

PAUL KRUGER'S RESIGNATION

Lorenzo Marquez Correspondent Says Oom Paul Has Resigned Presidency of the Transvaal.

BRITISH MOVEMENT ON KOMATI-POORT

Lord Roberts is Driving the Remnant of the Boer Army Towards the Portuguese Frontier—Cutting Off the Burghers.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "News from the seat of war in South Africa is indefinite, but it is clear that Lord Roberts is making a concentrated movement upon Komati Poort, and has left Pretoria in order to direct it personally. Ian Hamilton is returning to the railway from Lydenburg, Pole-Carew is pushing east toward Nelspruit, French is making for Barberton, and Buller has divided both his forces and cut off a portion of Boers from communication with the commandoes between Nelspruit and Komati Poort."
Lydenburg, apparently, has been abandoned as soon as it was captured, and the British forces are in hot pursuit after the remnant of the Boer army and driving it eastward to the Portuguese frontier. These tactics are bold, but in accordance with Lord Roberts's strategy since February.
"Komati Poort is the new objective point, and when it is captured Lord Roberts will be credited with having taken possession of the last Dutch railway line and closed the door into neutral territory. The work of pacification will not have been thoroughly worked out, but the main objective will have been secured, as was done when Bloemfontein and Pretoria were occupied."
"The Mail's correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez learns that Mr. Kruger has resigned the presidency of the Transvaal but remains on the executive. General Botha is said to have been so incensed at the cowardly conduct of his forces that he has resigned the supreme command and Viljoen is now commandant-general."
"According to a Lisbon message to the Express, Mr. Kruger proposes to set up the seat of his government at Mozambique."
Kruger's New Home.
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 14.—President Kruger has removed from the town of Lydenburg to the residence of the district governor.

Over Eight Millions

The Financial Statement of the Dominion for Year Ending June 30th.

Surplus Exceeds the Estimate of Hon. W. S. Fielding—Revenue Increasing.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The financial statement issued by the finance department today for the year ending June 30th last, shows a surplus of \$8,024,000.
In his speech at Halifax, Hon. W. S. Fielding made it \$7,940,000, but the latest returns put it at over eight millions.
For July and August of the present fiscal year the revenue was \$8,227,000, or \$800,000 greater than for the same time last year. The expenditure was \$4,175,000, or a surplus of over four million dollars for what is gone of the current fiscal year.
The Medical Convention decided today to hold the next annual convention in Winnipeg. The following officers were elected: President, H. Chown, Winnipeg; vice-presidents—Prince Edward Island, D. H. Johnson, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, G. T. Mader, Halifax; New Brunswick, T. D. Walker, St. John; Quebec, A. Laphorn Smith, Montreal; Ontario, A. A. MacDonald, Toronto; Manitoba, J. A. MacDonald, Brandon; Northwest Territories, J. D. LaFerty, Calgary; British Columbia, S. J. Tunstall, Vancouver. The general secretary is F. N. G. Starr, Toronto; treasurer, H. B. Small, and the executive, H. J. Blanchard, W. Harley Small, Winnipeg; and R. S. Thornton, Deloraine.
FAMILY MISSING.
Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 14.—Anxiety is felt here as to the fate of the household of a farmer named Carter, south of Inverkip, which it is feared has been burned by a fire which spread from the stumps of trees being burned on the farm, the flames cutting off all communication from the farm. The flames were checked, however, by rain before spreading any further. Nearly one hundred cattle on Trachell's farm, adjoining, are not yet accounted for. The Golspie swamp, about five miles west from here, is blazing and flames have spread over a wide area.
DIED FROM STARVATION.
Winston, Ont., Sept. 14.—H. Adams was found dead under the railway bridge just outside Neustadt, near here, yesterday. Appearances indicate that the deceased died from starvation, having been out of work for some time he apparently died rather than beg.

The Chinese Problem

Earl Li Thinks It Will Be Difficult to Denounce Prince Tuan.

Russian Troops Are Being Sent to Peking—Disarmament Will Be Demanded.

London, Sept. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Li Hung Chang will be taken on board a Russian warship at Wu Sung and received by the Russians at Taku, and he will be accompanied by the Chinese minister of railways."
The Times correspondent wiring Wednesday from the same place says Earl Li considers that the preliminary difficulty of the negotiations consists in the necessity, which he realizes, of denouncing Prince Tuan and his accomplices to the throne. He is of the opinion that it would be advisable for the allies to take the initiative by compiling a list of those held chiefly responsible, and by formulating their demands accordingly.
Other Shanghai dispatches locate the Empress Dowager on September 8th at Hsing Ou, two days' march from Tai Yuen Fu.
The Times has advices from Peking, dated September 1st, saying that 5,000 Russians had arrived there during the previous three days.
The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "France and Russia have agreed to demand the complete disarmament of China, including the raising of the Taku forts and the fortifications and arsenals elsewhere."
The Russian legation in Peking, according to a Taku special, dated Tuesday, was then preparing to move to Tien Tsin or to some other point, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the home authorities. Gen. Chaffee is preparing to make his troops comfortable for the winter. When asked his opinion regarding the situation, he is reported to have said "it would be better for the United States troops to leave, but in any event the Chinese Christians would be provided for."
Yong Li, Commissioner.
Washington, Sept. 14.—The Chinese minister called at the state department this morning to inform the officials he has received a dispatch from Li Hung Chang stating that the latter would leave Shanghai to-day, going first to Tien Tsin and then to Peking.
Even more important than the departure of Earl Li was the information conveyed by Minister Wu that an imperial decree named Yung Lu to join with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang as a commissioner to negotiate peace. Yung Lu is the commander of the na-

tion army in Peking and during the recent trouble he was identified with the anti-foreign sentiment.
Town Burned.
Tien Tsin, Sept. 13, via Taku, Sept. 13.—The expedition under Gen. Dorward against the Boxers threatening Tien Tsin region reached Tu Li on the Grand canal, without opposition, and the city was occupied without a shot being fired. Three columns converged there yesterday after a two days' march and found the place had already surrendered to an officer and eight Bengal lancers. Gen. Dorward ordered the town burned after it had been thoroughly looted. The villages en route made peace offerings, and in most cases were undisturbed. Apparently the Boxers have disbanded in that region and the whole country is quiet.
Troops for Wei Hai Wei.
Hongkong, Sept. 15.—Orders have been issued for the Third Brigade to proceed to Wei Hai Wei immediately.
Thanksgiving Service.
Peking, Sept. 8.—There was a grand Thanksgiving service to-day in the cathedral for the preservation of the lives of those who were besieged by the Chinese here. All the Roman Catholics and many officials and soldiers were present.
Baron von Ketteler's murderer has been identified. The murderer declares he was ignorant of the identity of his victim.
More Trouble.
Shanghai, Sept. 13.—The municipal council has granted Li Hung Chang permission to sail. He will travel with a retinue of 125 persons, and will leave the foreign settlements to-morrow (Friday) to join the steamer Anping for the north.
Reports from Chating and Sen Fu, western Szechuan, say that the most of the property of foreigners has been looted or burned. The foreigners have been invited to place themselves under official protection.
Li Hung Chang Interviewed.
Shanghai, Sept. 12.—Li Hung Chang informed a representative of the Associated Press to-day that he will start for Tien Tsin on Friday, September 14th; that he will go to Peking if circumstances demand it, and that Prince Ching and he had full authority from the Dowager Empress and Emperor to negotiate a settlement with the powers, explaining that there were no other commissioners for China.
The audience lasted an hour, the correspondent being interviewed rather than the Chinese forces as a whole. He asked many questions about the fighting at Tien Tsin, the relief of Peking, the number of troops sent to Peking, their disposition and the fighting qualities of the Chinese; how Peking was defended and what bodies of Chinese fought the best. He expressed regret at the privations of the women and children in Peking. During the interview Li Hung Chang asked the correspondent if Ministers Coker and Macdonald appeared to have suffered much, and when told that Mr. Coker had lost seventy pounds he laughed merrily and remarked that this was "a poor recommendation for horse flesh."
Li Hung Chang also inquired whether the correspondent had seen much abuse of the Chinese or any ravishing or killing of women and children, and when told that the abuses were practically confined to the Russians, he said that he was "doubtless due to lack of discipline," and turned to the subject of looting, being anxious to know how much government treasure the allies had obtained.
When informed that Japs were reported to have taken fifty million taels from the revenue officers at Peking, Li Hung Chang said: "The rumor must have added to two ciphers to the real amount."
Throughout the interview Li Hung Chang appeared to be in fine spirits, and talked as one removed from any of his

age and experience from the field of controversy.
He regretted all the recent troubles, and said he had no desire except to smooth them over impartially.
At another stage of the interview Li Hung Chang said he deplored the fact that the newspapers were prejudiced against him, and asserted that this opposition originated with the English press of Shanghai, which influenced the papers of the world. The correspondent remarked that the Americans had never been prejudiced against him, whereupon Li Hung Chang quickly demanded: "Why don't they accept me as negotiator?" Questions put to Li concerning the settlement which the Chinese government wanted to make were diplomatically parried. He said: "China has her views as to what settlement is desirable, and the powers have their views. We will meet and negotiate."
Asked whether he expected demands for the cession of territory as indemnity, Li Hung Chang replied: "I am in communication with some of the governments. I have found they have no disposition to ask for land." The correspondent said: "There is great curiosity abroad to hear an explanation of the contradictory edicts issued in the name of the Dowager Empress during the siege." Li Hung Chang meditated a moment, and then speaking deliberately, said: "The Empress at the beginning was badly advised. She was told the Boxers had supernatural powers, that they could not be injured and were able to make it very hot for the foreigners. She believed this, but afterwards found it was not true. The papers are incorrect in saying she was forced into issuing edicts. The Chinese government is despotism. No one can coerce the Empress. She, like all other rulers, is dependent on her advisers, and sometimes their advice is bad and she makes mistakes."
When the correspondent was leaving the interpreter said: "The viceroy hopes you will not give a bad impression of him to the American people. He says he is a very old man, the oldest to take part in this affair, that he is the only man who can help the foreign government as well as the Chinese, and that he will try and arrange a settlement fair to all parties."
Shanghai, Sept. 15.—News of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation. It is looked upon here as a mistake which is likely to result in disturbances in other parts of China where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to defeat of the European forces. Even here the Chinese forces as a whole do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials.
Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.
Left for North.
Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Earl Li Hung Chang has started for the North. It is reported that the Germans intend seizing the Grand canal at several points in order to protect their interests in Shan Tung.
SEYMOUR'S SUCCESSOR.
Major-General Tucker Will Probably Be Offered Command of Troops in Canada.
The Broad Arrow of the 1st inst. (Yesterday) says:
"Major-General (local Lieut-General) C. Tucker, C. B., who is now in command of the 7th Infantry division in South Africa, will, it is expected, be offered the command of the troops in Canada, in succession to Lieut-General Lord William Seymour. Major-General Tucker will have the local rank of Lieut-General."

The War In Africa

Affairs in the Transvaal Again Engage Attention of British Public.

Statistics Dealing With Deaths From Disease and Wounds—Officers' Risks.

Seeking Schemes to Relieve London's Congested Traffic—Kruger's Millions.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 15.—When a clear cut issue is again discernible in the confusion surrounding the Chinese difficulty there may be a reawakening of real interest, but at present China holds quite a secondary place in the public mind in England. The parliamentary campaign is in full swing, but Lord Salisbury has not yet taken the country into his confidence as to balloting day, and the consequent uncertainty gives the stump speaking that is going on every side an academic tinge. So Great Britain, lacking a more interesting topic, has returned to the consideration of the war in South Africa.
It is said that the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of
The Real End of the Campaign.
As Great Britain is tired of carnage, President Kruger's dramatic retreat has led the commentators to reannounce the close of the war, but the long lists of casualties and deaths in hospitals, aggregating two hundred a week, which continue to fill up the bulletin boards at the war office, cause anxiety. The claims hitherto made that the British losses in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision, judging from recent calculations made by a well known actuary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 72.1 per thousand have been
Killed or Have Died from Wounds, and that 30.6 per thousand officers have died from disease, while of the men 19 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, and 31.8 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that while officers and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate mortality in South Africa is much greater than it was in the Franco-German war. Kruger's millions are the subject of long narratives of dispraise. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000 invested abroad, while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transvaal government is supposed to have £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in continental banks, which will be hoarded by the managing committee, Dr. Ledys says.
For a Future Rising
When England is in other difficulties. All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise to relieve London's congested traffic. That the metropolis is far behind every provincial centre in many things that go to make up a modern city is beginning to be realized by Englishmen and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems. One has only to attempt a journey to the city this week

to realize the costly delays and vexations to which business is subject under present conditions. The main artery, Trafalgar Square to the bank, is so torn up that it takes cabs and busses thirty or forty minutes to cover a journey of less than two miles. Connected with all this congestion is the great problem of housing the working classes at which the closest students of London's social problems are aghast, though they readily perceive that only the remedy, as in the case of lessening the congestion of the street, lies in a wide-spreading network of rapid transit which, under the county council rule, must hereafter be subterranean.
There is much gossip over the statements that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago and New York, has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hamstead underground railroad, and it is hinted that the denial made in this connection on Thursday by Mr. Smith, the secretary of the company, as already cabled to the Associated Press, is by no means conclusive. It is pointed out that there are some evidences of truth in this report, and Mr. Yerkes's friends openly declare that he has not only secured this valuable opening, but that his coming to London means that he will control the Electrical Traction System of the metropolis.
The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connecting Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton and a score of smaller towns in the most populous districts of northern England. This project is in the hands of Messrs. Tom and Albert Johnson, of New York. As the period to which Lord Salisbury has extended Lord Pauncefote's service as British ambassador expires in a few months, there are many conjectures as to who will succeed him at Washington. Sir Henry Howard, who has been British minister at the Hague and Luxembourg since 1896, and is described in this connection as "a straight forward diplomat, just such a character as Americans like to deal with," is rather more often mentioned than others.
Sir Henry Howard has served more than once at the British legation at Washington and his wife is a daughter of the late Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington, D. C. He was born in 1843 and entered the diplomatic service in 1865.

