstated. In no part of the world where gold has been discovered are the conditions of life more onerous than at Nome. For a very large part of the year the district is cut off from the rest of the world by an impenetrable barrier of ice on the one hand, and the long, desolate and snow-bound wastes of Alaska on the other. The rigors of an Arctic climate are felt in an extreme degree. The winter days are very short. Fuel is scarce, and after a very short time must be wholly imported from southern points. Naturally the district is one of the most inhospitable on earth. Therefore, even if the deposits of gold were all that the most extravagant claim for them, it would be very greatly open to doubt if any man ought to incur the hardships and risks of residence there for the sake of the possible chance of making a fortune. Now that it seems settled that the wealth of the placers has been greatly overdrawn, there appears to be no reason why anything like a continuance of the present year's stampede should take place.

In making these observations we are not unmindful of the fact that the greater the mineral wealth of the country around the mouth of the Yukon and in lower Alaska, the better for the Canadian Yukon. If the richness of the Nome gravels was all that is claimed for it, and if there was any likelihood that they would sustain a large permanent camp, it would become the interests of those mining or carrying on a commercial business there to do what they could to establish and maintain a line of transportation down the Yukon. It is a long way from Dawson to Nome, but if it was worth while, money could establish regular communication between the two points all the year round. The Kuyakuk is likely to become a gold-producing river and there are doubtless other points in interior Alaska that will prove rich. Therefore, if one of the great gold fields in the world lay at the coast, means would be found of providing connection from the interior, for the way traffic itself would be large.

In pointing out that to a certain extent Nome has proved a disappointment, we only do what seems to be our duty under the circumstances. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the region will not prove to be a great producer. All we wish is to dispel the visions which have been conjured up by extravagant stories of sands glittering with gold, out of which any man was sure to pick up a fortune. Money will be made at Nome, but only by the few, and at the cost of much toil, privation and sacrifice.

CAPT. BLANCHARD.

Universal regret was expressed in Victoria because of the death of Captain Blanchard, lately of the 2nd Mounted Infantry and formerly of the First Canadian Contingent. Capt. Blanchard had many friends in this city before he placed his services at the disposal of his country, and after that every one held him in the highest esteem, for his many good qualities became known. His death, following that of Major Arnold, testifies in the plainest way to the manner in which Canadians have done their duty. He died a soldier's death, and his blood will unite with that of many another brave fellow in cementing the Empire.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

It is understood that the caucus of members of the legislature held at Vancouver yesterday unanimously adopted a strong resolution setting forth the several features of the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the Martin administration that have been most frequently protested against in these columns as unconstitutional. We are not advised that the resolution asks in so many words that the Lieutenant-Governor shall be dismissed, but if it receives the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to whom it has been forwarded, it is difficult to see how any other line of action can be taken, unless, indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates the action of the Governor-General by resigning. The passage of such a resolution at an early date by some body representing the majority of the new legislature was to be expected, and it is better for all concerned that matters should be brought to a climax at once.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

No one supposes for a moment that China can resist the European powers acting in concert. It is what will come after the defeat of the Pekin government that causes anxiety. No one is wise enough to foresee this. Russia has a preponderating military force available, as far as the European nations go; but, of course, if Japan were to begin to land troops on the mainland, she could readily offset Russia numerically, and, perhaps, man for man, and in point of equipment the Japanese army can match that of the Czar. It is quite true that Russia has an almost unlimited reserve to draw upon, but it is a long way off, and to equip, mobilize, transport and provision a large modern army, that is one which would outnumber what Japan can do, would be a work that might well task the best administrative powers of the St. Petersburg government. At present Japan and Russia are apparently acting in harmony. If an early settlement is reached this harmony may not be disturbed. On the other hand, if things are pressed so that the question of partitioning China comes up, it is hardly possible for these two nations to remain friendly. With Great Britain the case is very different. We might probably not make any effort to drive Russia out of Northern China, but will content ourselves with securing the valley of the Yang Tse against the dominion of any other power. France may seek aggrandizement in the south, next to her possessions in Tonquin. Germany may aim at interposing a wedge between the Russian and British spheres of influence. But such a division would leave no place for Japan and would shut the United States out in the cold, and the latter power, though doubtless free from any desire for territorial expansion on the mainland of Asia, is pledged to the maintenance of the open door in a commercial sense, and must surely be taken into account in any settlement that may be effected.

The attitude of the Washington government is not very dignified. It has not asserted itself with any decision. This is doubtless in a measure due to the fact that this is a presidential year. President McKinley will keep out of the Oriental entanglement as long as he can, for he knows as well as any one that his opponents would sink patriotism out of sight in seeking for reasons to defeat him. It is one of the evils of the American system that the arm of the Executive is likely to be weakened at a critical hour through political exigencies. And yet to no nation in the world is it of as great importance that the Chinese empire should not pass to any considerable degree under the control of the French and Russians as to the United States. Just now the greater part of the Chinese trade is in the hands of Great Britain, and we have no idea that the aggregate amount done under our flag will be diminished. It is quite possible, indeed it is wholly probable, that our relative share of that trade may be reduced. Foreign commerce with China has hardly begun in comparison with what will be developed in the years to come. United States papers are fond of quoting Secretary Seward's prophecy about what would be accomplished on "the greatest of the oceans," and in this wonderful future that country was to have a leading part. China must of necessity play a leading role in such development. Her 400,000,000 people are certain to become the greatest customers for the products of America of all those who dwell upon the shores of the Pacific. Hence the United States cannot afford to allow the doors of China to be shut in the face of commerce. But it is as well known as if it had already occurred that where Russia, France and Germany dominate in Asia there is no freedom of trade. Therefore the whole interests of the United States are bound up with those of Great Britain and Japan in preventing the three nations, which stand for exclusion, from securing supremacy. For this reason we look forward with a good deal of confidence to united action on the parts of our own country, our neighbors and the realm of the Mikado in an effort to prevent Russian supremacy in the north and French supremacy in the south of China. If this is prevented, nothing need be feared from Germany, which will have no wish to enter upon a course of territorial expansion in that part of the world, if not compelled to do so by the logic of events.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

We have a letter from a Vancouver correspondent dealing somewhat severely with the gentleman who is understood to be responsible for the utterances of the News-Advertiser, the occasion of the letter being the very violent and unreasoning editorial in that paper on Saturday last. We do not print the letter, because such an outburst of temper as was exhibited by the Vancouver paper had better be allowed to pass without serious reply. There is no use in arguing with an angry man, least of all with one who has been temporarily soured by disappointment. The people of Vancouver answered in advance anything of a political nature which the gentleman in question may have to say.

The fate of the Semlin-Cotton combination is not calculated to promote equanimity on the part of those who were its victims. To grasp the sweets of office after a long and dreary waiting in the opposition ante-chamber, only to have the delicious cup dashed from the lips before the flavor of the first sip has passed away, is enough to try the patience of any man; but the vicissitudes of politics are proverbial, and the only thing to do is to take them philosophically. The world takes none of us quite as seriously as we take ourselves. When we go up, we go up; and when we go down, we go down, and if we are wise, we will preserve a smiling countenance no matter on which end of the see-saw we may happen to be. We have spoken above of the sweets of office, but that is only a figure of speech. It is undoubtedly a pleasant thing to feel that your fellow-countrymen have sufficient confidence in you to entrust you with the management of their affairs; but with that trust there is a responsibility that is burdensome to an honorable man, who wishes to do only what is right by his country. So our friend of the News-Advertiser, instead of being cross over it, ought to thank his stars that he is not called upon any more to run the province, but that he may enjoy as long as he likes the "otium cum dignatate" of the editorial sanctum, which is after all just a little the finest thing in a public way to be found in this wicked world.

MAD AS A MARCH HARE.

On some points the New York Sun is as mad as a March hare. One of them is the annexation of Canada to the United States. It wants the Republican party to declare in its forthcoming platform that it is desirable to unite all the English-speaking communities of this continent under one flag, and it has a corps of correspondents who write it letters and send it alleged news despatches on the subject. One of the former class grows very indignant at the blow struck at the Monroe Doctrine by Canada. We venture to say that if ordinary Canadians should guess from now until Christmas they would never hit upon the way in which the Dominion is alleged to have transgressed this elusive political propaganda, so we will take them into the confidence of the Sun without delay, and tell them that the gravamen of their offence against the United States consists of sending Canadian troops to South Africa. If you do not see where the Monroe Doctrine comes in, that surely must be your fault. We do not, either, and therefore cannot help you out. The writer, who propounds this extraordinary dictum, goes on to say that now since Canada has seen fit to help the Empire fight its battles, there is no longer any reason why Russia, France or any other country should not invade Canada, if they were at war with Great Britain. There never was any reason, and if either of those powers or both of them, should undertake to invade Canada, the United States may rest assured that Canada will not send to Washington for any assistance.

The Sun has a Montreal correspondent who stuffs it with a lot of nonsense about Mr. Bourassa being representative of the true feeling of Canadians, when he speaks against Imperial unity. This correspondent also informs the paper that the sober-thinking people of Canada are in sympathy with its suggestion as to the Republican platform. Probably, as a matter of fact, not twenty people in Canada ever knew that the Sun had made such a suggestion, and of these twenty, eighteen probably set it down as on a par with the paper's mania for collecting odd names, which has been its hobby and its most successful field of work ever since Hoke Smith was taken into Cleveland's cabinet. Its latest discovery in this line is that there is a man in Boston named Upson Downs, and we submit that this contribution to the gayety of nations is infinitely more valuable than its nonsense about the annexation feeling alleged to exist in Canada, or the tom-fool suggestions of its correspondents as to the much-abused Monroe Doctrine.

A CHAMBER OF MINES.

We are in receipt of some printed matter dealing with the Central Canada Chamber of Mines, an institution having its headquarters at Winnipeg. The object of the Chamber will be gathered from the following extracts from its Memorandum of Association:

2. To advance, promote and protect the mining interests of Central Canada, by the consideration and discussion of all questions connected therewith or incidental thereto, and by the collection and circulation of statistics and information relative thereto or calculated to be of service to such interests, as well as by all other means which may from time to time be considered desirable.

3. To publish tabulated monthly statistics of actual results together with monthly outputs on the same lines and for the same objects as obtains in other important gold mining centres.

3. To admit, register and keep records of mining properties, operations and results, to tabulate and verify statistics of operations and yields, recording periodical detailed history to be kept of mining propositions, areas, companies and syndicates who are members of the institution, from an independent source, so that in Europe and elsewhere reliable and disinterested data can be obtained, and otherwise furnish information for the benefit of strangers and others calculated to inspire the necessary confidence in the industry conducive to the efficient development and equipment of mining generally.

The information thus acquired is to be sent broadcast through the press, and the Chamber claims to have a mailing list of over 2,000 leading papers throughout the world, to which the statistical monthly returns of the Central Canada Chamber of Mines is sent for publication, while twice a week items of interesting information relating to the Canadian gold fields are regularly mailed to them. In a general way the object of the Chamber is the acquisition and dissemination of reliable information in regard to Canadian mining not only in a general way, but specifically as to each mine. The claim is made that a certificate from the company as to the value of a property will be of great importance to the owner, if he is seeking to place his mine on the market. We quote from the circular issued by the Chamber:

As an illustration of the important functions undertaken by the Chamber of Mines, it may be stated that a South African proceeding to Europe with a mining proposition requiring capital, would be asked as a first question: "Have you a certificate from the Chamber of Mines?" If not, he cannot obtain a cent. Such subsidiaries as rich specimens, assays and engineers' reports would practically avail nothing as against actual statistics of results achieved and properly vouched for by the certificate of the Chamber of Mines attached during prospecting and developing operations. A record is also kept in the African Chamber of every crushing—trial or otherwise—from the time the mine is first opened up, and it is only the actual results obtained during these operations and duly verified by the periodical visits of the chamber's inspectors, ultimately confirmed by the issue from the head office of a certificate under its common seal, duly signed by the executive committee, that would avail anything in the centres of capital in Europe. A certificate of the "Chamber of Mines" is all that is required to enable the owner of any mining property to obtain the necessary capital required for its proper equipment, and such a certificate has infinitely more weight than any number of expert opinions and theories, geological or otherwise, or the reports of mining engineers.

The Chamber is not formed for the purpose of making money, its revenue being only for the purpose of paying the cost of management. It is not authorized by its charter to make a profit on anything. The patrons are the Earl of Minto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson of Manitoba, and Senator Cox, of Toronto. Hugh John Macdonald is honorary president. The president is F. W. Stobart, of Stobart, Sons & Co., and the secretary is F. H. Malcolm. The foundation members, with some half dozen exceptions, are Manitoba people. This institution will have some interest to mining people in this province, who may perhaps be disposed either to cooperate with it or form an organization of their own on similar lines. There is no doubt a great deal put forward by the Chamber about the lack of any association in Canada to whose reports upon mining matters the investing world will look with some confidence. The annual report of our Bureau of Mines hardly meets what is needed, and it cannot, of course, take the place of a news bureau. It might be possible to establish in connection with that department something that would do for British Columbia what the Central Chamber aims at doing for Central Canada.

The Taku forts are at the mouth of the Peiho river, and guard the approach by water between Tientsin and Peking. They were captured by the British and French in 1858; they successfully resisted an attack in 1859, but were again captured by the same powers in 1860.

Forest fires have been doing a great deal of damage in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This leads us to repeat our frequent warning against carelessness on the part of those who have occasion to make fires in or near standing timber. It is true that our forests do not burn up like those in the East, but very often the fire finds its way into the roots of our heaviest timber and kills it.

It is said that $25,000,000 has been lost by the St. Louis car strike, and the Seattle Times asks how this can be so, seeing that the money has not been destroyed. The question is easily answered. A has a dollar. He employs B to do a dollar's worth of work and pays him. A has now the product of B's labor and B has the dollar. A is just as well off as he was, while B is a dollar better off. Suppose B had refused to work, A would have been just as well off, for he would have his dollar; but B would have nothing. Therefore by B's refusal to work a dollar has been lost, although no money has been destroyed.

The Times persists in calling the Vancouver caucus "the opposition convention."

In consequence of the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and pending the arrival in the province of his successor or the appointment of an administrator of the government, Mr. Dunsmuir will be obliged to defer filling up his cabinet. For the same reason there will be unavoidable delay in the issuing of the writs for the bye-elections.

An Eastern paper says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company carried the late elections in this province. This is quite untrue. So far as the Colonist knows, and it has a pretty good idea of what was going on, the railway company did not interfere in the contest.

A United States paper argues against anything like a colonial policy for that country, on the score that the colonies of France and Germany cost the taxpayers of those countries more than the total value of their trade with their respective colonies. The trouble is that these so-called colonies are not colonies.

Mr. John Herd does not quite agree with the Colonist's views as to Mr. Dunsmuir's responsibility for the acts of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. Mr. Herd is right when he says that the present government has taken full responsibility from the Lieutenant-Governor, but that is only for the future, not for the past. Constitutionally a lieutenant-governor cannot be on trial before the electorate. It is the ministry who are on trial. The Martin ministry was responsible for the acts of the Lieutenant-Governor from and including the dismissal of the Semlin government. Upon these acts the people pronounced, and in obedience to their verdict Mr. Martin has resigned. It is incorrect to suppose that Mr. Dunsmuir accepts a responsibility for acts about which he was not consulted, and between which and his own acceptance of office has been interposed the shield of a general election. Between Mr. Dunsmuir's responsibility to the legislature and Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' responsibility to the Governor-General there is a fundamental distinction.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM.

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family catharic is Hood's Pills.

CASSIAR RETURNS.

Clifford and Irving Lead With a Number of Places to Hear From.

The returns of the Cassiar election were received by the steamer Alpha yesterday, they were polled giving Clifford and Irving a majority, with Bella Coola, which will probably increase it, and points at the head waters of the Stikine still to hear from. There was no voting at Hazelton, the ballot boxes and papers being on one of the steamers which were caught in the Canon, and could not proceed up the Skeena. The returns so far received follow:

	Stapleies.	Godfrey.	Irving.	Clifford.
Bennett	25	17	72	58
Atlin	69	98	50	65
Pine	106	63	45	68
Simpson, Naas, and Skeena	29	8	45	66
Rivers Inlet	8	2	28	29
	237	188	240	286

Nothing new politically transpired here yesterday, all the members being in Vancouver and interest centered in the convention there.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Aren't you ashamed of yourself, to sneak off every Sunday morning to the golf links?

