

Mr. Harold H. Baker... of Baringo dis-

OF WORTH.

avy Gazette, the French Cuirassiers... on August 6, themselves into the Paris. The idea...

Forty-third year

The Victoria Semi-weekly Colonist Friday, 30 August 1901

Volume LXII

His Tour In Siberia

William Whyte of C. P. R. Has Returned From His Trip to Russia.

Examined Into Possibilities of Canadian Trade With Czar's Dominions.

Had an Interesting Time and Officials Showed Him Every Courtesy.

William Whyte, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., in the big railway and steamship system, was a passenger from the Orient on the C. P. R. liner Empress of China yesterday afternoon...

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Report Not Corroborated

No Official Intimation of Any Changes Yet in Royal Itinerary.

Duchess May Not Cross the Continent—Commander of Ottawa Escort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Official corroboration is still unobtainable of the report that it is contemplated to curtail the itinerary of the Duchess of Cornwall.

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Both Sides in Steel Strike Still Stubbornly Determined to Win.

American Tin Plate Company State They Will Continue Non-Union.

Amalgamated Officials Retort That Skilled Men Cannot Be Secured.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—Practically the only significant event in the strike today, was the stand taken by the American Tin Plate Company, in reference to its course in the future.

They Decline to Surrender

Boer Leaders Say They Will Continue Fight Against the British.

But Kitchener Reports More Additions Than Usual to Prisoners.

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THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Results in Three More British Columbia Towns.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Census returns show that Nanaimo's population is 6,130, compared with 4,595 in 1891.

ALBERTA TIMBER LANDS.

The report published in yesterday's Colonist has the effect that a company of German capitalists had secured a lease of 35,000 acres of timber lands in Alberta district from the local government.

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Victoria Team Wins

Fifth Regiment Takes First Place in the Walker Cup Match.

Highlanders of Toronto Were Second, Three Points Behind Them.

Report That the Duchess of Cornwall Not Coming is Denied

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The Walker Cup team prize was won today by the Fifth Regiment Canadian artillery with 356 points; the Highlanders of Toronto were second, with 353.

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F. G. FAUQUIER DISAPPEARS.

Government Agent at Revelstoke—His Accounts Short.

News reached Victoria yesterday that F. G. Fauquier, government agent at Revelstoke had disappeared.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Three Japanese Accused of Killing Companion at Steveston.

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Dislike The Edict

Chinese Are Endeavoring to Avoid Compliance With Demands of Powers.

Great Britain the Only Nation That Seems to Understand Situation.

Other Countries Withdraw Troops Too Quickly and Now See Mistake.

Pekin, Aug. 28.—The Imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign ministers.

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BECOME OBJECT

and Pity. Cure Purify Your Blood the Offense.

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Fishing Is Over

Probable That This Week Will See End of Sockeye Catch on Fraser.

The Pack Will Not Reach Nine Hundred Thousand Cases.

Stave Lake Power—An Interview With Mr. Horne-Payne of London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 26.—Although there is no limit to the sockeye season, as in previous years there will be little more fishing done on the Fraser this season.

The total pack to date has been estimated by the secretary of the Cannery Association to be about 850,000 cases, and the total pack of the season will certainly fall short of 900,000.

The Colonist correspondent was informed this morning on the best possible authority that the same party who installed the Snoqualmie Falls power plant and supplies Seattle, Tacoma, and intermediate towns with power, have taken over the Stave Lake power plant.

The Stave Lake power is 37 miles from Seattle and 45 from Tacoma. The Stave Lake power is 35 miles from Vancouver across country and 42 by the railway.

It is probable that the Stave Lake power will utilize 12,000 horse power the first year, but their capacity will enable them to add from year to year until they could supply a city or district ten times as large as that proposed to be covered.

Mr. Horne-Payne, English director of the B. C. Electric Railway Company is in the city. He stated to the Colonist correspondent this morning that although many improvements were contemplated in Victoria, he could not disclose their nature until after conferring with Mr. Burren, the manager.

It was possible the capacity would be doubled. They had spent in Vancouver \$2,210,000 since 1893, but they had a plan that Vancouver would take such a leap forward in four or five years and it was difficult to keep pace with the rapid development.

In speaking of the Stave Lake power proposition, he said that he only had the opinion of experts to go by. They had had the power examined by three different engineers on such occasions as 1894, 1895 and 1896, and each of these authorities had reported that the cost would be out of proportion to the financial advantages to be derived from it.

Water From the Lake Being Poured Into Workings at Cumberland.

Nanaimo, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Thos. Morgan, inspector of mines, who returned from Cumberland on the Thistle on Saturday, states that the work of flooding the burning mine has already commenced there.

SHOOTING AT OTTAWA.

Bodley Takes Second Place in McDougall Cup Match.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26.—(Special)—The Dominion Rifle Association matches opened today with fine weather, excellent shooting and 387 entries. Three matches were shot, the Tyrn Bankers and McDougall Cup, in the Bankers match nine possibilities were made.

Tyrn Bankers—Chief Petty Officer of H. M. S. Crescent won; Gunner Perry, Toronto, second; Pte. Emmet, Ottawa, third; Ferris, Sixth Regiment, and Cavin of the Fifth Regiment Victoria also took prizes.

Beavers Match—Moscon, Ferris, Mortimer and Wilson of the Sixth and Cavin, McDougall and Richardson of the Fifth Regiment won prizes.

McDougall Cup—Bodley, Fifth Regiment, Victoria, was second, and other British Columbia prize men were Mortimer, Moscon, Ferris, Mortimer, Sixth Regiment, and Fleming, Richardson and Cavin of the Fifth Regiment.

Preparing For The Cup Races

Shamrock Has a Sail Stretching Spin in a Light Breeze.

Columbia Placed in Dry Dock—Constitution to Be Overhauled Today.

New York, Aug. 26.—Shamrock II, after a light weather sail-stretching spin of six hours, returned to her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay at 4:25 p. m.

During the day five jib-top sails were tried. The Shamrock, accompanied by the steam yacht Brin, sailed to a point about two miles east of the Sandy Hook Lightship and then turned back. It was almost a flat calm for three hours. Then a light breeze from the southeast came which gave the yacht a chance to manoeuvre.

Bristol, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Constitution, a defender of the Constitution, was placed in dry dock basin today for cleaning and examination, preparatory to taking part next Saturday of Newport in the first of the official trials to be held in that city.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

Workman in Factory Near Ottawa Blown to Pieces and Two Others Injured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—A dynamite factory four miles from the city blew up today. John Hudson, employed in mixing nitroglycerine, was blown to atoms.

Mr. Charlson has notified the department of public works that he expects to finish the work of construction of the all-Canadian telegraph line to Dawson on September 15.

Census Commissioner Bine denies that schedules of the census of 1891 are being sent out for purposes of investigation to enumerators of census of 1901. It is said that whatever investigation is made as to the validity of the 1891 census will be before a committee of parliament.

General Meeting in Montreal and Election of Officers.

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The first general meeting of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, took place today in the head office of the company, Canada Life Building.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Advice which have just been received, throw some light on the report from Santiago to the effect that the committee on foreign affairs of the Chilean Congress had declined to recommend appropriations to defray the expense of sending delegates from Chile to the approaching international American congress at Mexico City.

Reports Captures

Lord Kitchener Says Among Prisoners is Nephew of Mr. Kruger.

Rebels in Cape Colony Hiding to Escape the British Columns.

U. S. Consul General Stowe Preparing to Return to His Home.

London, Aug. 26.—Another despatch from Lord Kitchener says:

"Since August 19, thirty-two Boers have been killed, 179 have been made prisoners, and 153 have surrendered, including Kruger, a nephew of the expresser.

"The columns are meeting with no appreciable opposition in Cape Colony. The rebels and armed bands are hiding and avoiding our columns with some success. The only contact having been with the command of Scheeper, who is being driven north."