Barberton Occupied

Enemy Completely Surprised and General French Met But Little Opposition.

A Number of Prisoners Were Released—Rolling Stock Captured.

(Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Machadorp, September 14th, as follows: "French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry, which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised."
"Twenty-three officers and 59 men who were taken prisoners were released, and 43 locomotives and other rolling stock captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines."
"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and horses. One hundred Boers with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news. French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast."
"The bulk of French's force is still 35 miles behind the cavalry owing to difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 15.—The Boers who arrived here yesterday evening aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Hot Spruit, and are looting and burning buildings.
London, Sept. 15.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says Mr. Kruger is virtually a prisoner in the residence of the district governor.
The French consul has been forbidden access to Mr. Kruger, as have also the latter's officials.
The district governor has notified Herr Port, the Netherlands consul, that he (Port), who had acted as the Boer consular-agent at Lorenzo Marquez, cannot longer be recognized as a representative of the Transvaal, which is now British territory.
"I have had an interview with the American attaché, who is homebound," says the correspondent, "and he is of the opinion that hostilities may drag on for a considerable time, as the Boers in their despair threaten to fight to the death."
Acting President Schalkbueger arrived here to-day to confer with Mr. Kruger, but he was not permitted to see him, and he returned immediately to the Transvaal.

Be Sure About The Food

Was there ever so high and decisive a test of the baking powders as that by the Government Chemists at the World's Columbian Fair? The tests then made by the official experts showed that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was the purest, strongest, most healthful of all the baking powders exhibited, and a diploma and medal were awarded accordingly.

It is such testimony as this which has established the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in homes where pure food and economy are appreciated.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Note.—The alum baking powders, which are those sold at lower prices, were excluded from consideration at this great competitive test because they are deemed unreliable and unwholesome.

Death Roll Increasing

Health Officer Estimates That Eight Thousand Lives Were Lost at Galveston.

The Exodus From the Ruined City Shows No Sign of Abating.

(Associated Press.) Galveston, Sept. 17.—Now that the waterworks are running, some of the streets lighted, many others cleared of debris, and telegraphic communication with the outside world established, the people of Galveston are anxiously looking forward to the re-establishing of railroad communication. The officials in charge of the work say that they will be able to run trains into Galveston Union depot on Thursday.

State Health Officer Blunt left here yesterday for Austin, where he will report to the governor concerning the conditions in Galveston. It is expected that this statement will estimate the mortality at eight thousand souls.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, arrived at Texas City last night with a hospital corps and supplies. She will reach Galveston to-day.

The steady stream of refugees from Galveston is kept up. There is not a departing train from across the bay which is not packed to platform. There will be refugees leaving for a week to come. No sadder sight could be imagined than the picture presented by a boat load of refugees with the ropes cast off and the craft swinging out into the bay and away from the storm-swept city. There is not a face that is not turned towards the ruins. There is not an eye that is not moistened by tears.

There is plenty of work on hand for ten times the force of laborers at present employed. The area which has as yet been untouched embraces four and a half miles of frontage on the beach and bay.

A Triple Alliance

Great Britain, Germany and Japan Will Probably Get Together in China.

Li Hung Chang at Tien Tsin—Prince Ching One of Chinese Commissioners.

(Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 17.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says an important functionary of the German foreign office, now in Paris, says that it will soon be generally recognized that Germany, Great Britain and Japan are in accord as to the policy to be followed in China, and that opposition to their plans come principally from Russia, with whom, of course, is France.

Li Hung Chang. London, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has arrived at Tien Tsin. Li Hung Chang left Shanghai on the German steamer Anping, on September 14th.

Intended to Massacre Foreigners. London, Sept. 17.—Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, in the course of a long dispatch, dated September 5th, continues to protest against the execution of the capital, but he agrees with the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, that the withdrawal of the Russian troops, owing to their barbarous habits, would be an unmixed benefit.

He asserts that further convincing proofs have been obtained of the intention of the Empress Dowager to massacre all the foreigners. Prince Ching, he says, fails to realize the real situation, evidently being convinced that all the powers can be squared by the payment of a money indemnity.

Ching a Commissioner. Washington, Sept. 17.—The Chinese minister has received word from Prince Ching, under the Pekin date of September 8th, stating that he has been clothed with full authority, together with Li Hung Chang, to negotiate peace and requesting Minister Wu to ask the secretary of state to instruct Minister Congou to act as commissioner.

PLAQUE AT GLASGOW. Five Additional Cases Have Been Reported To-Day.

(Associated Press.) Glasgow, Sept. 17.—Five additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported here, four of the stricken persons being members of the same family.

CANADIAN BRIBES. Killed By an Express Train on a Railway Crossing—A Fireman's Death.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Liberals of West York have chosen Arch. Campbell, M. P., Kent County, to oppose Hon. Clarke Wallace at the forthcoming general elections. Mr. Campbell has declined to stand in Kent County again owing to all his interests being in West York.

Sir Charles Tupper and party, who have been touring Eastern Ontario, reached here yesterday. The Toronto Street Co.'s motormen and conductors have agreed to accept

the offer of President Mackenzie to pay the employees in the service for two years 17 cents per hour. The employees of five years' service and over will receive eighteen cents per hour.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 17.—Louis B. Saunders, a grocer, had \$2,200 stolen from his store by burglars yesterday morning. Hamilton, Sept. 17.—The Sanford Manufacturing Company has shipped eleven thousand overcoats for Indian troops now in China, via Vancouver.

Peter T. McLennan and Chas. Munery, two young men of this city, while driving a wagon on Saturday night, were struck by the Grand Trunk Buffalo express on Victoria avenue crossing and instantly killed.

Brighton, Sept. 17.—Daniel McKinnon, a Grand Trunk railway fireman, was struck by a projecting water crane near Lere on Saturday and fatally injured, death resulting almost instantly.

Kingston, Sept. 17.—City Engineer T. O. Bolger died at an early hour this morning, after five weeks' illness, aged 70 years.

Great Strike Of Miners

Work is Reported at a Complete Standstill in Wyoming Valley.

It is Estimated That in District Number One Seventy Thousand and Workers Are Idle.

(Associated Press.) Scranton, Pa., Sept. 17.—Pennsylvania's great strike of anthracite miners is now officially under way. The morning found many thousands of mine workers in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys ready for the struggle with the operators, and when the scores of whistles sounded for the day, enough men and boys rallied at any one place to warrant the beginning of work.

Fred. Disher, the member of the National Executive Board of United Mine Workers, who is in charge of district No. 1, covering these two valleys, was enthusiastic over the strike, news of which rapidly came from every direction. The headquarters were swarmed with officers and workmen in the local unions and all reported a complete tie-up. In all, not less than 70,000 mine employees of all grades are idle in district No. 1 this morning.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17.—The miners at Lykens and Wisconsin went on strike this morning in obedience to the order of the United Mine Workers of America. The men at Tower City and Williamsport are working and no trouble is anticipated. The collieries at Lykens and Wisconsin employ 1,100 men and boys, and that at Williamsport about 1,200. Tower City employs 1,000 men and boys.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 17.—The coal miners' strike is almost general in the Wyoming valley. Some of the Pennsylvania coal companies' collieries in the vicinity of Pittston started to work this morning short handed. A Delaware and Hudson company mine at Plains is working, but the big mines at Nanticoke, Plymouth and Parsons are completely dead.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 17.—The reports that come from Shenandoah, Ashland, Girardville, Mahanoy City, Tamaqua, Tremont and Minersville indicate that the collieries in this vicinity are at work with a full complement of hands. The Lehigh Coal Co.'s collieries are working as well.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 17.—The collieries operated by the Mineral Union, Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron companies, employing between 9,500 and 10,000, were completely tied up this morning by the mine workers going on a strike. At the United Mine, the workers' headquarters, the leader said 75 per cent of the men in the above districts had not reported for work. The operators had no figures to give out.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Dissolution Will Take Place on Tuesday, September 25th.

(Associated Press.) Aberdeen, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of council at Balmoral to-day, it was decided that the dissolution of parliament should take place on September 25th.

PRINCE ALBERT KILLED. (Associated Press.) Dresden, Sept. 17.—Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in a carriage accident yesterday at Volkau, a short distance from Dresden.

A DUKE'S BANKRUPTCY. (Associated Press.) London, Sept. 17.—In connection with the bankruptcy proceedings against the Duke of Manchester, who was adjudicated bankrupt on August 29th, the duke estimates his liabilities at \$15,000, "largely consisting of endorsements in behalf of friends without ascertaining that the first endorsements were destroyed."

He hopes to make a proposal to his creditors.

BANK TELLER'S SUICIDE. Chicago, Sept. 17.—Driven to desperation by the fear that he would be disgraced by financial troubles, the result of over-confidence in a friend, George A. Forbes, teller of the First National Bank, sought seclusion in the South Chicago hotel last night and deliberately shot himself through the head. A letter, addressed to his mother, lay upon the bureau, in which he gave the reasons for taking his life.

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

Reported Killed

Dewet's Kafir Servant Says That the Wily Boer Leader Is Dead.

Having Been Shot Through the Lungs at Potchefstroom on Sept. 7th.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Mail and Empire publishes a Pretoria dispatch, dated yesterday (Sunday), stating that it is believed there that Gen. Dewet, the Orange Free State commander who has caused the British so much trouble, is dead, being killed on September 7th near Potchefstroom, by being shot through the lungs.

The story of his death comes from his Kafir servant. Ottowa, Sept. 17.—A cable has been received to-day stating that Capt. Howard, of Lord Strathcona's corps, has been released. He was taken prisoner by the Boers early in July. He belonged to the Northwest Mounted Police.

A cable from Sir Alfred Milner, dated Cape Town, received this afternoon, announces the release from Noioedacht of the following prisoners of war, members of Strathcona's Horse: Ptes. Stringer, Gilroy, Bourke (the name on the nominal roll corresponding to the number in the cable is Cassidy, of Hendon, Eng.), Boykin (probably intended for A. U. Daykin, of Lacomb, Alta.), McLeod, Sattine, Simpson and Webb.

He also reports severely wounded on Devil's Knuckles, September 5th, Corporals Flint and Nicholson. Flint comes from Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Nicholson's place of residence is not given on the nominal roll.

Pte. Smith, of the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, a member of the first contingent, is reported ill at Cape Town. Countess of Dudley's Offer.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The Countess of Dudley, on behalf of the nobility of England, has offered Father O'Leary, Roman Catholic chaplain to the first Canadian contingent, invalided to England, apartments in any hotel in England or abroad in order to take a week's rest and recuperate his health. In a letter to the countess says she is enabled to make the offer through the kindness of many persons who wish to help those who have fought and suffered in the war, and who have lent their houses so that they may have the great pleasure and privilege of offering them privately for the acceptance of those officers to whom, with their wives or other relatives, a few weeks' rest and change at small expense might be acceptable after all they have undergone.

DR. ZACHARIE DEAD. New York, Sept. 17.—Dr. I. Zacharie died to-day, at his residence here in his 74th year. The doctor was for almost a quarter of a century one of the most famous characters in New York city. A fashionable chirpologist who attended the most notable beaux and belles of the day.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The general opinion is that the Lancashire spinners will stop universally during the first fortnight in October. Mr. Mawdesley, leader of the operatives' union, is still disinclined to take a gloomy view of the situation. He thinks that the demand for cotton goods throughout the world is good and that the crisis has reached its height. In his opinion, with the arrival of the new crop, the trouble will diminish and be over before winter sets in.