Von Blumer—I can't help it, dear. I do love the game so.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Well, you might wait for me.—Brooklyn Life.

STANDS FIRST AND HIGHEST.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

A Noted Physician's Prescription For the Banishment of Disease.

Physicians, druggists and those competent to judge candidly acknowledge that Paine's Celery Compound has called forth the most reliable and the strongest testimonials ever published in the press of the country.

Each letter of testimonial tells of the extermination and banishment of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney troubles, skin diseases, dyspepsia and headaches. The good work done by Paine's Celery Compound brings satisfaction, joy and peace, because the cures are always permanent. Thousands of the best men and women in Canada to-day can give to weary and despondent sufferers the blessed assurance that "Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well."

Paine's Celery Compound, the wonderful discovery of America's greatest physician, is now within reach of every ailing person, young and old, and should be used before sickness and disease are aggravated by the coming hot weather.

If you entertain doubts regarding the curative and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, speak to your druggist about it or consult your friends and neighbors who have been cured by it.

A SYND

For a week the big, hand-l card had hung in the post offi Grass. It announced a "spec traordinary" meeting to consi matters." It had been read ers from all the surroundin when they came into town aft had been re-read and speculat length by all the loungers i frontier town. Therefore th zenship of Burnt Grass was by the gathering in the lit house when the trustee aros chair on the platform and calle ing to order.

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Burnt Grass was two years o it could claim a woman resider the station agent married the had been courting back in Port brought her to the lonely ranc to live. As the town grew oth came to the place. When the f was born there was a celebration Eastern community could n matched if one of its citizens elected President. The second less vociferously received, and th ance of the third created very citement. Thus Burnt Grass progressed toward the staid a thusiastic ways of its sister vi the effete East.

By the time Burnt Grass was t old there were a score of house gling in an irregular line in opp rections from the station, and ve ly a score of children playing a houses. Burnt Grass awoke to that it needed a school.

There was no difficulty in se schoolhouse. The residents o Grass were public spirited enou tend promptly to all such matt obtain a teacher proved a more some matter, but at length a yo man came up from Portland charge of the new tabernacle of The teacher was the first unman man who had ever come to Burn Her appearance aroused almost enthusiasm as the first baby ha All the men from the neighborin had ridden into town on the da arrival, presenting some plausibl for their presence, and the wa her reception from the crowd at tion almost staggered the little w

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"I been lookin' for quite a rope in a likely housekeeper.

BEECHAM PILL

The Best and Sa Family Medici

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disc Sick Headache, Constip Weak Stomach, Impair gestion, Disordered Live Female Ailments.

The World's Medi

Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 at all Druggi

Beecham's Pills have the larges any Proprietary Medicine in the wo this has been achieved

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Irving Lead With a Num-
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E'S CELERY
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A SYNDICATED PROPOSAL.

By Earl W. Mayo.

For a week the big, hand-lettered placard had hung in the post office at Burnt Grass. It announced a "special and extraordinary" meeting to consider "school matters." It had been read by the riders from all the surrounding ranches when they came into town after mail. It had been re-read and speculated upon at length by all the loungers in the little frontier town. Therefore the full citizenship of Burnt Grass was represented by the gathering in the little schoolhouse when the trustee arose from his chair on the platform and called the meeting to order.

There was nothing remarkable in the fact that Burnt Grass was to consider school matters. Its citizens were accustomed to meet several times a year for that purpose. They were called upon to face a peculiar and trying phase of the educational problem. To understand exactly what it was it is necessary to refer briefly to the location and history of the town.

You will look in vain for Burnt Grass on all maps except the one issued by the railway line running through the town itself. It is located in Eastern Oregon, in a region of hopeless aridity, as its name suggests. It never would have come into existence, except that the aforesaid railway company found it a convenient spot for the location of a water tank fed by an artesian well.

The water tank suggested a station. The station suggested to some Eastern boomer a store. The store became the headquarters of the cowboys on the surrounding ranches. Presently, at the behest of the congressman who represented the district, Uncle Sam established the Burnt Grass post office. This was the history of the town.

Burnt Grass was two years old before it could claim a woman resident. Then the station agent married the girl he had been courting back in Portland, and brought her to the lonely ranch village to live. As the town grew other wives came to the place. When the first baby was born there was a celebration that an Eastern community could not have matched if one of its citizens had been elected President. The second child was less vociferously received, and the appearance of the third created very little excitement. Thus Burnt Grass gradually progressed toward the staid and unenthusiastic ways of its sister villages in the effete East.

By the time Burnt Grass was ten years old there were a score of houses straggling in an irregular line in opposite directions from the station, and very nearly a score of children playing about the houses. Burnt Grass awoke to the fact that it needed a school.

There was no difficulty in securing a schoolhouse. The residents of Burnt Grass were public spirited enough to attend promptly to all such matters. To obtain a teacher proved a more troublesome matter, but at length a young woman came up from Portland to take charge of the new tabernacle of learning. The teacher was the first unmarried woman who had ever come to Burnt Grass. Her appearance aroused almost as much enthusiasm as the first baby had caused. All the men from the neighboring ranches had ridden into town on the day of her arrival, presenting some plausible excuse for their presence, and the warmth of her reception from the crowd at the station almost staggered the little woman.

The first term of school lasted for eight weeks. It ended suddenly about the time when most of the pupils had mastered the alphabet and directly after Joe Henderson, proprietor of the Cross and Circle ranch, proposed to the teacher. There was some grumbling from Henderson's disappointed rivals, but the trustee accepted the inevitable and set to work to find another teacher.

The second schoolma'am piloted the youth of Burnt Grass through the mazes of the first reader before "Jack" Cheney persuaded her that domestic life on the Double S ranch was her proper sphere. Since that time the educational career of the Burnt Grass children had been many times interrupted from the same cause. In desperation the trustees had appealed to Eastern agencies for the oldest and ugliest teacher on their lists, but in spite of their efforts each one proved alluringly beautiful to some one of the numerous ranchmen in the Burnt Grass district. Each one in turn succumbed to the ardent wooing that greeted her.

On one occasion the married members of the community indulged in a little secret exultation. A teacher appeared on the scene who could not by any stretch of the imagination have been called young, and whose sour expression was calculated to defy the most enthusiastic searcher after wedded bliss.

She broke the record by continuing at her post for twelve weeks. At the end of that time old "Jerry" Garfield, the wealthiest rancher in the county, drove over from Forty-Mile in his new buggy and invited the teacher out for a ride. The next day she resigned. Old "Jerry" viewed the discomfiture of the Burnt Grass trustee with delight, and said, with a chuckle:

"I been lookin' for quite a spell to rope in a likely housekeeper. None of yer sassy yearlin's fer me."

It was in the despair subsequent to the failure of this venture that the trustee issued the call for a school meeting, with a special request that all the bachelors of the community should attend. As Wilson, the school trustee of Burnt Grass, stood on the platform trying to find words in which to express what was in his mind, he glanced deliberately about the room. The inspection told him that everybody was present. He had a speaking acquaintance with every man for miles around, and he knew that not one of them was missing.

After a somewhat extended pause the trustee began his address, speaking slowly and in an embarrassed manner, as though he feared that what he had to say might not meet with the approval of his auditors.

"Boys," he began, "the business that brings us together this evening is a matter concerning the welfare of our beloved town." There was an outburst of vociferous applause. Emboldened by this favorable sign the speaker went at once to the core of the matter. "In fact, it is regardin' the new schoolma'am we are expecting on here from Ohio."

The noise promptly subsided to an expectant silence. It had not been known before that the trustee had secured a new teacher. Wilson went on appealingly:

"You know how it has been. No sooner do we get a new teacher than somebody snaps her up an' marries her.

"I don't say a word against that, seeing that Mis' Wilson herself came here as a school ma'am. But it has come to a pass where our children are growin' up in ignorance because all of you rush after every new teacher, afraid somebody else will get her if you don't.

"Now what I want to say is this: All of you unmarried men give your word here to-night not to ask this new teacher to marry you nor do any kind of sparkin' until the school term ends. If you agree to that now it won't be unfair to anybody, and the agreement don't hold one minute after the last day of school. But until that every one of you must put a gag-bit between his teeth and not let any words out until he thinks twice what they are. What do you all say?"

There was a silence for a space and the men in the room looked inquiringly at one another. Then Matt Hardin, who was a leader in most things, stood up and said:

"That seems fair enough if everybody will stick to it, and I'm ready to give my word for one."

After this example two or three others expressed their approval of the plan. expressed their approval of the plan, and when the question was put to a vote it passed without a dissenting voice. When the meeting broke up the bachelors of Burnt Grass had solemnly agreed to abjure all love-making until the new teacher had finished her term as mistress of the Burnt Grass school.

Meanwhile, all unconscious of the commotion she was causing in the scene of her future labors, Margaret Andrews was speeding across the continent from her Ohio home. She was wondering what sort of a place and what kind of people she would find in Burnt Grass—whether it would be necessary to wear a six shooter, and if she was likely to be dreadfully homesick.

"The name does not suggest idyllic surroundings," she reflected, "but the fact that the salary is twice as large as I could earn at home will make up for a considerable lack in the matter of aesthetics."

When Margaret alighted from the train at Burnt Grass, a hasty glance at the group of low frame dwellings that constituted the town convinced her that her estimate of the architectural possibilities of the place had been correct. For a moment her heart sank as she took in the bleak sourroundings of what was to be her home for the next few months. But the hearty welcome which she received from the trustee and his wife soon put her at her ease.

In one respect Miss Andrews' reception was different from that which had been accorded to her predecessors. None of the young ranchmen of the Burnt Grass region was present on her arrival. They had all decided that they were too busy to come into town for so trivial an affair as the coming of a school teacher, although they never before had missed an event of this interesting nature. Somehow the school meeting had taken away a large part of their enthusiasm for young women teachers from the East.

The duty of welcoming Miss Andrews was left to Mrs. Wilson and the other women of Burnt Grass. They did it in a hearty fashion, remembering the loneliness that had oppressed themselves on their arrival in the town. The new teacher was made to feel perfectly at home. She was invited to afternoon teas, sewing circles and similar social diversions by each of the ladies in turn. By the end of the first week, when she came to take up her duties in the schoolroom, she felt almost like a native of the place, according to the jocular letter which she mailed back to Ohio.

Margaret was naturally of a buoyant disposition. She took a keen interest in all that was new among her surroundings, and set out to make herself helpful to Burnt Grass in a variety of ways. She took charge of a class in the Sunday school, organized social entertainments for the younger residents, and was generally charming and interested. She liked the frankness and open cordiality of her new friends, and tried to return it in kind. Therefore she was voted an immense success both by her young charges and their parents.

One thing, however, puzzled her. That was the offish bearing of the young men whom she met. When Mrs. Wilson, who boarded the teacher, and therefore felt a proprietary interest in her, introduced her to Danny Caram in the post office one day, Margaret could not help observing that the handsome cow puncher was plainly embarrassed and could not conceal his anxiety to get away from them. The fact was that Danny saw a group of fellows observing him with scowling glances from across the street, and feared an accusation of bad faith from the fact that he had been talking to the schoolma'am. In this he was in no wise mistaken, but of course, the reason for it was all unknown to Margaret.

It was so on every occasion when she came into contact with the young ranchmen. There was always a group of others close at hand, always the same awkward constraint on the part of her companions. This state of affairs was a source of keen enjoyment to Mrs. Wilson and her husband, but when Margaret laughingly commented on it her hostess had the wisdom to dismiss the subject with a smile. It was natural enough that Margaret should attribute the bashfulness of the young men of Burnt Grass to unfamiliarity with feminine society.

As a matter of fact, the young men were acting in self-defence in avoiding Margaret. Had they seen her before the school meeting they never would have made the agreement suggested by the wily trustee. Now they were in honor bound not to show that they had fallen in love with the new teacher, which they had done to a man at first sight of her.

The only safe plan, therefore, was to avoid her as much as possible. At Hi Horton, the champion lasso thrower of the county, expressed it, "No lariat could hold a man's tongue with them blue eyes lookin' into his."

As Margaret saw the attitude on the part of the young men did not change with her stay in Burnt Grass, it made her, womanlike, more anxious to be on friendly terms with them. She lost no opportunity to talk to them and to make herself as charming as possible, which was very charming indeed. This proceeding on her part was viewed with alarm by some of the young matrons, but Wilson merely smiled at their fears. He had the promise of the boys, and he knew that there was nothing else so sacred with a cow puncher as his word of honor.

Gradually, however, the boys fell from their first good resolution under the battery of friendly glances which the new teacher turned upon them. When Margarent mentioned her fondness for driving one day in the hearing of Hi Horton, that young gentleman suddenly realized with overwhelming force that the new buggy in his barn at the ranch had never been used since it was sent up to him from Portland. It was clearly impossible for him to do otherwise than invite the teacher to go driving.

That drive nearly proved the ranchman's undoing. Miss Andrews was at her brightest and prettiest. As they drove on and on Hi Horton's consciousness of his pledge became steadily more and more dim.

He thawed out completely and dilated on the various subjects of their conversation in a way that surprised Margaret, who had set him down as being rather "thick." The truth was that he had abandoned himself to his fate, regardless of pledges and all else. As they wheeled into the road that led back to Burnt Grass, Hi Horton was oblivious of all the world except the girl who sat beside him. He had been silent for some moments, but now, with a mighty clearing of his throat, he began: "Miss Andrews" ——

Previous experience had taught Margaret that that tone presaged only one thing. She looked down quickly, wondering how she was to stop him, but he got no further than those two words. There was a duet of pistol shots down the road, and a pair of cowboys swept past. They waved their hats in friendly greeting, but with a look toward Hi Horton that he interpreted as containing a distinct menace toward himself.

This interruption brought the ranchman down to earth. He was silent and ill at ease during the rest of the trip, and did not attempt to renew the speech that had been cut short. As for Horton himself, he had considerable difficulty in explaining to the vigilance committee from his indignant comrades that promptly waited upon him that there had been no "sparkin'-" nor intention of any in his drive with the school teacher. He protested vigorously that he had invited her only out of common courtesy and after she had "as good as asked" him. He wound up his defence by declaring:

"Anyway, they wan't anything in the agreement to prevent a man from lookin' at the teacher, and I reckon I can speak to her without making a fool of myself."

The patent falsity of this concluding statement and the consciousness of the very narrow margin by which he had kept from making a fool of himself appeared to Hi Horton so forcibly that he actually blushed in uttering it. Fortunately, the heavy coat of tan on his cheeks prevented the color from revealing itself, and the committee decided to let him off with a warning.

Margaret was amused at the experience with the stalwart cow puncher and at the evident alarm that had seized him on seeing his comrades, but her amusement was lost in surprise when, one after another, the other Burnt Grass bachelors ventured near the same precipice of broken faith down which Hi Horton had prepared to plunge when his companions interrupted him. These experiences differed in detail, but were the same in their general features.

At Mrs. Wilson's dancing party handsome Matt Hardin led her away from the heated dancing room to the cooler porch. There had been a tender light in Matt's eyes all the evening, and his manner could not have been described by any other adjective than lover-like. In fact, it had caused his envious compatriots to discuss the prospects of a shooting bee in the retirement of the kitchen. But just as Matt had nerved himself for the supreme effort and was actually reaching out toward the little hands demurely crossed in Miss Andrews' lap three young men came around the corner of the house. They paid no attention to the couple on the porch, but passed along in noisy disregard, talking loudly to one another.

Their appearance, however, seemed to recall something to Matt's mind. He relapsed instantly into his former attitude of cheerful gayety and evinced a commendable anxiety that his companion should not miss the next waltz.