James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General at New York, has arrived here from South Africa. To a representative of the Associated Press he said today: "I find myself marooned in London. Apparently every berth on steamers bound for America is taken till the end of September, and I am induced to get home where I can do away with official cares, and talk as a private citizen. You know more in London about the military conditions of South Africa than it is possible for any one to know at Cape Town."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser has this to say of the lacrosse match on Saturday between Victoria and Westminster: "The Victoria game at New Westminster could hardly be called a lacrosse match; neither the play put up by certain of the competitors, nor the remarks and language used by many of the spectators, would warrant one in believing that a friendly match or athletic contest was in progress."

In the first game, T. Spain, Victoria, had his scalp barely cut, and had to retire for surgical treatment; and 'Ald' calls for a 'doctor.' T. Gifford was ruled out for five minutes. Returning to the play again in the fourth game, Spain received another blow, of such a severe nature that he was compelled to retire from the match. Burns and Oullin, in fact eight men of the Victoria team for hospital treatment than anything else, but by far the most serious accident was that sustained by Sean, Feen, of the Westminster team, who now lies in the hospital with a broken leg.

The Paris, Aug. 26.—Sultan Abdul Hamid's persistence in procrastinating methods continue to disturb the Turkish public. The Turkish trade giving satisfaction in the quays, the Sultan was sternly rebuked yesterday for the payment of the claims of three Frenchmen, dating back many years, which he had refused to pay.

FOR MORE STEAMERS. C. P. R. to Ask Shareholders to Issue Debentures.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 26.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. which will be held on October 2, the shareholders will be asked to adopt a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of \$450,000 sterling. This is the extent of the deficit of the authority of the Dominion act 52 Victoria, Chap. 73, and the loan will be authorized to aid in the acquisition of steam vessels and their complement.

RAILWAY RATES. Vancouver, Aug. 26.—(Special)—Prof. S. J. McLean, special commissioner of the Dominion government for inquiring into the railway rates charged by all the railways in Canada, left today.

STEEL STRIKE. President Shaffer Denies Reported Peace Negotiations.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.—President Theo J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers tonight declared absolute peace negotiations for the settlement of the strike, and that if such a move had been made by the Amalgamated Association, he would not have been so forthright in his declaration.

THE MINTO OUP. E. S. Clouston, One of the Trustees, Favors the Challenge of the Y. M. C. A. Team.

A. E. McNaughton, president of the Y. M. C. A. Lacrosse Club, of Vancouver, had an interview with Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who is touring British Columbia, and who is one of the trustees of the Minto cup.

Report That They Meet in Danzig on September 10.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William, it is now said, will meet at Danzig on September 10. The Emperor Nicholas will leave Copenhagen on September 10, and will arrive in Danzig on September 11. The Emperor William will arrive in Danzig on September 12.

Our First Consignment. UP-TO-DATE STYLES AT WEILER BROS. Latest Novelties From PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON. WEILER BROS. VICTORIA B. C.

The Match At Westminster

An Account of Lacrosse Game By a Vancouver News Paper.

B. H. Johns Wins Trap Shooting Match—J. B. A. Regatta.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser has this to say of the lacrosse match on Saturday between Victoria and Westminster: "The Victoria game at New Westminster could hardly be called a lacrosse match; neither the play put up by certain of the competitors, nor the remarks and language used by many of the spectators, would warrant one in believing that a friendly match or athletic contest was in progress."

BASEBALL. A movement has been made in Vancouver with the object of forming a baseball team among the policemen of the city. When they have had sufficient practice they intend to play the Blackstone league nine and Magistrate Russell has been asked to umpire the game.

EASTERN LACROSSE. Result of Big Games in the East on Saturday.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—(Special)—The final C. L. A. senior championship match between St. Catharines and Brantford took place Saturday at the latter city, and was witnessed by 8,000 people. St. Catharines won by 4 to 2.

AN IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRY. German Capitalists to Build a Large Lumber Plant on Alberni Canal.

It is reported that German capitalists, with headquarters at Chicago, have just perfected arrangements with the provincial government through which they have secured a lease of 35,000 acres of valuable timber lands on the Alberni canal, which, it is estimated, will produce a billion and a half feet of lumber.

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN. Duncan, the County Seat of the Cowichan District, Growing Steadily.

The opening of the Mount Sicker and Mount Richards mines and the new discoveries of minerals on Cowichan lake and in other parts of the district, have done much to attract business to the town.

CHAMPION TRAP SHOT. B. H. Johns Wins the Provincial Championship With a Score of 85.

The provincial trap shooting match at Langford, Plains, Victoria, last Saturday, was a most interesting one. The day was an ideal one for the sport, in which the crack shots of the Victoria and Capital clubs of Victoria and many from the Mainland competed.

BRITISH WORKMEN. Travelling to Study Conditions in Canada and United States.

New York, Aug. 26.—On the S. S. Esmeralda, which arrived tonight, came two British workmen who have been sent by a British trade union to study conditions in this country and study trade.

DUEL TO DEATH. Russian Prince Killed in Conflict Near St. Petersburg.

London, Aug. 26.—According to a special despatch from St. Petersburg, a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Prince Anatole Bariatinski, the Czar's aide-de-camp, the former being killed.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS. (Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural" Colonist.) EXPERIENCE OF A NORTHWEST POULTRYMAN. The matter of feeding is a very practical and important one for us to study. Those chickens whose conditions approach more to the natural state will lay more, and in some cases more than twice as much, in spring and summer. Now then feeders will not watch the conditions surrounding the chicken at this time of the year. They frequent showers of warm sunshine, frequent showers of rain, and plenty of worms, and insects galore, which provide them with meat. Plenty of green clover, and other green feed, which provides the abundance of lime and other nutrients to make the eggs and the shells of them to keep them in good health. Now, if we would have our hens laying in winter time, when the price of eggs is good, we must endeavor to give our chickens warm, comfortable quarters in the winter, and give them a proper allowance of meat, ground bone, green food and grain, and feed for eggs, not to put on fat.

Now, if we would have our hens laying in winter time, when the price of eggs is good, we must endeavor to give our chickens warm, comfortable quarters in the winter, and give them a proper allowance of meat, ground bone, green food and grain, and feed for eggs, not to put on fat. We have a certain number of hens to supply me with eggs. I find it a great mistake in feeding much corn, in fact, I rarely feed it during the winter months; it is too fattening for laying hens. I usually feed a mixture of wheat and corn. When wheat was low a few years ago a great deal of what was fed to fowls and a less quantity of corn was fed. I find that a mixture of wheat and corn is the best for laying hens. I give a ration of several kinds of grain, it gives better results than just one or two kinds of grain, and the hens are more contented. Now in forcing my hens to lay, I give a ration of several kinds of grain, it gives better results than just one or two kinds of grain, and the hens are more contented. Now in forcing my hens to lay, I give a ration of several kinds of grain, it gives better results than just one or two kinds of grain, and the hens are more contented.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1901.

Published by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. FEROVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates: One Year \$3.00 Six Months \$1.80 Three Months \$1.00 Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50 Six Months .75 Three Months .40 Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States. TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertisements will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

FREIGHT RATES.