A PEEP

Into the future would sadden many a happy woman. The misery of marriage often results from ailments which maidenly modesty kept hidden. When doctors are at last consulted they frequently fail to help. They do not understand the root of the trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured in thousands of cases where doctors entirely failed.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice, and took eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

"Favorite Prescription" MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Breconshire In Port

N. P. Steamer Reaches Here on Sunday From China and Japan.

Story of What Occurred in Pekin When Chinese Trouble First Began.

Before the fog settled very thickly over the Straits on Sunday, the steamer Breconshire reached port from China and Japan, having left Yokohama behind on August 29th. She brought 100 tons of freight for Victoria and 15 out of 20 Chinese she had aboard were landed here. The vessel passed on to the Sound in the early part of the afternoon.

Japanese advices received by the steamer report that a violent storm swept over the Mikadoland on the 13th of last month, causing overflowing of rivers and giving away of embankments. Seven houses were swept away and 20 destroyed at Hiroshima while 1,907 were flooded.

A correspondent writing to a Shanghai paper from Pekin gives some interesting information of the commencement of hostilities. He says the murder of the German minister opened the eyes of the Imperial court. They saw that things were now in danger of being beyond repair, and the more reckless joined Prince Tuan and Kang Xi in pressing the Empress Dowager to declare war and bring inside Pekin all Yung Lu's troops, who were armed with modern firearms, machine and field guns, as from what had been experienced before by the Boxers and Kansu men in their attacks on the legations, swords, spears and rifles were useless to destroy the foreign quarters.

The most prominent and active of the Manchu party presented themselves at the palace therefore on the 20th of June, the day after the murder of the German minister, and got the Empress Dowager to issue a decree to Yang Lu, as Generalissimo of the Grand Army of the North, commanding him to bring his army into Pekin and formally attack the legations, destroy them and then, leaving Pekin for Tien Tsin, to destroy the foreigners there and so on until all were driven to the sea. Just as the Empress Dowager was about to give her consent to the writing of such a decree, the Emperor interposed, and prostrating himself before her and in a voice broken with emotion and despair besought her to pause before sending government troops to attack the legations, thereby formally putting her seal of approval on what had gone on before against the foreign powers, plunging the whole empire into war, and putting matters beyond recall.

"If I, alone," cried His Majesty in despairing accents, "were to suffer and die as a consequence of what you have done and intend by-and-by to do, gladly would I die in atonement for the catastrophe you design for China; but I seech Your Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager to pause before you destroy the hundreds of millions of my peaceful, unoffending subjects throughout the Empire. What have they, I ask Your Majesty, done to merit the calamity that will be in store for them by the fatal steps your councillors intend to take? I beseech Your Majesty to stop before it becomes too late. A myriad times do I pray you to consider your decision before launching on a policy which will endanger the very foundations of the Empire which my forefathers handed down to me to nourish and to protect."

It would not, rather, die ten thousand deaths than see all the sufferers that are in store for my myriads of unfortunate subjects—here His Majesty broke down utterly. His despairing words would have touched a heart of stone, but alas! the Empress Dowager merely smiled, and rather than die ten thousand deaths than see all the sufferers that are in store for my myriads of unfortunate subjects—here His Majesty broke down utterly. His despairing words would have touched a heart of stone, but alas! the Empress Dowager merely smiled, and rather than die ten thousand deaths than see all the sufferers that are in store for my myriads of unfortunate subjects—here His Majesty broke down utterly. His despairing words would have touched a heart of stone, but alas! the Empress Dowager merely smiled, and rather than die ten thousand deaths than see all the sufferers that are in store for my myriads of unfortunate subjects—here His Majesty broke down utterly. 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In The Fog

With Portland Rain Sidney Spit Night.

Washed From Skagway Owners.

Suits of the dense fog in the Straits for the night of the Puget Sound and her way North. The fog was a half mile off the coast and the thick weather, and fog, it is presumed, was the cause of the accident. The steamer Anur passed by Skagway, but for assistance, but her pilot accepted the danger here about noon. The steamer was in danger, and the crew were ordered to clear of the sand bar. It is well on her way to Victoria.

Passengers: Mrs. Wm. Meyer, A. J. Fred. Lovelace, Wm. Kings and Charles, Mrs. F. M. Richardson, F. Montzambert, J. Montzambert, Jas. Kezle, S. Murchison, B. Hardy, E. Mead, Cleger, Mrs. C. J. H. er, Jas. Waldo, C. J. eney, Jas. Downing, B. W. Lovelace, T. C. Healey, A. E. Almage, R. Denniston, J. Jones, D. W. Camp-

agway on Wednesday at the Northern charge at the outer news that the Atlin had just returned to the district had this to say:

the creek claim owners are having the hydraulic company. It is the individual owners to whom claims allowed in that they are either group-

partnership, or having on the lay scheme by ground that will be by the single claim method can be torn company and washed

and the company. White Pass & Yukon is getting along well clean-up. It would refused an offer to

reported on Doran of McQuesten river, Yukon. A man who Dawson states that made the discovery, was sunk to bedrock taken out.

COMPANIES. It is not often that I done by cur city congratulated them in the right direction the tram, telephone to pay a business in their property. This should have been done

it has been delayed is a mystery which can be explained by the fact that the move, and I hope until the companies' list. While on the shall touch lightly on

ness license, which I red from \$100, to \$100 certainly a great many of the council. In

ties concerned the should be divided into \$50 for the lowest. for the largest business arrangement. I have be considered a fair

retailers, who should same manner as the west license \$5, next set \$50. By leaving way all the parties contribute their fair be city for the bene-

As the license is at business pays just as he, which any person to the small dealer party by all parties I will reconsider the in doing so fix the manner that it will be all parties doing bus-

CITIZEN. IN SOUTH AFRICA frequent this rocky fructive to the stock and raids have to be it is useless trying to aboon during the day, and knows the dead- just as well as the

ng the party leave around the kranz, or suspecting baboons are out break of dawn the more, to see that he no sooner makes he is greeted with an in a man's the whole ar. They rush higher with rage and path- icty the hunters, who who have been follow- a rush for the talis- betimes they are in secure these that in the baboon is not to or tear in telegraph to the magistrate's ar- of 24, 64, each is government.—The Lon-

Not Yet Settled

Powers Continue to Discuss the Question of Evacuating Chinese Capital!

Germany Will Insist on the Severe Punishment of Guilty Officials.

London, Sept. 15.—Sir Chih Chen Lo, the Chinese minister, had a conference at the foreign office yesterday with Lord Salisbury, who has returned to London. The United States, German, French and Russian representatives were also there, yet not one of the great London dailies has a word of editorial comment on the subject that is of especial interest in the minds of the world's diplomats. It is a striking exemplification of how completely befogged is the public of every European nation with regard to the purpose of their representatives.

A definite exposition of the diplomatic situation and the aims of the powers may be expected early next week, together with some inkling as to how it is proposed to attain the object in view; but at present the main point of discussion continues to be the question whether the powers shall or shall not evacuate Peking. This, it is re-asserted, was provisionally settled negatively by Great Britain and Germany, who are hopeful of gaining the united adhesion of the powers to a temporary postponement of the scheme. The way has been somewhat cleared for the accomplishment of this by recent notes from St. Petersburg explaining that Russia's real intent is wholly different from the meaning imputed to it by the original proposal, and intimating that Russia may continue. Considerable importance is attached to the semi-official statement that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters, so that there shall be no interval without a government.

Additional confirmation of the view is given in the fact that Russia has resumed sending forces to China. This is entirely contrary to the supposed spirit of the Russian proposal, and prepares observers for a change of plans after the apparent failure of the policy favored in the original note.

Germany's Attitude. Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Chinese situation is here deemed highly unsatisfactory and most complicated. It is not expected in Berlin that Russia or France will withdraw their troops hurriedly from Peking, and it is believed the United States will not be in a hurry. Information has reached this city that Russia, in any event, will keep large bodies of troops in China, not only on the frontier provinces of Mongolia and Manchuria, but also in the various Chinese districts of Pe-Chi Li. The military commanders of the allied forces have agreed that under any circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the tactical and strategic position of the international troops in Pe-Chi Li. Russia, too, will furnish the railway from Yang-Pu to the coast.

Regarding Germany's attitude, she will in any case insist on severe punishment being inflicted on the treacherous Chinese authorities, to which purpose the confession of Baron von Ketteler's assassination came opportunely. Germany will not accept Gen. Tung Lu as a peace negotiator. The charges made against him are proved, but Germany, through her foreign office, insists upon the principle of severe punishment, does not oppose peace with China, as shown yesterday by Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China, accepting Li Hung Chang's visit at Shanghai.

Working in Harmony. Paris, Sept. 15.—Some of the details which will be urged in connection with the peace terms are discussed in diplomatic circles here. One point strongly urged by the part of France is the permanent continuance of the international agreement now in force prohibiting the exportation of arms to China. It is believed to be a strong measure of precaution against a recurrence of the determined assault on the foreigners.

A demand is also made for a reduction of the Chinese forces holding Peking and Woei Sung, which are the main coged defences respectively of Peking and Shanghai, in order to keep open a more secure route to these cities.

The question of indemnity and how it will be paid is a serious problem. The indemnities are divided into three classes—those payable to the states, to the societies, and to individuals. The amount which the various states will demand will reach an enormous sum, and the ability of China to meet them solely with cash payments causes concern.

Great Britain's indemnity, it is believed, will not be less than 60,000,000 francs, while Russia will not be far below this. France's indemnity will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 francs; that of the United States, it is thought, will not be so large, on account of most of the American troops going from the Philippine Islands. In order to meet these great claims, it is possible that some reforms in the internal administration of China may be necessary, though their nature is not yet considered. It is said that Russia has not yet heard from M. de Giers, her minister at Peking, for some days; and the messages of M. Pichon, the French minister at the Chinese capital, are also delayed, thus not permitting the government to gain any new knowledge in regard to the evacuation terms, which are left to these officials. It is asserted here that France and Russia are acting in perfect harmony, and that they will certainly remain in accord in their negotiations for peace.

Looting in Peking. Peking, Sept. 3, via Taku, Sept. 7, via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Looting in Peking continues, both authorized and unau-

Robert's Proclamation

Says Kruger's Flight Shows It Is Useless For Boers to Continue War.

Vigorous Measures Will Be Adopted to End Guerilla Warfare.

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the war office as follows: "Machadodorp, Sept. 13.—Kruger has fled to Lorenzo Marquez, and Botha has been obliged to give over the command of the Boer army, temporarily, to Viljoen, on account of ill-health. In consequence of this I have circulated a proclamation as follows:

"The late President Kruger, with Reitz and the archives of the South African Republic, has crossed the Portuguese frontier and arrived at Lorenzo Marquez, with a view of sailing for Europe at an early date. Kruger has formally resigned the position he held as president of the South African Republic, thus severing his official connection with the Transvaal. Kruger's action shows how hopeless in his opinion is the war which has now been carried on for nearly a year, and his desertion of the Boer cause should make clear to his fellow-burgers that it is useless to continue the struggle any longer.

"It is probably unknown to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony that nearly 15,000 of their fellow-subjects are now prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released until these now under arms against us surrender unconditionally.

"The burghers must be cognizant of the fact that no intervention in their behalf can come from any of the great powers, and, further, that the British Empire is determined to complete the work which has already cost so many lives, and carry to a conclusion the war declared against her by the late governments of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—a war to which there can be only one ending."

Lord Roberts's proclamation throws points out that with the exception of the small area which Gen. Botha is defending, the war has degenerated into irregular operations which must be brought to an early conclusion, and concludes:

"It means I am compelled to adopt measures which the customs of war prescribe as applicable to such cases. They are ruinous to the country, entail endless suffering to the burghers and their families, and the longer this guerilla warfare continues the more vigorously must the British Empire be brought to an early conclusion, and concludes:

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The copper prospects at White Horse are excellent, and all that is needed is capital to properly develop the mines. Mr. MacDonald is interested in several claims in the Yukon, and while he is in England he will endeavor to form a syndicate so that he may be enabled to work them to better advantage. He says that there is no money in engaging men to work on lays, for the men who are put to work are not always honest, and the owner of the claims gets the worst of the deal in the long run.

Mrs. MacDonald kept a diary of their experiences and some day she proposes to publish a Klondike story that will attract attention.

PILL SENSE.—It stands to reason that Dr. Aznav's Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all Stomach Irritations. Sold by Dean & Hestocks and Hall & Co.—5.

A Caserta, Italy, dispatch says Gaetano Longo, on returning from the United States to Pastora, killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, and then two men whom he believed to have had improper relations with her. Having committed the triple crime, he ran amuck, killing five others and wounding two fatally. He then went to the local cemetery and committed suicide.

