

Allies Hard Pressed

One Hundred and Sixty of the International Troops Killed at Tien Tsin.

Relief Column Will Have to Force a Way Through the Chinese.

Several Regiments Being Hurried to Scene of Fighting From India.

London, June 24.—Dispatches from China give further details of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien Tsin.

According to a dispatch from Chee Foo, hundreds of Chinese with well pointed bayonets block the way of the allied forces. The guns of the allies could make no impression, and it was found impossible to shift the enemy's position. Nothing could be done except to fall back, and this was accomplished in good order. It was ascertained that the foreigners in Tien Tsin were making a gallant defence.

The French concession buildings had been vigorously attacked with fire, and in all probability have been reduced to ashes.

After the force retired, an armored train attempted to reconnoitre, but was derailed. More troops are arriving at Taku, and another attempt at relief with a force of much greater strength was to have been made last (Saturday) night.

The Chinese legation at Berlin received another telegram, dated last (Saturday) night, stating that all the legations in Peking were safe, and that the foreign ministers at that place were all well.

Troops for Taku.
Hongkong, June 23.—The British transport Haloon, with 12 sappers and 1,000 tons of stores and ammunition, leaves here immediately for Taku. The British cruiser Pique and the torpedo boat destroyer Hart sail for Shanghai on Wednesday. The British gunboat Redpole has sailed suddenly for Canton. The steamer Valetta has been detained by the British naval authorities. She was taking arms north.

The Empress's Instructions.
Shanghai, June 23.—It is officially said that the Dowager Empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving here from the north. All is quiet here and in the Yang Tse Kiang valley.

Opinion at Berlin.
Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese troubles have almost completely swept the South African war from public attention. The political circles here it is known that the foreign office was quite surprised by the increasingly serious character of the Chinese uprising. While it is true Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, sent two months ago a detailed report from Peking containing alarming advice from the German consuls throughout China and predicting serious trouble before long, not much importance was paid here to this report. But though the Emperor and Count Von Bulow, the minister of foreign affairs, did not attach much importance to the first news from China, they are now all the more aroused. His Majesty declared Friday at Kiel that German interests in China under no circumstances must be allowed to suffer, no matter how great the sacrifice. The bulk of the German press takes the same view.

The Chinese Capital.
The history of Peking is to be read in the walls which surround it in ruin or preservation, and if one traces them within and without the city they will now show where lay the famous "Manking" of the Khitan Tartars in 986; how the famous "Golden Horde" of Kin Tartars laid out their capital of Chung Tu in 1151; what Ghengiz Khan and his Mongols thought a great city should be in 1215; how the immortal Kublai Khan constructed Khanbaliq, "the city of the Khan," a century later—Polo calls it Cambaluc; and much more interesting history down to the advent of the present Manchus in 1644. And it is the walls, in excellent preservation, that mark the division of the Peking of today—first the so-called "Chinese," or Outer City, more properly the Southern City, adjoining it is the Inner or Tartar City, or Manchu properly North-east; inside this the "Imperial City," and inside this again, the "Forbidden City," the actual imperial residence itself. The ethnological distinctions of Chinese and Tartar are practically effaced; the only distinction for the foreign visitor is that the shops are in the Chinese City, while most of the temples, public buildings, and "sights" together with all the foreign residences, are in the Tartar City, and that the wall of the latter is much the larger and more massive structure. The ground plan of Peking is supposed to represent human body, but it is better described as being laid out on the chess-board plan of American cities west of Chicago.

There are two great streets which intersect at a central point, and from all parts of these other streets, lanes and alleys in straight lines. Every corner in Peking seems to be a right angle; there are no winding thoroughfares. The houses are all very low, with flat roofs, and it is hard to see a single first-class Chinese dwelling-house in the whole city. But it is the streets of Peking that strike the observer first, and fade last from his recollection. Whether wide or narrow, dark alley or main artery, they are entirely unpared—the native alluvial soil and the native sewage from every Pekinese pathway. From this state of things spring curious consequences. The roads are so uneven, the holes in them so numerous and deep, the ridges so high and steep, that no vehicle with springs can navigate half a mile,

The only conveyance, therefore, is the famous springless Pekin cart, drawn by a mule. After a good shower of rain in Peking, one cannot set foot out of doors; the mud is often three feet deep, and the centre of the street sometimes a couple of feet higher than the sides. But on the other hand, if no rain comes, there is the dust, and a Pekin dust storm, once encountered, is a dreadful memory forever. After a drought the dust is ankle-deep, every night at sunset it is watered with the liquid sewage of the city, and so it has come to be composed of dried, pulverized earth and dried pulverized filth in about equal proportions. And when the storm comes one is blinded and choked by it; it penetrates one's clothing to the skin, windows and doors and curtains and covers do not stop it for an instant; people say it even finds its way into air-tight boxes. So, whether the barometer indicates "rain" or "fair," one is equally bad off.

London, June 25.—Although the powers at last seem conscious of the magnitude of the Chinese peril and are concertedly hurrying forces to Taku, the international troops available to overcome the immediate perils of the situation are apparently totally inadequate.

The alarm not only for the safety of Vice-Admiral Seymour and his party, who are not mentioned in any of the dispatches purporting to come from Peking, but from his base at Tien Tsin, remains unaltered.

Almost the only ray of light is the report of Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs, forwarded by the French consul-general at Shanghai, to the effect that the legations were safe on June 19th, and that foreigners were preparing to leave the capital with the consent of the Chinese government; but the motives of the Chinese officials in keeping the powers apprised by reassuring messages is too obvious to allow the unreserved acceptance of the statements.

Tien Tsin is so hard pressed that it must be relieved before assistance can be sent to Seymour's forces. The absence of the exact dates of the last dispatch from Taku and other messages makes it difficult to connect the various stories, but some of the dispatches might be read as indicating that even the large force mentioned by Rear-Admiral Kempff as about to start towards Tien Tsin met the same fate as the combined American and Russian column which was repulsed June 21st.

India is sending eight battalions of infantry, a cavalry regiment, artillery and engineers as a fighting force, besides two battalions to guard communications.

The official gazette of St. Petersburg to-day contains an order of the Czar as follows:

"As we consider it necessary to raise the troops in the Amur military district to war footing, we direct the war minister to take the requisite measures. At the same time we direct that the necessary number of reservists belonging to the Siberian Amur military districts shall be called out for active service."

Official Dispatch.
London, June 25.—The admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Beiser, dated Taku, via Chee Foo, June 24th:

"The total force which left Tien Tsin with the commander-in-chief for Peking was about 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the commander-in-chief because it was only known that he was cut off by Tien Tsin being invested."

"Tien Tsin has been fighting for its life ever since.

"It was on the receipt of information that the Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Taku and that they were ravaging Ton Ku and other parts of the Pei Ho, that it was promptly determined to seize Taku. Since then every effort has been made to relieve Tien Tsin."

"I have commandeered a small coasting steamer for taking troops and the sick and wounded across the bay to Wei Hai Wei, where I intend making a temporary base hospital and asylum for refugees."

Safe on Tuesday.
London, June 25.—The French consul-general at Shanghai, telegraphing yesterday, reported that the Chinese minister of railways and telegraphs had informed him that all foreign ministers and foreigners at Peking were safe last Tuesday, and preparing to leave with the authority of the Chinese government.

Casualties at Tien Tsin.
New York, June 25.—The Chinese bombardment of Tien Tsin set fire to the mission buildings first, says the Chee Foo correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser.

It is reported to the native city and destroyed everything. The attacking force, well supplied with modern artillery, has been pressing the small allied force very hard. Already the dead number 160. Relief is being rushed from Taku, but the column will have to fight its way through the big Chinese army."

The British shipbuilding firm arrived at Chee Foo, bringing 300 refugees from Ton-Shan, including Messrs. Kinder and Parson and Mrs. Parson.

Pei Tai Ho, the great watering place of Northern China, where 200 prominent foreigners had their summer homes, has been abandoned.

The governor of Shan Tung province, in which Chee Foo is situated, after conferring with his subordinate mandarins, decided not to join the rebels, and issued a proclamation despatching all Europeans and Americans should be protected.

Admiral Kempff held a conference on Sunday at the American consulate with Consul Fowler and the captains of the Nashville and the Kortown. The local governor of Chee Foo was present, and promised there should be no uprising here against the foreigners, and gave other assurances which seemed all right on the surface.

The Taoist expressed confidence in the goodwill of the American government toward China, and said that feeling was reciprocated.

Capt. Edward Bayley, of the British armored cruiser at Taku, signalled the American captain yesterday: "Thank God the Russians were here, otherwise we would all have been murdered."

U. S. Cavalry for China.
San Francisco, June 25.—An order from Adjutant-General Corbin has been received at the Presidio directing that

the troops of the sixth cavalry shall be recruited to their full war strength, presumably to be sent to China.

In Accord With Russia.
Berlin, June 25.—An unfavorable impression is caused here by the attempts of the Russian press to create distrust of Germany in connection with the Chinese question. The inspired German organs insist that Berlin does not oppose the plans of St. Petersburg in the Chinese Empire, and that the future will clearly demonstrate Germany's perfect accord with Russia in Asia.

Movement of Warships.
London, June 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the new Russian cruiser Varig will go direct from Philadelphia to Port Arthur.

Paris, June 25.—An official dispatch received here from Saigon, the capital of French Cochinchina, says the French armored cruiser Vanban and the transport Canavene have gone north with 500 marines and a battery of artillery.

As Viewed In Ottawa

Reasons Assigned For the Dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor.

He Should Have Resigned When He Learned of Mr. Martin's Defeat.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, June 25.—T. R. E. McInnes's letter which appeared in the Times, and which has been sent in part to the Eastern press, is merely quibbling with the whole question. The Lieut.-Governor was dismissed because he turned out of office a government and called upon another gentleman to form an administration that failed to secure the support of the people of British Columbia at the polls. This constitutional question is so well known that the Lieut.-Governor ought to have resigned at once when failure overtook his choice. As Premier Laurier stated, something more than a newspaper report was necessary before action could be taken from Ottawa. In that regard nothing more decisive could be obtained than a petition to Ottawa of 25 members of the legislature, out of 38, and which, most extraordinary of all contained the names of Messrs. Dunsmuir, Eberts and Turner, who had a few days before condoned the past acts of the Governor and swore to faithfully serve him.