It cannot be said that the interview between some of our business men and Mr. McLean on the question of freight rates resulted in much. Mr. McLean came here for information, and he did not get much yesterday. Doubtless the scope of his inquiry is limited, and for this reason there was not very much that could be discussed, especially as he himself is only charged with the duty of listening. There was more talk about the rates on the White Pass railway than anything else, and the opinion was expressed that unless there is a change next season, the Victoria merchants would find themselves cut out of the Yukon trade. There was a little talk about the rates on the C. P. R., and the suggestion was made that there is some discrimination in favor of eastern points and Winnipeg as against Victoria. Very little that was definite was brought forward and Mr. McLean will not be able to report very much to the Minister as the result of what transpired yesterday. Perhaps there is very little to report; perhaps the very short notice given of his visit prevented those who have anything to say, from preparing their case. Mr. McLean will remain in the city to-day and will receive any information offered. So far as the Colonist is concerned it does not know of very much that can be brought to the attention of the Railway Department on the subject of freight rates. Even the White Pass tariff is a matter so much apart from other tariffs that we find it difficult to express any views upon it. We might easily complain that rates are too high, and that unless they are reduced the merchants of British Columbia will be greatly handicapped, but a general allegation of this kind is not of much value to any one and would not give the Minister much basis for action. Mr. McLean was given to understand in a very general way that there are matters in connection with freight rates to the Yukon calling for investigation, and one case of seeming discrimination against the Coast cities by the C. P. R. was presented; but this is the sum total of what was elicited.

HOW AUCKLAND DID.

When the Duke of Cornwall and York reached Auckland, New Zealand, he was met at the steamer by the Governor and his ministers, who were presented to His Royal Highness, after which the Premier read an address to which His Royal Highness made a suitable reply. This took place on board ship, after which the party came ashore and went to the reception platform, which was at the end of the wharf, where the Mayor, City Clerk and the City Council were in waiting. Here an address was presented by the Mayor, to which the Duke replied. On the platform were a great many people, mostly those who held some official position and the subscribers to the decoration fund. In every case the invitation to a gentleman included his wife. The clergy present were described as "representative clergy and their wives." The judges embraced all the courts. The ex-mayors were on the list, and so were the officials of suburban municipalities. Altogether there were several hundred people on the platform. The costumes of the ladies were black, black and white, grey and heliotrope. It should be added that the wife and daughters of the Premier accompanied him on board the ship, and one of the young ladies presented Her Royal Highness with a bouquet.

After the reply to the Municipal address the procession was formed and escorted the Royal party to Government House. There a number of deputations from different churches and other organizations attended and handed in addresses to which His Royal

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camping out, etc. Promptly shipped, carefully packed, with full instructions for firing. Send for List.

HITT BROS.

Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B. C.

Highness made a general reply. After this the Reception Commissioners, four in number, were presented, and the Duchess, having withdrawn to another room, a deputation of ladies waited upon her with an appropriate souvenir. In the evening there was a reception at Government House, the guests being invited, all who attended being presented. On the following day the Mayor gave a reception in the City Hall, at which there were no presentations, although their Royal Highnesses were introduced to the City Councillors and a few others as they went through the building. These particulars may be of some value in determining what shall be done here.

THE ISLANDER DISASTER.

The C. P. N. Company have asked for an inquiry into the loss of the Islander and one will doubtless be at once ordered. It is in the public interest that the investigation should be of the most thorough nature. If there is fault anywhere, it is in the interest of the public and also of the company to have it disclosed. If there is no fault, and such an accident is one that must be expected under the conditions now prevailing in coastwise navigation to the North, let that fact be also made known, and then it will be possible to take additional precautions. Let the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth be brought to light.

FISH TRAPS.

In discussing the matter of traps for salmon, some people have taken the position that they should be allowed as a means of bringing the canners of the State of Washington to consent to the abolition of traps on their side of the line. This is hardly a correct view to take of the matter. The use of traps off the mouth of the Fraser will not affect the Washington canners one iota. They can only be affected, if at all, by traps located off Vancouver Island, and no one will go to the expense of placing traps there and establishing canneries solely for the purpose of convincing their neighbors that they ought to abolish trap fishing. If we are to have trap fishing at all, it must be a matter of permanent policy, at least until experience has shown that it is prejudicial to the industry. If a man chooses to invest his money in a cannery and traps, and the supply of fish is so diminished thereby that he must close operations, he is taking an ordinary commercial risk, but to invest money for the purpose of enabling the government of his country to drive a bargain with another is a different story. "So loyal is too costly" to quote Tennyson. If we are to have traps, and there seems to be no escaping the conclusion that we must, they will have to be permitted for commercial reasons, and the use of them will have to stand on the same basis as any other commercial privilege. We have no fear whatever that traps along the coast of Vancouver Island will deplete the fisheries. The Strait of Juan de Fuca is wide and salmon swim at a considerable distance from the shore. There is also no reason why the traps could not be opened for certain periods during the run of fish. The great point to be considered is whether Canadian canners must stand by and see United States canners get the fish, or else themselves erect traps on the southern side of the Boundary line.

MR. STABLES' VIEWS.

Mr. Stables, M. P. P., lately returned from Great Britain, gave the Vancouver World some interesting information bearing upon the position of British Columbia in the Mother Country. He was impressed, as all careful observers must be, with the lack of knowledge of this province on the part of the British people. There is nothing surprising in this, for it takes a long time to familiarize forty millions of people with the character of a new and distant country, and in this connection what Mr. Stables says about the Agent-General's office is worthy of special attention. He said: "I believe that the office can be made a source of great advantage to British Columbia, directly, both in a commercial and mining sense. Information can be furnished through that medium which will be looked on not only as officially reliable, but as of some definite character that it will command attention on the part of those looking for investments. I need not say that the office may be made a secure and entirely non-productive as far as getting direct results for British Columbia. That we will hope will not be the result in the hands of Hon. J. H. Turner, who is to take charge of it."

We think Mr. Stables may rely upon Mr. Turner's doing his duty by the province in the office, which he is soon to assume, and which the observations of the member for Cassiar show to be so essential. Mr. Stables says that the mineral exhibit from this province at the Glasgow Exposition "stands far and away above the rest, and he pays a deserved compliment to Mr. A. E. Stuart, who has had the charge of the collecting and arranging the specimens. He says "the way in which the ores of various kinds have been classified could not be improved upon."

Mr. Stables' observations lead him to think that there is plenty of British capital available for the development of mines in this province, and that investors will be found to be satisfied with small returns provided they are certain. He thinks that such success as that of the B. A. C. company do great injury to British Columbia, for the reason that every one hears about them, and little or nothing about ventures that have been successful.

The Sultan appears to be in a very determined frame of mind in regard to the claims preferred by France. We may make up our minds very definitely on one point, namely that if France resorts to arms, there will be other parties to the melee before it has progressed very far.

The Times says: "The horse must go." Of course the horse must go for what in the name of common sense is the use of a horse that will not go. Even in childhood's days we learned that something must be done "if we had a donkey that wouldn't go." something should be done about it. If our contemporary refers to clothes horses and steeds of that description, we withdraw the criticism.

AN APPROPRIATE RECOGNITION.

The citizens of Victoria heartily endorse the words of appreciation contained in the resolution relating to the kindness of the people of Jmeau to the sufferers by the Islander disaster. Every one agrees that the conduct of the people of the Northern city was beyond all praise. Their generous hearts responded to the needs of those in distress, and with that broad and generous spirit, so characteristic of people who are the pioneers of civilization, they freely gave to every one without distinction of nationality. While we would have expected nothing less, it is none the less gratifying to be able to point to it as a new evidence that a common sorrow "makes the whole world kin."

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey is not necessarily a prelude to hostilities, but unless the Sultan gives way and meets the wishes of the French government, it is not easy to see how war can be prevented. A rupture of this nature cannot be very prolonged, for France could hardly stand by and see her claims flouted by the Sultan. National dignity would compel her to make some attempt to enforce them. A naval demonstration would be the most natural thing, but if the Sultan is prepared to take the risk of that, he may be prepared to go further and conclude to take the risk of an attempt to close the Dardanelles, and this would mean war immediately. Means may be found to prolong the life of the "Sick Man," and doubtless the influence of European Courts will be directed to that end. Europe is not ready to administer to the estate, and so the effort will be to keep the moribund empire in existence as long as possible. We do not know that the powers will be any readier to dispose of the Turkish question than they are now, but there is always a chance that something will turn up to ease the situation. At any rate it is the invariable policy of European governments to put off an evil day, and it will be a very evil day when it becomes necessary to decide the future of Turkey.