Thus it happened in a dozen cases. Margaret was never alone with any of the young men for any length of time that she did not observe distinct premonitions of an approaching proposal. Just as regularly there was some interruption to prevent such an occurrence. Sometimes it was the approach of a cowboy or of a party of them; sometimes only a whistle or a pistol shot in the distance, but always it came in time to keep Margaret from the necessity of saying either yes or no.

The constant vigilance of the Burnt Grass bachelors in watching one another was evidence sufficient that they appreciated the situation. As the end of the school year approached this vigilance increased. None of them was ever in Margaret's company that a group of his fellows could not be seen hovering in the distance. This state of affairs was disastrous to their ordinary work, but the disposition of Margaret Andrews' affections had become a more important matter than cow punching or any other like duties to every one of them.

Inquiries began to be made of the trustee as to the exact hour when school would close and the embargo on the love-laden souls of the Burnt Grass bachelors be lifted. Wilson gave the same answer to each one, advising him with a sly wink to be on hand early, as he had heard that others might be present.

When that fateful last day arrived, on a Friday afternoon in May, Burnt Grass was the scene of more excitement than it had witnessed since the contest over the location of the county seat.

Long before noon the cowboys and ranchmen came riding into the town from four directions. All had on boots that were newly oiled, new handkerchiefs tucked into their shirt fronts, and new hats, elaborately ornamented, on their heads.

They strolled aimlessly along the one street of the town, greeting one another stiffly and frequently consulting their watches, though it was several hours before four o'clock, the regular time for closing school. Wilson observed the gala attire and sheepish appearance of his young acquaintances with unconcealed merriment. As the afternoon wore on, however, he grew thoughtful, and at length going about from one to another, he summoned them all to the porch of Hank Carson's hotel. When they had gathered there Wilson faced them.

"Now, boys," he began, "this may be none of my affair, and of course you will do as you like. But first I'll say what I have to say. I'm doing it in your own interest and that of somebody else we all care about," jerking his thumb in the direction of the schoolhouse.

"In the first place, I want to say that you have all acted on the fair and square about that agreement of ours, and have given us all a chance to think a heap more of the teacher than we could if one of you had monopolized her from the start. But now, as near as I can figure it, you are all calculating to go pell-mell and lariat out for the schoolma'am just as soon as four o'clock strikes. That's all right. I don't blame none of you for wanting to stake a claim to that section if you can. But how do you think she is going to feel to have a regiment of wild cowpunchers charging down on her all at once?"

Wilson paused and looked around. His auditors shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, but said nothing.

"Now, here's what I have to propose," went on the trustee. "It gives everybody a fair show and no favors and it won't scare the little woman to death. You all write out your proposals, or whatever you've got to say, and send them to my house, where she'll find them as soon as she comes home. I'll see that she reads them all before she answers any."

"I don't reckon that so wonderful fair," said Hardin, who was better equipped in graces of person than those of intellect. "We're not all literary poets."

"Well, then," said Wilson briskly, "appoint a committee. Let 'em give her the names of all of you. She knows you all, and she can decide just as well that way as any other. Syndicate the thing and let the lucky man take all the shares."

There was a nodding of heads at this suggestion.

"That sounds all right," said Hardin, acting once more in his capacity of spokesman. "It would be sort of sacrifying to have us all come at her at once and she not suspecting a thing about it. I'll agree to your scheme if you'll be the committee of one to represent this here Burnt Grass Proposal Syndicate. We'll let you go on ahead when she goes home, and then we'll come up to get the returns and find out who's elected."

The afternoon train was pulling into the Burnt Grass station as the cavalcade of horsemen rode past on their way to Wilson's, the house at the extreme end of the town. A stranger in a checked suit and white waistcoat and with the air of a tenderfoot unmistakably about him alighted from the rear car.

The stranger made some sort of an inquiry of the agent and then set off along the board walk in the same direction that the horsemen were taking. Ordinarily they would have canvassed his appearance carefully, but to-day their thoughts were occupied with a very different matter, so that they scarcely noticed him.

When, however, the stranger turned in at Wilson's gate, just ahead of them, they drew up short and watched him with keen interest. Apparently he had no doubt that it was the place he sought, for he walked directly up to the front door and rapped smartly on the panel. The door was opened by Miss Andrews herself. She gave one glance at the young man and then threw her arms about his neck, with a glad cry of, "Oh, Frank, Frank."

The ranchman saw the girl's movement and heard her cry of welcome. They discreetly turned their horses' heads and began an animated discussion as to the probable whereabouts of some imaginary cattle thief. Deep dejection was visible in their faces. In that one moment the stock of the Burnt Grass Proposal Syndicate had gone down from par to far below the zero point.

After a moment the school teacher raised her head from its resting place on the young man's shoulder. She saw the group in the roadway and called out to them to come up. One after another they slowly approached until they were all gathered before her. Margaret looked at them with a warm color in her cheeks.

"Mr. Wilson has told me," she said softly. "It is a great compliment. You must not think I do not appreciate it. I am very sorry that you must all be disappointed, but—but you see. I—that is, Mr. Outlin—we—arranged it all before I came out here."

For a moment no one spoke. Then Matt Hardin answered her.

"We didn't know. We are very sorry, but—of course—it's all right," he added lamely. "You mustn't feel bad about it.

"Another thing I want to say for the boys," he went on, after a moment, with the first note of enthusiasm in his voice, "we want you to be happy, and if you'll have the wedding here we'll give you the greatest send off Burnt Grass has ever seen."

There was an eager murmur of assent among those behind Hardin. Margaret blushed and looked at her lover.

"I guess we can arrange that," she said.

"I guess we can," he said, noting the happy light in her eyes. And so it was arranged.

When the train that bore away the bride was out of sight and out of gunshot hearing, the crowd of hoarse and dusky ranchmen betook themselves to Hank Carson's bar. Nobody spoke until they had disposed of a good three fingers of Carson's whiskey. Then Matt Hardin said:

"Boys, I move that we ask Wilson to get a man teacher next time."

The motion was unanimously carried.

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HEWALKED THE FLOOR

In Agony With Pains in the Back—Sleep Impossible—Medicine of no Avail Until He Got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlan, Beauharnois, Que., states: "I was troubled with kidney disease and dyspepsia for 20 years, and have been so bad that I could not sleep at nights on account of pains in the back, but would walk the floor all night, and suffered terrible agony.

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LOCAL BEGINNING OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(An Example.)

From the Ninetheenth Century.

Many aspects of the urgent problem of National Defence have lately been discussed with great ability in this Review. It is possible, therefore, that a modest effort which is actually being made in an industrial neighborhood to give immediate practical effect to some of the lessons which the war has brought home to us may be thought worthy of a brief description. The campaign in South Africa has been fruitful in lessons of grave importance. The country is eager to learn them, so eager indeed, that we are in some danger of trying to learn too many of them at once and of failing thereby to accomplish any permanent result. Probably most of us have felt for months past that we should be much happier if we could be given practical support to some definite scheme for strengthening the defences of the Empire; but the multiplicity of counsels has brought bewilderment to our minds and we turn hopelessly from all the competing schemes and proposals for conscription, for the militia ballot, for compulsory volunteering—this last one of those brilliant compromises in which the British mind delights to dress up decently its own prejudices. We ask ourselves in desperation whether there is not something we can really be doing, which will be of service in preparing the way for a new system, without waiting till the country has decided what the new system shall be.

I think we can. And indeed I hope in this short article to show that by voluntary local efforts an important educational process can be begun, which may one day have the happiest influence upon the future of the defensive forces of the Empire

It has taken a great war to recall to our minds a duty we ought never to have forgotten—I mean the personal obligation of every citizen to contribute his share to national defence. National defence is, and should be, the natural duty of a true citizen, and the duty he should be most reluctant to surrender or to neglect. We perhaps hardly realize it, but our European neighbors are beginning to despise us, because it appears to them that we deliberately shirk a manly obligation which has become part and parcel of their daily lives. While each of their young men is trained and disciplined to the use of arms, the vast majority of Englishmen are ignorant of the elements of military duty, and make no personal sacrifice whatever for the defence of their country. On the contrary, they delegate the vindication of its honor, and even the maintenance of its safety to a limited and professional—albeit highly honorable—class. And this in spite of our boundless pride in our country and in our Empire. Moreover, we are all practically agreed that if we intend to maintain that Empire upon its present scale—as of course we do intend to maintain it—we must at once enormously increase its military strength. The great burden of empire must rest upon a far wider base than it rests upon to-day. For purposes of national defence larger and heavier claims will have to be made upon our people in the future than have been made in the past.

It is of course the duty of the government of the day, profiting by recent lessons, to propose effective measures for putting our military preparations upon a footing commensurate with our imperial needs. But the vital, the all-important point is that our military efficiency must ultimately depend upon the physical fitness of our people to bear arms, and upon the martial spirit which animates them. Patriotism and enthusiasm are great and important factors in national life, but they need to have behind them a nation physically strong and carefully disciplined for military duty. The best measures of any government for the military reorganization of the Empire must fail, unless proper material is supplied for them to work upon. It is obvious even to the most sanguine that such measures can only be slowly elaborated under a storm of criticism and many break-downs and failures. Meanwhile, we can all of us in our own localities be preparing the material from which alone an effective system of national defence can be built up—I mean a healthy, vigorous population of young people sufficiently patriotic to care for their country, and sufficiently trained and disciplined to be immediately serviceable in its defence.

The country has been so deeply stirred by the events of the present war that it is at this moment prepared for efforts and sacrifices, which at any other time it might have been dangerous to ask of it. Patriotism is at white heat. The government has only to ask and to have. No doubt prudence compels great moderation in our demands upon a giver so ready to be generous. We shall be fortunate if we only ask and gain those things which are of lasting value and which will help us to lay true and deep foundations of a permanent system of national defence.

In the district of which the manufacturing town of Macclesfield is the centre, we are forming a patriotic association for the encouragement of physical training and military drill among lads between the ages of ten and seventeen. Our object is to begin with the boys in the elementary day schools, and to follow them with a carefully organized system of drill and gymnastics until they are old enough to become members of the volunteer corps. We consider it most important to take the day-schools as the starting-point of our scheme. In such schools the children are already gathered together for us. They are under discipline and so are easily controlled. Moreover, they are at the impressionable period of their lives, when they form habits easily and readily. If in these early years they acquire a taste for manly exercises, the chances are in favor of their retaining it in later life.

At present the physical education of the children in our day schools is almost entirely neglected. There are schools, no doubt, where the managers or the teaching staff have done their best to encourage gymnastics and various forms of exercises. Our gratitude is due to them for it. But it remains true that, in our zeal for education of a particular kind, we have too far forgotten the lesson contained in the wise old saying as to "a healthy mind in a healthy body."

Everyone who has any experience of elementary schools knows how numerous are the subjects already taught and how difficult it is to find room for a new subject. Probably not more than one hour a week could be spared for military drill; but that would be quite enough to give boys a taste for it, and to impart those habits of smartness and ready obedience which always accompany even the most elementary military training. For it is one of the future advantages of military drill that it has a hight educational value, quite apart from its influence upon the physical development of young people. It is the universal experience of schools in which it has been adopted that it develops the minds of the children as much as it develops their muscles, and makes them far more alert and receptive to ordinary teaching.

We hope that if military drill is made as necessary and essential a part of the curriculum of our schools as any other of the present obligatory subjects, it will prove so far attractive as to encourage many of the boys to take to gymnastics proper. And therefore the second part of our scheme is to provide for the use of boys out of school hours good public gymnasia, where they can be taught by qualified instructors those more elaborate and advanced physical exercises which form no part of military drill, but which are so necessary for the complete development of the body. These gymnasia would be in central situations, easily accessible to boys, and everything would be done to make them as attractive as possible.

A further step in the scheme is the formation of cadet corps for lads between thirteen and seventeen. To this part of our scheme we attach the greatest possible importance. The most critical, and in some respects the most dangerous, years of a boy's life are those which lie between his leaving day school and his attaining manhood. It is in those years that good or bad habits are formed, and that his character is made or marred. We English are supposed to have a racial love for open air sports, and to take naturally to games of all kinds. That may be true of the more privileged classes. It is certainly not true of our industrial population. In my experience, for every boy who plays football a hundred prefer to look on with their hands in their pockets at a match between professional players. The slightest desire for active physical exercise is rather the exception than the rule in our midland and northern towns. I confess that the aspect of our streets at night, with these crowds of lads loafing about at a loose end or worse, appears to me infinitely depressing. If boys could be drawn from these miserable and corrupting habits of idleness to the invigorating exercises of gymnasia, and to the wholesome discipline of military training, a great point would be gained. They would come under healthy influences, they would acquire a taste for manly exercises, and many social problems which at present are gloomy and difficult would, I believe, find an easy solution.

I have long felt, even as an employer of labor, that a change must be made in our treatment of the question of physical education, if we are to maintain our position in the world, not only as soldiers but as traders. All the nations of Europe are giving systematic physical training to their whole male population, for every conscript must pass through the gymnasium. There is no doubt, a dark side to compulsory military service; this, at all events, is its bright side, it does greatly improve the physique of a people. In the case of Germany no one denies it. In the case of France many of us have seen the improvement taking place during our lifetime.

Yet in England we are content to leave the physical development of our whole industrial population to the chance efforts of philanthropists. If we persist in pitting complete neglect or spasmodic individual effort against the systematic training of our neighbors, we must of necessity fall behind in the race. It can only be a question of time.

Before the era of physical education on the Continent our racial physical gifts, our climate, even our national food, gave us a certain physical pre-eminence, but natural gifts, however great, natural predispositions, however strong, can never take the place of careful professional training.

In our scheme the cadet corps will act as feeders to the rifle clubs and volunteer corps. They will in fact be affiliated to them, and boys will pass from the cadet corps into the rifle corps as soon as they reach the proper age.

I will now recapitulate the various stages of our complete scheme.

(1) Compulsory physical exercises and military drill in all elementary day-schools.

(2 Public gymnasia for the use of boys out of school hours, or after leaving school.

(3 Cadet corps and rifle clubs.

(4) Volunteer corps.

Our Association will give encouragement and financial assistance, where it is required, to each division or stage of this scheme. Moreover, one of its main objects will be to secure the co-operation and co-ordination of the numerous athletic clubs, which are already doing so much useful work in the district. In a word, it will endeavor to create system and method among the many existing agencies, while, on its own account, it seeks to impart to all of them a distinctly military object.

I will now describe the steps we have already taken and the success which has so far attended our efforts. Our experience may be of use to others.

As already stated we based our scheme upon the day-schools. We felt that if we could set the young people to work with their military drill, we should be preparing material for the more advanced parts of our scheme by the time we were ready for it. The Macclesfield district is about equally divided between town and country. It contains twelve town schools situated in the municipal borough, and twelve country schools situated at various distances outside the borough. Of course the town schools are far more numerously attended than the country schools. We asked the headmasters of these twenty-four schools to meet us in conference. We explained our scheme to them and invited first their co-operation and then their advice and criticism. I may say at once that we were met in the most cordial spirit. The teachers welcomed our scheme with open arms, and offered at once to do all in their power to make it a success. It meant additional work for them, but in the interests of national defence and for the sake of the health and physical well-being of their pupils they were prepared to make any personal sacrifices. There are few bodies of men and women more worthy of respect and gratitude than the teachers in our elementry day-schools. They labor with great zeal and devotion and receive very little public recognition of their services to the state.

After agreeing to the principle of our scheme so far as it concerned the day-schools, the headmasters undertook to appoint a committee from among themselves to work out details. This committee submitted to us the following general rules, which we at once accepted:

(1) That one hour per week during school hours should be devoted to military drill in all the schools of the district.

(2 That only children above the third standard should be drilled.

(3) That wherever possible a member of the school teaching staff should act as drill instructor, and that he should receive some small remuneration for his services from the association.

(4) That a professional drill instructor employed and paid by the association should visit and inspect the town schools once a month, and the country schools once a fortnight.

(5 That a covered hall should be provided by the association in a central situation (for instance, the volunteer drill hall for the use of such town schools as do not possess playgrounds suitable for military drill.