Along the Waterfront.

The thought of writing newspapers for ocean travellers has now practically been solved by several of the great German steamship companies. It has been decided upon publishing special papers, containing all the important events which occurred during the time spent on board. The first start in this direction was made some time ago by the well known Woenmann Steamship Company of Hamburg, with a paper called the Africa Post. As soon as the Woenmann steamers touch, homeward bound, the first European port, this paper is sent on board and liberally distributed among the passengers of all classes. A similar paper has now been gotten out by the administration of the great Hamburg American line. It is called "Willkommen in Europa (Welcome in Europe)." It appears in the German and in the English language, and gives a concise account of all the important news which occurred during the long ocean journey between America and England. It is regularly delivered on board every steamer of the line as soon as the touches Plymouth.

The customs house records at Dawson, according to the Nugget, show that since the first of July, steamers to the number of ninety-five have arrived at Dawson from up and down the river, not more than ten or twelve of the latter. As many of the up-river steamers are of light tonnage, and many have arrived practically empty, it is estimated that 150 tons is a fair average for each. This would place the amount of freight brought to Dawson this year by steamers at 14,250 tons. Reckoning also that 300 acows have arrived with twelve tons each, a high average, this would amount to 3,600 tons and a total of only 17,850 received.

D. G. S. Quadra returned at noon today from Carmanah, where she has been delivering supplies. The accident mentioned in a telegraph message from Carmanah as occurring to Jack Williams, quartermaster, was not so serious as reported, and consisted only in the officer getting the points of his fingers badly bruised.

Among the passengers leaving for the West Coast on the steamer Willapa last night were Col. Hayes, J. White, J. Tremblayne, F. Brand, J. Murphy, H. Carie, H. Van Slick, and Mrs. Anderson. The Willapa on her return is expected to have a consignment of gold from Week Bay.

An Eastern Opinion

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We visited first the mines of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, near Fernie, in East Kootenay, and were surprised to see how much had been accomplished during the past year. Mr. Binmore, the general manager, is systematically preparing for the enormous output which will be necessary for the company's coal and coke. Although there are not more than 200 acres in full blast, five times that number will not be able to supply the demand at the end of the present year when the Trail, Hall and Greenwood smelters are in full blast. The smelters at Great Falls, Montana, are using this coke in preference to all others, and would contract for the entire output. The coal is of a superior quality for steam purposes, and is used by the Canadian Pacific railway for their engines. As the quantity of coal is inexhaustible, and the facilities for handling it will be as perfect as in any other coal mine on this continent, when Mr. Wilson completes his scheme of development and mining the coal and coke can be produced at a very low price, and as the demand will increase almost as fast as the output can be increased the company will undoubtedly become one of the great industries of the Dominion.

From Fernie we went to Kimberley, and visited the North Star Mines. Mr. Frank Robbins, the consulting engineer of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, is in charge of the property and conducted us through the various workings. No one who has not visited these mines can form an idea of the quantity of ore stacked for shipment, and to which through tunnel after tunnel driven through the solid bodies of galena, or silver-lead, glistening and sparkling on every side, would convince the most sceptical that British Columbia is second to no state in the Union in the richness of its mines. The mine is now shipping 7,000 tons per month, which, after deducting freight and treatment, yields about \$40,000 per month.

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THE PROVINCIAL CABINET.

Despite the repeated assertions that all is peace and harmony in the ranks of the supporters of the government and that there exists no good reason for changes in the personnel of the administration, there is a well-defined suspicion abroad that the majority of the members who for the time being are followers of Mr. Dunsmuir are clamoring for the fulfillment of the pledges made at the historical convention in Vancouver.

It is not going to prove a light task to dispose of Mr. Eberts either. It is much easier to get a man in the government than to get him out. The Attorney-General has done good work for his party and he is not disposed to forego his reward.

A FAIR ANSWER.

The following letter from Mr. T. B. Hall appears in Friday's Colonist: "Prior to the last Dominion general election, the following appeared in the Times of this city: 'The having regard to the position of Canada and the United States, etc., etc., and that a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to the most congenial friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the government of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity.' Will the editor of the Times favor me with a business answer to the above, showing what the Liberal party has accomplished in the above direction, also giving figures to substantiate his arguments, omitting personalities, invective and ridicule."

We were not aware that Mr. Hall was an advocate of closer trade relations with the United States. All reasonable Conservatives are, like all sensible Liberals, and for the information of this seeker after the truth, we may say that surely Mr. Hall has not forgotten the meeting of the Joint Commission for the purpose, if possible, of adjusting all the international differences between the United States and Canada and arranging a treaty for the exchange of all products which could be disposed of to advantage by the people of the two countries.

"Hon. Mr. Fielding can stand upon this platform tonight in a powder position than any Finance Minister ever stood who faced an audience before. What is the record of our foreign trade since we came into power? We can point to an extended trade, so that we have not only increased our trade with Great Britain, but with the rest of the world as well. How was it under the government of our Conservative friends? For eighteen years they were in power; for eighteen years the National Policy was in effect. What was the increase in the foreign trade of this country in the eighteen years they were in power? It was \$68,000,000—not \$4,000,000 a year on an average; that was all the increase they made. The Liberals came into power, and the government in carrying out the instructions given them in the Ottawa platform to arrange the tariff so as to permit freer trade with the world have increased our foreign trade by \$140,000,000 in four years. Thus we have an increase of \$4,000,000 on an average, of \$25,000,000 yearly in the four years since we came into power. Do you want to go back to the old policy?"

GOOD ROADS.

A good roads convention has been summoned to meet in Kamloops on the 27th of September and it is hoped before it disperses a Provincial Good Roads Association will be organized. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the importance of this movement to the province. In all parts of the world the same kind of an agitation is in progress, although in most countries and in all the provinces of Canada it has made greater headway and has accomplished more than in British Columbia. Probably the advent of

at a time most propitious for the success of the Conservative cause. We mention these things for the purpose of showing that the Conservatives as well as the Liberals have ever recognized that the majority of the people of Canada were in favor of a reciprocity treaty if it could be secured on fair terms. We all admit now, Conservatives as well as Liberals, that at the present time there is no possibility of arriving at an equitable arrangement. Many of the leading papers on the other side recognize the fact that the United States would probably be a greater gainer than Canada by such a treaty, but the politicians are mainly after votes. They appear to think more would be lost than gained by having intimate dealings with Canada and we bow to their decision. But our trade with our neighbors has steadily gained in volume, the increase of imports being at the rate of 17 per cent. for the year 1899.

Finding the avenues of trade closed in one direction the government turned to the second project which they had in contemplation. The markets of Britain are open to all the world, and it is doubtful if even Sir Charles Tupper will be able to persuade the British workman to consent to the imposition of a tax on his food. But by winning his goodwill much may be accomplished, as has been proved by the results of the preferential tariff. In the Old Land a firm and enduring market has been established simply by the bruising abroad of the intelligence by the press that there is one colony which recognises the fact that it owes something to the parent state. The London Times said of this policy when it was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Fielding:

"The new departure is most gratifying to all who desire to see the Empire knit more closely together. It is the most remarkable step yet made toward the fiscal confederation of the Empire. If every British colony should follow suit and the day comes that free trade exists from one frontier of the Empire to the other, it will be a mutual satisfaction to recall the circumstances of the first step in the initiation of that policy."

The Daily News remarked: "As patriots we welcome this significant display of attachment from the greatest of our colonies, and as Liberals we congratulate the leader of the Liberal party of the Dominion."

The same note of gratification was struck by all the great dailies, and we believe even Mr. Hall will admit that the tone of jubilation was justifiable when he considers the following table showing the manner in which his friends discriminated against instead of in favor of the Mother Country. This statement shows the average rate of ad valorem duty collected on goods imported for consumption from Great Britain and the United States for the years 1890 to 1896:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Great Britain, United States. Data for years 1890-1896 showing duty rates.

It is not surprising that under such an arrangement as this the importations from Great Britain steadily decreased while those from the United States showed a continuous gain. Perhaps Mr. Hall, like Sir Charles Tupper, does not approve of the preference because it has already changed this condition of affairs. The importations from both countries are still increasing, but the gain for the year 1899 for Great Britain was five per cent. more than that of the United States, and now that the preference has been increased to one-third no doubt the discrepancy will be still greater when the next returns are published.

Now we know Mr. Hall dodges Grit literature as he would a pestilence, but as we believe we have him interested we shall close by calling his attention to the following remarks of Hon. Mr. Paterson at a meeting in Halifax.

"Hon. Mr. Fielding can stand upon this platform tonight in a powder position than any Finance Minister ever stood who faced an audience before. What is the record of our foreign trade since we came into power? We can point to an extended trade, so that we have not only increased our trade with Great Britain, but with the rest of the world as well. How was it under the government of our Conservative friends? For eighteen years they were in power; for eighteen years the National Policy was in effect. What was the increase in the foreign trade of this country in the eighteen years they were in power? It was \$68,000,000—not \$4,000,000 a year on an average; that was all the increase they made. The Liberals came into power, and the government in carrying out the instructions given them in the Ottawa platform to arrange the tariff so as to permit freer trade with the world have increased our foreign trade by \$140,000,000 in four years. Thus we have an increase of \$4,000,000 on an average, of \$25,000,000 yearly in the four years since we came into power. Do you want to go back to the old policy?"

the delicately constructed machines that now traverse the highways and byways of all nations had something to do with the creation of the opinion that the day had passed away when any sort of strip of land over which a team could haul an empty wagon would do for the carriage of the commerce of the people. At any rate Good Roads Associations are in existence everywhere and are doing a great work in bringing about a revolution in the condition of the public highways of many countries. In the province of Ontario the organization succeeded in securing the appointment of an inspector by the government, and he advises all bodies under whose auspices the work of road construction is carried on, the result being scientific treatment instead of indiscriminate dumping of gravel and macadam down in places where they are likely to do more harm than good. In this province there is a very large sum spent every year in what is supposed to be the making and mending of highways. It is of the utmost importance that this money should be laid out to the best advantage, which it is asserted is not the case at the present time. This will be the chief matter to come before the convention at Kamloops, that if the convention referred to be correct an effort will be made to devise a scheme which will result in a radical change in the manner of laying out these road-making funds. All public men have been invited to attend, and all representative bodies are requested to send delegates.

FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Kemp, president of the Toronto Board of Trade and a prominent Conservative, says he gathered from the convention of the delegates from Australia who attended the recent sessions of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire that the future policy of the young Commonwealth will be protective, with a preference to British products after a time. That has been understood for some time. We agree with Mr. Kemp that Canada occupies a unique position on this question. It was this country that set the example to all the rest of the colonies, and such a policy had never been thought of until a Liberal government attained power. The trend of the protectionist propaganda could not be otherwise than towards disintegration rather than unification, and it is not at all surprising that the public men and newspapers of Britain were found to be pondering over the question of the usefulness to the Empire of the self-governing colonies. It is a fact that the action of Canada in discriminating in favor of British goods has placed the relationship of the outlying and central parts of the Empire on an entirely different footing and has opened the eyes of statesmen to possibilities in the future which had not hitherto entered into their calculations. There is no immediate prospect of Britain imposing duties which would discriminate in favor of her colonies, but it is impossible to foretell what the future has in store for the nation. With the foundations laid in the South Seas, in South Africa and in North America for great aggregations of people under the British flag and with the hundreds of millions in India and Egypt as loyal to the crown as their white fellow-subjects, the trade of the colonies might assume an entirely different aspect. Instead of being merely a small fraction of the total dealings of the British people, it might assume such a preponderance as to justify the experiment of cultivating and encouraging it, and putting into effect an Imperial preference for colonial products. Also it seems to be a fact that the world is yearly becoming more hostile commercially to Great Britain. At any rate the protectionist idea is spreading and it is not improbable that as the years pass by the temptation to retaliation may become greater, or at least to follow the example which our neighbors are all setting at the present time of reserving the home markets for home products. But all these thoughts are merely speculative. There is not one British statesman at the present day who would dare to advocate the imposition of duties on wheat. Canadians have done their share in giving a preference to British goods, and what we have done we hope to see our cousins in Australia and South Africa do also. Let us take care that there is no turning back and we shall trust to time to bring us our reward.

It is said Sir Hibbert Tupper is displeased at the selection of Hugh John as heir-apparent to the leadership of the Conservative party. He has reason to be. He inherits many of his father's failings, it is true, but he is very much like him physically, and he is a man of ability. Having regard to all these things, why should a man with all his features calling for recognition be set aside for one who inherits only one family feature, be beaten by a nose, as it were? The young knight is not saying much; he is merely thinking what a sweet satisfaction it would be to put the nose of the leader from the prairies out of joint.