The fragmentary story which comes from Constantinople does not indicate why France has chosen this particular moment to urge Turkey to settle certain claims. They are not new. They do not stand alone, for every other government, almost in Europe has a long list of accounts, which the Sublime Porte ought to settle. France seems to have sought to precipitate a crisis. Possibly one reason may be that as Great Britain's hands are occupied to some extent in South Africa, it may be considered an auspicious moment to deal with the Turkish question.

PRECEDENCE.

There is considerable discussion in the Eastern press over the matter of precedence, and some of the papers are very emphatic in condemning it. The Colonist is as much of a stickler for the absolute equality of individuals as any one can be, nevertheless it believes in a uniform table of precedence, not because one man is better than another or one position more exalted, but simply and solely because it is desirable to avoid confusion and save an endless lot of trouble. But the application of the Table of Precedence is another matter. For state functions it is quite proper, but for all other occasions it has no force whatever. We take it that within the British Empire only the Sovereign or some one directly representing the Sovereign, can make a state function. We have the practice in British Columbia of applying the term to purely provincial affairs, but this is not done in the other provinces. The lieutenant-governor of a province or the mayor of a city, or any one else may observe the Table if he wants to in arranging his guests, but he is under no obligation to do so, and no person has a right to claim precedence over another at such functions. So also at a private house. The host may, if he thinks it worth while, send his guests in to dinner according to the Table, but no one has a right to insist that he shall do so.

Our own view of the matter of precedence is different to that of some others, that is in respect to what it is. It is in a certain sense a privilege, and the privilege is conferred upon the incumbents of certain positions because certain duties attach to the positions; but the precedence is chiefly to be regarded as a duty. Take the case of the visit of the Heir Apparent. It is obvious that all the people cannot personally welcome him, but it is also obvious that some one must. On whom should this duty fall. Undoubtedly upon those who occupy representative positions, and we have not the least doubt that some of them would be very glad to be relieved of it. But they have no right to ask to be relieved. They owe it to their fellow citizens to accept this obligation and discharge it as best they can. It is certainly no very great privilege, but on the contrary, very much of a task to most people in this democratic country to play the unaccustomed role of greeting royalty.

We see no occasion for any heart-burning over the matter of precedence. In Victoria or elsewhere in British Columbia the Table need not cut any figure, except when His Royal Highness gives the function, as, for example, at a levee. On all other occasions, it is for the authority in charge of the function to say what the order shall be, and who shall participate in it. Some people have intimated that the citizens' committee are entitled to be taken into consideration in this regard, but we think not. Their duties are done when they have arranged for the public festivities and the reception generally. The actual reception of the royal party ought of right to be in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor, representing the province and the city, who will of course surround themselves with such persons as they think proper, and give them such precedence as they deem advisable. The part which the Admiral will take must be left wholly to his own decision. He is an Imperial officer, and no one here has any right to prescribe what he shall do on such an occasion. If we may add that it will give the citizens much pleasure if he and his officers generally are able to add to the eclat of the

occasion by their presence.

Let us apply the principles of ordinary good sense to this matter and we cannot go astray. Suppose the Duke is being received by the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the province. Will any one seriously say that the Bishops, the Chief Justice, the Privy Councillors, the Senators, the Judges and the Members of the House of Commons should be given a place before the Premier of the province, the other ministers, and the Members of the Legislature? Surely no one will contend that they should. Indeed the only question arising is as to whether these gentlemen ought to have any place in a provincial reception. Will it be contended that these gentlemen ought to take part in a municipal reception? Surely not. Surely the test of the whole matter is whether the application of the Table of Precedence is in harmony with the function.

A MARE'S NEST.

The San Francisco Call has discovered a wonderful mare's nest. It is in the King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament, and consists of his use of the word "conquest" when speaking of the operations being carried on in South Africa. Now we know, says our contemporary, why the war was undertaken, and a lot more to the same effect. It conveniently overlooks the fact that in speaking of the conquest of the former republics, the King said that they had invaded our territory. The language is "the conquest of the republic which had invaded my territory." The Call says that no one can again deny that the republics were conquered. Let us look at the facts for a few moments. The Orange Free State was admitted to an independent government. The Transvaal was not. It was quasi-independent. Great Britain being the paramount power. This was the condition of things when Kruger issued his ultimatum. That document put an end to the paramountcy of Great Britain, and was an assertion of independence. It was followed up by the invasion of Natal. After that it would have been absurd for any one to have claimed that the Transvaal was under British suzerainty. There are more ways than one whereby suzerainty can be determined. One is by treaty; another is by the doing of some act, either by the paramount or the subordinate power, which in fact puts an end to the relation. To imagine a state of war between two nations, one of them being subordinate to the other, is a contradiction in terms. The Free State was independent; the Transvaal became so. Their conquest became a necessity for the welfare of South Africa, and it is now in progress. By way of comparison, the war in the South African republics, both armies are doing precisely the same thing to all intents and purposes, that is, each of them is endeavoring to control new territory for the government which it represents.

We think we have caught Mr. Baynes Reed's earthquake, or at least got on the track of it. It was probably principally sub-marine with a heavy land tremor in Japan.

A LESSON FROM THE ISLANDER.

Every one who reads the accounts of the wreck of the Islander, must have been impressed with the fact that a better arrangement might be made in regard to the handling of the boats. From such inquiries as we have made we conclude that this is the fault of the system on coasting steamers, and that the criticism, in of general application. The regulations should require that certain officers shall be assigned to certain boats, and make it their duty to repair to their particular boats in case of accident. What we mean may be illustrated by quoting an officer of a steamship running coastwise out of New York. When asked what he would do in case of any serious accident, he said that he would at once go to a certain boat, which he pointed out, and remain there until ordered elsewhere by the officer in command of the ship at the time. His duty was first to see that his boat was ready to be launched. If the nature of the accident was such that the ship would not have to be abandoned, or if for any urgent reason he was needed elsewhere, the officer in command would direct him what to do, but in the absence of orders, his place was at his boat. On the Empresses not only does each officer know what his duty is in regard to his boat, but frequent boat drills keep all hands up to the mark. Experience has shown that there is even greater necessity for precautions of this kind on the coasting trade. We know the limitations of the crew of the coasting vessels are such that the same degree of precaution cannot be taken as are easy to carry out on such vessels as the Empresses, but we submit that something in that direction might be accomplished. If regulations were made suitable to each vessel, but all on the same general plan, and were plainly painted and hung in some conspicuous place on the ship, passengers would familiarize themselves with them, and would know what order would be observed in the case of accident, and this knowledge would do very much to allay panic in case of danger.

A TOURIST CENTRE.

We have two letters this morning referring to matters affecting Victoria as a tourist resort. One of them deals with the matter of a hotel, and the writer

takes the position that the city needs a hotel which will be an attraction to visitors. It will not be claimed by any one that we have in Victoria at present such an institution. There is no hotel here which can be advertised simply on its merits alone as a summer home for tourists. In saying this we wish not to be understood as reflecting in the least upon any of the existing hotels, which are good enough for commercial travel and for the accommodation of tourists making only a flying visit. The hotel-keepers themselves know the kind of house our correspondent has in mind. Of course it goes without saying that to establish such a hotel would call for a great expenditure of money, and entail a large outlay before it did a profitable business. We fully appreciate this, and only refer to the subject because it is one of the matters which the people of Victoria will have to consider in a practical way before long.