We have now applied to the board of managers of each of the twenty-four schools to sanction the adoption of military drill, undertaking on the part of the association to supply drill instructors free of charge to all schools that may need them, to provide some small remuneration for members of existing school staffs who may act as drill instructors, and to provide the use of a hall for the use of such town schools as require it. We anticipate a favorable reply from all the schools, and have every reason to believe that this part of our scheme will be in working order in the course of a few weeks.

If military drill proves as popular in our schools as it has proved wherever it has been fairly tried, we shall at once proceed to establish public gymnasia in order to start the second part of our scheme before the winter of this year. With the cadet corps we shall have to proceed more cautiously, as it will involve a much larger outlay of money than either of the two earlier steps. We have, however, received so much encouragement and such cordial offers of help and sympathy, that we confidently hope to have our complete scheme in operation before very long. If our expectations are realized we shall be in a position to show what may be done in any locality—for we have no particular circumstances in our favor here in Macclesfield—by appealing boldly to the generosity and patriotism of one's fellow townsmen.

So much has always been accomplished in England by local efforts, and by movements nourished from local centres, that one may perhaps venture to hope the solution of the great complex problem of national and imperial defence may be made easier by the modest labors of those who, in their own towns and villages, endeavor to train up a strong and healthy population fitted in very way to be soldiers of the Queen.

HENRY BIRCHENOUGH.
Macclesfield, April 25.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

A BAD CASE OF ASTHMA

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it, and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it."

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
June 13 to 19.

SYNOPSIS.

The week opened with partly fair weather but cloudy weather soon set in and rainfall has been general. A succession of low barometric areas has hovered over the province during the whole week, which now closes with a very pronounced low area covering this portion of the Continent from the Pacific Ocean to the region of the Great Lakes. Moderate high areas have prevailed off the Californian coast and in the southern portions of the Territories, but these have given way to the persistent low areas. Thunderstorms have been frequent in the Northwest and the adjoining states and temperatures have been high, especially in the Northwest, where a decided warm spell has prevailed.

In this district the unusually cloudy, wet weather has been injurious to small fruits.

Victoria reports only 13 hours and 30 minutes registered of bright sunshine and 4 days completely clouded; highest temperature 71, on 13th; lowest 51, on 17th; range of barometer 29.72 to 30.05; rainfall, .28 inch. Westminster reports highest temperature 82, on 13th; lowest 50, on 17th; range of barometer 29.72 to 30.06; rainfall, 1.28 inches. Kamloops reports highest temperature 84, on 14th; lowest 50 on 13th; range of barometer 29.62 to 29.96; rainfall .30 inch.

A MANIA FOR OPERATIONS

Most physicians are anxious to try the surgeon's knife and recommend an operation for piles. A less cruel, less expensive and less risky method is the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation that has never yet been known to fail to cure piles, no matter of what form or of however long standing. Don't think of risking an operation when you can be cured in your own home by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The best physicians use it in their practice.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

Stox—Do you use a horseless carriage?
Blonz—You bet I do.
Stox—Automobile or locomobile?
Blonz—Neither—street car.—Detroit Free Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Danube Brings Gold

A Number of Klondikers Arrive by the Victoria Steamer.

John Irving Sold Out to White Pass Railway—Victorians at Dawson.

Steamer Danube returned from the North last night, bringing about fifty Klondikers and over one hundred thousand dollars in gold, as well as considerable more wealth carried in drafts by the returning miners. Among the returning Dawsonians was J. O. Tache, the surveyor, who has been engaged in removing obstructions to navigation on the Yukon; D. Simpson, of the Dawson branch of the Bank of British North America; J. McEachran, of this city, formerly a night watchman on Johnson street; A. Frank, of Simon Leiser's, and 43 others.

News was brought by the Danube that the Yukon is so low that only the smaller steamers, the Ora, Flora and Nora, are now able to run, owing to the very low state of the water, which is not deep enough to float the large vessels. To make matters worse, too, the steamer Clifford Sifton, while making an attempt to cross Caribou crossing, on June 14, stuck in the mud and swung around, practically closing the channel. Water was, though, rising slowly, and before long there may be sufficient depth to allow of navigation on the upper Yukon by all the river craft. As matters now stand, though, the traffic is demoralized.

M. Potts, manager of the Klondike corporation, in an interview, says that water all over the Yukon basin is much lower this year than during any past season of which there is a record. Old-timers, he says, report that the water will be low throughout the year. At Stewart river, on May 28 the water was ten feet lower than it was on the same day in 1896. On every recent trip of the Nora from Atlin the steamer has tried to cross Caribou crossing light, and though drawing but eighteen inches of water, she has so far failed and all traffic has had to be transferred in boats.

On June 14—the day the steamer left Skagway—telegraphic advices were received from White Horse at Skagway to the effect that the steamer Sybil, Capt. Clarence Cox, had sailed from Dawson on that day for White Horse with 120 passengers. The steamer Victorian left White Horse on the morning of the same day for Dawson, well crowded with passengers. The Columbian was to sail on the day following for Dawson, on the arrival of the Skagway train. A later despatch says the steamer Yukoner had reached White Horse with 200 passengers from Dawson, and the steamer Flora had left White Horse for Dawson. The majority of the arrivals on the Danube came up the river on the steamer Ora, which arrived there two or three days before. There were in all about seventy passengers on the Ora, but the others remained at Skagway, intending to come down on the steamer City of Seattle. The operator at White Horse reported on the 14th that the river was rising at the rate of half an inch in twenty-four hours.

The Danube brings news that John Irving has sold out his tram steamers and entire outfit to the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company. The property consists of two river steamers, the Gleaner and the one recently built, the tramway from Taku Arm to Lake Atlin, which portages passengers across the narrow strip of land dividing the arm from the lake. The purchase of the Irving property removes one of the strong competitors of the railway's lake and through system. The price paid was not stated, but report says that it was a good one.

The Skagway Budget publishes the following in regard to the sale:

Madam Rumor has it that John Irving got $185,000 for his plant on the other side, and she also adds that he had already made $20,000 out of the business this season. If this be true, Mr. Irving has done pretty well out of the country. The next move is reported to be in the direction of the Dyea route.

After the sale had been consummated, Capt. Irving presented the Skagway branch of the Arctic Brotherhood with a thousand dollars as a foundation for a relief fund.

Following up the purchase of the John Irving system, the White Pass & Yukon railway are announced to be negotiating for the purchase of three more of the river steamers engaged on the lower river, presumably some of the craft of a rival line. The railway company seems determined to have a monopoly of the traffic.

James McEachran, a Victorian who arrived from Dawson by the Danube—he having come up the river on the steamer Ora—reports that M. J. Conlin, formerly of the fire department of this city, has, besides his claims on Hunker, a $10,000 contract to take out logs from a White river limit, to be floated down in rafts to a Dawson mill. He was getting on well with the work.

Harry McCulloch, of this city, who went up about eighteen months ago, has sold his claims on Bonanza, 12 and 13, and his property on Hunker, and intended to come out here on the next steamer bound up the river. He will have no small amount of cash, as the price received for his mining claims was no small one.

Colin Cameron, formerly of the police department here, was seen going down to Dawson—or at least stranded for a time on the way. He was on a lighter with a quantity of potatoes and supplies, and the lighter was fast on a bar at Le Barge.

The Victoria-Yukon Company, of this city, is reported to be doing a greater business than ever with its scows. They are carrying a great deal of the freight down the river.

News was received that two men died at Seward City, Tuesday evening, from the effects of eating mussels, which are supposed to have been affected by the mineral from the quartz mills near by. Two other men were affected, but recovered after a rough siege.

Those who died were James Mathers and Alexander Irving. Jim Daly and H. Gaughenbough were poisoned, but recovered.

SEALERS SAIL.

Schooners Leave For Behring Sea—Capt. McPhee Nearly Loses His Clothes.

Quite a fleet of sealing schooners sailed on their Behring sea cruise yesterday, via the West Coast, and more are to go to-day. The Dora Sieward and the Victoria sailed at 1 p. m. yesterday, and the Enterprise at 6:30 p. m. To-day the Arietis, Viva, Otto, and Libbie are to sail.

Capt. McPhee of the Arietis came near losing his clothes before he got them on board last night ready for the cruise. He gave them to an express-man to take down to Jones' boat-house and take them out to the schooner in the bay. They were not there, but he thought they might have been taken out to the schooner, so he went out. They were not there, and he went back. It was not until he had searched for some time and looked up the expressman that he found the clothes, and the fact that he did find them demonstrates the honesty of the people of this city. The ex-James Bay bridge.

EMPRESS SAILS.

Henry Savage Landor Among the Passengers Who Left For the Orient on the Empress of Japan.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which sailed for the Orient last night, had an average number of passengers, among whom was Henry Savage Landor, the well-known traveller and lecturer, who goes out to China to represent some of the British papers, in view of the present trouble. Mr. Landor, as will be remembered, was tortured by Thibetans, who captured him while he was touring their country a few years ago. How they cut and lacerated his body and otherwise tortured him is an old story. The steamer had a good cargo of general freight.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Victoria to Be Back on the Sound Route This Morning.

The steamer Victorian, which has been laid up for repairs on the Sound for the past week, will arrive at the outer wharf at 5:30 this morning, and leave at 8:30 for the Sound. The Alice Gertrude made the trip on Sunday, the Garland having gone back on the Port Angeles route.

It is reported that the White Pass & Yukon company have acquired the railway across the Taku portage and the two river steamers belonging to the John Irving Navigation Company. The report could not be confirmed here.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning, bringing 98 passengers and a large amount of freight for Victoria. The Umatilla sailed for the South last evening, carrying as cabin passengers from Victoria J. C. Veitch, R. H. Tree, Mrs. A. Kellegher, C. K. Wilson, H. D. Wright, J. Haboran and F. H. Eldridge.

Tug Pilot goes under the shears at Spratt's wharf to-day, to receive a new 40-ton boiler.

H. M. S. Warspite and Arethusa go to Vancouver for Dominion Day, leaving Esquimalt on the 29th.

Steamer Tees sailed on Sunday evening for Northern British Columbia ports, inaugurating the C. P. N. Co.'s weekly service. She carried a big cargo and a large number of men, who go to work in the canneries.

The American schooner A. J. West, Capt. Ogilvie, arrived from Honolulu last night, to load mining props at Preservation Island for Santa Rosalia, under charter to W. A. Ward.

Steamer Cutch arrived at Vancouver yesterday from Skagway with 25 passengers and $700,000 in gold.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Lord Minto Honorary Colonel of Veteran Association—A Princess Coming West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 18.—The Governor-General has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the Veteran Association of Vancouver, and has so notified the association by letter.

William McKay, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. McKay, of Vancouver, died here yesterday of consumption and typhoid fever.

Mok Cow, a Chinaman on his way to board the steamship Empress of Japan, dropped dead from heart disease on the C. P. R. wharf. It was Mok Cow's ambition to die in China, but he delayed too long.

Her Royal Highness Princess Aribert of Anhalt, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, will arrive in Vancouver on Friday from Ottawa.

Letters to The Editor.

GOSPEL TRUTH.

Sir: In many churches are good, well-intentioned ministers, who do not feed their flocks with simple, soul-stirring Gospel sermons, for which the people hunger and thirst. What comfort or pleasure can people carry home from a lecture on astronomy, geology, chemistry or mining, or on a lecture on Egypt, Chaldea and Babylon? Yet these and kindred subjects are what some ministers give their congregations—giving a stone to a child who is crying for bread. What most people desire to hear is about mercy, love, truth, the love of God, the Christian life, the sacrifice for sin, the simplicity and privilege of coming to God's footstool without money, price or any human mediator.

A CHURCHMAN.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL.

Sir:—I see by to-day's Colonist the city aldermen propose to extend the Douglas street sewer from King's road to Hillside avenue. This will cost considerable and only benefit two or at most three houses (two of these are already connected illegally with surface drains and ought at once to be disconnected). I, as a resident of North ward, and whose children attend Hillside school, protest against this expenditure of the ratepayers' money, until the King's road sewer has been extended to Hillside school, so that our children may have proper sanitary accommodation, and we shall then have less sickness in the neighborhood. Besides this, the sewer rental for about the same distance as the Douglas street extension will be four or five times larger, as the sewer will pass or be adjacent to a large number of houses. But, apart from this, I trust the ratepayers, and especially those whose children attend the school in question, will see that united effort is made so that modern sanitary appliances are provided without further delay. This matter has been brought forward before, but no money available was the plea—now there is the money, and we must have the work done.

RATEPAYER.

DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

Sir: The people of Victoria are always interested in philanthropic and charitable works, so I need not apologize for bringing to the notice of your readers the claims of the school for deaf and dumb children. Those who have visited the school—which has its present habitat in the A. O. U. W. building—can testify to the good work already done. Not only are the pupils able to write as well as other children of the same age, but they have gained a fair knowledge of arithmetic and spelling. In addition to this, they have been trained in the use of their vocal organs, and can now pronounce many words quite distinctly. The organs of hearing have been developed to such an extent that the pupils can write from dictation, and are beginning to take part in many occupations and amusements from which they were formerly debarred.

This much having been accomplished by a school supported by inadequate private subscriptions, it is now in order for the legislature to make proper provision for the education of the deaf and dumb children of the province. British Columbia will not have to search far for a precedent in regard to furnishing provincial aid to a deaf and dumb school. In the adjoining State of Washington, at Vancouver, Clarke county, there is a state supported institution known as the Washington School for Defective Youth. This school is free to all resident youth of Washington State who are too deaf, dumb or feeble-minded to be taught by ordinary methods in other public schools. We trust that the coming session of the legislature suitable provision will be made for a similar school in British Columbia.

W.

Victoria, June 18.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir: I am sure from your moderate articles during the past election and from your general treatment of subjects of public interest, that you do not intend to mislead your readers in a matter of such supreme moment as a constitutional question, and I believe it only needs to be pointed out to you the untenableness of your position when you state "that the responsibility of the new government is only partial and that the Lieutenant-Governor must bear his own share and be responsible to the Governor-General," and you will admit you are in error. Now, it is quite evident even from your own constitutional articles that the present government has taken full responsibility from the Lieutenant-Governor. What is meant by responsible government? viz.: That the Lieutenant-Governor shall have as chief adviser a man who has the support of the majority of the people's representatives, and the only thing needed now to take all responsibility off the Lieutenant-Governor is a division of the house to show that Mr. Dunsmuir has such a majority behind him. If the opponents of the Lieutenant-Governor had wished him to bear the onus of the situation, they could have refused to act under him, and when it was demonstrated that a deadlock had occurred the Ottawa authorities must have taken cognizance of the impasse and at once recalled the present occupant of the gubernatorial office and appointed another, who would be able to carry on the affairs of the country with a majority of the people at their back. As it is, the action of Mr. Dunsmuir in accepting office justifies the whole proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor and makes it impossible for the federal authorities to interfere. Let us return to '98, when Mr. Turner came back from an appeal to the country with a number of supporters equal to those opposed to him. Some of his supporters were alleged to be Independent, while the opposition had nineteen straight adherents. The Lieutenant-Governor concluded that the then government was defeated, and took the responsibility of dismissing his ministry—a very serious step, indeed. On the meeting of the house, however, it was demonstrated that his action was correct, as the Semlin government was sustained by a majority which waxed until it gained the respectable figure of five. That majority justified the Lieutenant-Governor in that matter. There can be no doubt of that. So this event can be dismissed. Afterwards the Semlin government bound the strong man of the house and threw him out amongst their enemies, with a sequel we all know. The government dragged along, kept in office practically by the vote of the Speaker and the hesitation of the opposition to cut its life short. At last it was defeated, and Mr. Semlin got the choice of an appeal to the country or resigning. He chose neither, and in spite of Mr. R. Smith's allegations, the Semlin government, was damaged by striking an unknown object off Recife. Her injuries were not thought to be serious.

Steamer Danube leaves for Skagway again to-night. She will have a big cargo.

Steamer Princess Louise, which took many cattle to Skagway, is due back. She called at northern British Columbia ports. The Louise will sail again for the North on Sunday, making the second trip of the new weekly schedule to northern British Columbia ports.