It is learned here that the Governor refused to issue writs for the re-election of his ministers. Had he dismissed them, he would have been entitled to respect.

FLOODS IN SQUAMISH VALLEY.
Damage Estimated at Over \$15,000.— Worst Flood for Years.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—Steamer Dedance, which arrived on Saturday night from Howe Sound, brought news of serious floods in the Squamish valley. The Squamish empties into the upper end of Howe Sound, about 30 miles from Vancouver. Early on Friday morning the dike along the river front broke through in several places. On Saturday, when the Dedance left Vancouver, there was six feet of water above the dikes and over the lower farms. The damage was difficult to estimate, figures being given from \$15,000 to \$35,000, as being the loss occasioned by the floods.

Many of the hop fields were badly damaged. The exact number of cattle were drowned—the exact number being hard to ascertain—and outbuildings of some of the ranches were carried away. Several of the smaller houses also suffered in the flood.

The scene is described as one of great devastation. The whole mouth of the river was choked with logs and stumps and roots of trees. Everyone is living in the second story of his house, and moving from place to place in boats. The flood is the worst that the district has experienced in the memory of settlers who have been there for many years.

AMBUSHED BY PHILIPINOS.
Twenty Men Killed and Wounded— Troops in Samoa.

Manila, June 23.—A detachment of 40 men of the Fortieth Regiment, Captain Thomas Miller commanding, left Casaguan de Misamis, Island of Mindanao, scouting June 19th.

During the morning of June 14th they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The American attempt to charge was frustrated by the Filipino pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks, and fell back on Casaguan. The American loss was 9 men killed, 9 officers and 2 men wounded.

Reports have reached Manila of troubles on the Island of Samar, whence reinforcements—a battalion of the 29th Regiment and a battery of artillery—were dispatched to-day.

A Toronto dispatch says it is stated that the price of anthracite coal will advance 25 cents a ton on July 1st. This increase is largely owing to strike troubles.

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For Infants and Children.

The only reliable
C. H. P. H. Co. Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail
Agents for
Canada and the
United States

Thin Edge of The Wedge

Increase of Poll Tax an Earnest of What Government Intends to Do.

The Chinese Bill Being Considered in Committee of House To-Day.

Col. Prior Says He Always Talked on the Subject When in B. C.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, June 25.—There was a slim attendance in the House to-day when it met at 11 o'clock. It was the first morning sitting session.

Hon. W. S. Fielding's bill to raise the preference to Britain from 25 per cent. to 33 1/2 per cent. was read a third time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the Chinese bill, which is restricting Chinese immigration. The bill was read a second time and taken up in committee.

Hon. G. E. Foster wanted to know if the Liberal members of British Columbia were satisfied. He called attention to a telegram which Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent to British Columbia a few years ago saying that his policy would be guided by the wishes of his friends in the West.

Premier Laurier replied that while the Liberal members of British Columbia were not altogether satisfied, they were with him in the same wagon. The increase was an earnest of what was to follow. It would have an educating effect and the royal commission, which was proposed, would get all the necessary information on the subject to permit of the problem being properly dealt with.

A. Morrison, New Westminster, admitted he was in the same wagon as the Premier. It was a superior wagon to the rickshack vehicle of the opposition. He admitted he was not satisfied with the bill, but it did not go far enough. But it did not suit him like Col. Prior, who never had a word to say against Chinese immigration until placed in opposition and had now become solicitous in this matter. Mr. Morrison said that the effect of the report of the Chinese commission which the late government had appointed, and which was opposed to an increased tax on Chinese, was injurious.

W. C. Edwards was opposed to the tax, and he said that there was no difference between the action of the Boers and that which was now proposed. Though it was supported, such legislation was doing that which Boers and Boxers were now doing. Such legislation was a horror to all who believed in free trade principles and freedom.

N. F. Davin, in reading an extract from the report of the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, who was chairman of the Chinese commission, said that he (Davin) was responsible for the report.

A. W. Puttee was not at all satisfied with the bill. The Chinese were driving white labor out of British Columbia. In the name of all that was good in Canadian life, the Chinese should be excluded.

Col. Prior admitted that until a change of government he had not talked of the subject in parliament, but he always had done so in the province of British Columbia. (Laughter.) He had not spoken on the subject in the House until 1894. He did not know who asked for the commission.

G. R. Maxwell, in reply, wanted to know who brought the Chinese first into British Columbia. He said that it was the Conservatives. The Conservatives also promised to return them when the C.P.R. was built, but did not do so. The principal employers of Chinese were Conservatives.

In reply to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Maxwell said that the measure for Russell would not have his fine herds talanted through contact with bad ones, and if so, how much more necessary was it to keep Chinese away. The Creator forbade the children of Israel to mix with the tainted.

When the House resumed at 3 o'clock Hon. G. E. Foster referred in feeling terms to the death of Tyrwhitt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of Tyrwhitt as a patriotic Canadian and a gallant soldier, of good sense and never offends. The Chinese bill was then again taken up.

Dr. Christie, Argenteuil, opposed the bill on the grounds that it was unchristian to tax the people of the community. J. Charlton would not sanction the government going any further than they proposed doing at present. There was much to be said in favor of the views of Dr. Christie, but the opinions of the British Columbia people were of still more consequence, while we were of still more consequence.

T. S. Sproule favored the exclusion of Chinese.

A. Morrison, in reply to Dr. Christie and others, said that there were strong sanitary objections to the Chinese. There was also unfair competition for Chinese labor, and that applied even more to Japanese than Chinese labor. The market was glutted with Japanese. Japs were working for \$1 per day as ship carpenters. One railway discharged their white labor and employed Japanese. He wanted to propose an amendment on the lines of the Natal Act. In his opinion there could be no treaty obligations violated by this act. He therefore proposed an amendment providing that immigrants should not be permitted to land who could not read and write in one of the European languages, also any pauper or one likely to be a public charge, any idiot or insane person or any one suffering from loathsome diseases.

G. E. Casey opposed the amendment of Mr. Morrison and F. Oliver supported it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that for rea-

sons previously given as to the position British now occupied in the Orient it would be best not to allow the amendment. Besides Japan had restricted immigration to Canada to twelve a month and to the United States to five a month.

The amendment was lost. The bill was amended to permit a clergyman's wife, when of Chinese origin, being exempt from the act. It was also amended restricting the arrival by land by the way of the States to one for 50 tons, the same as by sea. The penalty was made \$200, instead of \$100. The bill was amended providing that the government, by order-in-council, could restrict immigration from any foreign country to the number which was arranged for by that country. In this case only 12 per month could leave Japan.

The Chinese bill was reported and stands for the third reading.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.
(Associated Press.)
Ashcroft, June 25.—The recent heavy rains and warm weather throughout Cariboo have swollen the Fraser river greater than at any time last year. All the bridges on the Bridge River district and also on the road to Cache mine have been washed away, and roads and trails are impassable. The water is still rising. The Thompson river here is higher than has been for two years. There has been in rain in this vicinity since Saturday.

Lillooet, June 25.—The river has been rising steadily for some days past. The Fraser is higher than at any time last year. All the bridges have been taken out on the road to Bridge River mines, and also on the road to Cache mines.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. HAMILTON.
He Breaks His Collar Bone by Falling From Horse.
(Associated Press.)
London, June 25.—The information from South Africa continues so unimportant that the afternoon newspapers here are trying to make a sensation out of Gen. Ian Hamilton breaking his collar bone by a fall from his horse.

Gen. Warren wires that the rebellion has been extinguished in the north of Cape Colony, but he does not mention the capture or dispersal of the considerable Boer force which has been occupying that part of the country.

Interest mostly centres in the Orange River Colony, where General Dewet is causing the British much annoyance.

In the Hands of Boers.
New York, June 25.—The Tribune's London correspondent cables: "The Boers have 1,350 prisoners on the Delagoa Bay line, and probably about 800 in the Orange River Colony, which were taken at the Rhenoster River. Lords Lettman and Emslamore have been taken north with other members of the millionaire's battalion."

CLEVELAND CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.
(Associated Press.)
Toronto, June 25.—A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch says an organization known as the "Canadian Association of Cleveland," has been formed here with a membership of about 200, including some of the most successful business men of that city. Its objects are to bring fellow countrymen together in social intercourse, render assistance and encouragement to new arrivals from the land of the maple, etc.

BATHING FATALITY.
(Associated Press.)
Roseland, June 25.—John James, a lad of 14 years, was drowned in a pond in the west end of the town to-day at 12:30. The lad was subject to fits, and was seized with one after he had been bathing and fell from a log into the water. Other boys bathing with him were younger than he and frightened, and made no attempt to save him. After being in the water for half an hour the body was recovered. He was a son of Thomas James, a miner.

Lyddite is simply picric acid brought in to a dense state by fusion. The shells are coated inside with a special varnish, and the melted picric acid is cast into them. A strong detonator of a mixture of two parts of ammonium picrate to three parts of saltpetre, manufactured in much the same way as ordinary granulated gunpowder, is used.

House Work

Seems easy to a man, but there is a great deal of lifting and reaching to do a great many trips up and down stairs to make in the course of day's house work. It's hard where a woman is well. For a woman suffering with some form of "female trouble" it is daily torment. There are thousands of such women struggling along, day by day, in increasing misery. There are other thousands who have found a complete cure of their disease in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops debilitating drains, cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, nourishes the nerves, and gives vitality and vigor. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It contains no opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowan, of 1212 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but they were of no avail. The doctor said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to try you for help. I received a very encouraging reply, and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and as I continued my health gradually improved. It is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for a book in paper covers, or 50 stamps in cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Railway Horror

Wash-Out in Georgia Causes the Wreck of a Passenger Train.

Fire Destroys All the Coaches, With the Exception of Pullman.

Thirty-Five Persons Killed in the Disaster—A Survivor Interviewed.

(Associated Press.)
Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., last night, and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleepers, was destroyed. Every person on the train, excepting the occupants of the Pullman, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped.

Thirty-five people in all were killed. Tremendous rains for the past two weeks were the cause of the washout. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock last night, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the swiftly moving train plunged.