The other letter contrasts Victoria unfavorably with Honolulu, and lays particular stress upon the matter of light. Several complaints have reached this office about the late hour at which the lights are turned on, and also because more attention is paid to the almanac than to the actual state of the weather. When it ought to be moonlight, it is moonlight, according to the management of the city lights. There is room for improvement in this respect. As to the general attractiveness of the city, we all recognize that if it is to become a summer resort more will have to be done than is at present attempted in this way. Once a week the band plays in the Park and the scene is certainly a very beautiful one, and nothing better can be asked in its way. But we want more music, more light and more places where visitors can enjoy themselves. We do not mean theatres or vaudeville houses, or anything of that kind. No one would think of coming to Victoria for that sort of thing. The tourist class wants its pleasure in coming to Victoria as possible. What we would like to see is the pleasure ground. The space utilized as a beautiful kind of open space should be a profusion of flowers. A band stand should be erected and every summer night there should be good music. This would lead to the harbor being utilized by pleasure parties. There ought to be a fine enclosed pavilion, and an open pavilion, where tea, ice cream and light refreshments could be obtained. It would be better not to permit the sale of strong drinks. Such a place would be very popular and add greatly to the attractiveness of the city. The street from the end of the flat to the Park ought to be improved and provided with fine sidewalks and abundant light. At the Park there also ought to be music. If this sort of thing were kept up during three months in the summer, or say from the middle of June to the middle of September, and under cover on the flats during the rest of the year, we think there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a winter holiday. The former cost that depends on how much did you cost last year? Food's Sarsaparilla restores the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

The Times says: "The Duke is coming to be gushed over by cliques or society leaders." Yet what the Colonist said the same thing a few days ago, our contemporary permitted a correspondent to deliberately misrepresent the attitude of this paper in its columns. We do not care anything about it, for every newspaper is used to misrepresentation, but our contemporary ought not to take a part to it.

GRASS FIRES.

Beacon Hill, usually one of our show places, is today more like the abomination of desolation, and is likely to remain so for some weeks to come. The reason is the prevalence of grass fires. These are common every year, although probably they have never been so numerous this season as they are. How to prevent them is a matter of some difficulty. It would be of some benefit to cut the grass and rake it off, although this will not wholly prevent the fires. It ought to be done nevertheless. Perhaps it would be well to break up the expanse of grass by laying gravel walks across it in several directions. These would prevent the fires from spreading. But no matter what is done, the city would save money by keeping one or two men in the park during the dry season, whose duty it should be to watch the grass. There are many little things that can be done, by which they could be kept employed without interfering with a proper surveillance of the grounds. As things now are, the fire department is called out every few days, and every time this occurs it costs the city something. Moreover, it is not desirable that the department should be called out of the heart of the city, to fight grass fires, if it can be avoided.

COMPARISONS IN POPULATION.

There has been much disappointment in regard to the increase in the population of Canada, but when we make a comparison with the increase in such of the United States as are similar to the eastern provinces of Canada we find a very different result. The State of Maine, which is a little over 5 per cent, while New Brunswick increased 10,000 or a little over three per cent. Maine and New Brunswick are very much alike in their natural resources. The population of Vermont is substantially the same as that of New Brunswick, and the increase during the decade was much the same, and it was due in a large degree to the same cause, as was also the increase in Maine, namely to emigration from Quebec, the French-Canadians having begun a slow and glacier-like movement to the south. Quebec now takes some states which were the nearest Quebec in population in 1890 and see how they have increased. Kansas is one; her increase is 53,000. Nebraska is another; her increase is 10,000. North Carolina is another; her increase was 180,000. Even California only shows an increase of

285,000. Now Jersey had in 1890 a population very nearly that of Quebec. The increase there has been 430,000, but this is in the very centre of growth. Indeed if it were not for the disappointment in Ontario, we would have no reason to feel ashamed of a comparison with the United States, for when we take up the growth west of the Great Lakes Canada has more than held its own. Ontario ought to have done as well as Indiana or Michigan, which had nearly a similar population with her in 1890, but she fell far short of them. This is the one thing in the census calling for the most explanation. We do not know what can be done to explain it, for we have very little faith in the result of an inquiry into the census of 1891.

SPOILING SPORT.

Lacrosse is not under the best of circumstances a ladylike game. But it is or ought to be a manly game, and a man who will be guilty of the unmanly act of deliberately injuring an opponent ought to be sent to Coventry by all players. If there is to be a repetition of the brutality exhibited in New Westminster the other day, lacrosse will have to take its place with the prize-ring, and be boycotted by all respectable people. Necessarily in a fast game of any kind there is some risk. Of itself this is no objection. No one wants boys to be milk-sops and to be afraid to go into a sport for fear of a few bruises. But there should be no place in the game for a man who endeavors to disable an opponent temporarily. Lacrosse is the finest of all outdoor games. It tends to develop a young man in the best possible way. Strength, agility and endurance are developed by it. Every one would like to see it encouraged, but the plain English of the case is that unless there is an end to the brutality that will speedily be an end of the game. We do not care to say anything that will reflect upon any individuals, for those who are at fault will know it themselves. We can tell them that the public will require an assurance that the game will be less brutal before they will patronize another match.

We expect all manner of things from the Antipode, but not many people have expected to see a perpetual motion machine invented there. An Australian inventor has patented a gravity wheel in all the countries in the world, which it is claimed will run itself without the intervention of any other power than gravity. The principle is one that has often been experimented upon, and is the adjustment of weights so that there will always be twice as much weight on the descending as on the ascending side of the wheel. There seems to be a disposition in mechanical circles to treat with serious consideration the latest effort, and what has been said to be the impossible.

REGENERATIVE EFFECT.

Consisted with reference to its regenerative effect, there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a winter holiday. The former cost that depends on how much did you cost last year? Food's Sarsaparilla restores the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH.

Wonderful Testimony to the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Chas. O. Brown, journalist of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from throat and nasal catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been clogged up and my eyes inflamed. I was cured within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." Sold by Dr. Agnew at 119 1/2 St. Paul and Hill Sts., N. Y. City.

Portland Business College

Park and Washington Streets, Portland, Oregon. A. P. Armstrong, L. L. B., Principal. A practical, progressive, school, conspicuous for thoroughness, with hundreds of graduates in positions as bookkeepers and stenographers. Already proved of a high standing wherever known, it steadily grows better and better. Open all the year. Students admitted any time. Private or class instruction. Learn what, how, we teach, and what it costs. Catalogue free. Board of Directors: D. P. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT; D. SOLS COHEN - DAVID M. DENNIE.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

P. O. Box 847 Vancouver, B. C. We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "systems" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students in positions in six months. Short-hand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus. Managers: CANTON AND WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Cassiar Power and Light Company, limited, to select therefrom timber lands for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 30th day of July, 1900, viz: Areas numbered from 1 to 40, inclusive, upon a chart filed in the Lands and Works Office (numbered 4200-A), and thereon colored red, which areas are situated on the east and west shores of Observatory Inlet, on both shores of Portland Canal and Foxland Inlet, on both sides of Hutzyn-matzen Inlet, on the Naan Bay and River, and on islands in said waters; containing in the aggregate about 325 square miles.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Recommenced and Repairs North Arm Fraser-River Bridges, at Ebanra, B. C. Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday, August 31st instant, for the reconstruction of the File Bent Approach, and the reconstruction of the floor system of the Through Spans of the North Arm Fraser River Bridges at Ebanra, B. C. Drawings, specifications, and forms of tender, and contracts may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Government, Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C., and at the Government's office at New Westminster, B. C., on and after Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1901. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit, payable to the undersigned, for \$5,000 in full to the 100 per cent per cent. of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to do the work contracted for, or if he fails to sign the contract. The lowest or best tender will be accepted. W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 12th August, 1901.

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BOUQUET.