Steamer Queen is due from Alaska with eight excursionists and many Klondikers on board. Among the passengers are Admiral Beardslee and wife, Rena M. West, organizer of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and other prominent travellers.

The lumber laden ship Peru was towed to sea yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Law Exams.—The regular mid-summer examinations of the Law Society come on next week, beginning on Monday morning. Both the intermediate as well as the class for finals come up, and altogether the candidates will number about twenty.

Benefit Concert.—To-night in the Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge, a concert will be given by the sailors of H. M. S. Warspite and others in aid of the Fernwood Young Men's Association. A splendid programme has been prepared, and a large attendance is expected. Mr. A. Huggett will take the chair at 8 p. m. sharp.

Informal Reception.—The congregation of the Metropolitan church of this city are, through their Ladies' Aid Society, holding a strawberry social on Wednesday evening. This will be held in the Sunday school room, and, while a short programme is being prepared, the occasion has been arranged as an informal reception to their new pastor, Rev. E. S. Rowe.

Bishop's Opening Address.—At St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral on Sunday morning Bishop Orth delivered his inaugural address to the congregation. He expressed warm thanks for the hearty reception which had been accorded him, and promised to meet each individual member of the church personally, so as to permit of perfect co-operation in church work.

Pleasant Outing.—The Sunday band concerts at points along the line of the E. & N. railway continue to draw large crowds, a long train being required to carry the crowd who went to Duncan on Sunday. The Fifth Regiment band played during the afternoon, and all enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon. The fishing resorts were also well patronized, and some good baskets were brought home in the evening.

New Park.—For a month past work has been in progress in clearing up and generally arranging a new park at Colwood. This will consist of a large piece of oak grove just this side of the Travellers' Exchange. Mr. Demers, who has the project in hand, has already got the ground fenced, the underbrush and rubbish all removed, and seats, etc., are to be put in place immediately. In addition to plenty of shade there are several large open spaces for games, and altogether Oak Dell park promises soon to rank as popular amongst the many resorts that surround the city.

Services at Hospital.—Floral Sunday at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was observed by an open-air service on the grounds, among those present being Sir Henry Crease, United States Consul and Mrs. Smith, Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, and many others. Bishop Cridge and other clergymen delivered interesting addresses. The services were undenominational. Enjoyable solos were rendered by Mrs. R. Jones and Mr. A. T. Goward, Mr. E. H. Russell acting as accompanist. A voluntary choir from the Emmanuel Baptist church also assisted.

Church Parade.—There was a large turn-out at the annual church parade of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows on Sunday, both Fernwood and Dauntless lodges being well represented, while a number of bluejackets and marines from Her Majesty's ships, members of Manchester Unity, were present. The members met in the Dauntless lodge room and were welcomed by Mr. P. G. Tagg, the lecture master. They then formed in procession, under the direction of Grand Master Walsh, and, headed by the City band, marched to Calvary Baptist church, where Rev. J. F. Vichert preached a sermon from the text, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Upon their return to the hall, votes of thanks were passed to the pastor and deacons of Calvary Baptist church.

Inaugural Sermons.—The Metropolitan Methodist church was crowded at both services on Sunday, on the occasion of the initiatory sermons of the new minister, Rev. E. S. Rowe, who succeeds Rev. Mr. Speer in that charge. The morning sermon was purely introductory. The subject, "I of Paul and I of Appollos," was well handled by the eloquent preacher, who found common standing ground with and friends amongst his new congregation, because all were of Christ. At the evening service nearly 2,000 people filled the auditorium. In the course of the two services the new minister made many friends. To an exceedingly dignified and impressive manner he brings in addition a magnificent physique. He is possessed of a splendid and well trained voice, whose carrying power and modulations make his utterances at once interesting and attractive, and the congregation are congratulating themselves upon having secured as their head a most eloquent pulpiteer.

Looking For Capital.—An effort is being made in this city to secure more capital to carry on the cement works at Vancouver.

A Sailor's Death.—The death occurred at the Naval hospital, Esquimalt, on Sunday, of William Harman, a seaman on H. M. S. Warspite, who a few days previous was the victim of an accident on board the ship by which he broke his leg. The shock was too much for the poor fellow, who failed to rally to medical and surgical treatment. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

It Was Loaded.—A fatal accident was very narrowly averted yesterday morning at the Dominion hotel. It was another case of "he did not know that it was loaded," but it was more by luck than good guidance that John Smith's life did not pay the penalty. A rancher had come down from the upper country, bringing with him a 45.90 Winchester. There was a cork plug in the muzzle and a cartridge in the chamber; but the rancher did not care, and the gun was packed along in the cars and across by steamer. He reached Victoria on Sunday night, and the rifle was stacked amongst the umbrellas and walking-sticks behind the counter in the hotel office. At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning Night Clerk Jack Gosnell, while talking to Smith, picked up the rifle, inadvertently allowing it to point at Smith. In raising the gun the hammer was caught, and snapped down with such force as to crack the cap. The cork plug, however, saved the position, for the big ball did not travel more than half way up the barrel, while the force of the charge burst the base off the shell and blew the powder all over Gosnell's face and neck. The crackling grains pinked and burned his face, but happily his eyesight was untouched, and a little treatment will soon make him presentable, although the marks and scars will possibly remind him forever of the narrow escape that came to both himself and Smith.

OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

Manitoba Delegation Appears Before Parliamentary Committee at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 19.—A delegation composed of over 100 hotel and business men of the city and province was present at the law amendments committee of the legislature to-day, to protest against the prohibition bill. The delegation was introduced by Mr. Phippen, who appeared on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and made a vigorous appeal against the prohibition law about to be enforced. He argued that Manitoba already had the most stringent prohibitory law in Canada, and that traffic would simply be driven from hotels into the sanctity of homes, and that there would be more liquor consumed under the proposed law than under the license system. No person could be prevented from bringing liquor into their homes and drinking it there. On behalf of the men who had their all invested in the business, he made a strong plea for compensation should the law be enforced. Mr. Phippen was followed in his remarks by eight leading Winnipeggers, who vigorously opposed the bill.

A Sailor's Funeral.—The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon, at the naval cemetery, Esquimalt, of William Harman, the sailor whose death, as the result of an accident, occurred on Sunday. Deceased was a native of Hackney, London, Eng., and was a great favorite aboard ship. There were many beautiful floral tributes from his messmates, who were the chief mourners. The service at the grave was conducted by Chaplain Wansborough, B.A., of H. M. S. Warspite.

Gossip of The Wharves

Firemen of the Manauense Desert and Are Arrested in Consequence.

Queen City Returns From the Coast—The Cape Nome Fleet.

On Monday night a meeting of the firemen's union in as far as the men are concerned on the steamer Manauense, which is lying off the outer wharf, was held below the gratings in the fire room of that steamer, and the five men who made up the representatives of the allied coal-passers on that craft then decided that the time had come for them to quit. Why, they do not say specifically, but generally they say everything that is possible to be said.

It was Dave Wilson who was the chairman of the meeting which sat on the heaps of clinkers and talked of the "strike." He had been looking at the steamer as she lay beside the wharf, and as a result of his investigations had noticed that the Plimsoll mark was a foot below water.

"I tell you," he said to his fellow-victims of many grievances, or supposed grievances, "the Plimsoll mark on an American boat is awash of her deck, but I ain't a-goin' in none what is loaded too deep. They won't let 'em go out 'n England this way." He also recited a column and a half story of the other "kicks" the men had coming.

M. McDonald, M. O'Brien, J. Ryan and J. Kane thought likewise, and they didn't like their job anyhow.

"Well, let's quit," says one, and the others being good union men, would not think of being scabs when a strike had been declared. They rolled their effects into their bandanna handkerchiefs, seaman fashion, and left the vessel.

The mate saw them going up the wharf, and he shouted after them: "Where are you going, you fellows?" "That's none of your business," said the firemen. "I'll see," says the mate, and he put on his shore clothes and went to town. The captain was in Vancouver with Mr. Goodhall, endeavoring to secure a rebate of the fine of $400 which the steamer had to pay at Ladysmith for leaving Vancouver without papers. Yesterday morning he found Constable Murray, of the provincial police. "Oh, I guess it is some of my business," he said as he completed laying a charge of desertion against the striking five, and describing the deserters. The description fitted five men the officer had seen going into a Wharf street saloon a short time before, and Constables Campbell, Hopkins and Russell were sent down to bring them in. They came quietly until they turned up Bastion street and caught sight of the court house. Then two broke away and ran, and had it not been for the presence of Constable Murray, who intercepted their flight, they might not have spent the night in the cells.

They were brought up for trial in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon, and remanded until this morning. In the meantime the mate is going around in search of other firemen, for the officers want to replace the deserting coal-passers, instead of having them put on board again, as is the usual custom.

The steamer left the outer wharf last night and went to an anchorage off the wharf, whence she is expected to sail for St. Michael to-day with her big cargo of flour, rolled oats and other supplies for the A. C. Co.

THE NOME FLEET.

A Report of the Doings of the Great Fleet Bound to the Arctic.

Steamer Alpha on her return from Cape Nome reported that there were no less than fifteen vessels at Dutch Harbor, held awaiting a supply of coal. The following list of the steamers and craft there, at Nome, Yakutat, and which have been spoken en route down is given by the returning steamer:

Dutch Harbor—Arrived June 7, Senator, Valencia; June 8, Centennial, from Seattle; June 7, Jeanie from Nome. In Port June 7—Zealandia, Bowhead, Ohio, Roanoke, Aberdeen, San Blas, Santa Ana, Nome City, Elihu Thomson, Grace Dollar, Sequoia, Charles Nelson, Lakme, Oregon, Brunswick, tug Wallowa and barge Mercury, U. S. S. Wheeling, cutter Rush, St. Paul, San Pedro, Utopia, G. W. Elder. June 7—Arrived, Valencia, Centennial. June 7—Senator returned on account of ice, reporting U. S. S. Bear, Portland and Dora in ice. South Portland and Alliance anchored outside of ice, and Katherine Sudden seriously damaged, U. S. S. Bear attending. Sailed for Nome June 7—Grace Dollar, Charles Nelson. June 8—St. Paul, San Blas, Aberdeen, G. W. Elder. All vessels stampeded on arrival of the Jeanie. Sailed, June 8—Jeanie, for Seattle. No news of Robert Dollar, Tacoma, Charles D. Lane, Humboldt, Discovery, Victoria, Olympia. A number of sailing vessels in harbor, names not known. Senator reports Garonne anchored off Nunivac Island, June 5.

Yakutat—Sailed May 18, steamer Discovery.

Nome—Arrived May 23, Jeanie; May 26, Alpha; May 29, Thrasher; June 1, Mary D. Hume, Albion; June 3, Cleveland; May 23, Jeanette; May 21, whaler Alexandria. Sailed, May 28, Alpha, for Vancouver; June 3, Jeanie, for Seattle. Sighted by Jeanie, June 4—McPherson, Aloha; June 14, San Juan. Fire on Santa Ana, cargo and baggage damaged.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR.

There Are Fears That She May Not Have Reached a Goal in the North With Safety.

The failure of the steamer Robert Dollar to arrive at Dutch Harbor prior to the sailing of the steamer Alpha from that port is causing much uneasiness. She was one of the first of the big fleet to sail, yet although the great majority of the vessels which left the coast after her have arrived, she has not been seen or reported. As will be remembered, there was a rumor current about the time of the arrival of the Hero from Ounalaska that she had met with accident, but the rumor could not be traced to any definite source. The Robert Dollar sailed from Seattle on May 13 with 172 passengers and 1,200 tons of freight. It is explained that she may have attempted to get an opening in the ice to the westward, and in that case passed without calling at any of the usual stopping cases, but it is unlikely that such is the case. She would have needed much more coal than she carried, and it is likely that she would have had to call to replenish her supply of drinking water.

FROM WEST COAST.

Steamer Queen City Returns From Ahousett—Indians Capture Whales and Many Seals.

Steamer Queen City returned from Ahousett and way ports last night, after a dirty trip, replete with fog and rain, bringing a small complement of passengers, including Mr. Flanders, a mining man from Clayoquot, T. Daykin, keeper of the lighthouse at Carmanah, who has been ill, Capt. Byers, who has been up to ship a crew of Indian hunters at Village Island, and James R. Sutton, manager of the Whale Bay placer mines, near Ucluelet.

At Ahousett, when the Queen City was there, the Indians were holding a big feast—they having captured two whales, which had been towed in by a flotilla of canoes, and were being cut up. Whale blubber is one of the chief delicacies of all the delicacies which grace the menu of Indian feasts. The prices for this cherished Indian luxury are even higher than Cape Nome quotations before the Alpha's arrival, for five dollars will not buy a five pound piece.

The Indians were also taking many seals along the coast, which the storekeepers were buying for as high as fourteen dollars per skin.

No news was brought of any new mining strikes, nor, as far as the officers of the steamer could learn, did the coast give up any more souvenirs of wreck. The Queen City will sail again this evening, going as far as Cape Scott.

Agent, purser and ticket sellers of the river steamer Merwin are in trouble at Dawson for having sold tickets to miners by the Dawson Duff, to have been towed down to Nome by the Merwin, and not carrying the passengers from Dawson as agreed, or refunding their passage money.

Sealing schooner Walter L. Rich is to sail for the Coast en route to the sea today.

FOR THE ORIENT.

Idzumi Maru Sails at Noon To-Day For the Far East.

Steamer Idzumi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, will sail for Chinese and Japanese ports to-morrow at noon, carrying a very heavy cargo of general freight and a number of Japanese passengers. Seventy of those who recently arrived on her are to be deported by her. Of her big cargo the shipments for Shanghai and northern Chinese points were not as large as usual, the cause of the unsettled state of affairs prevailing in that part of the Middle Kingdom.

THE ALPHA.

Commissioner Found No Reason to Stop Her Landing at Nome.

The Nome Gold Digger, in its account of the arrival of the Alpha at Cape Nome, says: There was considerable excitement caused at Nome by the arrival of the British ship Alpha, which, according to the reports in outside papers, was being pursued by the revenue cutter Bear. This not being a port of entry, it was stated she could not land her goods at Nome, for which place she sailed from Union, B.C., but would have to go to St. Michael, the only port hereabouts, or that, in any event, if she did land her goods here, she should pay duty. Manager Pope, of the A. C. Company, made a protest to United States Commissioner Rawson, but the latter felt that it was not within his scope to interfere. Law books were searched, but nothing was found which, in his judgment, empowered him to act in the premises. The Alpha, therefore, unloaded her wares duty free.

MARINE NOTES.

The British ship Angerona, which brought general cargo here, and afterwards sailed from Tacoma with wheat for Algoa Bay, according to cable advices from London, was damaged by striking an unknown object off Recife. Her injuries were not thought to be serious.

Steamer Danube leaves for Skagway again to-night. She will have a big cargo.

Steamer Princess Louise, which took many cattle to Skagway, is due back. She called at northern British Columbia ports. The Louise will sail again for the North on Sunday, making the second trip of the new weekly schedule to northern British Columbia ports.

Steamer Queen is due from Alaska with eight excursionists and many Klondikers on board. Among the passengers are Admiral Beardslee and wife, Rena M. West, organizer of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and other prominent travellers.

The lumber laden ship Peru was towed to sea yesterday.

Capture of Taku Forts

They Fire on Combined Fleet Which Speedily Silence Chinese Guns.

Force Landed and Effects an Occupation—Troops Ordered to the Scene.

London, June 18.—Shanghai is to the front again with the statement that the Taku forts have been occupied by the international troops.

According to a Chee Foo special seventeen forts opened fire upon the warships, whereupon the fleet replied in kind and silenced the Chinese guns, and the international forces subsequently landed and seized the forts.

The news of this engagement is stated to have been brought to Chee Foo by a Japanese warship, but the date of the occupation is not given.

According to a despatch, the Chinese bombardment followed an ultimatum sent by the commanders of the fleet.