The train, consisting of a baggage car, a second class coach, a first class coach and Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire immediately after the fall, and all the coaches were burned, except the Pullman.

Story of the Wreck.
Atlanta, June 25.—A train bringing some of the dead from the wreck on the Southern railway near McDonough, Ga., arrived in Atlanta during the night. Jesse Rohr, a travelling salesman of Baltimore, one of those who were seen at the Kimball House. He said:

"I was in the Pullman car with the others who escaped with their lives, when the wreck occurred. There was not an instant's warning. We heard suddenly an indistinct crash and the next instant felt our car pitch forward and down. The forward car filled with water at once and the lights went out. We heard the roar of rushing waters and knew we were in a stream of some kind. We got down on all fours and felt and crawled one way to the top of the car and then the other. The car was hanging by the car trucks to the stone abutment of the culvert and sprang by the motion of water, swinging to and fro like a great pendulum. It was pitch dark and the rain was coming down in torrents.

"Feeling into the breach in the track we could see a confusion of broken cars, already beginning to burn. What impressed me was the fact that not a single call for help was heard. Those in the forward cars must have met their death instantly. The wreckage was on fire when we reached the top of our car. Suddenly, to our horror, he lost his hold and down he came. He did not stop at the car this time, however, but went on into the river and was carried away by the terrific rush of water. I was delighted at daylight, however, to see him walking up to our party in McDonough. "Thank you, Q. I was worked like a hero. He got to the top and ran as fast as he could to a farm house near by and came with a rope. It was too short, however, and he had to make the trip again to another house. Finally he got plenty of rope and then pulled the two of us and all were rescued in ten or twelve minutes."

When asked how wide the washout was, Mr. Rohr said: "I can't tell you accurately. To me it seemed the width of the Mississippi river, and the roar of the flames and water was something calculated to unstring any man."

Excursionists Killed.
Green Bay, Wis., June 25.—A north-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, loaded with excursionists bound for the Saucerefest in this city, collided at 10:15 this morning with a freight train at Depere, five miles south of here. Six persons were killed, one is missing and thirty-four were injured.

BIRMINGHAM RETIRED.
(Associated Press.)
Toronto, June 25.—The executive of the Conservative Union of Ontario on Saturday afternoon appointed Messrs. John Thompson, son of the late St. John Thompson, and John Greer, both of Toronto, joint secretaries in the place of Robert Birmingham, who was retired. Mr. Birmingham refuses to speak regarding the action of the Union in deposing him, pending the advice of his friends.

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Goss

The Death of a Russian

Work in London

London, Mouraviev

London, Mouraviev, foreign affairs, or the British. To quote "the death of an obstacle Russia" and sums up in pers, there Russia's China will Lord Lo... moved one... nected with... Before he... Lord Loch... which result... in 1890, an... the hands... 15 minutes... the mission... murdered is... common fr... to his "th... the secular... will meet... notes to... which, by... poned owing... Great B... is slowly a... what once... ally flare u... to be pract... ary moves... in the Or... last two m... The Tr... tion is sc... ports ind... ly realisti... struggle in... whelming... One of... of the we... Robert's... towards th... persisted... British co... stern ven... ingly pass... after sur... ish arm, s... than of "K... Kummars... Hodgson... even affe... done to... rains are... In De... with a co... ably be u... off the w... how usef... white tro... CAF... London... from Cap... fight at 2... 2,000 ma... weeks a... Robert's... stamps, I... political... at Kin... Jameson... sketched... time of t... tent of t... growing... for refo... caused r... Boers to... government... tained, a... ready ha... Imperial... take effe... Jameson... subject o... MO... Has Res... Paris, Count M... foreign a... Franco-I... deep-con... political... Count... onist of... felt that... the even... sign off... official... litical i... strength... friendship... minister... Mouraviev... his frie... The s... the cou... mented... in the... of Russ... one dis... foundat... ance... drooping... porters... They w... Liver p... to the... C. C... the H... is visit

THE NEW CABINET.

The majority of the people of British Columbia may not be satisfied with the Premier's choice of colleagues, but they will cordially welcome the relief he has brought them from the unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions of the past few months.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

In the turmoil that has been occasioned by the provincial campaign the people of the West are apt to lose sight of the preliminary manoeuvres which are now being executed in preparation for the great Federal battle.

"To become a peer of the realm, to sit beside the bearers of historic names in that assembly illustrious with so many souvenirs, to display the graces of his eloquence, it is for this that the former demagogue (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) has already sacrificed the sweat of our workmen, the backbone of our industries, even the blood of our children."

Under the Tupper inspiration another prominent French-Canadian journal, L'Evenement, said that the South African war was unjust, was provoked for speculative ends by Mr. Chamberlain, and wonders if it is necessary "for the French-Canadians to play the role of slaves in order to prove their loyalty to England and to merit the delightful friendship of the English in Canada."

her army suffers defeat? The paper established by Sir Charles Tupper himself in Montreal for the purpose of assisting him to "earn the gratitude of the people of Quebec and to deserve it," issued from the same office as that truly loyal journal, the Montreal Star, Le Journal, presents its views to its readers as follows:

"How many French-Canadian ministers are in the Laurier government? It is good, it is salutary, to know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done during the past four years to honor his fellow-countrymen, to preserve their political prestige and to convict them of his patriotism. In this ministry, whose first act was to restore instruction in their own tongue and their own faith to our fellow-countrymen of Manitoba, he associated only two French-Canadians, Messrs. Tarte and Geoffrin, and, moreover, the latter was minister without portfolio. Out of seventeen ministers we were represented by three of our own race, and out of thirteen departments only one was given to a French-Canadian. That is how Mr. Laurier thanked the province of Quebec for placing him in power. He replaced Mr. Geoffrin, who was a good Canadian, by Mr. James Sutherland, who is a fanatical Grit from Ontario, so that to-day, and for more than a year, out of seventeen Liberal ministers, the Laurier government contains, aside from the Premier, only one French-Canadian, Mr. Tarte, who is absent and may not come back. But from the fact that it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is to-day the traitor and renegade, are the treason, contempt and indifference less reprehensible and less inexcusable? We put this question to every French-Canadian who voted for Mr. Laurier in the elections of 1896; let them reply."

Such peculiar views as those quoted above are not enunciated solely by the Conservative press of Quebec; they are also promulgated by Conservative speakers, since the day the leader of the opposition gave them the tip. For instance, Mr. Thibault "blames Laurier strongly for supporting England in the war against a brave little people like the Boers, who are struggling with courage and patriotism for the liberty of their country and the defence of their firesides. He accuses him of being the instrument of Chamberlain and Rhodes and says the war is an act of brigandage."

To add to the strength of the campaign the bishops have been instructed to inform the people that the Manitoba school question is not settled; that if Sir Charles Tupper is honored with their confidence the old sore will be reopened and the people of Canada will once more be afflicted with the bickerings and heart-burnings incident to all religious controversies. It is obvious that this is merely another bid for votes of an utterly unscrupulous man greedy with the lust for power, for the question will never again be taken up by the Federal Parliament, as it unquestionably is completely within the jurisdiction of the province and no government will undertake nowadays to trench on the rights of the provinces.

The foregoing are a fair sample of the methods which are being employed to win Quebec for the Conservatives, the leaders of the party there apparently acting on the assumption that the province as a whole is opposed to the imperialism of the Prime Minister. Let us look for a moment at the manner in which the Tory politicians and papers are dealing with public questions and trying to win votes in the English-speaking provinces.

In Ontario Sir Wilfrid is held up to contempt as being in some way responsible for the utterances of Mr. Bourassa, although he publicly rebuked that gentleman and told him that, even if his utterances were conscientious, they were ill-timed and in execrable taste at a time when the House was expressing its delight at the fact that the end of the war was at hand and that British arms were once more victorious. Who ever heard the voice of Sir Charles Tupper raised in condemnation of the utterances of his followers, which in their very nature cannot but be prejudicial to the internal peace and harmony of a country with a mixed population such as we have in Canada? He and his disciples accuse the Premier in Quebec of being an Imperialist and in Ontario of being a traitorous Frenchman. Clarke Wallace, addressing the Orange Grand Lodge, said: "A more despicable doctrine has never been propounded by a public man than that Canada should accept the sacrifice of the Mother Land, the protection of her army and navy to maintain the integrity of the Dominion, and then, like a poll-tron, refuse to contribute one dollar or one man to uphold the dignity of the Empire." Contrast this utterance with the stand which the Conservative leaders take in Quebec and say if a more despicable campaign was ever waged or if there is any record in Canada of leaders who had sunk so low or were so eager for office that they would deliberately set aside the duty which every patriot owes to his country and take up the task of setting one part of the community against another, would set creed against creed, race against race, men of British blood against men of French origin, in the hope of securing a few votes from either side. They talk about refusing a man or a dollar for the defence of the Empire, they who on the first opportunity would abolish the preference which has done so much to unite the people of Great Britain and of Canada and to increase the demand for Can-

adian goods in the British market, because it is not fair that the British should be given something for nothing; that business is business, and the Old Country merchant or manufacturer must take his chance along with the rest of the world. They are a versatile crowd, these Conservatives. They have a policy for every province of the Dominion. The one which they will stand or fall upon in British Columbia has not been enunciated yet; it will probably be brought back in the pocket of Col. Prior or Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. That for the province of Manitoba is thus set forth by the Winnipeg Telegram:

"The French have shown themselves utterly ungrateful for the sacrifices the Conservative party made in 1896 to see justice done their race and religion. They have shown themselves to be mere venal opportunists. In Quebec they are evidently of the same calibre as the Frontenags, the Forgets and the Maynins of Manitoba. The Conservative party will do well to realize that it had better not prejudice its chance of success in other parts of the Dominion by further trucking to that unprincipled province. Whenever the Conservatives are strong enough to obtain power without the aid of a Quebec majority, there will be no difficulty about obtaining it. Quebec majority, Quebec will then come flocking over to Conservatism, solicited to be seduced. Her venal electorate will swarm round the dispensers of patronage like flies round a honey-pot. Meanwhile Conservatism had better let Quebec stew in its Laurier juice, and build up its strength elsewhere, even at the expense of Quebec interests."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

McKinley and Roosevelt have been nominated as Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; the highest positions in the world, as our American friends grandiloquently term them. The Republicans are reasonably sure of electing their man, as Bryan, notwithstanding his great oratorical gifts, has antagonized the best elements of his country by his demagogic appeals to the lowest classes in the community. His bid for the support of the anti-British voters and his alliance with those who affect to weep at the "desecration of the altars of liberty in South Africa by a despotic and tyrannical government," stamp him as a dangerous man whose endorsement with high position in a great nation might be fraught with disaster to humanity. It is sincerely to be wished that an example may be made of Bryan at the polls which will convince future aspirants for political preferment in the United States that such methods will not be countenanced. That country was brought to the verge of war with Great Britain by a former Democratic President, Cleveland, a rupture only being avoided through the prudence and foresight of the statesmen of the United Kingdom, and it would be nothing short of a calamity to the world if the American people were to entrust with power a man who seems to be even less weighted with a sense of responsibility than was Cleveland. The award of the arbitrators in the Venezuela dispute practically upheld the justice of the British contention and gave further evidence, if such were needed, of the fact that even the most insignificant nations and peoples are sure of just treatment at the hands of Great Britain.