The Liberal leaders have always contended that a reduction of taxation would result in increased receipts, but they hardly anticipated such a complete verification of their predictions as has been furnished since they attained power. A surplus of over twelve millions in fourteen months! No wonder the Conservatives cannot conceal their rage and mortification as they think of the glorious possibilities, if they were in power, of

building up a campaign fund. Evidently no disturbing thought of the possibility of opposition success enters into the calculations of the business community.

It is pleasing to note that some of the American papers are beginning to realize that the traditional ally of their country, Russia, may have other than purely philanthropic designs on China.

Mr. J. B. McKilligan has been appointed Surveyor of Taxes and Inspector of Revenue by the Provincial government. The new official is particularly well qualified for the position, as all who are acquainted or have had business relations with him know. In this instance the government has made no mistake.

THE LITTLE GIRL WE DIDN'T WANT.

A little girl we didn't want Came unto us one day; We'd prayed the Lord that He might send A little boy our way. We thought we'd name him after me, Our plans were knocked away The day the girl we didn't want Came floating from the sky.

The little girl we didn't want Looked gravely up at me When we had closed her mother's eyes, And no one stayed to see— Looked at me from upon my breast And, trusting, nestled there, Not knowing she had shattered dreams That we had thought so fair.

The little girl we didn't want Has often sat with me Beside a grassy little mound No other stay to see, And often in the glad old days, With peaceful sighs above, We've played along in pleasant ways, Filled with each other's love.

The little girl we didn't want Forsook me yesterday; Another came and won her love And carried her away! A little girl we didn't want Came unto her and me, And I've a broken heart and weep, Nor care who stops to see!

A BIT OF CATECHISM.

Montreal Herald. Q.—What is the total amount of the expenditures on capital account in 1897, 1898 and 1899? A.—\$13,906,000. Q.—What was the increase in the net debt of the Dominion in these three years? A.—\$7,776,012. Q.—So that nearly fourteen millions worth of public improvements were obtained for a debt increase of under eight millions? A.—Yes. Q.—What were the capital expenditures in the last three years under the Conservative rule? A.—\$10,344,970. Q.—And what was the debt increase in these years? A.—\$3,516,352. Q.—Then in this period of Conservative rule it cost nearly seventeen millions of an addition to the debt to procure ten millions of improvements? A.—Yes. Q.—How, then, do the records of the two governments compare? A.—The Liberals were six millions to the good; the Conservatives six and a half millions to the bad. A difference of twelve and a half millions in favor of Liberal administration upon a three years' record.

OVERDOING THE HERO BUSINESS. Ontario Times-Herald. "What are all those men lined up there for?" "They are heroes—all heroes, who have gained public attention during the past year or so."

"What are they carrying under their arms?" "Bundles of manuscripts. You see that is a magazine office they are waiting to get into."

"Well, why are they kept lined up that way? Why are they not being entertained inside?" "Oh, the editor is probably writing a sonnet on 'Solitude' or negotiating with some young woman who has written a story with a fight in every paragraph. After awhile he will send the office boy out to distribute among them slips of paper containing a printed formula something like this: 'The editor regrets that it will be impossible for him to receive any of the heroes assembled. So many considerations enter into the hero business now that a sub-note necessarily imply a lack of heroism, and the hero who falls to get into one magazine office may be welcome at another.'"

SHOWED HIM UP.

Hamilton Herald. One British officer whom Richard Harding Davis libelled in his war correspondence from Pretoria, has talked back and shown up Dicky as a common liar. The fact is that Davis knew what sort of stuff was wanted by the American journals and magazines which he wrote for, and he supplied it. He is a professional writer of sensational fiction.

HUGH JOHN'S RECORD.

Toronto Star. When Hugh John gets started Laurier's finish is in sight.—Woodstock Times. But do you forget that Hugh John entered Dominion politics once before, stumped the country with Sir Charles once before and was beaten—once before.

The Oscar is an accomplished whistler, and sometimes performs variations on national airs for the entertainment of his intimate friends.

40 RED-COATS

Put to Route an Army of Formidable Transgressors.

Congestion, Dizziness, Pain Under the Shoulder Blades, Sick Headache, Depressed Feet, Bloating After Eating, Debility and Inertia, Result From an Inactive Liver.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 40 little Red Coats at a cost of 30 cents will set you right in short order. Piles of testimony to prove it. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.

Beauty's Hypnotic Touch



Is given to the complexion by vapor and hot air baths. Our Portable Bath Cabinets are just what is required in health. Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Obesity, Skin Troubles, Kidney, Liver, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Call at our Store, or write for full particulars. We invite you to inspect our stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Toilet Articles.

Cyrus H. BOWES, CHEMIST, 98 Government St., near Yates, VICTORIA, B.C. Telephone, 425.

Searching Wreckage

Large Forces of Men and Boys Now at Work at Galveston.

Streets of City Are Covered With Debris-Caring For Sufferers.

Galveston, Sept. 15.—A large multitude of men and boys were put to work today to clear away the great mass of debris piled along the beach front for a distance of several miles. They formed in squads, with police and deputy sheriffs in charge. It is hoped that a vigorous prosecution of this work will lead to the early recovery of the bodies still in the debris. There are still many of them. There is no shadow of doubt.

An Associated Press representative traversed the beach for some distance to-day, and the stench at different points was absolutely sickening. Everywhere little groups of men, women and children, some of them poorly provided with raiment, were digging in the ruins of their homes for what little household property they could save. In many cases those seeking their former residences were utterly unable to find a single remnant of them, so hopeless is the confusion of timbers and household furniture.

The exodus from the city was so heavy to-day that hundreds more who were eager to leave were unable to secure transportation.

More hopeful reports were received today touching the water supply. Chairman McMaisters of the chamber of commerce has charge of the water relief work. The company was serving some of its customers to-day. The water continues to run by gravity pressure. Assurances have been received from the railroads that they will do all in their power to re-open communication, and their present plan seems to be to concentrate all forces on the work of the reconstruction of one bridge.

Crews are coming down the Santa Fe railway from Arkansas and St. Louis with full equipments to restore the line.

Repairing the Damage. Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreckage, mortar, slate, stone, and glass, that beset them.

As a general rule substantial frame buildings withstood better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses have been plucked down in streets or back yards, squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be unable to follow the lead of those who show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city.

It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate effect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many people have left and some may never return. The experiences of others still here were so frightful that all will not remain if they can conveniently find occupation in other cities.

The bulk of the population, however, is only temporarily panic-stricken, and there are hosts of those who helped to make Galveston prosperous who look upon the catastrophe as involving only a temporary halt in the advancement of the city.

The steamships reported ashore in early reports are, saving two, the Norwegian steamer Gyller and the British steamer Norma, still high and dry. No examination is yet possible as to the condition of those still on the sand.

Apparently, Galveston has no immediate need for ships. The destruction of the bridges of all the railroads entering the city make it well nigh impossible to furnish outgoing cargoes. These bridges were each about three miles in length, and the work of reconstruction will be a stupendous undertaking.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the wrecking of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns which operate their own service are enabled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby, and the opportunity for looting greater.

The motorman deserted their cars when the fury of the wind and the rush of the water made it no longer possible to operate them. Attempts are being made now to get the cars in shape again. The great destruction of live stock has eliminated carriages and cabs as a means of transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when re-building begins.

Amongst the worst sufferers by the disaster were the churches. Nearly every one of them felt the effect of the storm. Some of them are entirely wrecked, beyond repair.

The work of relief continues. Mayor Jones and his associates are bending every nerve to open a direct line of transportation with Houston, by which they may be enabled promptly to re-

ceive the great quantity of provisions which are now on the way to the city. "I wish to say, however," said Mayor Jones, "we have made such arrangements as will make it possible for us to feed the needy until we can get in our supplies. We are relieving every case presented to us. I think every case or two our transportation facilities will be sufficient temporarily to meet our needs. Galveston has helped other cities in their distress, despite her size, and we are consoled by the generous response of the country to our appeal."

The relief committee is striving to systematize its work, and there is undoubtedly distress here which is promptly to be relieved. Wizen-faced, bare-footed children were everywhere yesterday in the streets in eagerly appropriating spoiled and cast-off stocks of food.

The committee have instructed the local drug stores to provide the poor and needy with medicine at the expense of the relief fund.

Nuns Are Safe. New York, Sept. 14.—The Rev. J. F. McCarthy of Newark, N. J., assistant pastor of St. Patrick's cathedral, today received a special dispatch from Galveston to the effect that all of the 24 Newark nuns at the Catholic convent of the Sacred Heart at that place had been saved.

Burying the Dead. Houston, Texas, Sept. 14.—The Post today prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies buried in the sea and in the sand, where no identification was possible. Other hundreds were buried on the beach from the mainland, few of whom have been identified. Some bodies are still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent 20 miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration, there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimate of 5,000, which has been made by Mayor Jones and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

About 1,300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night, and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3,500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain a public charge, the remainder having gone to the homes of relatives and friends. The wires of both telegraph companies at Houston are overburdened with messages. Agents of insurance companies are passing through to Galveston, and say that there is certain to be much confusion.

THE STRIKE IN THE STATES. Indianapolis, Sept. 14.—John Mitchell, president, and W. B. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, of the United Mine Workers of America, today say they are high-ly pleased with the manner in which a general anthracite coal strike order has been received by the public. Mr. Mitchell says he regrets deeply that politicians are undertaking to make capital out of the strike. "I had hoped," said he, "that there would be no political significance attached to so serious a matter as this great strike involving as it does the very living of 143,000 wage earners who have felt the merciless foot of capital for two decades."

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—Daniel Lucr was hanged in the jail yard here at 11:08 this morning for the murder of Patrick L. Reagan. The two men had started for the Cour D'Alene together, and Reagan's body was found in the canyon next day. Lucr was caught at Victor, Colo., brought back and convicted on circumstantial evidence. It was the first legal hanging here in twelve years. Lucr protested his innocence to the last.

PRODUCE FOR BRITAIN.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The department of agriculture has sent three agents to the old country, one to be stationed at Glasgow, one at Bristol, and one at London to look after the interests of Canadian fruit and produce, with a view to putting those articles of Canadian industry on the British market in the best of condition as regards packing and handling of butter, cheese and fruit packing.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Port Rowan, Ont., Sept. 14.—The stomach and other organs of James Caldwell, drug clerk, who died here on Tuesday morning from what appeared to have been poison, have been sent to Dr. Ellis, government analyst, Toronto, for examination. The coroner's inquest has been adjourned for two weeks in consequence. The young man had only been married a short time.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—Thos. Kelley and James Murray were killed in the Stewart this morning by an explosion of powder in the magazines in one of the lower levels.

S. CRAIG OF NANAIMO, IS AT THE VERNON.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14.—Thos. Kelley and James Murray were killed in the Stewart this morning by an explosion of powder in the magazines in one of the lower levels.

MALIGNANT GROWTHS.

Cancers, Tumors, Rodent Ulcer, and many malignant growths that operate in every form of treatment will not cure, are completely cured by our Constitutional remedy. Send 2 stamps for full particulars to Stott & Jurg, Bowmanville, Ont.

Let B Dr. Gay ing Joubert ish Follow ten to I Imperial President few day was inst Trans St. Br My Dear I have Chamber him som tween li to secur you gr he woul to deter issue be asked L chief ju ttribution of Engl others' proposal fused to of the f would b —the L on accept land, as He sa to arbit two at years, I justices, two per of be settl own fr cover Chamber he has down a suzerait tion, and claim We I since I parts of to our rangan there h direct vot pe full of you and who ta some lit this cou peace I The wa to com turbing our res was a 40,000 voices entirely always The H don-st, town. The st will so timatur From y tions a declara that w your c war is I do as to sue, I struc were defend you we have a try, an declar that we come an ant from Howev you de ined St Still while own c ent, w But sponsi wired and so matter Mr. M Quarle shall k sible w they w tion th you w any th through You hoped not kn will b sent to not se for the cannot ence of the va led for war b protest lieve I sh govern of a munic camp every h en memle sive, a only o

Touch

and hot air bath what is required in their use...

Transvaal Committee, St. Ermin's Mansions, Westminster, London, S.W., Sept. 20, 1899.

Letters to Boer Leaders

Dr. Gavin B. Clark's Compromising Correspondence With Kruger.

Joubert Was Informed That British Opinion Was Turning Toward His Cause.

Following is a copy of the letter written to Dr. G. B. Clark, member of the Imperial Parliament for Caithness...

My Dear President Kruger:

I have had a long interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and have discussed with him some of the questions at issue between the two governments...

He said, however, he had no objection to arbitration if he appointed his own arbitrators...

We have had a number of meetings since I wrote to you, held in various parts of the country...