London, June 18.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Boderick to-day, for the government, amplified the admiralty's news from Chee Foo. He said the Japanese war ships reported that the Chinese forts opened fire on the gunboats at the mouth of the river yesterday, 12:30 a.m., that the ships then engaged the forts, and that the engagement was proceeding when the Japanese ships left at 5:30 a.m. yesterday. Detachments from all the foreign warships were landed on Saturday to protect Taku. There was one Chinese warship at Taku, which remained passive. Mr. Broderick added that the British, Russian, Japanese and French reinforcements were due to arrive about Thursday. Within the last hour Mr. Boderick said he had heard that the telegraph line from Taku to Tien Tsin had been restored.

Simla, June 18.—In consequence of the gravity of the Chinese situation the Seventh Bengal infantry has been ordered to proceed to Hongkong.

New York, June 18.—The extreme gravity of the Chinese crisis in the eyes of the British government, says the London correspondent of the World, is shown by decision to detach a division (10,000 men) of infantry, three batteries of artillery and a siege train from the Natal (Sir Redvers Buller's) forces for immediate despatch to China.

When asked how many troops he could spare from Africa, Roberts at first replied that he could not spare a single man until he fought a decisive battle with Gen. Botha, the commandant-general of the Boer army, as the sending away of any part of the British force would encourage the Boers to prolong their resistance, but when the government pressed the demand Roberts consented to the use of the above mentioned force from Buller's command.

London, June 18.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Times says: "Japan is sending 2,000 troops to China.

Washington, June 18.—The war department confirms the report that the 9th Infantry has been ordered from Manila to China.

COBOCONK SPEAKS.

Resolution Passed Condemning the War Against the Filipinos.

The Toronto Star has the following amusing skit which some wag has written, apparently as a counter irritant to the pro-Boer resolutions passed in certain parts of the United States. There really is such a place as Coboconk, though probably it is not known by many people even in Canada: "Coboconk, Ont., June 11.—The largest meeting ever held in this city was addressed by Mr. Philip Ino last week, and the following resolution was adopted:

"We, the citizens of Coboconk, Ontario, in mass meeting assembled, this seventh day of June, 1900, in expressing our heartfelt sympathy for the natives of the Philippine Islands in their heroic struggle for freedom and independence, hereby record our deep conviction as to the justice of the cause of the said Filipinos. We sincerely regret that for the first time in the history of the British empire the voice of official Britain has been silent and has not given its moral support in favor of those principles upon which this great Empire has been founded, as was done heretofore in Greece, Poland, Hungary, Italy and other places too numerous to mention.

"That notwithstanding this regrettable silence, we are fully convinced that fully one hundred and fifty per cent. of the people of Great Britain view with the greatest aversion and disapproval this war of conquest which has been waged in the interest of imperialism and incited by greed of gold.

That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, Lord Salisbury, Aguinaldo and the Mayor of Grand Haven, Michigan."

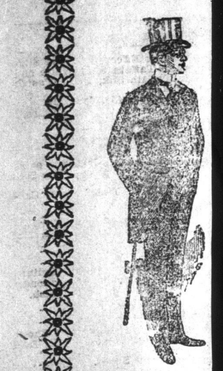
"Carried by a standing vote.

Saturday's Excursion.—A pleasant time is assured to all who take advantage of the Reformed Episcopal Sunday school excursion to Sidney on Saturday. Those entrusted with the management have spared no pains to make the excursion a very successful affair. Extra street cars will be put on to meet both out-going and in-coming trains. Light refreshments will be served in the pavilion.

A Correction.—It was incorrectly stated in the Colonist yesterday that the action brought by Dr. G. L. Milne against the firm of Pither & Leiser is for the price of a liquor permit. It is simply an action upon a draft, and there is no question in regard to a permit connected with it.

Trials Adjourned.—The trial of Feigenbaum vs. Jackson & McDonell has been adjourned until September, and that of Bird vs. Veith until Friday. The E. & N. Railway Co.'s appeal against the city's assessment of part of section 119 did not come up yesterday, being adjourned by consent.

Sixth Anniversary.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church intend giving a social this evening in the lecture room of the church, commencing at 8 o'clock. A large attendance of the congregation and friends is desired, it being the sixth anniversary of the Rev. W. Leslie Clay's induction to the pastorate of the church. Refreshments will be provided, and an excellent musical programme has been arranged.



B.

Declines To Re

Lieutenant Governor Refuses to Send Resignation

He Claims That Cauc Competent to A Ottawa.

Premier Dunsmuir W Support of a S United Party

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Each affixed his signatu lowing resolution, which w R. G. Tatlow and seconde Bride:

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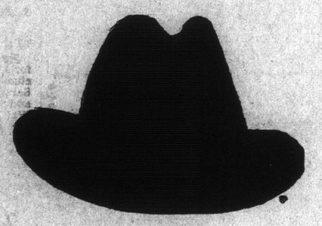
THIS WEEK

150 Men's Summer Suits

REDUCED TO $4.90



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Declines To Resign

Lieutenant Governor McInnes Refuses to Send In His Resignation.

He Claims That Caucus Is Not Competent to Advise Ottawa.

Premier Dunsmuir Will Have Support of a Strong United Party.

Private messages from Ottawa yesterday asserted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had called upon Lieutenant-Governor McInnes for his resignation. Yesterday evening the Colonist ascertained that this was correct, and that in reply His Honor refused to vacate his office, on the ground that the complexion of the caucus, in so far as federal politics is concerned, was not of a character which made the members who took part in the same competent to advise a Liberal administration at Ottawa on so important a subject.

Among the politicians who were made conversant with the above facts last evening and discussed the same, but one opinion prevailed—that His Honor would be immediately dismissed. The utmost surprise was expressed that the Governor should persist in an attempt at maintaining a position made completely and wholly untenable by the issuing of what can be considered as nothing else than an irrevocable mandate from the one in authority competent to pronounce upon his official destiny.

Lieutenant-Governor McInnes' resignation or dismissal is consequently looked for at any moment.

The one other important development of the day in matters political was the decision reached at the caucus at Vancouver to unanimously support Premier Dunsmuir and his government in passing all necessary legislation at the approaching session. The convention of members-elect of the local legislature met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Vancouver. The session was far more harmonious than the previous meetings, and an attempt was made to get through the business of the convention in time for the members to leave for home by train and boat. This was unsuccessful, but those members of the convention spoken to stated that the business of the convention would be disposed of in two hours, from 3 to 5. Exactly at 5 o'clock the convention came to a conclusion.

The members present were: Robert G. Tatlow, Richard McBride, James F. Garden, Charles E. Pooley, Price Ellison, W. H. Hayward, R. F. Green, Thomas Taylor, J. D. Prentice, F. J. Fulton, D. Murphy, Thomas Kidd, J. P. Booth, Hon. James Dunsmuir, A. W. Smith, Ralph Smith, C. H. Dickie, A. E. McPhillips, Lewis Mounce, Hon. D. M. Eberts, W. C. Wells, H. Dallas Helmcken, Allen W. Neill, Richard Hall and Hon. J. H. Turner.

Each affixed his signature to the following resolution, which was moved by R. G. Tatlow and seconded by R. McBride:

"In the opinion of the undersigned members-elect of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in calling upon Mr. Joseph Martin to form a ministry, while wholly unsupported in the legislature, and giving him such an unwarranted time to complete his cabinet; and his completion of the same by gentlemen unendorsed by the electorate, was contrary to the principles, usages and customs of constitutional government, and detrimental to the best interests of the province; and, having been emphatically condemned by the electorate at the late general elections, would respectfully request the Premier of Canada to lay these facts before the Governor-General of Canada, humbly suggesting that the usefulness of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is gone.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forthwith telegraphed to the Premier of Canada."

A special to the Colonist from Vancouver says:

"The political convention has been the talk of Vancouver for the past two days, and the corridor of the Hotel Vancouver has been crowded from morning till night with eager politicians waiting for the convention to announce the result of their deliberations. As the members of the convention were strictly pledged to secrecy, it was difficult to obtain any information as to their deliberations until hours after the convention was over to-day.

"It was learned that the convention had practically concluded its business this morning, and that, taking everything into consideration, it was a most harmonious meeting. A great deal of time was taken up as to the constitutionality of the proceedings and the method of procedure at the meeting, but the actual business before the meeting was conducted with unanimity of feeling and expression, and with the greatest despatch. In the words of Captain Tatlow, who took a prominent part in the convention, the members present agreed upon a modus operandi for the time being that Joseph Martin, the common enemy of British Columbia, might be effectually extinguished, and that the necessary business of the country might be carried on. There was more or less difference of opinion, and it would appear to some as if the wishes of the Mainland members were subservient to those of the Island, but every member present quickly came to the conclusion that it was their duty to set aside their difference, that the country might assume its normal condition, and that the machinery of the government might be at once set in motion. During this morning's session Mr. Green introduced the eight-hour law question, the principal speaker, Captain Tatlow, speaking in the interests of the Conservatives, Ralph Smith speaking in the interests of the laboring men generally, and Mr. Green in the interests of the Kootenay miners. It is understood that the convention expressed themselves verbally as in favor of the principle of the eight-hour law. At the afternoon session a great deal of time was taken up as to whether or not the actual results of the convention should be put in writing and handed to the press. It was finally decided that the questions agreed to by the convention be not put in writing, while the members were allowed to use their own discretion and wisdom in giving information to the newspapers. Late to-night in the hotel all the questions were being debated over again among the members informally, and on every hand the members express their gratification at the result of the convention and spoke of it as unanimous and most harmonious.

"Mayor Garden stated to-night to a Colonist correspondent that there had been nothing kept back from the newspapers that he knew of; that there was no deal arranged in the re-organization; that the convention had agreed to support Premier Dunsmuir and his government for the next session, in order that the necessary business of the country might be carried on. On being asked if he would now accept a cabinet position in the Dunsmuir government, Mayor Garden said he had made up his mind finally that he would not accept such a position."

There is no truth in the statement telegraphed to the Times that Messrs. Turner and Eberts are to resign.

The Liberal friends of the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday telegraphed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him not to take any action in respect to the Governor.

The report telegraphed from Ottawa yesterday that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere would probably be appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and that a British Columbia member would go into the cabinet as minister of inland revenue, did not come as a surprise, and this is the action that has been urged by many leading Liberals. In fact, Sir Henri was mentioned in connection with the position when the Dominion government were trying to select a man to succeed Mr. Dewdney.

The Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere is the eldest son of the late Gaspard Pierre Gustave Joly, a Huguenot native of France, who became Seigneur de Lotbiniere by his marriage with Julie Christian Chartier de Lotbiniere, grand-daughter of the late Marquis de Lotbiniere, engineer-in-chief of New France. Sir Henri was born in France in 1829, and was educated there, and, coming to Canada, took up the study of law, being admitted to the Quebec bar in 1855. He was returned to the Canada assembly in 1861 for the county which bore his name, and took a prominent part in the confederation debates, opposing the union of the provinces. In 1867 he was returned to both the House of Commons and provincial legislature, and remained a member of both bodies until 1874, when dual representation was abolished, and he resigned his seat in the Dominion house. He led the opposition in the provincial assembly until 1878, when he became premier, which position he held for a year. For the next four years he was again leader of the opposition. In 1885 he retired from public life, on account of his disapproval of the course of the Liberal party in respect to the Riel rebellion, but re-appeared in 1893 as a delegate to the Reform convention at Ottawa. From that time he took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the Liberals being returned to power in 1896, and, being elected for Portneuf, was made minister of inland revenue. He is a member of the Church of England. Two sons are officers in the British army, serving in India.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes first entered political life in 1878, in which year he was elected to the Commons for New Westminster. He represented that constituency until 1881, when he was called to the Senate. In November, 1897, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Victoria's Contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Mayor Hayward has received the following self-explanatory letter:

Ottawa, June 13, 1900.

Dear Sir:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th, enclosing a draft for $1,539.15 as a contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association from the citizens of Victoria, B. C.

Enclosed please find an official receipt for the amount.

The committee appreciate very much the generous assistance received from the citizens of Victoria.

As it is the intention later on to publish a list of the subscribers in book form, I should be obliged if you would be good enough to send me a list of the subscribers, with their addresses, at your convenience,

Yours truly,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Treasurer.

His Worship Mayor Hayward, Victoria, B. C.

Visting The Farmers

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Returns From His Provincial Tour.

Vegetation Exceptionally Forward and Luxuriant—An Enormous Wheat Crop.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, superintendent of institutes, who has just returned from an extended visit through the Island districts and the Mainland, whither he was accompanied part of the time by Dr. Withcombe, vice-director of the Oregon Agricultural College, and part of the time by Mr. D. A. Brodie, superintendent of the Puyallup experiment station, says in an interview given to the Colonist, that the meetings of farmers' institutes, in spite of political agitation, were for the most part, very successful, being generally well attended, and in all cases the addresses were highly appreciated, and the hope expressed that such speakers would be secured for future occasions. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the non-receipt of the literature which was promised when the institutes were organized, and the superintendent had to explain that in consequence of the necessary authority for the publication of reports having been withheld, the copies were lying in the archives of the department, in manuscript, but that it was anticipated that as soon as the work entailed on the printing department by the extra session was over, the necessary authority would be granted and the distribution of literature resumed.

Dr. Withcombe spoke at Metchosin, Duncans, Vesuvius Bay and Nanaimo on "Rotation of Crops," "Swine Husbandry," "Sheep as a Factor in Farm Economy" and "Silos and Ensilage." This gentleman, an Englishman by birth, is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and has a most pleasing address, which, combined with a thorough knowledge—both theoretical and practical—of his subjects, enables him to engage the attention of his audience from start to finish, and to elicit numbers of questions which show an intelligent appreciation much to be commended. To and from Salt Spring Island the gentlemen were conveyed by Mr. Henry Burchell in his naptha launch, and were hospitably entertained at Thetis Island, at Mr. Burchell's beautiful farm. At Cowichan Mr. A. R. Wilson kindly accompanied the speakers and showed them all the points of interest in the vicinity. Dr. Withycombe departed much impressed with the possibilities of the part of the country he visited, and predicted that from its natural capabilities and good markets the farmers should be the most prosperous on earth if they are only true to themselves and follow their profession intelligently and, of course, with industry.

Mr. Brodie is also a naturalized citizen of the United States, being a native born Canadian. He is a practical farmer, and early showed such abilities that he was elected to superintend the Puyallup experimental station, which is a branch of the Washington Agricultural College, situated at Pullman. He has devoted much of his time to the problem of fodder plants and on the proposed retirement of Prof. Lockenby from the position of agrostologist for the United States government in Oregon, he was recommended by that gentleman for the position but decided to remain in his present position. Mr. Brodie addressed meetings at Chilliwack, Agassiz, Salmon Arm, Vernon, and Kelowna on the subjects of "Rational Feeding of Stock," "Forage Plants," "Diseases of Plants," "Silos and Ensilage," and "Principles of Spraying," and his ready answers to the questions propounded showed him to be a master of his subjects. At the various points visited, collections of grasses and plants generally were made, Mr. Brodie taking specimens of the grasses away with him for comparison. Mr. Fletcher kindly accompanied the speakers on a tour of the valley at Spallumcheen and Mr. and Mrs. Walton to Vernon, pointing out all the points of interest. Mrs. Walton is much interested in botany and entomology, and has made interesting collections from that part of the province. Mr. Donald Graham, ex-M. P. P., who, Cincinnatus like, has retired to his farm after his public career, was found busily employed in his orchard; he says that farm work seems to come harder than it used to years ago.

At Kelowna the tobacco plantations were visited and other points in the vicinity, and at Vernon the farms in White Valley, including that of Lord Aberdeen, whence Mr. Ricardo, the manager, kindly conveyed the visitors to Vernon, one of their horses having given out.

Mr. Brodie parted company with Mr. Anderson at Kelowna, returning via Kootenay and Spokane. He expressed himself as completely taken by surprise by the varied resources of the part of the province he visited, and went away highly pleased with the result of his trip.