The company of Canadian soldiers stationed here volunteered to a man to go to China to fight the battles of the mother land. The fate of many of their brethren who went to South Africa had no deterrent effect on the enthusiasm of these young fellows, and they have furnished the world with another illustration of the fact that there are yet many Britons ready to volunteer for active service in honor of Queen and country.

Another member of the gallant little band of Victorians who volunteered for service in South Africa has fallen by the wayside. Private Whitley went down before a more deadly enemy of the soldier than a rifle bullet and he is none the less a hero because he was a victim of the deadly enteric fever.

There is one redeeming feature about Oom Paul's character. He seems to have a deep love for the land he calls home. His attachment is of rather a selfish character, it is true, still it is almost pathetic to read that he desires above all things not to be exiled from the Transvaal.

Wages of coal miners in Great Britain within the last year have been increased about 25 per cent, while the price of the article they mine has been advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.

The public debt of the Dominion was decreased by considerably over a million and a half at the end of May as compared with the same period of last year.

The total imports into the Orange Free State in 1898 amounted in value to about \$5,950,000, and the exports to \$9,615,000.

The chain is now said to be complete around the Free State. Let us hope there are no weak links in it.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW. Toronto Star. The people of British Columbia appear to have expressed a lack of confidence in everybody and everything.

THE TORY "LOYALISTS."

Hamilton Times. The Tory organs which persist in the foolish endeavor to make it appear that the Liberals are less Canadian, less British, than the Tories, and boast that they sang "God Save the Queen" while several Liberals refused to be led by "that low-grade" Tory, Dr. Montague (see Brockville Times, Tory), and did not join in the singing, will do well to stick to noise as evidence of the greater loyalty of their party. The Ottawa Free Press says it is unnecessary to go outside of parliament to find the data for comparison, and gives this list of sons and brothers of members who have gone to fight for the Empire in South Africa:

- Liberals. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, 2 sons. Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, 2 sons. Hon. Dr. Borden, 1 son. Hon. R. R. Dobell, 1 son. Hon. Sir A. Pelletier, 1 son. Thomas Mackie, M. P., 1 son. Dr. Johnston, M. P., 1 son. Hon. Senator Fleet, 1 son. Hon. Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, 1 son. Total-11. Conservatives. Lieut.-Col. Hughes. Hon. N. Clark Wallace, 1 son. Total-2. What about "God Save the Queen" here?

A VISION REALIZED.

Montreal Herald. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of a war in which English civilization will be pitted against a retrogressive despotism. If the struggle comes, it will not be such a walkover as we have witnessed in South Africa. It will be fought on sea as well as on land. If it should come, and if troops should be needed in China, in India, in Persia, or in Africa, there can be no doubt there will be in Canada a repetition of the spectacle which has brought so much comfort to the minds of British statesmen. Then will be realized the vision of Mr. Gladstone, who, in contending for the removal of all restraints upon the colonies, argued with that large hopefulness which made him a very prophet, that in some time of trial for the Empire the colonies might, out of their affection, render that assistance which could never be procured through constraint.

EMBARRASSING.

Harpur's Bazaar. When the new minister, a handsome and unmarried man, made his first pastoral call at the Fódelskis he took little Anna up in his arms and tried to kiss her. But the child refused to be kissed; she struggled loose and ran off into the next room, where her mother was putting a few finishing touches to her adornment before going into the parlor to greet the clergyman. "Mamma," the little girl whispered, "the man in the parlor wanted me to kiss him." "Well," replied mamma, "why didn't you let him? I would if I were you." Thereupon Anna ran back into the parlor and the minister asked: "Well, little lady, won't you kiss me now?" "No, I won't," replied Anna, promptly, "but mamma says she will."

HIS HAIR TURNED GREY.

Montreal Star. Private Hudson, of Company, First Special Service Regiment, son of Lieut.-Col. E. Hudson, writes home under date Runderbusch, May 7: "You may be surprised to hear that I am not far from bald now, with quite a few grey hairs. Most of our brave lads have grey hair, and no wonder. Young Williamson, of my regiment, who was wounded by a shell at Paardeberg, and who is now working here with me, has his hair altogether white-grey, and he is only 17 years and 8 months old. Fancy the surprise in store for me mother."

VERY LIKELY.

Hamilton Herald. Maybe even that trooly lol old knight, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, would hesitate to obey Dr. Montague if the doctor were to call upon the knight to sing the national anthem.

CANADIANS DON'T MIND.

Brooklyn Eagle. It would be asking too much to expect loyal Canadians not to lose their tempers over the pro-Boer demonstrations on this side of the line.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns, etc. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer. Perry's Peppermint, 25c and 50c.

In Japan handkerchiefs are made of paper and are twisted from it and imitations of Cordova leather are actually contrived from it. In 1892 Japan produced \$5,000,000 worth of paper.

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They last well and last well - Fire, Lightning and Rust proof - and are quicker laid than others, because of their special telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. A. B. FRASER, SE. SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

The colors in Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk are "standard." That is, Violet is true tone; Geranium Lake is exactly that shade and all the other 374 are true to name or number. When you need an exact shade you can depend upon getting it just as surely as you get notes in music by striking the proper keys. Thus you can get true tints of nature in your embroidery work. Put up in a patent holder which prevents knots or tangles. Send a one cent stamp or three holders tags for "Blue Book" which tells exactly how to embroider fifty different leaves and flowers. CORTICELLI SILK CO. ST. JOHNS, P. O.

The Chinese Problem

Rumored Negotiations Regarding Partition of China Denied by British Officials.

Anxiously Awaiting Reports on the Situation from the Naval Officers. London, June 23.-From every capital in Europe and from every news centre the world over, there is pouring into London an amazingly interesting stream of stories fortelling the action the powers intend to take in regard to China. According to usually well informed correspondents at Rome, Vienna, Yokohama, Paris and Berlin, the powers are now deliberating as to the advisability of imprisoning the Dowager Empress of China, and are busy arranging the details for the Partition of the Celestial Empire.

These forecasts show many evidences of authoritative inspiration, yet the Associated Press is in a position to say they have not a fragment of basis. Upon the authority of the British government it can be declared that no communications have passed between the powers regarding any action in China excepting the release of diplomats shut up in Peking. When that shall have been accomplished, it will be time enough for the nations to deliberate on their further course of action.

This official added, "No plan for the eventual settlement of the Chinese Problem has so far been presented to Great Britain nor even suggested to her." While Lord Salisbury is too cautious to commit himself to prophesy regarding the outcome of one of the most remarkable crises in the world's history, the Associated Press learns that he is not inclined to believe this Boxer break will immediately bring up that most vital of all points, that is, the paramount necessity for European superiority over the entire Chinese empire.

To quote further the foreign office official: "In discussing the utterances of statesmen and the writing of correspondents, one must remember they are to be gauged by standards of comparative ignorance rather than by comparative knowledge. No European really knows Anything About China. Some know less than others, but that is about all it amounts to. We are not parleying with the other powers and the other powers are not parleying with us for the simple reason that we are all ignorant of the conditions we are facing. We are trusting to the naval officers on the spot. When they are in a position to report to us the extent of the uprising, they may be able to tell us whether we are facing a rebellion chiefly confined to the north or whether we are opposed to the whole Chinese people and the government. Then it will be feasible, but not until then, for the powers to get together in an attempt to agree on Some Method of Settling forever the Chinese problem."

The general trend of the best informed opinion in London seems to be that the opposing interests of Japan and Russia may in themselves precipitate in the crisis before the Boxer outbreak shall be stamped out, though neither of them is believed to be willing to go to the extremity of a resort to arms at the present moment. Upon this latter phase of the situation the all absorbing topic of the day, one can hear many opinions from men about equally well posted and scarcely any of them agree. A well known American diplomat, though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the

Countless Possibilities involved, tells the Associated Press he believes it possible the crisis will resolve itself into a struggle between Russia and Japan, and that perhaps the true way of staving it up is to look at it in that light without paying much attention to the developments of the immediate future in the contest between the Boxers and the united forces. That estimate, of course, is made on the supposition that

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THE OLD COLORS.

The British army has in the South African war, marched into battle with its colors in its hand. They have been left at home, sometimes hung in churches and cathedrals. The following are verses from the London Outlook are in reference to this fact: That rent is Talavera, that patch is Inkerman, A hundred times in a hundred climes the battle round them ran; But that is an ended chapter, they will not go to-day; Hang that above, as a link of love where the women come to pray. In the country of the cactus, in the vale of Al Rashed, I took them away from a boy who lay in a ring of the dying-dead; Dead-but he smiled as living; dead-but his hand held this; The banner had been as the grace of his Queen (God's light be hers and his). Perhaps when all is quiet, and the moon looks through the pane, Under that shroud the splendid dead are marshalled once again, And hear the guns in the desert, and see the lines on the hill, And follow the steel of the lance and feel that England is England still.

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 my house all the time, and would not be without it."

THE BELLEVILLE, N.B., STRIKE DEADLOCK REMAINS UNBROKEN.