BOUQUET-In Trust, on Saturday, the 17th inst., the wife of Fred Bouquet, of the 1st. GROSBECK-In Trust, on Friday, the 16th inst., the wife of E. M. George, of a son. JAMES-In Trust, on Thursday, the 15th inst., the wife of Thomas James, of a son. GRANE-On August 23rd, Edith Ellen, the wife of Arthur R. Crane, of a son. BOULLOT-On Westholm, on July 23rd, the wife of Peter Boullot, of a daughter. WALTER-On Oakhouse, Esquimalt, on 23rd inst., the wife of Louis Walter, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

EMEREE-GRANT-At Nelson, on August 21st, by Rev. Dr. Wright, As F. Embree of the C. P. R. shops, and Miss Grant.

HILL-LANE-In Grand Forks, on the 12th inst., George S. Hill and Marie Campbell Lane, both of Grand Forks.

HADDEN-McEWEN-In Columbia, on the 12th inst., Hadden McEwen, of the 12th inst., and Miss Lizzie McEwen of Columbia.

YOUNG-SUPOLIFFE-At Nelson, on August 21st, by Rev. Dr. Wright, H. Young, M.A., Presbyterian minister at Timar, and Miss Bertha Sutcliffe.

POWELL-COXING-In this city, on August 17th, by Rev. Dr. Wright, H. Powell, formerly of Huddersfield, and Alice Coxing, formerly of Galesville, the wife of John Matthews, of a daughter.

FRASER-LEASK-At Nanaimo, on August 22nd, by Rev. W. W. Barr, Mr. Alex. Fraser, and Miss Jessie Leask, of the 22nd inst.

BOYDEN-GESAU-In Fernie, B. C., on Wednesday, August 14th, Mr. Benjamin Boyden, formerly of Spokane, Washington, and Mrs. Gesau, formerly of Seattle, the wife of John Matthews, of a daughter.

AMAN-ATKENS-At Revelstoke, on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901, by Rev. C. A. Frocunder, M.A., both of Revelstoke.

GRICE-SIMPSON-At Vancouver, on August 24th, by Rev. W. C. Dodd of Cumberland, and Miss Gussie Simpson.

JOHNS-In this city, on August 17th, the wife of John Johns, of a son.

TIARKS-On Wednesday, the 21st of August, John Tiarks, aged 34 years.

CALDWELL-At the residence of her mother, Mrs. East, 112 Superior street, on the 22nd inst., Esther Jessie Caldwell, the wife of J. Caldwell, of this city, aged 23 years.

DAVIS-In Fernie, B. C., on August 14th, Edna Davis, aged 16 months, the child of William Davis, of Fernie.

FRONCE-At Moodyville, on Wednesday, August 21st, Freddie Kent, only child of J. M. and Mrs. Fronce, of Vancouver, aged 2 years and 8 months.

LAHEKA-At Extension, on August 22nd, Mattie Laheka, a Russian Finn, aged

Massacred By Russians

Cossacks Reported to Have Slain Two Hundred Chinese in Manchuria.

Missionaries Say Boxers are Threatening Trouble in Shantung Province.

According to advices received by the Empress of China yesterday afternoon, another charge of cruelty is brought against the Russians. Fighting against the bandits in the Kwantung-lien district of Manchuria, they are reported to have slaughtered 200 innocent subjects who they mistook for Boxers. That version of the story is said to have come from a French missionary. Another statement, however, is that 500 Boxers were massacred at Blagovestchensk, 2,940, and where a town of 10,000 inhabitants then stood, so greatly was the place ravaged by Russians that the place is practically uninhabitable.

The Shanghai Mercury says: "The disturbances in the Manchuria-Korean frontier are assuming larger proportions than was expected. The Russians at first hoped to bring about a settlement of a few regiments, but they have now 20,000 men on the frontier. They are maintaining the greatest secrecy about the movement of their troops and about any actions that have taken place.

Major Baner (German), an officer of the railway brigade attached to the staff of Count Waldersee, intended to return to Germany through a short-cut trip across Siberia, but the Russians maintaining their policy of secrecy, refused him passage. He therefore returned to Vladivostok.

The 132 Chinese officers and sailors who belong to the Naval Academy at Port Arthur when it was under Chinese control, and who, in spite of Russian occupation, insisted in carrying on their studies there, and were therefore sent by the Russians to Saghalien after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, were released by the Russians. They have arrived at Shanghai by a Russian steamer.

General Gaselee, commander-in-chief of the British forces in China, was another passenger on the liner. He said there was considerable brigandage and an insurrection prevailing in Manchuria, but whether there would be further Boxer troubles it was impossible to say. The forces had begun to withdraw from Pekin when the typhoon broke.

From other sources grave signs of further trouble are reported. Rev. Frank Harmon of the English Baptist Mission, Chongching, who has just been through northern Szechwan, reports that the Shanghai Mercury: "In the districts of Pan Pinchou and Li Chin there is great unrest. Boxer agents have been abroad distributing tickets of membership. The Christians are openly threatened with extermination. Families whose houses were destroyed by Boxers last year are being driven from their homes with friends, and in a great predicament fearing to implicate their kindred by remaining longer with them. Drift at night, they are being driven from their homes and other things are not hopeful."

The present centre of disturbances was last year one of the worst in the province. In the districts of Pichou and Li Chin over seventy converts of the English Baptist Mission lost their lives. Only one other mission in the province has a record of such a loss. In the district of Pichou, where a Catholic village was assaulted and one hundred and eight persons were massacred regardless of age or sex.

From Canton comes news of trouble. From Canton advices are received of an anti-foreign placard posted in Canton and a placard, too, which is identical with the placard of the kind inspired by them. The pretext given for the denunciation of foreigners is that the house tax which has lately been imposed in Canton is an infringement of the right of foreigners to an indemnity to the foreigners, and it hints that until such time as these same foreigners and Christians are banded out, no such scheme as this will be made, for the foreigners, are insatiable.

The Hongkong Press says in this regard: "While this placard may be the work of some of the natives, on the other hand, it may be the first sign of the population of Southern China being stirred up to deeds of bloodshed such as occurred in the north and west. It may have something to do with it, for these anti-foreign placards always crop up whenever any disasters fall upon the province."

One thing, however, the placard shows plainly, and that is how very small is the impression which the expulsion of the allied powers has made upon the people. The document states that the Middle Kingdom has never been defeated, and goes on to say that if funds are forthcoming, the allied powers will be driven out, and that the foreigners have already an excellent plan for doing so.

Native papers report that the recent floods have prevailed in seven provinces, viz., Hun, Hupoh, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien. The worst is in Kiangsi where four or five prefectures are under water. Kiangsi is worst in Hunan and Kiangsu. Szechwan also in great danger. Chuehchou and Yenchow of Chekiang have suffered most severely. Chiehning and Hangchow prefectures are threatened.

The Su Pao says in discussing the floods, a fruitful cause of rebellion is the distress of the people and if peace was to continue measures must be taken for relief from these unprecedented floods.

The various native papers teem with reports of rising waters, wholesale drownings, rescues by launches, and men navigating over rice fields. Many Chinese report the appearance of dragons where embankments have been carried away and superstitious officials are issuing many orders forbidding the slaughter of animals, etc., to appease the gods of the waters. At Kiangsi the steamer has reached a record depth of 45 feet.

The Chinese cruiser Haiyang, formerly the flagship of Admiral Yi, which was taken by the allies last summer off Taku, has been restored to the Chinese. Admiral Yi is at present in Pekin, and is doing his utmost to get back the four British boats which were taken by the Chinese. He has been reported to have turned over to the Germans, Russians, and French, and have been used ever since by these powers in active service.