We called a demonstration in favor of the peace last Sunday in Trafalgar Square...

THE STATES.

14.—John Mitchell, Wilson, secretary United Mine Workers say they are in a high manner in which the strike order has been made...

IS INNOCENCE.

14.—Daniel Lueri fell here at the foot of the course which you should pursue...

BRITAIN.

The department of three agents to be stationed at Glasgow and one at London...

S DEATH.

Sept. 14.—The remains of James Caldwell here on Tuesday...

S KILLED.

14.—Thos. Keller was killed in the explosion of a mine at the Ver...

dent Ulcers, and that operations were not cured by our Constitutional cure for full particulars...

ed that justice is being denied to you and your people, and who will continue to work for what they believe to be the cause of truth.

G. B. CLARK.

President Kruger, Pretoria, South Africa.

Letters to Joubert.

On the same day that he wrote to President Kruger Dr. Clark also wrote to General Joubert...

After objecting to the "lies and misrepresentations" of the reputable press of Great Britain...

The old Boer general is then informed that England's feeling is with him.

"I cannot see," says Dr. Clark, "that the government has any justification for the course which it is taking."

De Villiers's Letter.

There are several other interesting letters in the parliamentary paper, but of secondary importance for British readers...

THE MADAGASCARS.

The Madagascars of Central Borneo are a very light-skinned people, with bright, dark eyes, and perfectly straight, long black hair...

THE MADAGASCARS.

The cabinet is meeting to-day, and you will soon know the character of the ultimatum they are going to present...

IS INNOCENCE.

I do not desire to advise you or them for any course which you should pursue...

BRITAIN.

However, it is not much matter what you do or do not do...

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AN OVERCROWDED PARISH.

Sir Walter Bessant's Century paper for September is devoted to that part of East London which lies along the Thames from Wapping to Blackwall.

The name of Ratcliffe, or Redding, marks a spot where the low land which formerly rose up to the marsh curved southward for a space and then receded.

There are no good shops; there are no doctors or lawyers; there is not even a newspaper.

De Villiers's Letter.

There are several other interesting letters in the parliamentary paper, but of secondary importance for British readers...

MODERN CHURCH MUSIC.

Within a hundred years the methods of church administration and work have changed materially.

EARLY COPPER.

Copper was probably the next metal to gold which man learned to extract and reduce.

HANDWRITING.

European graphologists have just laid down two new laws which will be of interest to all those who believe that the personal characteristics of individuals can be discovered through an examination of their handwriting.

STOPPED THE RUN.

"A run on a bank is a funny thing," said the old bank official, who was in a reminiscent mood.

A REFORM IN BUILDINGS.

The "Little Red School House" of former years is fast being displaced by more modern buildings.

GARRISON DUTY AT PORTSMOUTH.

Let us take a place like Portsmouth, where Garrison did his great work, and the practice of active defence against the descent from the Solent or by manoeuvres beyond the inland forts give a sense of reality to any training.

PAVED WITH TOMBSTONES.

There is a stringent rule against the disinterment of bodies during the months of June, July, August and September.

WANTED.

Wanted, party with capital to work Panton Mine, Ont., West. Shaft 80 ft. and 20 ft. deep have been sunk...

some time ago, even maintaining that those who adopted it were more likely to commit crimes than other persons.

A REFORM IN BUILDINGS.

The "Little Red School House" of former years is fast being displaced by more modern buildings.

Not only has advance been made in public school architecture, but Sunday school architecture has also made rapid strides.

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Local News.

(From Friday's Daily.)
—J. C. Voss, the well known hotel man of this city, has sold his interest in the Queen's and taken over the proprietorship of a hotel in Chemainus. He expects to commence business on his new premises by the end of the month.

—The funeral of the late Capt. Simpson took place from the parlors of the E. C. Funeral and Furnishing Company yesterday afternoon at 2.30. Rev. P. J. Jenu conducted the services. The following acted as pallbearers: G. W. Anderson, George E. Smith, Alex. Jack, J. Dawson, William Muldoon and E. Malandaine.

—The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital last evening of George Hardy, a pioneer miner of this province. The deceased was a native of County Durham, Eng., and was 65 years of age. The funeral will take place from the St. Joseph's hospital to-morrow morning at 8.30 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic church at 9 o'clock. Father Althoff will conduct the services.

—J. H. Falconer, formerly a well known Victorian and more recently a Bennett hotel man, has purchased the mineral springs at 72 below Bonanza building there, which when the natural resources of the place are taken advantage of, the new proprietor thinks should do a good business. According to a Dawson paper, Mr. Falconer is now on his way south to acquire new furniture and fittings for his hotel.

—The bonds issued under the Point Ellice Bridge Accident By-law have just been purchased by the British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, within a fraction of par. This company purchased the whole of the last city loan of \$120,000, and out of the Point Ellice loan of \$210,000, they were able to secure against competitors no less than \$171,000; making a total paid by the company to the city during the last 18 months of upwards of \$300,000.

—British Columbia cannerymen are irate over the manner in which American fishermen come across into Canadian waters at Mud Bay and carry on operations. Here several canneries are located, one being owned by R. P. Rithet & Co., and the high-handed way in which the poaching is done is extremely annoying. One Sound cannery is said to have a scow anchored right on the boundary line, and to be sending men across into the bay and buying salmon from Canadian fishermen. Mud Bay is situated immediately south of Point Roberts, and the boundary line crosses its entrance.

—For years it has been the custom of the Edinburgh Scotsman to send a box of heather to every known Scottish society in the world, and this heather is anxiously looked for by the sons of Auld Scotia. In Victoria the reception of this box is looked upon as an event by the members of the Sir William Wallace Society, and when it came today the event was celebrated in its usual way. No number of men could be found in town that those who belonged to the society above named, and who had the pleasure of carrying away with them a piece of the heather plucked on the hills of Scotland.

—The police force will on Monday arrange to send down divers to look for the child's arm which was reported to have been seen in the water near the Point Ellice bridge on Thursday.

—An Ottawa dispatch states that Prince Advant, who was mentioned in these columns a few evenings ago as having been apprehended at Niagara Falls for defrauding an Ottawa jeweller, was committed for trial at the Dominion's capital to-day.

—The death occurred at the Jubilee hospital this morning of Arthur J. Hawkins, a late employee of the shipping firm of W. A. Ward & Co. Deceased was a native of England and 30 years of age. The funeral has been arranged for Monday.

—A letter has been received from L. N. B. Bullock, formerly in the C. P. R. Telegraph Company's office, who went to Dawson last year, saying that he and others have installed modern machinery in a claim on Bear creek, and that so far their profits have been very encouraging.

—Rev. Mr. Payne, who for the past year and eight months has occupied the pastorate of the First Congregational church, on Thursday evening tendered his resignation at a meeting of the congregation. The resignation was accepted. Rev. Mr. Payne came here from London, England.

—The funeral of the late George Hardy took place this morning at 8.30 from the St. Joseph's hospital and later from the Roman Catholic cathedral. Rev. Father Althoff conducted the services. The following acted as pallbearers: Matt Kane, J. S. Fullum, J. Shevon, Edward MacDonald, Michael O'Day and John Enos.

—The non-commissioned officers of the Garrison Artillery, together with their families and friends, are enjoying themselves to-day at a picnic at Goldstream. The Young Canada Bus, belonging to the Victoria Transfer Company, and three wagons were engaged and carried a merry crowd, consisting of seventy persons altogether—forty adults and thirty children.

—Some of the Vancouver citizens are somewhat annoyed at the suggestion that the reformatory should be erected on one of the islands of the Gulf in accordance with the petition that is being circulated in this city. Mayor Gordon, of the Terminal City, recently telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on the subject, asking when the selection of the site at Vancouver would be made and the work commenced.

—The stone work for the Burns memorial fountain has been placed in position at the triangular, Beacon Hill. The

work has been admirably executed by Mr. Mortimer, of Rae street. The supply and waste pipes have been placed in by the corporation, so all that is now wanting is the bronze group of Bobby Burns and Highland Mary to surmount it, of which no word has been received by the committee in charge. It is surmised, however, that it was shipped from New York on August 17th. When all is ready there will be a ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the handsome fountain.

—At an early hour this morning the police authorities were notified that a man had been found dead on Craigflower road. An investigation is going on and as it progresses complications appear to thicken. At noon to-day it was ascertained that the name of the deceased was James J. Johnson, a laborer. He had been a resident of the city for three or four years, and it is thought that he has left two children, but his domestic relations are what is puzzling the authorities most just now. Enough has been learned, however, to warrant the coroner in holding an inquest, and a jury will be empanelled at 4 o'clock this afternoon to listen to the evidence and determine the cause of the man's death.

—A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. King assembled at their residence last evening to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the marriage of that couple. A surprise was in store for the guests, however. Suddenly the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were heard and J. W. H. King, B.A., of Chemainus, supported by R. B. King, and Miss Emma Phelps, of Chicago, assisted by Mrs. King, Miss King and Miss Kilborn, stepped forward under an arch prettily draped with the British and American flags, and almost before the guests realized what was taking place, the wedding ceremony had been read and the sacred pledges given. Rev. J. F. Vichert officiating, assisted by Rev. J. G. Hastings. Despite the surprise they had given, the happy couple were the recipients of many hearty congratulations. Following the ceremony J. G. Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Hall, rendered a vocal solo, and a selection on the violin was given by the Misses Henry. The event proved most enjoyable.

(From Monday's Daily.)
—The death occurred this afternoon of Mrs. Wynne, wife of George Wynne, of Her Majesty's customs, at the family residence, 155 Vancouver street. She leaves a husband and two children.

—The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, 577 Broadway, of William George, eldest son of George and Mabel Caldwell, aged 3 years and 7 months. The funeral will be private.

—A coroner's inquest was held in the City hall on Saturday afternoon to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of James J. Johnson, who was found dead on Craigflower road on Saturday morning. The inquest is being resumed this afternoon. The funeral took place to-day.

—The work of paving Yates street will be commenced to-morrow. It is the intention to pave the south side of the street first, and it is expected that every thing will be completed in a month. The operations of laying permanent sidewalks on Broad street are progressing apace, and will be concluded in the course of a few days.

—The sixteen-year-old China boy who was reported missing in these columns a few days ago has turned up again. It appears that the young chap was persuaded by a comrade to accept work in another position. The young man should be quite penitent over his escapade in view of the trouble and worry it caused his Celestial friends.

—The funeral of the late Emma Louise Fawcett took place from the family residence, 24 Carr street, and the Reformed Episcopal church, on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilson and Rev. Dr. Reid, conducted the religious services. The following acted as pallbearers: J. C. M. Keith, Capt. C. E. Clarke, F. Fox, T. N. Hibben, W. Newberry and J. Fullerton.

—Wednesday will be devoted to the inhabitants of Chinatown to feasting and general jubilation. According to the Chinese calendar, on that day falls the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, and it is the intention of the local disciples of the great Oriental teacher to commemorate it in a manner well worthy of such a notable occasion. Lanterns will be displayed, the various premises will be decorated, and banquets will be the order of the day. The Chinese are not overdemstrative, but when a good time is the object in view they do not allow any trivial circumstances to interfere with their arrangements.

MR. WINCHESTER DEAD

Aged Victim of the Accident on Government Street Passed Away This Morning.
Mr. Winchester, who last week was the victim of an accident on Government street, died at the residence of his son, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Kingston street to-day, having scarcely recovered consciousness since the unfortunate occurrence. As will be remembered, Mr. Winchester slipped from the step, landing on Government street opposite the post office, and fell the length of the steps.

Mr. Winchester was a native of Peterhead, Scotland, and came to Canada twenty-nine years ago, settling in Woodstock. He came to Victoria with his son eight and a half years ago. He was 62 years of age, but hale and vigorous up to the time of his accident. He leaves one son in Peterhead, Scotland, two daughters in Liverpool, one daughter in Superior, Wisconsin, and in Moosejaw, and Rev. A. B. Winchester of this city. He was a very staunch member of the Church of Scotland.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from the family residence, 19 Kingston street. Wm. Saunders, st. carpenter, of Gravenhurst, was accidentally killed by the Grand Trunk train at the Muskoka wharf on Friday. He was crossing the railway track when the train struck him.

Four Men Were Killed

In an Accident Which Occurred on the E. & N. Railway This Morning.

Two Coal Trains Collided a Couple of Miles North of Ladysmith.

Supt. Fisher, of South Wellington Mines, Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Dead.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—About 10.30 this morning coal trains Nos. 1 and 10 collided two miles this side of Ladysmith. Mr. Fisher, manager of the Alexandria mines, was killed, also the engineer, fireman and a brakeman of No. 1 engine. The wreckage train has just left here.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
Owing to some mistake in train orders at Ladysmith this morning four men were killed. The E. & N. Railway Company suffers a heavy loss of property. Coal trains running from Ladysmith to Wellington and from Extension to Ladysmith are handled on a system of orders. There is no register kept at Ladysmith, and the engine men when they operate at that point reported that engine 1 had arrived from the north an order was given to engine 10 to run to Wellington. But engine No. 1 had not arrived when engine No. 10 left, and a short distance north of Ladysmith the smash-up occurred.