Mr. Anderson reports the country as looking exceedingly well; vegetation everywhere is exceptionally forward and luxuriant. Fall wheat promises an enormous crop, sixty bushels per acre being in some instances the anticipated yield in Spallumcheen. Fruit, generally, promises well, plums and prunes giving better promise on the islands than on the mainland. Apples are everywhere giving evidence of large returns, whilst other fruits are well up to the average. The Coldstream orchards under the able management of Mr. Ricardo are good object lessons and should be well studied by all orchardists. Mr. Stirling's orchard at Kelowna is also in an excellent state of cultivation and well worth a visit. Tobacco plants were just set out, but the ravages of cut worms sadly interfered with the work, and many of the plants have to be replaced from day to day.

The ranges of the upper country are in fine shape, and where care has been exercised in giving them needed rest from overstocking, the native bunch grass, which was believed to have been killed out, is again asserting itself and showing fine areas of pasture. A late frost had the effect of nipping some of the early potatoes and corn, but in most instances they have recovered from the effects. Stock is everywhere in fine condition owing to the past open winter.

Mr. J. T. Davies, president of the Farmers' Institute at Kelowna, has disposed of his farm to a Manitoba farmer, who, with his family, has just moved on to the place and intends to make a worthy successor of Mr. Davies, who intends as soon as he has disposed of his sheep to return with his family to England, to reside there permanently. His loss to the community will greatly be felt.

A curious disease which attacks the leaves of the maples is showing itself in several places, notably Salt Spring Island and Vancouver; at the latter place it is very bad.

Dr. Saunders, superintendent of experimental farms, was just missed at Agassiz, having left the day Mr. Anderson arrived. He paid only a hurried visit to the province, and is on his way to Paris, where he acts as one of the commissioners. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, was met on the train and has returned to Ottawa. The object of his visit was explained and in the near future, probably in August, he will again come to the province, when it is hoped his valuable services will be fully utilized.

NAUGHTY TOMMY.

He Hit Poor Billy Hannahan and Knocked Him Out.

New York, June 19.—Tommy West, of this city, knocked out Billy Hannahan, also of this city, in the seventeenth round at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night.

BARON VON KETELER.

His Mother Receives News That He Was Not Killed.

Berlin, June 19.—The mother of the German minister at Pekin, Baron Von Keteler, has received a telegram from China saying that the news of her son's death is not true.

Celebration Finances.—A meeting of the finance committee in connection with the celebration was held last night at the city hall, with Mr. Ben Williams in the chair, and a large number of the committee present. The accounts, totalling over four thousand dollars, were then considered and ordered paid. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Many Cases Set For Trial

Action Against the B. A. C. for Over Half a Million.

Defendant in Regina vs Nichol Refused Change of Venue.

The approach of the long vacation of the Supreme court, which commences on July 2, has had the effect of having a large number of trials set down for hearing during the next two weeks. Of these trials the most important, as involving the largest amount of money, is that of Williams vs. the British America Corporation, the plaintiff, L. F. Williams, claiming $602,620.70 and 6 per cent. per annum on that amount from June 28, 1898. Mr. Williams was one of the original shareholders in the Le Roi Mining Co., and one of the majority who agreed and did sell their shares to the B. A. C. at $5. He now claims that when he sold his shares the B. A. C. agreed that he and the other shareholders making up the majority who agreed to sell, should receive the same amount as was paid to the minority shareholders if the corporation succeeded in buying their shares. It is now alleged by Mr. Williams that the corporation paid the minority shareholders $2.30 more than was paid the majority, and he claims that they owe him $2.30 each for 252,000 shares, with interest at 6 per cent. from the time of the sale, just two years ago. The other majority shareholders interested in the suit are here with their lawyers to watch the proceedings. Messrs. Bodwell and Duff are acting for Mr. Williams, and the case promises to be a long and interesting one. It will commence on Thursday.

Other trials to come up are Bird vs. Veith, a new trial of the action brought to recover damages for the alleged failure on the part of the defendants to deliver a pack train at Telegraph Creek within a stated time; an appeal by the E. & N. Railway Co. against the city's assessment of part of section 119; Milne vs. Pither & Leiser, an action in respect to a permit to sell liquor in the Yukon Territory, sold by the plaintiff to the defendants; Rattenbury vs. Lawrence, and Lowe vs. Cawston, actions respecting mortgages; Tumilty vs. Tumilty, and Galer vs. Galer, applications for divorces, brought in both cases by the husbands; and Feigenbaum vs. Jackson & McDonell, an action for damages for closing a window in the plaintiff's building through the erection of the Savoy theatre.

The county court sits on Thursday.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

Mr. Justice Drake has handed down a judgment, refusing the application of the defendant in Regina vs. Nichol, for a change of venue from Victoria. The judgment follows:

"Mr. Langley, for the defendant, applied to change the venue to some other county. The defendant is charged with libel, and there have been two abortive trials in Victoria.

"The affidavit alleges that the prosecutors are interested in politics in the city and county of Victoria, and have been for a number of years; and that, owing to the nature of the libel, the deponent believes it will be impossible to obtain a fair and impartial trial in Victoria. The grounds here alleged for a removal of the indictment are of the very slightest character—the prosecutors being interested in politics is a fact applicable to most people in the province. In order to obtain a change of venue, there must be some facts alleged which will satisfy the court that a fair trial in the district cannot be had.

"In Regina vs. Ponton very full affidavits of the state of public opinion hostile to the prosecution, and of threats and demonstrations against the jury were forthcoming, and the learned judge who heard the application prefaced his remarks with the enunciation of the well-established rule that all cases should be tried where the offence is supposed to have been committed, and that the rule should not be lightly ignored. Here there is no fact swo.n to which indicates Nichol to believe that a fair trial cannot be had in Victoria. If being interested in politics is a ground for change of the place of trial, I should consider it impossible to name a place in the province where the same objection might not be raised.

"The fact that two trials have already been had and the jury have failed to arrive at a verdict, is a matter to be regretted, but it does not impress me with the fact that a fair trial cannot be had. There is no allegation of any political excitement existing or of any prejudice against the defendant, or in fact of any interference whatever having been taken in the trial. Under these circumstances I must refuse the application, with costs."

Mr. Cassidy appeared for the prosecution.

THE HOUSE OF AYER.

New Canadian Office of an Old Established Concern Which Is Continually Expanding.

The well-known proprietary medicine firm of the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., has recently opened an office in the Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, in order to give closer attention to their Canadian business. It is not generally known that they already have a large laboratory in Montreal, having manufactured there for several years. The intention is to make the business thoroughly Canadian and to strengthen their facilities so as to keep pace with a constantly growing demand.

The J. C. Ayer Co. are not only one of the largest manufacturing concerns of their kind in the world, but they are among the largest advertisers, spending a million dollars every year in newspaper advertising.

For sixty years the leaders in regard to family medicines, they are more in evidence to-day than ever before. The home office has just completed improvements costing $100,000, which represent new ideas and new methods in the manufacture of Ayer preparations. They intend that every bottle of the Ayer remedies shall be prepared as carefully as a druggist compounds a medicine by prescription, and in re-organizing their Canadian facilities they anticipate in advance a largely increased business.

News of Interior Mines

Le Roi Made Another Record for Itself Last Week in Shipping.

The Delphine Group in Windermere District Makes a Good Showing.

The output of Rossland last week was confined to Le Roi, which sent out 4,500 tons. The other mines, at present, such as the Giant, Evening Star, I. X. L. and Iron Mask, are shipping only occasionally, as they are having advance work done so that they may ship regularly. The War Eagle and the Centre Star have as yet to catch up with the development work, although some stoping is going on in both mines. By the end of August, if all goes well, these mines should be in a position to rejoin the ranks of shippers. Besides these, the Josie, the Nol and the Nickel Plate, with the possible addition of the Columbia and Kootenay will be ready to join or will have already joined the large shippers of the camp. The Le Roi last week, again broke its own record for shipments, and this week puts out a total of 4,534 tons. This is in advance of the previous best record of 17 tons. The large output is partially made up of the 90 tons shipped on the 15th inst. from the second-class ore dump to Trail as a trial shipment. In the Nol a station has been cut to the 600-foot level and cross cutting for the vein has been commenced. The levels are being extended and the working force would be increased if there were more air. An immediate decision from the Red Mountain Railway is expected in regard to the spur track, and when this is laid and the new compressor running the mine will be ready to ship 300 tons a day. The station on the 600-foot level of the Nickel Plate is practically completed and cross cutting north and south for the vein is in progress. The mine is now in a position to ship 400 tons a day. A two-foot seam of ore that carries eight ounces in gold has been made on the 350 foot in the work lift on the 500-foot level of the Josie. Appended is a statement of the shipments for the last week and year to date:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	4,534	43,764
War Eagle	....	10,603
Centre Star	....	7,017.5
Iron Mask	....	1,434.5
Evening Star	....	276
Monte Christo	....	273
I. X. L.	....	274
Iron Colt	....	50
Giant	....	42
Total	4,534	63,734

The Iron Mask mine will cease operations on Saturday for about two weeks, pending the arrival of mining experts. These experts, when they get here, will confer with Mr. S. W. Hall, manager, and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, solicitor for the Iron Mask, as to the kind and amount of work necessary for determining certain questions which have arisen in the litigation between the Iron Mask and the Centre Star as to the apex and continuity of the vein. This work was directed to be done by Mr. Justice Walkem of the supreme court. When this question of how much work is to be done is decided, men will be put back to do the work outlined. The company does not wish to operate the mine on an extensive scale or to ship ore until after the hearing, in September. The case will again come up before Mr. Justice Walkem.

The Midway Advance announces that the Columbia Company has acquired the system and business of the Spokane and British Columbia Telephone Co. and last week took over the lines and business of the Boundary Creek Telephone and Telegraph Company, which had local exchanges at Midway, Greenwood and Phoenix. As the Columbia Company already had local exchange sat Rossland, Grand Forks, Columbia, Greenwood and Republic, Wash., it now has them in seven towns, and, too, has direct connection with Spokane, Bossburg, and Bolster, across the boundary line, and as well as the principal mines in the Rossland and Boundary districts. It is now operating about 425 miles of line, a total which makes a very creditable showing as a result of the past year's work. It will further extend its system as occasion calls for it, the intention of the management being to keep pace with the development of the country as business shall warrant it.

Thirteen carloads of ore for the Trail smelter in one day is a pretty good showing for the Boundary district, says the Greenwood Times. On Tuesday night, eight cars came down from Hartford Junction. They were shipped by the Winnipeg, Golden Crown and Athelstan and this morning the loaded cars came in from the B. C. mine. In all, thirteen cars were sent to Trail to-day. It is expected that the B. C. will maintain a steady shipment of from three to five cars. The plant for the R. Bell mine has arrived here. Seventy workmen have arrived to do surface work on the track between here and Greenwood. It is reported that the Eholt meadows will be filled in along the railway track.

R. V. Kimpton, of Windermere, superintendent of the Delphine mine, has shipped two carloads of silver galena ore to the Trail smelter, says the Nelson Miner. He said that they had heard from the first shipment, and that it had run 212 ounces. They have 200 tons in the bins at the property and 200 tons stoped.

Police Magistrate Carney, of Kaslo, has succeeded in interesting Manchester, England, capital in his claims on Fry creek. He is to get $25,000 for the property, of which $20,000 is to be in shares of the development company to be formed, and the rest is to be paid at the rate of 10 shillings per ton taken out. Some very rich ore has been extracted from this property and these Manchester capitalists will not be long in finding out whether they have a good thing or not.

Mr. J. J. Fleutot, one of the best French mineralogists, returned to Kaslo last week. The Joker mine, in which he is so much interested, had to close down on Tuesday on account of water, and the bad state of the trails. The Kootenaian had an interview with Mr. Fleutot. He stated that the Joker would start up again just as soon as possible. At present, however, the water is pouring in and it is next to impossible to keep things going at the mine. Moreover, the trails are practically impassible, and Mr. Fleutot is unable to get in the supplies which are needed.

The Savoy.—The numerous patrons of Victoria's leading place of amusement were veritably delighted at the brilliant performance offered them last evening; in fact, they were surprised that such an excellent bill could be presented for the low price of admission. The prominent feature of the programme was Chester, an Eastern importation, who performed some of the most wonderful feats of equilibrium work ever witnessed in the city. Dampierre and Sheldon, two very clever and comely young women, captivated the large audience with their singing and dancing. Miss Margie Wade enthused her auditors with her sweet singing and charming appearance. Miss Jessie White, who also made her initial appearance, is certainly sure to become a favorite. The quaint comedian, John P. Brace, is one of the best coon delineators on the stage to-day. McSorley and Atwood, like the proverbial vintage, appear to improve, if there is any room for improvement. The Sisters Waterman, although in their twenty-sixth week, are as popular, if not more so, than when they entered on their engagement; while Madge Melville, Alice Hamilton and Bert Roxie maintain the strong hold they have on the public fancy. The opening act gives Alf James, the popular stage manager, an excellent opportunity to display his histrionic abilities. As a well satisfied patron expressed himself last night, "this is certainly bargain week at the Savoy." Everyone who attends must certainly agree.

Pleased At Martin's Fall

Ottawa Politicians Believe Mr. Dunsmuir Will Make a Good Premier.

Prospect of a Scandal In Connection With The Paris Exposition.

Ottawa, June 16.—Great interest has been taken here this week in the political situation in British Columbia. Col. Prior endeavored to elicit from the government an expression of opinion on the situation, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to be drawn out. It will be remembered that Mr. Martin some time ago tried to secure the Premier's endorsation of his policy, but it is well known that Mr. Martin is not regarded seriously by the federal Liberals, and they were only too well pleased to be rid of him from the Dominion house. It is significant that there was not a man in Ottawa, who knew anything of the situation in British Columbia, that considered Martin had a ghost of a chance of securing a majority in the assembly, and when the news came that he had been defeated, both sides felt relieved. It would be regrettable if there were many politicians of the Martin type in Canada. Half a dozen such men might lead to a state of political chaos. It was felt, however, that the air had been cleared when the news came yesterday that Mr. James Dunsmuir had undertaken the task to form a ministry. It is significant that members on both sides expressed satisfaction with the Lieutenant-Governor's choice. In sending for Mr. Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has, it is considered, adopted the wisest policy. Great respect is entertained for Mr. Turner, whose honesty and integrity are unimpeachable, but in view of his relations to the Lieutenant-Governor it was recognized that there could not be any further rapprochement between them. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes took upon himself to dismiss the Turner government, and the province has shown that it does not sustain the representative of the crown. Mr. Dunsmuir is looked upon as a gentleman of high character and ability, whom it is felt will be able to form a strong government, and thus relieve British Columbia from the state of uncertainty which has prevailed for some months past.

The course of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is felt, will hardly save him, although to a great extent it certainly minimizes his original action. Much speculation is being indulged in here as to what will become of the ex-premier, Mr. Martin. He has a few friends left in Ottawa, and they allege that he will run for a seat in the House of Commons for one of the British Columbia constituencies. Should Joe get back in the house he will be sole member of the "third party," and it is said that his scalping knife will ever be ready for his old-time associates on the Liberal benches. The Toronto World has been pro-Martin all through the British Columbia campaign. It has had daily despatches from the Coast, foreshadowing the election of a majority of Martin's supporters, but immediately the province of British Columbia goes against him, the World turns round and publishes most scurrilous despatches against him. A telegram in Thursday's issue of the World makes pointed allusion to Mr. Martin's personal habits, and it is stated here that the ex-Premier will not allow this paragraph to pass without calling the World to account for it in a court of law.

To say that the British Columbia members are disappointed at the action of the government with respect to the anti-Chinese bill is a mild way of expressing it. Col. Prior on Thursday reminded the Premier of his telegram to Mr. J. C. McLagan in 1896 that the wishes of British Columbia in this matter would prevail. The Pacific province has time and again, through its representatives in parliament, through the trades organizations and other bodies, pressed for an increase in the poll tax to $500. Surely this evidence of the state of public feeling in British Columbia should have led the government to carry out its pledges made in 1896. But no; the Liberal ministry has repeatedly been found guilty of breaking its promises, and its position on the Chinese question, therefore, occasions no surprise. It is but what was expected. The increase in the poll tax to $100 will satisfy nobody. If the Chinese are to be kept out of Canada—and even the Premier himself admitted that they were an undesirable people—the tax should have been made much more severe. Conservatives have no reason to complain of the government's action. They have for the past four years shown conclusively what little reliance can be placed upon Liberal promises, and once more their statements are justified by the results.