The Universal Gazette says that Kung Chao-yu, the general in charge of Port Arthur, who on the eve of its being attacked fled to Tientsin in a junk, was bound and gagged by the Chinese. Hung Chang, has bought five Chinese launches in Shanghai for the use of the court on the Wei river. A new route is announced from Hainan to Lin Yunnan where the Wei river crosses the Yeloh, a large port at the head of deep low river and go by land to Tao Kon-

water of the Wei, in Hsun-hsien, Thence the river flows south by rail. The barrier raised against the departure of Japanese laborers to Hawaii has been removed, but the number of emigrants has been limited to sixty men per vessel. Heretofore, the number of female emigrants permitted to proceed to Hawaii has been fixed at a ratio of 25 per cent. to the number of male emigrants, but the government has announced that the wives and children of emigrants shall be exclusive of sixty males per vessel and therefore not included in that limitation.

Arrangements have been made by the Korean government for the building of a railway at Seoul by Americans. The Korean Review says:

The finances of the venture have been arranged and the workmen on their way from America to begin the actual construction of the waterworks. The electric light and electric power plants are being put into the palace and a half dozen are lights. The electric light plant at the East Gate is in working order. When this work is finished and Seoul is supplied with electricity the Seoul Electric Company, or Colbran, Botwick & Co., will have received a large sum of money.

The Korean paper says: "Sacrifices are being offered all over the country for the purpose of bringing rain. Several prominent men of the capital, including General Fribiski, has committed suicide, he being conscious stricken on the account of their long and arduous year ago, is untrue. General Fribiski, Mr. Whyte learned, was banished by the Russians to Kamtschatka. The number massacred at Blagovestchensk was 2,940, and where a town of 10,000 inhabitants then stood, so greatly was the place ravaged by Russians that the place is practically uninhabitable."

The Shanghai Mercury tells of a "Christian" affair in a village named Jen Ching, about fifteen miles from the capital of Kiangsi, where a number of Roman Catholic and Protestant converts from words came to blows, the fight took place and a number of them were killed. It was at length agreed that the magistrate should arbitrate the matter, and after looking into the affair he decided that both parties were equally to blame and that each party would bear its own costs. They were dissatisfied with this decision and again came to blows, the Roman Catholics armed themselves with swords and spears, and the Protestants with their own arms. The fight over thirty Protestants lost their lives, about twenty of them being thrown into the river and drowned.

Some excitement has been caused at Yokohama by the arrival there of four members of the Mormon church in Utah, who are on their way to Japan. The Japan Herald says: "Prophet Grant and three other elders, who came to Japan, we understand, for the purpose of examining the ground with a view to establishing a branch of their church in this country. We are afraid that their enterprise will be a failure, as the Mormon religion is common among the Japanese, polygamy is as illegal here as in Europe."

The typhoon began by bringing disaster to several steamers, many junks before the Emperor's departure. The steamer Finance Minister de Witte, was sunk by the typhoon. She was weaving round after shipping heavy seas when she was struck by a heavy sea, which flooded her engine room and stove hold. The fires were put out, and she became unmanageable and soon listing and filling her cargo hold with water. She foundered soon after being abandoned, going down before the eyes of her crew of 24, who escaped in the lifeboats.

From other sources grave signs of further trouble are reported. Rev. Frank Harmon of the English Baptist Mission, Chongching, who has just been through northern Szechwan, reports that the Shanghai Mercury: "In the districts of Pan Pinchou and Li Chin there is great unrest. Boxer agents have been abroad distributing tickets of membership. The Christians are openly threatened with extermination. Families whose houses were destroyed by Boxers last year are being driven from their homes with friends, and in a great predicament fearing to implicate their kindred by remaining longer with them. Drift at night, they are being driven from their homes and other things are not hopeful."

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Notables on The Empress

General Sir Alfred Gaselee is Among the Distinguished Passengers.

Capt Collister Proceeds to the Scene of Islander Wreck to Investigate.

R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at William Head yesterday afternoon after a smooth passage from Japan. Before leaving Chinese ports she experienced the first typhoon of the season, although no damage was sustained. She brought 88 saloon passengers, including General Sir Alfred Gaselee, late commander-in-chief of the British forces in China; Mr. Whyte, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., returning to his country; Lady Blake, wife of the Governor of Hongkong, bound to London; Mrs. Alexander Apcar and Miss Apcar, wife and daughter of the well known steamship man, and head of the Apcar line; the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, the Dowager Lady Napier in Abyssinia won him undying fame, and his army and navy men returning home on furlough, amongst whom was Commandant E. B. Charlton of H. M. S. Orlando. There were also 11 Indian passengers, one distressed seaman and one stowaway. The cargo brought by the Empress consisted of the largest-if not the largest-quantity of goods ever shipped, 3,014 tons of freight, in which were included 14,741 boxes of tea, 6,610 bags of rice, 12,233 packages of general merchandise, 197 cases of silk goods, and 23 cases of cigars.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, in an interview with the press, said that he had left Pekin on July 14, after having given up the command of H. M. forces, the troops were beginning to be disbanded, and a large force had gone back to India. He said that he was in a difficult position to solve, the Chinese Government had refused to tell what was going on in China, and he was creating trouble in many districts, but there is no organized revolution. It was expected when he left that the Chinese Government would have been in fact he almost looked for news of their arrival there before now. It was impossible though to tell when they would be in the country, but he thought that the court would stop half way between Hsian and Pekin, and if they did it would be a great pity. The palace at Pekin had been kept, in as far as the buildings are concerned, although the interiors may not be the same as when their late owners left the city. The summer palace was especially well taken care of. At Peking, where it has been reported the Russian occupation is to be contested by the powers, the general had not heard of any trade restrictions, but he had been there. Newchang was a free port, and although occupied by Russia, the trade was not interfered with. General Gaselee had been in China for some months ago, and after the relief of Tientsin had been accomplished took charge of the force which marched on Pekin, and after that he had been in other engagements nearer the walls, relieved the besieged ministers and others, cooped up in the British legation at Peking. Since that time he has been more or less irregular. The general is bound home to London.

The news of the Islander disaster, which was taken to the liner by the steamer Empress, was a great relief to the officers of the liner and Mr. W. Whyte. When the Colonist containing the account of the disaster was given to Capt. Archibald by the pilot, he called Mr. Whyte to the bridge, and together they looked over the particulars of the wreck. Mr. Whyte, who has expressed his sorrow at the sad loss of life.

Lost in a Typhoon. Steamer Flooded by Heavy Seas and Pounded After Crew Left Her. News was brought by the Empress of China of the loss of the steamer Empress of the East, which was wrecked on the coast of the Baltic. She was not quite two years old and was a powerful engine and well-found steamer. She was on a voyage from Hongkong to Yokohama, and ran into the typhoon. The weather became terrific later on and the ship could make no headway. She was continually shipping water, and the crew was reduced to a few. Captain Beaber determined to abandon the ship. The vessel was then in about 122 degrees east, some fifty miles to the west of Formosa. Having made up his mind to leave the vessel, Captain Beaber ordered the crew to be lowered into the water, but the other two were successfully lowered and all hands embarked. They stood by the ship until the rest of the day, and during the greater part of the following day the afternoon of which the ship finally went down before their eyes. A start was then made, and the crew were picked up after three hours rowing the shipwrecked men were picked up by the German steamer Shantung, which took them up to Wooroo.

A number of junks were broken to matchwood during the typhoon, and some fine passenger steamers badly damaged, including the Yangtze and the Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus on H. M. S. Glory at Hongkong was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Official Investigation. Capt. Collister, Inspector of Halls, Gone to the Scene of the Islander Disaster. Among the passengers on the steamer Hating for the north was Capt. Collister, of Victoria, inspector of halls for the Dominion. He goes to make an official investigation respecting the steamer Islander, as on his report to Lloyd's the insurance and other matters in connection with the vessel naturally fall. Capt. Collister, superintendent of the Hating, did not go as his first intention was to go to the scene of the wreck. The Hating will arrange her trip so that the inspection by Capt. Collister may be made while she is north, and he will thus be enabled to return with her.