KENDALL'S SPRAIN CURE. It may be said to be a life saver or even, more to the point, a life maker. It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc. Remove the pain and swelling, and the blood will flow again. It is a household necessity. Write for full information. GEORGE BROWN, 100, St. John Street, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, N. B.

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Prais... He Has... gin... A Net... London, June 23.-From every capital in Europe and from every news centre the world over, there is pouring into London an amazingly interesting stream of stories fortelling the action the powers intend to take in regard to China. According to usually well informed correspondents at Rome, Vienna, Yokohama, Paris and Berlin, the powers are now deliberating as to the advisability of imprisoning the Dowager Empress of China, and are busy arranging the details for the Partition of the Celestial Empire. These forecasts show many evidences of authoritative inspiration, yet the Associated Press is in a position to say they have not a fragment of basis. Upon the authority of the British government it can be declared that no communications have passed between the powers regarding any action in China excepting the release of diplomats shut up in Peking. When that shall have been accomplished, it will be time enough for the nations to deliberate on their further course of action. This official added, "No plan for the eventual settlement of the Chinese Problem has so far been presented to Great Britain nor even suggested to her." While Lord Salisbury is too cautious to commit himself to prophesy regarding the outcome of one of the most remarkable crises in the world's history, the Associated Press learns that he is not inclined to believe this Boxer break will immediately bring up that most vital of all points, that is, the paramount necessity for European superiority over the entire Chinese empire. To quote further the foreign office official: "In discussing the utterances of statesmen and the writing of correspondents, one must remember they are to be gauged by standards of comparative ignorance rather than by comparative knowledge. No European really knows Anything About China. Some know less than others, but that is about all it amounts to. We are not parleying with the other powers and the other powers are not parleying with us for the simple reason that we are all ignorant of the conditions we are facing. We are trusting to the naval officers on the spot. When they are in a position to report to us the extent of the uprising, they may be able to tell us whether we are facing a rebellion chiefly confined to the north or whether we are opposed to the whole Chinese people and the government. Then it will be feasible, but not until then, for the powers to get together in an attempt to agree on Some Method of Settling forever the Chinese problem." The general trend of the best informed opinion in London seems to be that the opposing interests of Japan and Russia may in themselves precipitate in the crisis before the Boxer outbreak shall be stamped out, though neither of them is believed to be willing to go to the extremity of a resort to arms at the present moment. Upon this latter phase of the situation the all absorbing topic of the day, one can hear many opinions from men about equally well posted and scarcely any of them agree. A well known American diplomat, though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the

Praised By Buller

He Has Issued an Order Eulogizing the Services of Strathcona's.

A Net Spread Around Seven Thousand of Steyn's Fighters.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 22.—Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Ian Hamilton reached the Springs yesterday en route for Heidelberg to join hands with Gen. Buller, who is expected to reach Standerton tomorrow.

Otherwise there is no news of importance from Africa.

The dispatch of Lord Roberts in full is as follows:

"Pretoria, June 22.—Ian Hamilton's column reached the Springs yesterday en route for Heidelberg, where they will join hands with Buller's troops, who reached Paarde Kop yesterday and will be at Standerton tomorrow, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal, and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and the people of the Orange River Colony."

"Baden-Powell reports from Rustenburg that he found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial on his return journey hence. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field corps had been captured during his absence."

"Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenburg district, has to date collected 3,000 rifles, and the 'commissioner' at Kroonstad reports that 841 rifles have been handed in at Wolmarans."

London, June 23.—The forces of Gen. Steyn in the Orange River colony is for the time being leaving most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant-General Louis Botha and President Kruger.

The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be on the arrival of Gen. Buller's advance, under Lord Dundonald, at Standerton.

The wide net around the 6,000 or 7,000 men under Mr. Steyn will contract, and brisk fighting is likely to take place, because all resistance south of the Vaal is necessary to be swept away to make it safe for a line of communication.

Gen. Baden-Powell, who surrendered to Gen. Buller, is back on his farm working peacefully.

Gen. Baden-Powell rode with only 300 men under Mr. Steyn will contract, and brisk fighting is likely to take place, because all resistance south of the Vaal is necessary to be swept away to make it safe for a line of communication.

Gen. Buller has issued a special order eulogizing the services of the Strathcona Horse.

Capt. Jones and the brigade from H. M. Forts have been ordered back to the ship, at the admiral's request.

Dundonald at Standerton.

Kaatsbosch, June 22.—Gen. Dundonald with the Third Cavalry Brigade occupied Standerton to-day without opposition.

The infantry marched 22 miles to-day and camped at Kaatsbosch Spruit to-night.

Wants to Remain.

Lorenzo Marquez, June 22.—President Kruger's principal condition for immediate peace is that he be allowed to stay in the country.

There are 5,000 British sick and wounded at Pretoria.

Mr. Reitz, with of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family are here, en route for Europe. She had so little money that the Dutch consuls purchased second-class steamship tickets for them.

Li Hung Chang's Remedy.

Hongkong, June 22.—Li Hung Chang, who was interviewed in Canton yesterday, said he would leave for Peking on June 27th, in obedience to an order from the Empress to suppress the Boxers and make peace with the powers.

Exciting Scene at a Fire.

Great Destruction of Property—Some Narrow Escapes from Death.

structures. No estimate of the loss could be given at this time, but it was expected to be heavy.

Later the fire in the First National Bank building was confined to the roof and quickly extinguished. At 2.15 the entire block bounded by Wood Fifth avenue, Diamond Alley and Market street was in danger, but 15 minutes later the fire was believed to be under control.

When the fire was discovered 50 students were on the fifth floor of Duff's college. A panic ensued, but beyond a few bruises and contusions all reached the street in safety.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

Father Point, Que., June 23.—The Tullishan, of the Allan line, passed in view to Montreal at an early hour this morning, with over seven hundred emigrants, a large portion of whom are for Western Canada.

Montreal, June 23.—The Pillow & Hersey and the Peck & Benny companies have notified the employees of their rolling mills that the mills will be closed for an indefinite period on July 1st.

No statement has been issued as to the cause but it is thought over-stock is largely responsible for this step.

Steyn, June 23.—The Liberals of North Simcoe held a meeting here yesterday afternoon at which the policy of the Dominion and Ontario governments was endorsed.

Toronto, June 23.—Almost the entire membership of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have decided not to exhibit at the Pan-American exposition owing to the Dingley tariff, which they declare is not an exhibition promoter.

Major Dent, of the Imperial army service, who was sent out to this country to purchase horses for South Africa, has completed his work, having purchased 2,500 animals.

Of 98 per cent of the population of Ontario, or 720 municipalities, which have reported the total number of deaths for the months of May from all causes numbered 2,162, of which 318 were due to contagious diseases.

For the month of May last year the deaths totalled 1,767, and deaths due to contagious diseases 239.

ADDED TO SOUTH DAKOTA.

(Associated Press.)

Jackson, Miss., June 23.—An armed band of 32 men of South Dakota has cut a channel through the Neck, or as it is known on the maps, Brainerd's Bend, on the Missouri river. There is great excitement over the matter here, as the channel change in the river puts about 26,000 acres of Nebraska land up in the state of South Dakota.

A posse organized by the sheriff of Dakota County, Nebraska, was dispatched to stop the work. Among the members of the posse were bankers and prominent citizens, but they arrived too late, the last farmer with wheelbarrow and shovel had already crossed into South Dakota, before the posse came in sight.

The swift current of the river was fast making a wider and deeper channel across the Neck through the trench dug, and it was only a question of hours, when the channel would be unalterably changed and the farms on the fertile peninsula would become a part of the domain of South Dakota.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, June 23.—Thos. Skinner, London, director of the Canadian Pacific, and C. C. Chipman, commissioner of Hudson's Bay Co., left for Victoria this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge of Masons has elected the following officers: H. H. Watson, Vancouver, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Bro. F. McE. Young, Nanaimo, M. W. Deputy G. M.; W. Bro. E. E. Chipman, Kaslo, G. S. W.; Bro. E. S. Sharp, Esquimat, G. J. W.; Bro. W. J. Quinlan, Nelson, G. Sec.; Bro. E. B. Erskine, Victoria, G. T.; and Bro. the Rev. E. Flewelling, Kamloops, re-elected G. Chaplain. The Masonic banquet last night was a very successful affair.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—By order of Judge Tully the Western Union Telegraph Company has been ousted from its position as collector of daily market quotations on the floor of the board of trade, and that body to-day commenced to collect its own quotations and transmit them to the telegraph companies. This is regarded by the board of trade officials as an important step in the contest over the cutting off of the tickers service from bucket shops. However, no change will be made in the manner of distributing the quotations until the latter shall have been finally passed upon by the court.

ST. HYACINTHE VACANCY.

Ottawa, June 23.—A. Morrison is speaking at St. Hyacinthe, Que., to-day with M. E. Bernier.

GLOSSARY OF CHINESE TERMS.

Tsung li yamen.—The foreign office. Bow Wong Wui.—Society for the protection of the Emperor—the reform party.

Yo Ho Chuan.—Society commonly known as the Boxers—literally, righteousness, harmony and fists.

Kwang Yu Wai.—The young Emperor's chief adviser and the leader of the reform party.

Liung Kai Chu.—Second adviser of the Emperor and reform leader. Coming to America.

Kwang Sui.—The young Emperor. Fan kwai.—Foreign devil. Fu.—A prefecture.

Chihai.—Governor-General, usually superintending two provinces.

Chun chi.—The general council of state.

Chung Tang.—A grand secretary of state, of whom there are six.

Provincial News.

STEVENSON.

The police have rounded up the Chinamen gambling houses in Stevenson, and made quite a haul out of them by a \$50 fine per gambler.

There are now 4,000 Japanese fishermen in Stevenson getting ready for the season's work.

KAMLOOPS.

Andrew Noble, whose efforts towards the formation of a Farmers' Institute for Kamloops district have been untiring, has succeeded in securing enough members for the commencement. Others are urged to join. The first meeting will take place to-day.

QUESTIONS.

Archibald McNaughton, postmaster, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness. He was the youngest of that company of pioneers who crossed the plains of British North America in 1862.

He followed mining for a number of years in Canada, and was also assayer and collector for that district. He was manager for the Hudson's Bay Company for many years, but left their service in 1884, being afflicted with paralysis.