The engineer and other employees on engine 10 escaped death, but the men who were riding on the other train were not so fortunate, and Sam Walton, the driver; Hugh Thompson, fireman; a new brakeman whose name could not be ascertained, and Robert Fisher, appearing at the South Wellington mines, were killed.

Wrecking crews and medical officers were immediately sent to the scene and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured men.

The train, which left here this morning, was carrying a load of coal, and until the wreck is cleared traffic will be at a standstill north of there.

At the offices of the company this afternoon no information was being given out; but from other sources sufficient was gathered to warrant the above statement.

Among the men who were killed Robert Fisher was perhaps the most prominent. Mr. Fisher has been on the Coast but a few months, but he was a man who had a faculty of making friends and keeping them. He had both a clinical and practical knowledge of mining, and was a valuable asset to the mining centres, and before accepting the position he held with the Wellington Colliery Company he was a superintendent in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. His wife and little daughter arrived at South Wellington from Esquimalt last night, and the family had just moved into a house that had been erected for them.

Engine 10, which was in the collision, is the latest locomotive to be purchased by the company. It belongs to the Mogul class, and had made a record for itself by having covered the steep grades between Wellington and Ladysmith. The other engine was a light one, and this fact, perhaps accounts for its total demolition.

The brakeman who was killed was Henry Saunders, Jr., son of Mr. Henry Saunders, of this city.

(From Monday's Daily.)
The story of the frightful wreck that occurred on the E. & N. railway, near Ladysmith on Saturday, was necessarily brief, but substantially all the facts were given in the Times at that date. Details have since been coming in, and the affair was certainly most distressing. The accident happened at 10.20 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, N. P. Duggan, telegraph operator at Ladysmith, asked the Despatcher, Fred. Brown, of this city, for orders for engine 10 to run north. It is said that the Ladysmith telegrapher was asked if engine 1 had arrived from the north, and he replied that it had. Then the order was given to No. 10. Mr. Brown, the despatcher here, is said to be absolutely blameless in the matter, but even the officials of the company concede that some one blundered, and the responsibility for this blunder will doubtless be fixed on the coroner's inquest to be held in Nanaimo to-morrow. Pending investigation Conductor Thornburg, who was in charge of the train hauled by engine 10, Conductor Bostock, who was on the other train, and Operator Duggan are laid off.

Railroad men figure it out that when the two trains came together they must have been running nearly 40 miles an hour. From the time they came in sight of each other until the fatal smash-up took place not more than twenty seconds could have elapsed. Attached to engine 10 were 14 loaded cars, each carrying thirty tons of coal, while engine 10 was hauling 34 empties. It is known that Fred. Bland, the driver on engine 10, applied the emergency air and reversed his engine. What was done on the other locomotive will never be known. The trains were rounding a curve, and poor Sam Walton was riding on the wrong side to have seen the other train coming so very near. Hugh Thompson, the fireman, may have been at work shoveling coal, which would account for his not observing the danger. But all this is conjecture. The men who were riding on engine 1, were all killed, and the train crew who were in the caboose cannot tell just what happened.

The engines were completely wrecked, and two loaded cars and seven empties were also smashed. Engine 10 was standing on end, and on top of it were two empty coal cars. Engine 1 was badly broken and twisted, and wedged in under a mass of broken iron between the drivers were the bodies of Driver Walton and Conductor Thomson. The first bodies recovered were those of Robert Fisher and Henry Saunders. Both were badly mangled, the head of Mr. Fisher being severed from the body. The bodies were taken to Nanaimo at once and placed in the hands of undertakers. Then willing hands started in to bring out the remains of the engineer and fireman. In a few hours the corpse of the latter was brought out from the mass of bent and twisted iron, but the body of the engineer had to be literally hacked out in pieces. Joseph Hunter, general superintendent of the line, was on his way north when he received a telegram, telling him of the accident. The E. & N. railway has had little use for wrecking apparatus, and that branch of the service has never been highly developed. But Mr. Hunter acted promptly. When he reached Ladysmith he took a phone with him and cut it in at the scene of the wreck. He ordered men and engines from Extension, and an hour after the general superintendent arrived on the scene 109 men were at work. Arrangements were made for the transfer of mails and passengers and a temporary track was at once built around the wreck. By 10 o'clock at night trains were enabled to pass by the smash-up, and yesterday trains between this city and Wellington were running on time. It will take several weeks to pick up the debris of the wreck, but this will not interfere with traffic. Mr. Hunter left again this morning for the scene of the collision. Deputy Coroner Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, will hold an inquest to-morrow. Among those who will go up to Cozyo, Comack, Cuzco, Omball and Casique. How many of these are to be withdrawn for the new line the officers of the Conductor are not prepared to state at present, but announce that a number will at least join the Conductor in the new service.

Ingurgating a new service established between British Columbia and South American ports by W. R. Grace & Co., of New York and London, the steamer Concor arrived on Sunday with 700 tons of nitrate for the Victoria Chemical Works, 600 tons for the Hamilton Powder Works at Departure Bay, and 200 tons at Vancouver. The vessel comes from Salaverry and Iquique. She made the voyage north from Salaverry in 21 days, having encountered good weather the entire trip until off Cape Flattery, where the fog which has prevailed here yesterday and to-day was run into.

The Concor is a fine steel ship with a carrying capacity of 4,700 tons, and power to steam about 10 knots an hour. She has, until her present voyage, been employed by W. R. Grace & Co. in the Peruvian-New York trade, together with some half dozen other steamers operated by the same company. These craft are all of pretty much the same model, being built specially as carriers, although having accommodation for ten or twelve people. The fleet consist of the Concor, Cozyo, Comack, Cuzco, Omball and Casique. How many of these are to be withdrawn for the new line the officers of the Concor are not prepared to state at present, but announce that a number will at least join the Concor in the new service.

The Concor is to ply between Valparaiso, Callao, Iquique, Salaverry, Pisango, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. She has orders at present to undergo repairs to machinery at Victoria, which order the Victoria Machinery Depot has the contract for, and then go to Vancouver and Departure Bay. She did not call at San Francisco on the present trip north, but will on her return. At ready there is a line running south from the Bay City to South American ports, but it is believed that a big trade can be worked up by the new line.

It will be remembered that some two or three years ago representations were made by the board of trade to the Ottawa government towards securing a subsidy for a line connecting British Columbia with Central and South American ports. Captain Yates was sent East for the purpose of bringing the question directly before the Dominion authorities. It was then shown that numerous commodities could be exchanged between the two countries. That a great trade only awaits development will no doubt be amply demonstrated to the owners of the Concor, who have not only secured over \$5000 tons of northern cargo, but will, it is understood, have all the freight they can handle on the southern trip of the Concor.

The Concor is a splendid type of vessel, is well equipped with modern appliances and conveniences, and has an appearance of cleanliness and smartness about her that would contrast strikingly with many of the better northern ships. The steamer is 1958 tons register. She is commanded by Capt. Dexter.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.
Death from a Mauser bullet is less painful than the drawing of a tooth. Such at least appears to be the case, speaking generally from apparent evidence without bias, the opportunity of collecting the opinions of those who have actually died in books we have read of abuses of experience, but ask those who have been on many battlefields, and they will not tell you they have heard them. As a rule a sudden exclamation, "I'm hit!" "God!" "Damn it!" they look as if they were suffering from the blow of a bat rather than from a tiny pencil of lead—that sudden painless, perhaps a grasping of the hands occasionally as if to hold on to something, when the bottom seems to be falling out of all things stable, but generally no sign of anything else than the dulling of death—drilling to sleep—a drunken sleep—drunken death it often seems—very commonplace as a rule. A smile as often as oftener than, any sign of pain, but generally no sign of either. Think of this, mourning mothers of England. Don't please your sons as drowning out of the world racked with red torture from the bullet's track, but just as dropping off duty to sleep, most probably with no thought of you or home, without anxiety or regret. Merciful Mauser! He suffered much more pain when you brought him long ago to the dentist, and his agony in that horrible chair was infinitely greater than on his bed on the velvet. Merciful Mauser be thanked.

Wounds or death by Mauser bullets, or even by the thrust of a lance, are not to be compared from the point of view of their pain-inflicting possibilities with what may be done in that way by the fragment of a shell. That's the thing that hurts. Shell fire, speaking generally, is the "Boogey of the Battle" to those not accustomed to it. The main purpose it accomplishes is to "establish a funk." When the actual damage done by shell fire after a battle is counted up and the number of shells fired the results are most surprising. A poet in the Ladysmith Lyre wrote: "One thing is certain in this town of lies: If Luck Tom hits you on the head you die." You do unquestionably; but perhaps it is worse still to get a piece of a shell somewhere else. What frightful wounds they make sometimes! what mangled butchery in their track! See some poor fellow stretched on the operating table stripped for the patching or trimming which half-helpless surgery can supply. Apart from head and hands, which are sure to be khaki-colored with dirt daked in with sweat, the average Tommy usually presents a fine specimen of the human form divine—what is there finer in the world than the body of a man?—a muscular man—I always prefer the figure of the fighting gladiator to that of the Apollo Belvedere; and then when shell fragments tear this body it looks like some

Pioneer of New Line

Steamer Concor Initiates New British Columbian and South American Service.

Vessel Arrived on Sunday With a Big Cargo of Sugar and Nitrate.

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THE DANCE OF DEATH.
Death from a Mauser bullet is less painful than the drawing of a tooth. Such at least appears to be the case, speaking generally from apparent evidence without bias, the opportunity of collecting the opinions of those who have actually died in books we have read of abuses of experience, but ask those who have been on many battlefields, and they will not tell you they have heard them. As a rule a sudden exclamation, "I'm hit!" "God!" "Damn it!" they look as if they were suffering from the blow of a bat rather than from a tiny pencil of lead—that sudden painless, perhaps a grasping of the hands occasionally as if to hold on to something, when the bottom seems to be falling out of all things stable, but generally no sign of anything else than the dulling of death—drilling to sleep—a drunken sleep—drunken death it often seems—very commonplace as a rule. A smile as often as oftener than, any sign of pain, but generally no sign of either. Think of this, mourning mothers of England. Don't please your sons as drowning out of the world racked with red torture from the bullet's track, but just as dropping off duty to sleep, most probably with no thought of you or home, without anxiety or regret. Merciful Mauser! He suffered much more pain when you brought him long ago to the dentist, and his agony in that horrible chair was infinitely greater than on his bed on the velvet. Merciful Mauser be thanked.

Wounds or death by Mauser bullets, or even by the thrust of a lance, are not to be compared from the point of view of their pain-inflicting possibilities with what may be done in that way by the fragment of a shell. That's the thing that hurts. Shell fire, speaking generally, is the "Boogey of the Battle" to those not accustomed to it. The main purpose it accomplishes is to "establish a funk." When the actual damage done by shell fire after a battle is counted up and the number of shells fired the results are most surprising. A poet in the Ladysmith Lyre wrote: "One thing is certain in this town of lies: If Luck Tom hits you on the head you die." You do unquestionably; but perhaps it is worse still to get a piece of a shell somewhere else. What frightful wounds they make sometimes! what mangled butchery in their track! See some poor fellow stretched on the operating table stripped for the patching or trimming which half-helpless surgery can supply. Apart from head and hands, which are sure to be khaki-colored with dirt daked in with sweat, the average Tommy usually presents a fine specimen of the human form divine—what is there finer in the world than the body of a man?—a muscular man—I always prefer the figure of the fighting gladiator to that of the Apollo Belvedere; and then when shell fragments tear this body it looks like some

unspeakably unhalloved sacrifice. The seem to go in—an uncouth and unbecoming way instead of the gentlemanly posture of the latter.

One afternoon a young fellow pulled past me in the main street of Ladysmith, he had just got off from the Town Hall right under his horse. When the dust and smoke cleared away, we found the horse lying on the road opposite the shell sticking in his side. "This was taken more Dutchmen killed." But the wound was fatal.

A boy who could not have been more than seventeen or eighteen was lying on the side of the hill with his head on a shell, and both his legs were broken and mangled above the knee. He was almost dead, and his life was only a matter of feet for some minutes. Another man, beside him. There was no sign of life on the boy's face; his eyes were closed, but he seemed very tired. Opening his eyes, he looked downwards intently at his body, which was lying at an oblique angle to his body, from where they had been hit. It looked as if his trousers were the sign of attachment.