GLENGOLE ARRIVES. Steamer Glenogle passed yesterday afternoon from the Orient and arrived at William Head last night. She will arrive at the outer wharf to discharge cargo early this morning. The

high pressure cylinder which blew out when she was last here has not yet been repaired, and will not be made until her return to Hongkong. The steamer Maru, which replaced the Hiroshima Maru, is due tomorrow. According to advices received by the Empress, the trouble which occasioned the disaster to Maru being placed in quarantine just as she was about to start for Victoria was owing to the discovery of supposed pest on board the vessel. The steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd instant, but as no traces of pest could be detected, she was allowed to anchor at the pier ready to leave for Victoria. Subsequently, it happened that the blood taken from rats and kept in the Yokohama harbor quarantine office for the purpose of testing it for the presence of the pest bacilli, which greatly surprised the sanitary officials. But as the Hiroshima Maru had already been admitted into Victoria, and, moreover, the N. Y. K. Co. would not subject her to any inconvenience if the vessel were detained, a further examination was conducted on board the vessel, and confirmed the fact that the pest bacilli was not on board. The steamer was sent to quarantine for ten days.

According to advices received by the Empress, the stranded Kishiu Maru, which went ashore when bound to Hongkong from Victoria, was not seriously damaged. She ran on a bar, and remained fast for some time on a soft bottom for eight days before she was floated. She was then towed to Shanghai, she is being repaired and will be ready to resume service. She made the run from here to Yokohama in 12 days 15 hours.

THE SELKIRK CHARTERED. The Lorne arrived early this morning with the Danish bark Havana in tow. The Texada Island, has chartered the Selkirk to transport ore from their mine to the Tacoma smelter. T. Grant, General Manager of the Selkirk, came down from Victoria yesterday afternoon, and sailed aboard of the Empress early this morning. Mr. Grant reports that the Selkirk is being fitted out for the purpose of carrying a large quantity of iron ore, and that the Selkirk will be fitted out for the purpose of carrying a large quantity of iron ore, and that the Selkirk will be fitted out for the purpose of carrying a large quantity of iron ore.

Investigating Freight Rates. Professor McLean Special Dominion Commissioner to Confer With Board of Trade. Among last night's arrivals from the Mainland was Professor Simon J. McLean, recently appointed as special commissioner of the Dominion government to inquire into the question of railway freight rates. Commissioner McLean and his secretary, Mr. MacNaughton, were accompanied by Mr. J. G. Morgan, a member of the Dominion board of trade, and a representative of the Dominion government. They were in Victoria for the purpose of conferring with the board of trade, and a general conference against the railway freight rates. The railway companies were represented at the meeting, and Mr. McLean will be submitting a report to parliament.

After his conference with the board of trade, which will likely take place this afternoon, Commissioner McLean will return to Vancouver, where he will meet the members of the board of trade of that city. He will then proceed to the important centres of commerce in the interior, holding investigations at each point. Commissioner McLean is a distinguished educationalist, his work being recognized and highly valued in the United States as well as in his own native land. He was born in Quebec City in 1871, and graduated from Toronto University in 1894. In 1894-5 he was the McKenney Fellow in political science, and in the former year was the Ramsay post-graduate fellow in political science. He has written an essay, "The Tariff History of Canada," which was recently published by the Ottawa government. He has also written a number of articles on political science, and is a member of the Canadian Institute of International Law.

Two Killed. Freight Trains on Grand Trunk Come Into Collision. Gannanoque, Ont., Aug. 27.—(Special)—The east-bound west-bound Grand Trunk freight trains collided at Thousand Islands Junction, Ont., on Thursday night. The trains were instantly killed. The dead are: Engineer Charles Mirorn, of Belleville, and brakeman Stone.

FRENCH PRESIDENT. Addresses Denotation on Approaching Visit of Czar. Montpellier, France, Aug. 27.—M. Loubet before starting for Paris today, addressed a denotation representing the municipality of Montpellier. In the course of his remarks referred to the forthcoming visit of the Czar as provided for in both Russia and France, the union was observed to be a powerful pledge for the security of peace.

Where the Earth Quaked

Recent Tremors Recorded Here Caused by Submarine Upheaval in Pacific.

And Heavy Seismic Disturbances Causing Much Damage in Japan.

On Friday, August 9, the seismograph or earthquake recording instrument, which is part of the equipment of the Victoria meteorological bureau, recorded a clear and powerful earthquake shock which the records showed to have been among the most heavy tremors of another earth, recorded by the instrument at that place in the dark room in the old custom house building on Wharf street. In the article which appeared in the Colonist of Sunday, the 11th inst., headed "where did the earthquake," it was stated that from the size of the waves recorded, and their peculiar formation it was probable that the earthquake had taken place in Alaska, or some other point to the north, but when time passed and the steamers from Alaska brought no news of an upheaval in that part of the world, it was thought that the earthquake had taken place in some remote part of the northland, and the news would be slow in coming.

But such advices received by the Bureau of China yesterday morning, that Japan, or the seas near Japan was the scene of the heavy shocks which were recorded here, and as a strange coincidence had been reported from Honolulu of submarine disturbances near the coast of Hawaii about the same time.

The Japanese papers brought by the Empress have despatches from many parts of northeast Japan telling of the damage done, which runs into many thousands of dollars, although no lives were lost. The Japan Mail says that the earthquake in Awamori prefecture seems to have developed its greatest force at Hakodate, where 200 houses were injured. Next to Hakodate, the damage was Shichinohe, which had 70 houses injured. There were no lives lost.

Between Shirohachi and Numanaki the railway track and the telegraph lines, the passage of trains had to be suspended. There can be little doubt that the centre of disturbance was in the bed of the ocean, and that the earthquake was with earthquakes in the north of Japan. The region of greatest force included Awamori and the south-eastern limit at the border of the island of Hokkaido. The shocks were felt in Tokyo almost simultaneously with the disturbances in the north, one being between 5 and 6 p. m. on the 9th; the other between 3 and 4 a. m. on the 10th. The shocks were accompanied with a somewhat severe disturbance in Rikuu; the latter, with the Awamori phenomenon. The seismological bureau reports that from the afternoon of the 9th until the morning of the 10th there were 16 shocks in Awamori, and 7 in Tokyo.

These tremors which so badly shook Japan, and which were so widespread that the telegraphic report had not been sent—could have done, and were recorded in the instrument on Wharf street, the same as the earthquake which occurred at the time the Colonist was published. Even if the disturbance is beneath the sea, it would surely have caused a great tidal wave in the near vicinity, which will tell of the disturbances which, in the absence of the ubiquitous correspondent, journeyed through the Hawaiian coast. It is almost certain that Wharf street to shake the little pendulum and allow of the sensitized plates recording the jagged marks across the strip of paper which the pen makes, slight medium, and severe, no matter in what part of the earth they take place.

Baynes Reed, the superintendent of the meteorological office here in his report given of the disturbance as recorded by the seismograph says: "The preliminary tremors commenced 1:30 a. m. August 9, and continued until 4:8, the pendulum of this internal recording several oscillations of 3 millimeters in amplitude. The boom then remained quiet until 5:15, when another disturbance commenced, and rapidly assumed immense proportions, until at 6:15 the swing of the pendulum had completely crossed the record paper and maintained this incessant movement for some twenty minutes, when its vibrations though still exceedingly large began to lessen, and the echoes of the preliminary disturbance continued until about half past one, when the pendulum finally came to rest; the extraordinary seismic disturbances during this period for some years, and that occurred for 48 minutes, when a fresh vibration began, which became very pronounced for nearly an hour, and continued its vibrating movements until about half past one, when the pendulum finally came to rest; the extraordinary seismic disturbances during this period for some years, and that occurred for 48 minutes, when a fresh vibration began, which became very pronounced for nearly an hour, and continued its vibrating movements until about half past one, when the pendulum finally came to rest; 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