He has also held the position of postmaster since 1887. Much sympathy is felt for his devoted widow. Mr. McNaughton was 57 years of age and the eldest son of Archibald McNaughton, of Montreal.

ROSSLAND.

While William Hatton, a car man at the Le Roi, was riding a car loaded with sock down the track to the edge of the dump at about 9.30 o'clock last evening, the car struck some obstacle and jumped over the end of the track and down the dump. Hatton was flung over the dump ahead of the car; the top of rock it contained must have rolled upon him and knocked him insensible, and when picked up he was terribly mutilated. He has suffered internal injuries which are expected to prove fatal.

James Devine, secretary of the Miners' Union, has seen in his resignation, to take effect on July 1st. Nominations will be made at the next two meetings of the union, and the election of a new secretary will take place later on.

NELSON.

Within a few months a new hotel will be added to the list of Nelson hostilities. Cane & Macdonald, architects, have in preparation plans for a hotel 52x110 in dimensions, but are not at liberty as yet to divulge the name of their clients. They state that the building is to be three stories in height, stone in the basement and first story and brick for the balance. The estimated cost is \$40,000.

W. J. Caldwell, of the firm of Morrison & Caldwell, and Miss Mary C. Carey were united in marriage on Tuesday afternoon in the vestry of the Roman Catholic cathedral, Father Farland officiating. Miss Annie Carey, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while J. O. Patenaude assisted Mr. Caldwell.

The Maxim gun instructor for the Nelson Rifles arrived on Tuesday night in the person of Sergeant H. J. Knight of the Royal Garrison Artillery in garrison at Esquimat. He will remain here until July 1st, when his orders are to proceed to the U.S.S. Iowa, to inspect the militia company there.

The plans for the buildings in the new C. P. R. yards are out, and it is predicted that "dirt will fly" within a week. The company's programme involves an expenditure estimated at \$80,000 to \$90,000, the appropriation for grading alone being about \$20,000. The yard is already staked out. The C. P. R. will, it is understood, have all the work done by contract under the supervision of its engineers.

A pretty June wedding took place on Tuesday afternoon at the church of St. Immaculate Conception. Miss Mary Carey was united in marriage to William J. Caldwell, of the firm of Morrison & Caldwell, Baker street. The ceremony was celebrated in the vestry of the church by Rev. Father Ferland. The bride was becomingly gowned in white, and was assisted by Miss Annie Carey. The groom was supported by J. O. Patenaude.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The partial failure of the catch of spring salmon has determined the fishermen to make an effort to pull up the sockeye catch. On Sunday last a meeting was held at Stevenson at which were present representatives of a good many white fishermen and 1,250 Japanese, and it was decided to fix the price at 25 cents per fish.

In the police court on Thursday morning the last of the cases against the hotels for infringing on the law was disposed of. The proprietor of this hotel had previously pleaded not guilty, but when the case was called, the Crown had a witness from Langley and the accused pleaded guilty. A fine of \$10 and costs was imposed.

The water in the Fraser took a sudden rise on Wednesday, probably owing to heavy local rains joining forces with the melting snows of the Rockies. At Chilliwack that night the rise was rapid, one inch per hour; and by Thursday morning, the register showed one and a half feet above the previous highest mark this season. The consequent increased amount of drift wood made it difficult for river steamers to make landings, particularly at Mission City.

Magister Corbould has heard from his son, a member of the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. The letter would indicate that he is now in Pretoria. Corbould and Lenny are the only two left in active service of the eight Royal City boys of the first contingent.

The funeral of the late Sam Enft took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the residence of F. Raitt, corner of Fourth street and Third avenue. There was a large turnout of friends of the deceased. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Thos. Scouler, and at the grave the ritual of the Knights of Pythias was followed, the service being read by the Prelate, Mr. J. B. Kennedy.

The annual meeting of A and B Companies' Association was held on Wednesday night in the Armories. The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen for the respective offices

for the ensuing year: President, Sergt. Sharpe; vice-president, Private R. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Private John Reid; Executive committee, Corporal J. Mahony and Private A. Thorsen, for A Company; Lance-Corporal Snell and Private Turnbull, for B Company. Auditors, Sergts. Wilson and Sloan. The various reports show the association to be in a sound financial position. The main source of revenue is the drill fund, all of which is patriotically turned over to the association by members of A and B Companies. This was supplemented by the proceeds of basketball matches, boxing, etc., bringing the total to about \$800.

VANCOUVER.

Hector Stewart, son of Chief Stewart, left for Dawson by the steamer Cutch. Mr. Stewart is chief of Dawson fire department, which is composed of 22 men, while his brother John is chief of the Grand Forks, Yukon, fire department.

The seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Straman of Fourth avenue, Fairview, sustained a serious injury while playing on a heap of railway ties stacked in the vicinity of her home. Several of the heavy pieces of timber fell on her, cutting open her head and causing a compound fracture of the right thigh. The child is now in the hands of the little sufferer's case.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Union No. 138 has installed the following officers for the year: Precceptor, H. Judson; president, W. Davis; vice-president, E. Tipper; recording secretary, E. T. Johnson; clerk, W. Moore; treasurer, H. McSorley; conductor, A. Sloan; warden, C. Pinder; trustees, W. H. Stoney, V. Hall and E. Sordet; delegates to trades council, W. Davis, H. McSorley and E. Tomkins; special delegates to trades council, R. Buchanan, A. Sloan and H. Judson.

The Barbers' Union, at a meeting called for the purpose, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George Isaacs; vice-president, J. Diben; recording secretary, C. Calver; secretary, D. P. Johnson; treasurer, C. Buchanan, A. Gilbert; trustees, Messrs. A. McNabb, J. Sims and D. Morgan.

The Chinese Reform Association of Canada met last night and passed a resolution that as the Emperor Kwang Hoo had addressed messages to the powers to reform him, and to carry out promising reforms, that the association do all it can to help the Emperor, and address a petition to the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, asking for their co-operation in establishing protectorates and their aid in preventing dismemberment of the Chinese empire.

Mr. Bremner, labor commissioner for the Dominion government, is in Vancouver to study Japanese immigration and other problems affecting white labor.

Mr. Watchorn, immigration inspector for the United States, accompanied by Immigration Agent White, of Tacoma, arrived in Vancouver to-day to look into the Japanese immigration question.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday morning, when Miss J. W. Chase, eldest daughter of J. Chase, of Mount Pleasant, was united in marriage to W. A. Brown, plumber of Westminster avenue. The bride was handsomely gowned in white duchesse satin, and was attended by Miss Eva Green, who was prettily dressed in white organdie. The little Misses May Chase and Mammie Brown acted as maids of honor. W. P. Chase, brother of the bride, was best man, and the wedding was given away by her father, the ceremony being performed by Rev. G. A. Wilson.

A move is on foot among the promoters of the recently-formed Veterans' Association to open the doors of that organization to permit it to attain a more useful and vigorous growth in membership than is possible at present constituted, the membership is confined to persons who have put in twenty years in the militia service in the Old Country, or Canadians who have served during the Fenian raids, the Northwest rebellion or in the Sudan. The membership of the society, under these restrictions is very limited, there being at present only about 60 names on the roll, while it is considered that there are at least 300 men in Vancouver, who could be admitted without interfering with the distinctive character of the organization, and who would be willing to join if admission were open to them.

The meeting of the Dominion Day celebration committee held on Wednesday night in the City Council chamber, showed that the several sub-committees were working enthusiastically and gave promise that this year's fête would eclipse all previous records. The committee was advised by the city clerk that the sum of \$1,000 had been voted by the council for the celebration fund. In regard to the visit of the U.S.S. Iowa, the following letter was received from United States Consul Dudley, addressed to Mayor Garden:

"Vancouver, B.C., June 18th, 1900.—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th instant, requesting that the U.S. Battleship Iowa be ordered here to participate in your Dominion Day celebration. It gave me great pleasure to telegraph your letter to the Hon. Secretary of State at Washington, D.C. on Saturday evening, and as soon as a reply is received I will forward it to you. From the newspapers I have learned that the Iowa has left Puget Sound. I believe that our government will be possible to send the Iowa, some other war vessel may be sent, and I sincerely hope that our government will find it possible to comply with your request. I wish to state that the presence of one of our war vessels here would be much to strengthen the kindly feeling now existing between your people and ours, a consummation devoutly to be wished on every consideration."

It was reported from the procession committee that some 29 firms and societies had already signified their intention to be represented in the parade.

Military Matters.

Communications from members of the different branches of Her Majesty's Service represented in Victoria and Esquimat will be welcomed. Address "Observer," Times Office.

Gets a Commission.—Militia general orders announce the provisional appointment of J. O. Thompson to a second Lieutenancy in the Fifth Regiment.

Berth for Sam's Son.—It is stated at Ottawa that Gentleman Cadet Garnet B. Hughes, son of Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, has been recommended for one of the thirteen commissions in the force in South Africa offered by the Imperial government to Canadians.

Invalided Victorians.—The following members of the Canadian regiments in South Africa have been invalided to England: Pte. F. Finch-Smith and Pte. A. Lohman, of Victoria, are at Woodwich, and Pte. A. Carter at Shoreham, Kent, and G. Beach, is in England on furlough.

For the Front.—The many friends whom Lieut. Gordon made while stationed here will be interested in learning that this young officer has been withdrawn from his post on the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, Eng., for service in South Africa. Lieut. Gordon left Victoria in November, 1897, to take the post which he now relinquishes for more active duties at the front.

Soldier Sons.—Sir Hepril Joly, the new Governor of the province, has two sons in the service. Both hold captains' commissions in the Royal Engineers, one serving in India and the other in South Africa. If I remember correctly, one of them passed the R.M.C. at the head of the cadet class of his year, a daughter of Governor Joly married Major D. A. Mills, also of the Royal Engineers.