The proposal to deal with the Japanese question by means of a royal commission will satisfy nobody. The commission is to be appointed for the sole purpose of furnishing a nice trip to the Coast to some importunate member of the Liberal party, who will draw his $10 per day and expenses, and will report in the end that so many Japanese have entered the country; that they are law-abiding citizens; that they readily adapt themselves to the prevailing conditions of life in Canada, and that these facts should be reported to the Imperial authorities.

Not unnaturally, at this time, when affairs in the Far East are in such a critical condition, it is felt that it would be the height of folly for Canada to impose restrictions against the Japanese. Indeed, it may be said that both political parties in the Dominion parliament are as one on this point. The situation is relieved by the recent decree of the Japanese government that not more than ten natives of that country may emigrate to Canada each month. If such a regulation be enforced, British Columbia need not be unduly alarmed regarding Japanese immigration. Should this regulation be relaxed, the alternative remains to Canada of adopting a measure similar to the Natal Immigration Act. Col. Prior pressed very strongly for this the other day, and it does not seem unreasonable that the Dominion authorities should adopt a policy of this kind, especially when Mr. Chamberlain has suggested it. In effect, as your readers may be aware, the Natal Act stipulates that no Asiatic may enter that colony unless he can speak or write one of the languages of Europe. A provision of this kind applied to Canada would be most beneficial, as it would certainly have the effect of preventing the influx of a large alien population, no matter what the nationality might be, who were likely to enter into competition with white labor. Nevertheless the government does nothing. In all its methods the present ministry is pretty much like a man afflicted with locomotor ataxia—it pretends or attempts to walk and is unable to do so. This is characteristic of its methods in the house, the manner in which public business has been mismanaged in parliament during the past few weeks being the case in point.

There is every prospect of a huge scandal in connection with Canada's representation at the Paris exposition. Seemingly the Minister of Agriculture, who has charge of this branch, has made a woeful mess of the business. If looks as if Canada will spend half a million dollars in being represented at Paris, the only tangible result of which will be that Mr. Tarte and a few others will have a jolly good time. Just fancy one-eighth of a million of dollars having to be put up for space in the exposition, or in other words, after Canada had gone to the expense of arranging for the exhibit, she is called upon to pay for the privilege of exhibiting, to the extent of $125,000. To make the matter worse, a prominent American is on record as stating that the exposition is nothing but "an aggregation of fakes." Mr. Fisher was told in the house the other day that his true course, when he found what action the exhibition authorities were taking, that he should have withdrawn from the affair altogether. And in this respect public opinion in Canada, judging from what has taken place, will certainly endorse this view.

The methods of Siftonism were exposed by Mr. Davin in the house this week. As far back as 1885 the Conservatives provided that licenses and permits to cut timber should be given by public competition; that parties tendering should be required to state the sum or bonus per square miles which they would pay in addition to ground rent and royalty, and that each tender should be forwarded in a sealed envelope and be accompanied by the cash or an accepted cheque of a chartered bank; that the limit should be awarded to the tenderer offering the highest bonus therefor; and that the licensee should pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile. Mr. Sifton, on the 1st of July, 1896, passed an order-in-council enabling him at his discretion to issue permits to mill owners to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding fifty square miles in extent, on payment of crown dues at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet on sawn lumber, and a further sum of fifty cents per thousand feet in lieu of bonus and ground rent, all other products of manufacture to be paid for at the rates set forth in other parts of the regulations. Immediately on this coming into force, T. A. Burrows, brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton, applied for a permit, and though he had no mill on the tract covered by his permit or contiguous thereto, he got a permit, and that, though the department knew he did not intend to manufacture any timber in any sawmill. He never manufactured any, but cut timber for ties, which he sold to the Dauphin railway, of which he was land commissioner. Burrows never fulfilled the conditions of the clause, but cut timber illegally. It is evident that the clause was passed for the purpose of allowing Burrows to cut ties for the Dauphin railway, and to get the permit without competition and without paying anything for it. When Burrows had made his little pile, estimated at $25,000, the clause was rescinded. There was no defence from the government; the best they could do was to use the tu quoque argument. The result was one of the most disgraceful scenes which has been enacted in the House of Commons for many a day.

It is the custom of the ministerial press to represent the opposition as pursuing a policy of continuous obstruction, but one of their own members gave the lie to the slander. In the course of the discussion on the Burrows matter, Dr. Macdonald, the Liberal member for East Huron, said that Dr. Sproule had applied for a number of timber licenses for himself and his friends. Dr. Sproule immediately denied this statement, and Speaker Bain called upon Macdonald to apologize, and withdraw his remarks. Amid great uproar, Dr. Macdonald flatly refused to obey the chair, and in this refusal he had the demonstrative support of the Liberal back benches. Mr. Speaker endeavored to enforce his ruling, but without success. There was one course open to him, namely, to "name" the offending member, and this the Speaker hesitated to do. Had he adopted this course, and then instructed the sergeant-at-arms to remove the offender, it would have taught the noisy Grits a lesson, from which they would have profited. Mr. Speaker, however, allowed the opportunity to pass. Dr. Sproule, explaining the transaction to which reference had been made, said that all the connection he had ever had with the matter was to send to the department formal application at the request of various gentlemen, most of whom he had never seen. He never had the slightest financial interest in any timber license. He added that no Grit member dare make these remarks about him outside the house. If he did he would knock him down as quickly as he could reach him. This remark was greeted with loud applause from the Conservatives.

The "dog-biscuit" policy of the government as respects the gallant boys in South Africa is the great political sensation. Mr. Monk, the member for Jacques Cartier, has formulated definite charges against Dr. Borden. Day after day the government have endeavored to ward off the blow, and even yesterday, when they were compelled to face it at last, with their docile majority, they took the crucial portion of the motion away, and left in a somewhat vapid state. Mr. Monk will, however, go ahead. There is the best evidence that a gross fraud has been perpetrated at the expense of the country and to the danger of the lives of our brave volunteers, and the opposition will not rest until the matter is probed to the bottom.

CAPT. BLANCHARD DIES OF WOUNDS

Sad News Received At Ottawa Yesterday By Cable From Sir Alfred Milner—The Officer's Career.

"Ottawa, June 20, 1900.

"Colonist, Victoria:

"With sorrow I have to announce that poor Capt. Blanchard is officially reported dead in South Africa.

"E. G. PRIOR."

The above brief telegram brought the news to Victoria of the death of another of the Victorians who volunteered for service in South Africa, this time the officer of the company which sailed from Victoria amid the plaudits of their fellow-citizens. Of those who went out, few were better known or more popular than "Doc" Blanchard, and the news of his death caused general regret throughout the city. Flags on many of the public and private buildings were half-masted, and everyone met had a few kind words to say of the officer who had laid down his life for his country. Capt. Blanchard was wounded at Roodeval on June 7, when the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communication and killed, wounded and took prisoners the Fourth Battalion of Derbyshires. At the time surprise was expressed that the Victorian should be there, as his own corps was the 19th Brigade, under Major-Gen. H. L. Smith-Dorien. It appears, however, that Capt. Blanchard, who went out with the first contingent, was transferred to the Second Mounted Infantry, probably on account of his experience with horses, he being a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. The official report of his wounding was telegraphed from Capetown to the Governor-General by Sir Alfred Milner on Monday, and a second despatch on Tuesday, received at Ottawa yesterday, announced that he had died on June 15. He was a lieutenant in the Second Mounted Infantry, and it was the expectation that, had he survived the war, he would have been given a commission in the Imperial army. All his life he had taken a great interest in military matters, and was constantly working to improve himself. During his residence in Ontario he served in the Ontario Field Battery, and, coming here in 1887, joined the Fifth Regiment as a gunner. He went through the private and non-commissioned ranks, and was company sergeant-major when, in 1894, he took a commission as lieutenant. A year later he was appointed captain of No. 2 Company, and in 1896 was appointed adjutant, which position he held until he sailed for South Africa late last year. In 1893 he took a first B certificate of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery ("C" Battery), and in 1895 a first A from the R. M. A.

During his residence here Capt. Blanchard practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and for a time was Dominion government inspector. He was born in Windsor, N. S., on January 24, 1864. His father is still a resident of Windsor, being a merchant of that city. A brother also practises law there.

While a large part of the Captain's leisure time was devoted to military matters, he also took an interest in other sports, particularly yachting and rifle shooting, and besides was a great favorite socially.

Of the Victorians who went to South Africa with the first contingent, 20 per cent. have been killed, the dead being Capt. Blanchard, Sergt. Scott, and Privates Todd, Maundrell and Somers. Several of the others have been wounded, some so badly that they were sent to the English hospitals.

CAPTAIN BLANCHARD.

In connection with the proposal to erect a memorial to the dead heroes, Dr. Ernest Hall has addressed the following letter to the press:

"Now that the shadows of bereavement have fallen thicker with the receipt of news of Capt. Blanchard's death, allow me to suggest as a fitting tribute to those of our brave boys who died for the Empire upon the South African veldt, that we erect, in connection with the Jubilee hospital, an additional building for lecture, concert and church service purposes, to be known as Memorial Hall.

"This would be a worthy tribute of respect and be of a decidedly practical nature, and would be appreciated by the directors as meeting a recognized necessity.

"This suggestion is made with the approval of the president of the board, Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P.

"ERNEST HALL."

KEMPFF NOT IN IT.

U. S. Naval Officers Regret He Did Not Help at Taku Battle.

Washington, June 20.—Naval officers generally bitterly regret that Admiral Kempff was not in the fighting at Taku. Up to the receipt of his despatch this afternoon they had continued to hope, even in the face of the foreign reports to the contrary, that the American naval forces had taken some part in repelling the attack of the Chinese forts. But the Admiral's statements that they were captured by the "other foreign forces" dismissed that hope. The prevailing idea among the naval officers is that the reduction of these forts was absolutely necessary to the safe progress of any international relief expedition to Pekin, and that Admiral Kempff should have found it to be within his duty in the protection of "all American interests" to have borne his part in the burden.

Pain-Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25cts. and 50 cts.

GRAND FORKS WATERWORKS.

A Proposition to Sell to the Granby Smelter—Franklin Looking Up.

Grand Forks, June 18.—The board of trade, at a meeting held to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the principle of the proposition of selling the city waterworks and electric light systems as well as granting exclusive street railway privileges to Messrs. Jay P. Graves and A. C. Flumerfelt, of the Granby smelter. A sub-committee was Granby smelter. A sub-committee was of the city council in regard to the terms, etc. Its members are Alex. Miller, chairman; E. Spreggett, Chas. Cumings, Jeff. Davis, John A. Manly, Chas. Powell and Commodore Biden.

The lower tunnel on the Yankee Girl and Yankee Boy properties, Hardy mountain, two miles from Grand Forks, has attained a length of one hundred and fifty feet. At the present rate of progress the ledge encountered in the upper tunnel, it is expected, will be struck within the next three weeks.

The Grand Forks Hotel-keepers' Association has just been organized.

Jay P. Graves has just acquired an interest in the R. Bell and Remington claims, in Summit camp. The development work now in progress is in charge of Jack Hanly, one of the principal owners.

The Grand Forks hose team will participate in the competition at Greenwood on Dominion Day.

A strike of six feet of gold-copper ore in the Blue Bell, Summit camp, is reported.

The new Presbyterian church is nearing completion.

A large number of prospectors have left here during the past fortnight for Franklin camp, fifty miles up the north fork of Kettle river. The Banner mine, in that camp, is practically on a shipping basis.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

Another Cruiser Ordered to Prepare For Cruise to China.

Berlin, June 20.—The government has ordered the German consul at Chee Foo to establish a postal service by sea between Chee Foo and Taku immediately. The gunboat Luchs, which arrived at Kiel yesterday, destined for South America, has been ordered to proceed to China and is hastily preparing to sail to-morrow. The new armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck is under orders to be ready to sail for Chinese waters within a week. The naval authorities in the shipyards at Kiel are showing extraordinary activity. An order has been issued directing that marines whose terms of service expire next month shall be retained in the service. Major-General Von Hoepfner will command the battalions of marines sent to China.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." MRS. C. A. FLINN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Safeguard—"As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." MRS. W. H. FLECKER, Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEAT SUPPLY.

New York, June 20.—Special cable and telegraphic communication to Bradstreets shows the following changes in available supplies: Wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increase, 117,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, 1,600,000 bushels. Total supply, increase, 1,717,000; corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 1,081,000 bushels; oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 312,000.

Take care of the stomach and the health will take care of itself. If people only realized the soundness of that statement the majority might live to a good old age like Moses, "the eye undimmed, the natural force unabated." It is in the stomach that the blood is made. It is from the stomach that nourishment is dispensed to nerve the muscle. If the stomach is "weak" it can't do its whole work for each part of the body. If it is diseased the disease will taint the nourishment which is distributed, and so spread disease throughout the body. It is the realization of the importance of the stomach as the very centre of health and the common source of disease, which led Dr. Pierce to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery." "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured in the stomach." The soundness of this theory is proved every day by cures of diseased organs; heart, liver, lungs, blood—by the use of the "Discovery," which is solely and singly a medicine for the blood and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a temperance medicine, containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

DIED.

MOORE—In this city on the 20th inst., at 90 Quebec street, Jennet Helena (Jean), youngest daughter of Fred. and Ida Moore, aged 1 year and 5 months.

McLELLAN—At the family residence, No. 62 Fernwood road, on the 13th inst., Grace Sarah Ellen, infant daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth McLellan, aged 4 months.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Richard III Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District.

Where located:—At Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, Lenora Richards, known as Mrs. S. A. Richards, Free Miners Certificate No. 48933B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of June, A. D. 1900.

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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.,

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Plain Effects in China Silk, Frill Effects in China Silk, Mourning Effects in China Silk Chiffon Effects in Taffata Silk, Black and White Effects in Taffata Silk, White and Black Effects in Taffata Silk, Striped (Pastel) Effects in Taffata Silk, Plain (Pastel) Effects in Taffata Silk, Mourning Effects in Taffata Silk

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Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Socks. Sizes 4½ to 6½ in. foot, and prices from 20c. to 30c. a pair.
Children's Fine Cashmere Socks in Black, White Merino, Assorted Tans, Navy, Cardinal, from 4½ in. foot. Prices from 25c. a pair up.
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CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

Registered the 1st day of June, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Alaska Pacific Express Company," as an extra-provincial company under the Companies Act, 1897, 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 in the city of Seattle, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of capital of the company is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and E. E. Blackwood, express agent, 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:

The establishing, maintaining, conducting, and operating any express or fast transportation route or routes, by land or water, or both, between, or from or to any place or places in the State of Washington, and to or from any place or places within the territory of Alaska, and between, or from or to, any place or places in the state of Washington, and to or from any ohter place or places within or without the said state, and between or from or to any place or places within the geographical limits of the United States of America, and, to or from any other place or places in the said United States or any place or places in any foreign country, possession or colony, for the conveyance or transmission, for hire and reward, of any kind of property, by express or fast transportation facilities; and for the purpose of facilitating said express or fast transportation business and effecting exchange between all or any of the several places at which said corporation shall or may transact any of its express business, the drawing, accepting, indorsing, guaranteeing, buying, selling, and negotiating of drafts, orders for money, and inland and foreign bills of exchange; the receiving at any place, of coin, money, silver and gold in any form, and any and all kinds of valuables for transmission and delivery of the same to and at any other place whatsoever; the buying, selling and disposing of gold and silver coin and bullion, gold dust and other valuable minerals and mineral products, money and securities for money, and the transaction of a general exchange and collection business; and to have and exercise all of the powers conferred by law upon corporations organized under the laws of the state of Washington.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 1st day of June, one thousand nine hundred.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

(L.S.) Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.