That Postponement.—The News-Advertiser makes some sensible remarks regarding the postponement of the mobilization of the troops here. It says: "While it is a real pleasure to find the citizens taking such an interest in the militia as to influence the authorities to postpone the mobilization at Esquimat, every officer and man who joined the service for its own sake will regret that they have done so. To exchange a couple of days most valuable instruction under Imperial officers, brigaded with Imperial troops, in the forts for a hot, dusty, perspiring march for the amusement of the citizens, is not likely to be appreciated. There is danger also that the funds appropriated for the mobilization may be diverted into another channel, and a very attractive feature in military training dispensed with. Even if this does not happen, it will be hard to find a time so suitable, and later on it will be more difficult for men to get away from business. The men were disappointed on the Queen's birthday, and now the mobilization scheme is postponed indefinitely. If the celebration committee had understood the situation thoroughly, it would not have taken the action it did, but unfortunately it did not, and good-tidings beggars leave a day off for the D.O.C.O.R. to enable them to 'enjoy' Dominion Day at home."

Col. O'Grady-Haly.—Col. Hutton's successor in command of the Canadian militia is in the prime of life, being only 59 years of age. He is a Companion of the Bath and a member of the Distinguished Service Order, so that he comes to Canada with all the prestige that conspicuous gallantry in the field confers. He was born in 1841, and joined the army at the very age of seventeen years. He was an active service in Egypt in 1882, and for six years commanded the Hazara field force. In this campaign he won his Distinguished Service Order. In 1891 he became Assistant Adjutant at Belfast, where he remained for six years. Col. Haly is not expected to arrive in Canada until July 1. Accordingly the inspection of the Ontario camps this summer devolve upon Col. Arjmer, the Adjutant-General, who will go down to Quebec to meet the new general. Col. O'Grady-Haly is the son of Gen. O'Grady-Haly, who in 1877 commanded Her Majesty's forces at Halifax. Gen. O'Grady-Haly acted as administrator during the absence of Lord Dufferin at Washington, and it is said that the former seemed to be of the opinion that he was not in any way bound to pay the slightest regard to the advice of the ministers unless it conformed to his own private judgment. The result was that the government found it impossible to get on with the public business, and it became necessary to inform Lord Dufferin of the state of things and secure his immediate return to Canada.

Col. Burney Wounded.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Herbert Henry Burney, p.s.o., second in command, 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and until recently Professor of Strategy, Tactics, and Staff Duties at the Royal Military College of Canada, was wounded in the advances on Johannesburg. He was born on 17th May, 1858, and received his first commission as 2nd Lieut., 89th Foot, 30th January, 1878, and was transferred to Gordon Highlanders 22nd January, 1879 (Adjutant, 9th July, 1879; to 30th January, 1883). Promotions, Lieutenant, 21st July, 1883; Captain, 6th July, 1888; Major, 20th May, 1895; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 20th May, 1898.

Staff Services.—Brigade Major, Aldershot, 1st September, 1891, to 31st August, 1894; Professor R.M.C., Canada, 17th August, 1899, to 11th February, 1900.

What Services.—Egyptian Expedition, 1882-4, Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, medal with clasp; bronze star, 5th class Medal; Sudan, 1884, Battle of El Teb and Tamai, 2 class; Sudan Expedition, 1884-5, Nile clasp. Operations in Chitral, 1895, with the Relief Force, stonung wounded, medal with clasp. Operations on Northwest Frontier of India, 1897-8, defence and relief of Malakand and Chakdara, as A.A.G., Malakand and

Buner Field Forces, also served with Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dispatches, London Gazette, 5th November, 1884, 11th January and 22nd April, 1888. Brevet of Lieut.-Col., 2 class.

Guard of Honor.—It is expected that the Governor's guard of honor at the opening of the legislature will be provided by "A.I." Co. 3rd R. C. R., instead of by the local militia regiment, as has hitherto been the case.

CHEVRON.

CONSUMPTION'S VICTIMS

CAN OBTAIN NEW HEALTH IF PROMPTLY TREATED.

It Was Thought Miss Lizzie Smith, of Waterford, Was in Consumption, But Her Health Has Been Restored to Similar Sufferers.

From the Star, Waterford, Ont.

Throughout Canada there are thousands of girls who owe the bloom of health shown in their cheeks, the brightness of eyes and elasticity of skin, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. There are few girls in the first years of womanhood who do not suffer more or less from anaemia. We see them everywhere, and they are easily recognized by a sallowness of complexion, or perhaps extreme pallor, they are subject to headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, and feel tired and worn out on the least exertion. To those who suffer in this manner Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer speedy and certain relief. Proof of this may be had in our own town. Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, is to-day the embodiment of health and activity, yet not so long ago her friends feared that consumption had fastened its fangs upon her. A representative of the Star recently interviewed Mrs. Smith as to the means employed to restore her daughter's health. Mrs. Smith's unsatisfactory reply was that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were entitled to the credit. Mrs. Smith said: "My daughter is nineteen years of age. For some years she has not been very strong and was subject to sick headaches. Last summer she went to work in an establishment in Paris, and had not been there long when her health grew much worse. She consulted a doctor there, who said that her blood was in such a bad state that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption, and on hearing this Lizzie at once returned home. When we saw her we feared she was in a decline. She suffered very much from headaches, was as white as chalk, with dark circles under her eyes and the eyes shrunken. Her appetite was very feeble and she ate very little. She was very despondent, and at times said she did not care whether she lived or not. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I had been so highly recommended in cases like hers, a trial. She had only taken the pills for a couple of weeks when we could see an improvement. By the time she had used a couple of boxes her appetite was much improved, her headaches less frequent, and the spirit of depression passed away. Four boxes more fully restored her health, and to-day she is as well and as active as though she had never had a day's illness. I really think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and believe they are worth their weight in gold to girls suffering as she did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all druggists or by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Wm. C. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ALBERNI NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The work on the new bridge at Spruce Lake has shut down on account of the river being very high. Mr. Rockett, the contractor, who has been suffering from pneumonia, has gone to Victoria. Kin does not expect to begin work again till August 1st.

The grippe has been making its appearance in Alberni, several persons having had more or less severe attacks. Rev. Mr. Ellison preaches at the English church here on Sunday next, the lay reader, Mr. Guilford, is on his annual trip in the capacity of Indian agent up the coast. Mr. Bird, the church warden, has been conducting services in his absence. The congregation is anxiously awaiting the result of the annual Synod meeting, to see if a resident minister will make his appearance in Alberni once again.

Work is being started this week on the Copper Spoon at Spruce Lake, a very promising copper prospect. Wm. Lindsay has spent most of the winter and spring on the Jingo Bird, in the same district.

COLONIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

London, June 22.—The House of Lords to-day passed the Colonial Marriage Bill introduced by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"THE BENTLEY" AND "WATERFORD" GENERAL CLAIMS. Situate in the Victoria Mining Division of B. C. Where located: In Sections 8, 2 and 3 in Goldstream District, Vancouver Island. Take notice that Bentley, William, Free Miner's Certificate No. 288378, has sixty days from this date to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Filed this 17th day of May, 1900.

W. WILKINSON.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD use a Dependable Remedy for the most successful treatment of Nervous Debility and the Loss of Vital Energy, including Premature Exhaustion and Debility, with all its attendant troubles. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases.

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It is a powerful and

Chafing at The Delay

Strathcona's Horse Discontented Over Their Long Wait at Capetown.

Pte. Jones Invalided There—Half of the Victoria Boys Get Chevrans.

An interesting account of the life of Strathcona's Horse at Maitland Camp, Capetown, is given by Corp. St. George, the Times correspondent with that corps. His last letter, which is dated Maitland Camp, Capetown, May 21st, voices the general discontent of the men at the long probation of inactivity, and is as follows:

Maitland Camp, Capetown, May 21.—There have been a great many disappointments for this squadron ("C") since my last letter. Several times the horses have been packed and men and horses paraded in full marching order, always expecting to be moved to the front, but on every occasion we have been sent back to our quarters, much to the disgust of every one.

It will be six weeks to-morrow since we landed, and as yet do not know for certain that we are going to the front at all. In fact, unless we soon get marching orders, I fear we shall see nothing of the enemy except as prisoners, for as one can see the Boers are on their last legs.

Last week 25 men, three non-coms, and two officers were paraded with a day's rations for men and horses and 12 rounds of "six shooter" ammunition. The doctor also paraded with us, and the boys were delighted, as they thought we were going to do some real work at last. However, after riding out in the country about 12 miles we found we were only sent out to catch horses which were foolishly let loose by some men from camp, and both the regular cavalry and the Yeomanry had tried without success to catch them.

We rode all the afternoon and evening till after dark, catching two or three here and there all over the veldt, securing 22 in all. The country we rode over was very much as I have ever seen, full of holes and covered with rough underbrush. The doctor was the only person to have an accident, his horse getting into a hole right up to the shoulders when galloping after some loose horses; he was not hurt, however, as the ground was very sandy and soft. It turned out that instead of coming out to attend any one who might be wounded, as the boys at first supposed, (for they thought we were going to arrest some rebels), he had only come out for the fun of the thing, which was before we rode up to a Dutchman's house, and evidently startled them immensely, as the inmates hid in the brush. After a while two men and a woman came forward and told us they had seen no horses in the vicinity, and we were just going to move on when an old man, exactly like the pictures of Kruger, came out of a hut and came straight up to the old woman (who had been talking to us as the others could not speak English) and in front of us all put his arms round her neck and gave her a loving kiss, at which we all laughed. He evidently thought we had come for him, and was saying good-bye, or else was rewarding the old lady for putting us off the scent by lies. This place seems to be a hotbed of rebels and Boer sympathizers.

Today volunteers for "B" squadron (or the Northwest Territory squadron) were called for, and only one single man stepped out, after which Major Laurie said that men would have to be detailed, as eighteen men were required to bring the squadron up to 200 strong. Later in the day it was stated that Privates J. H. Parham, Hicks, Cancellor and W. H. Noury were the men detailed from four troop, but it is quite possible that an alteration may be made.

The above four men all come from No. 4 troop, "C" squadron, being the Western B. C. troop. The men are very anxious to get to the front, but are not to be caught volunteering without knowing what for.

It is whispered that "B" squadron when 200 strong will operate under Col. Steele, with Lord Roberts's column, whereas "A" and "C" will be sent round to Durban to join General Buller.

The reasons for having kept this corps so long at the base have never been explained, but without a doubt there will be questions asked about it when all is over, and it will be known whether it is on account of the regiment as a whole being considered inefficient or any part of it (as has been suggested more than once). Great credit is given to the men for the way they drill and handle their horses, and for general physique no troops that have come to South Africa can compare with Strathcona's Horse. The uniform is far from satisfactory, however, as the material is made of seams, most inferior and the first drop of rain goes straight through to the skin; besides, the fact that hardly any of the men have uniforms to fit them. The general commanding Maitland Camp said recently that the uniforms were not much good, and as only one suit has been allowed to be worn for the past three weeks it can easily be imagined that with heavy fatigue work, stables, etc., this suit is far from clean now, and hardly fit to wear on inspection parades or when in town, and is responsible for the title of "Dirty Strathcona's," which has been applied to the corps by others.

There seems no reason why Strathcona's Horse should not be as clean and neat as the Yeomanry, or any corps in South Africa, which they are not by any means. It is hardly fair to Lord Strathcona, who spared no expense in equipping them.

The relief of Maitland was celebrated last night in Capetown by processions, fireworks, bands, bonfires, etc., but strange to say, in Strathcona's Horse camp not a cheer or a sign that anything special had happened could be found. Stricter discipline is maintained there than in any lines in camp, and whilst Green Point Camp had a holiday (and all the men went to Capetown to join in the festivities, no liberty of any kind was given to "C" squadron of Strathcona's Horse.

Some 250 pack mules have been secured for the regiment and natives engaged as drivers and conductors. Besides the Maxim guns we also have a "pom-pom" or single pounder; a most effectual implement of war.

Several men invalided from both the first and second contingents are in this camp, amongst whom is Private J. W. Jones of the Victoria quota of the first contingent. He showed some newspaper cuttings, which had stated that he was killed at Sunnyside some time ago, but the mistake occurred through one of the Australian Rifles from Victoria, N. S. W., having the same name. Jones seems well and happy; he gave some great accounts of the state of affairs at the front.

This regiment is now mounted on Argentine ponies, which are strong little brutes, and easily handled, but it is said that they cannot stand the work like the Australian or Canadian horses. All the Victoria contingent are well. Another promotion has been made from them, Private W. K. Humfrey to be lance-corporal, making seven non-coms, not a bad percentage out of 15 men.

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Treasure From North

Richest Klondike Ship of Season Reached Port on Sunday Evening.

Another Souvenir of Clayson—Rife Tragedy Discovered—Steamers Ground.

The richest treasure ship to arrive in this city since the opening of navigation in the North was the big steel vessel of the C. P. N. Co., the Amur, which tied up at her wharf here yesterday afternoon. Although her accommodation for passengers is not great, she had about fifty aboard, every one of whom were from Dawson. But among these fifty passengers was distributed a bulk of yellow metal variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Even the most seedy and trampish in appearance of the Dawson men had a good sack to his back, and one of them, a Frenchman, was a tattered old coat which was new a decade ago, a hat sewn up with white thread, and footwear which barely enclosed his feet. His trousers alone were respectable, and strong. It was afterwards learned that the man had fifty pounds of yellow metal to his credit in the purse's safe. His hard up appearance had been feigned, for the honest fellow feared that if he dressed in a manner becoming his wealth that the sea would be made upon his little pile.

The passengers from the inside left Dawson on the 6th of the month, their slow progress up the river being accounted for by the fact that although the ice is now out of the Yukon, and got into trouble at the head of Lake Lebarge, and transferred her passengers to the vessel of lighter draught. Of this number was the Gold Star, upon which a majority of the Amur's passengers made the trip up the river. This steamer was owned by the late Mr. L. Lebarge, and transferred her passengers to the Clasket. The letter vessel continued on her trip but a short distance when she too got on a bar and was compelled to transfer her people to the Canadian, which was the only steamer left, and the boats are probably off by this time.

The exodus to Cape Nome from Dawson, which has been comparatively steady, had been almost superseded for the time being by the return of the Klondike country from which continue to be very encouraging. It is said that over a thousand men have found their way down the river during the last two or three weeks to this new scene of gold mining activity.

The shortage of water is becoming more apparent than ever, and it is alleged that some thorough means will have to be found soon to overcome the difficulty or owners will be obliged to suspend operations in a number of instances.

Among the picturesque characters on the Amur is one now familiar to most of northerners. This is "Wild Bill," as he is called in the North, but whose name in his own family Bible is William Phillips. He carries a Buffalo Bill growth of hair, and a story, which may mean much to those who are persevering enough to investigate it, Phillips, whose wife resides in Portland, has spent that five weeks in the North, and is probably as familiar with it as any man there. This winter, in company with another Portland man named Harrison, he set out for the headwaters of the Klondike river, a district which was probably never before been trodden by the foot of a white man. They set out across country, and penetrated as far back as 100 miles from the city of Dawson, as the crows flies, but probably three times that distance in the snow-covered mountains of the Yukon.

At a point about that distance from the Klondike metropolis they found a camp of prospectors who were doing very well. The camp was situated on a bend of the river where the stream made a wide detour in its position in his possession. Phillips decided at this point to cease following the stream which he had been keeping to for some time previously, and to strike across country again, believing that this would bring him out again on the Klondike river without his being obliged to follow it in the great detour which it there made. The result proved the correctness of his theory, for after trudging about ten miles the partners came out on the stream and at a point where a big bar had been thrown up by the waters. Here they commenced work, almost in the foot hills of the mountain, and on the headwaters of a stream which has been associated with all the discoveries of late in the Yukon. The result was most satisfactory, Phillips of course is reticent and says that he and his friend made a fair stake, probably \$2,000 from their work there. This is in all probability a very moderate statement, inasmuch as he admits that he will go back immediately, and it is doubtless in connection with his discoveries that he has now come to the outside. His partner remains with the discovery. They were unable to find any snowshoes to make pedicel visits to the other camp on the river ten miles distant, and in this way and by shooting game managed to sustain themselves through the winter.

Phillips also brings down the tooth of a mastodon which was discovered in a thicket he intends donating to the Y. M. C. A. in Portland. The tusk is about five feet in length.

The most important news brought by the Amur is the second souvenir of the famous Clayson-Relfe tragedy has been discovered. The body of Relfe has been found on a sandbar near where that of Clayson was recovered, and so badly decomposed that he was identified only by the clothes which he wore. Some Dawson bound men on a scow were the discoverers, and they at once notified the police, who had the body taken to Ogilvie, where men were found who were able to identify the remains. Although the body is in an advanced state of decomposition no doubt exists as regards the manner in which the victim came to his death. Bullet holes, according to some reports, three in number, and to others five in number, were discovered in his temples. He still, however, had the pack and belt with which he set out from Dawson, although the contents of the former had been rifled.

Four bicyclists have performed the novel feat of riding from Dawson to Nome this year. The last to make the trip was 67 hours from Dawson to Tanana. News has also been received from the North that Jan Rask, a native of Finland, 32 years of age, dropped dead on the trail at Point Barrow, near Nome, in April. The mutilated remains of Mike Shaughnessy, who lost his life in a blizzard near Port Clarence on January 16th, were also found on May 6th. The body was badly disfigured, the face having been eaten away by forces. Papers found on his body and tattoo marks on the arms served to identify the remains. A wallet containing \$250 in currency and \$20 in gold was found, as well as a copy of the Nome News of November 25th.

Among the many devices resorted to yesterday morning to resuscitate Wing Lim, the unfortunate Celestial who apparently took an overdose of opium, was one which savored strongly of Chinese pathological procedure. This consisted in cutting off the head of a live duck and making the patient drink the blood by holding the decapitated trunk to his mouth. This was only when every other attempt had failed, fully an hour and a half being occupied in endeavoring to revive Lim, who expired about noon. Had it not been for the chances arrival at the cabin of another Chinaman, who left his work at 10:30 a.m., in all probability Lim would have died alone, as he was found lying helpless on the shelf-like arrangement by the Chinese in smoking opium. An insect is being held as this paper goes to press.

In late copies of the Nome papers is an account that restaurant men of that camp this spring sent to Siberia and received reindeer carcasses for their tables. There the government has at various points along the Coast big herds of reindeer in charge of the natives. A Nome paper says: "The main object of the government in establishing the reindeer industry was to prevent starvation among the natives at times when, through any cause, they were unable to lay in their regular supply of walrus, fish and whale, and the animals must be preserved for such emergency. The rules governing the industry permits the managers of the herds to take in native boys as apprentices and teach them the method for caring for, raising and driving the animals. The young native is allowed so many deer each year, and at the expiration of five years he is the proud owner of seventeen reindeer. With these he is allowed to start out on his own hook, but he may not sell any of them or their increase. They must be kept for the common good. However, should he at any time wish to go out of the business he may turn over to the authorities whatever stock he had and is allowed \$10 a head therefor, but he cannot sell to outsiders."

The statement published in the Thursday morning paper to the effect that Vice-Admiral Seymour, who was reported dead at Pekin, was formerly in charge of the fleet at Esquimaux, is erroneous. Admiral Seymour, who was chief in command of the North Pacific squadron at the time referred to, is either none other than the great Sir Michael Colme-Seymour, at present commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and first and principal aide-de-camp to the Queen, Sir Michael relieved Admiral Lyons at this station during the early eighties, his flagship being the H. M. S. Triumph. In the fall of 1888 he was himself relieved by Rear-Admiral Henegau, on board H. M. S. Swiftsure, the homeward bound Triumph and Swiftsure passing each other at Coquimbo. Sir Michael Colme-Seymour was intensely popular on this station and was noted for his tireless activity both afloat and ashore. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and a magnificent pedestrian, there being many in the city to-day who remember how difficult an undertaking it was to accompany him in a "constitutional." Police Constable Clarydars, of the local force, served as a marine on H. M. S. Swiftsure when she relieved the Triumph in 1888, and was orderly to Rear-Admiral Henegau. The present commander-in-chief of the international relief forces in the Pekin is Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B.

An excellent piece of road work is being done by the use of the steam drill and a liberal amount of powder on Quadra street, where a rocky ridge has long been an impediment to traffic.

The coroner's inquest on Saturday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Wing Lim on Friday morning, resulted in a verdict of death through opium poisoning, being returned.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Springer, of No. 50 Quadra street, took place yesterday afternoon from the Roman Catholic church. The Rev. Father Althoff conducted the services.

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Local News

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Williams*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so 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.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