Times are changed from ages past, and is no longer the mighty "shock of steel" the pomp and panoply of glories was, which fell to the shrill whistler of a bugle, the sound of which was not time to rush their cars, fired by an artificial light, the death is merely the quiet end of a mechanical and mathematical proposition. But with bow and arrow, spear or battle-axe, Mauser or Lee-Boe, the same now as the weapon is just the Westminister Gazette.

SOUTH AFRICAN LANDSCAPE.
The South African veldt is the most easily defended country in the world—the best defensive country. In the world a military man might put it. On every side there is a natural fort—half a dozen of them. These are the so-called kopjes, short, thick, volcanic-looking hills, often with a squared-off top or a crater-like bowl in the top, such as Majuba has. They are rocky hills, but not rocks as the trade is likely to understand the term. These are nothing but rocks—hills made of rock so that the surface is a fretwork of the outermost bowlders. Between and around these lies the veldt. It always looks level. It is never so.

It looks level because it is a dead and dull monotony of baked earth, sage, and stones, any single acre being perhaps like the next hundred or ten thousand acres. Instead of being smooth, it rises in the depression behind the ridge of a billow an army can move. I have seen a billow railway train lost on an apparently level veldt when the train turned into one of these depressions. But there is far better cover than these afford to the Boers. There are the so-called nulls and spurs, which seem the veldt in millions of places. No one can see them until he is almost on them, yet in them troops have been seen on horseback. In hundreds of times the whole Boer army could ride invisible for miles. At Belmont I was watching the retreating Boers and our pursuing mounted men. From the veldt I saw a Boer suddenly appear, as if the earth had yawned and swallowed it. I went to the place and saw a Boer, and he said that it was one of the men made by a torrent in the rainy season. It was a dozen or fourteen feet deep, and a great deal wider than the mounted force pushed on they would have been decimated before they saw this cut, but their horses were too fast, and they did not go so far. At Modder River, they used a part of one of these huge cracks in the earth as a kraal for their horses. This was a spruce, but being bone-dry, was the same as a null. He could hide a two-storied house in it, and it ran to the river from a distance of half a mile. Here all their horses, were kept haltered and left with forage, and when the Boers retreated they were hidden under cover of the river side trees and shrubbery, sprang upon their horses and rode the length of the gutter before they could have been seen—had it been daylight by any of our riflemen—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

The police magistrate of Toronto, on several occasions when cases of cruelty to animals have come before him, has disdained them on the ground that "ants were not on the ground." The Toronto Human Society are now discussing the question whether the police magistrate is correct in his finding, and will endeavor to get a true definition of a "rat."

BIRTHS.
JARVIS.—At Nelson, on Sept. 4th, the wife of Chief W. R. Jarvis, Carbonate street, of a son.

MACDONALD.—At Nelson, on Sept. 5th, the wife of D. M. Macdonald, Limer street, of a daughter.

COULTHARD.—At New Westminster, on Sept. 12th, the wife of J. Gerald Coultard, of Kenton street, of a son.

CASELTON.—At 32 Mason street, Victoria, on Sept. 17th Mrs. C. J. Caselton, of a son.

MARRIED.
WINTERBOURNE-HARVEY.—At New Westminster, on Sept. 11th, by Rev. J. S. Harvie, Harold Winterbourne and Mabel Alice, eldest daughter of a W. Harvey, accountant at the B. C. Post-Intelligencer.

KING-TREMAN.—At Nanaimo, on Sept. 12th, by Rev. J. B. Bovell, Henry King, Comb Treman and Miss Catherine Jane King.

DOYLE-ENGLISH.—At New Westminster, on Sept. 12th, by Rev. Father Boyle, Henry Doyle, Jr., and Miss Frances English.

SEALE-CARTWRIGHT.—At Nelson, on Sept. 12th, by Rev. H. A. Akhurst, W. Seale and Miss Anne Cartwright.

DIED.
MORRIS.—At Vancouver, on Sept. 15th, Fanny Louise Devar, wife of H. B. Morris.

COLDWELL.—On the 16th inst., at his family residence, 5 Belton street, Ian George, eldest son of George and Mabel Coldwell, aged 3 years and 1 month.

SAUNDERS.—In the railway accident, near Ladysmith, on the 15th inst., Henry Manetta Saunders, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth J. Saunders, a native of Victoria, aged 24 years.

THOMSON.—On September 14th, at E. B. Bruce Thomson, aged 21 years, a native of South Saanich, B. C. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 p. m., from his late residence, South Saanich, B. C. NORTH.—At the Jubilee Hospital, on Sept. 17th, Rowland North, aged 82 years, a native of Bradford, Eng. Due notice of funeral will be given.

Another person came to the boat days time for foreman, for the came son widow to

Dr. J. held an attending who was Sunday, jury show having steel, car and the shaft neglected and that shaft not there we case. An unfortunate must be skull the fracture received verdict

The v was a ber 5th, E. Chen M. L. were p were p ances at best w The Re terian clemym by his Keen r who a beautif med w the sam bride, lovely Lillian who a flower pin in her o med w as she were to part. Sp the w they w their b

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chaunt Ross! Kooten ing s report Manetta Saunders, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth J. Saunders, a native of Victoria, aged 24 years.

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Provincial News

COWICHAN.

Another pioneer has passed away in the person of Peter McLennan, who came to this province in the old Cariboo days.

GREENWOOD.

Mr. James, district coroner, proceeded to Camp Kinross on Monday and held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Robert Graham.

NELOSON.

On Wednesday afternoon at St. Saviour's church, Miss Annie Cartwright, of Nelson, was married to J. W. Seal.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

What was one of the prettiest weddings ever seen in the city, was that which took place in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral on Wednesday evening.

KAMLOOPE.

The four Japs charged with robbing the mail bags at Ducks on the 26th of July last, were up for trial on Thursday afternoon before Judge Cornwall of Ashcroft.

ROSSLAND.

On Tuesday afternoon the vice-regal party visited the mines. At the Centre Star the party, clad in regulation mining costume, descended to the 400-foot level.

VANCOUVER.

A Goldstein, for whom the Vancouver police have been looking for some time, has been arrested in Denver, Colorado.

ROSSLAND.

On Tuesday afternoon the vice-regal party visited the mines. At the Centre Star the party, clad in regulation mining costume, descended to the 400-foot level.

group high grade carbonates are being found and the ore is now being sacked as a preliminary to its being ravelled and shipped to the smelter this winter.

Thomas Ritchie, who was injured at Atkins & Johnson's camp on Thurlow Saturday morning, is now at the hospital, and Royce was taken to the hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

What was one of the prettiest weddings ever seen in the city, was that which took place in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral on Wednesday evening.

The annual inspection of the Nelson cable company passed off satisfactorily on Thursday night. Lieutenant Benson was asked as to the possibility of Nelson having the regimental headquarters.

VANCOUVER.

A Goldstein, for whom the Vancouver police have been looking for some time, has been arrested in Denver, Colorado.

A sneak thief got away with one of the street car collection boxes on Friday night. The occurrence happened about 10 o'clock, when the Fairview car, commanded by Gardner, was crossing the railway track near the tram-offices.

George Royce, popularly known as the "Joker," who for the past eight years or more has eked out a sort of Bohemian existence about the lower streets, was taken to the hospital on Friday afternoon.

Private Brooking was given a splendid ovation on stepping forward to reply. He was extremely grateful for the splendid welcome accorded him, especially as he had not anticipated anything of the kind.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of Mrs. B. H. B. of the 16th inst., at the residence of Mrs. B. H. B. of the 16th inst., at the residence of Mrs. B. H. B. of the 16th inst.

shaded to find the whole town out. He had often been asked if he had been nervous under fire.

THE VANCOUVERS WON.

The Victoria lacrosse team received a somewhat overwhelming defeat at the Terminal City on Saturday, the Vancouver aggregation taking the palm with a score of six goals to one.

BASEBALL.

It was certainly unfortunate that the first baseball match between the legal nines of Victoria and Vancouver was not played under more favorable circumstances.

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recreation, not of business. None the less, however, you have advertised our city, and turned to public attention to an extent, and in a manner that cannot fail to bear fruit in the business sense; nor are the certificates from the point of view of health and morals, which your evident possession of firm muscles, clear eyes, quick intelligence and unimpaired starting power have given to Westminister things that are to be overlooked or lightly considered.

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in the recent Johnson-Hackett fiasco, is fit Vancouver. He is using Quann, the stakeholder on that occasion, for the stake money, on the ground that he is entitled to it owing to the fact that the referee declared that there was no race. Quann, who has been served with papers, holds that he handed the money over to Johnson some time ago and secured a receipt for it.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—Read His Editorial.

FROM THE TIMES, HILLSTILLE, VA.

I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it.

From James F. Gardner, Mayor of Victoria: "I have been personally congratulated by the champions, as well as Private Brooking. I wish to tender you my heartfelt congratulations on possessing championship lacrosse team of Canada and a hero who has nobly done his duty for Canada. 'God Save the Queen.'"

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SAANICH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The 33rd Annual Exhibition will be held on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29, 1900.

AT THE

Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.

All live stock will be judged on Saturday morning. Horse racing open for farmers and Indian horses. Log chopping and sawing contests. Bicycle racing and greasy pole climbing. These sports will start at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Band in attendance, and dance in the evening. Brains leave Hillside avenue at 7 m., 10:30 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Returning will leave Saanich at 8:25 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 6 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Refreshments served on grounds. Admission 25 cents.

BRADLEY-DYNE, Pres.

GEO. SANGSTER, Treas.

FRED. TURGOOSE, Secy.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphatine.

Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

APOLIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE PILLS, COGHLIN, PERNYROYAL, ETC.

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

THE WHEEL.

H. W. PAYNE VICTOR.

London, Sept. 15.—In the race for the amateur 50-mile bicycle championship of the world, under the auspices of the Cyclists' Union, to-day, H. W. Payne was victorious. The time was 1 hour 44 minutes and 15 1/2 seconds.

YACHTING.

THE MINIBOLA DEFEATED.

New York, Sept. 15.—In the fall regatta of the Atlantic Coast Club, sailed to-day, Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-foot Rainbow beat August Belmont's Minibola by 2 seconds. The holds beat the Astide by 2 minutes, and the Nvra beat the Owanda.

THE OAR.

THAT JOHNSON-HACKETT RACE.

Hackett, the oarsman, who participated

Mammoth's Remains

Huge Skeleton to Be Set Up in the Provincial Museum Shortly.

Cast of Haida Indian, in Native Dress, Will Also Be Added to Collection.

British Columbia's museum, which is already one of the most perfectly equipped institutions of its kind in the Dominion, called forth many expressions of admiration from Dr. Bowes, of New York, who visited the city the other day on his return East. The Doctor is at the head of one of New York's largest museums and has just spent some time on this coast gathering scientific data and curios. Incidentally, he obtained casts of nearly all the tribes of Indians found in this province, made a study of their style of dress, and of their everyday life. He took considerable trouble in acquiring this data, and travelled in many of the less frequented parts of the country. Among other places he visited Queen Charlotte Islands, and while there obtained a complete history of the great Haida tribe of Indians, well known to most pioneers of this province. Casts of these Indians were also secured, and when Dr. Bowes reaches New York, the native, life-sized, and dressed as he is found today on the islands, will be reproduced in the museum, of which that gentleman is justly proud, together with many other casts of different tribesmen.

Dr. Bowes has promised to send Provincial Curator John Fannin one of these casts of the Haida Indians, which the latter gentleman will add to the local museum.

Still another specimen which Mr. Fannin expects to receive is that of the remains of a huge mammoth, which Mr. Crompton, a brother of Dr. Crompton, of this city, has promised to forward to him from the North. These have been found in big number along the creeks of the Upper Yukon, and even on the Lower Yukon tracks have been discovered. So numerous indeed have these become that interest in their discovery has waned to such an extent that finds are regarded as everyday occurrence.

Only a week ago a tusk was brought down from the North, which, although sawn off at both ends, weighed fully 50 pounds, and measured in length four feet. Mr. Fannin's exhibit, however, is not to consist of any one part of the prehistoric monster, but will comprise all the bones of the animal, or at least, as many as it is possible to procure. These he will set together, supplying the missing parts, and combining all into a whole, just as they would be in the animal if alive. When the work has been completed, the animal will be given a prominent place in the museum, and as such will stand as the first of his species anywhere seen in the Dominion. Mammoth remains up to the present are only seen on this continent in the largest cities of the United States. Therefore, that for the provincial museum, will be an almost invaluable acquisition to the really fine collection of curios now there. Mr. Fannin says he has not heard from Mr. Crompton of late on the matter. That gentleman had volunteered the gift to the museum, and in consideration of his generous offer, it has been arranged that the provincial government pay all expenses in connection with the shipping of the skeleton.

The remains will, it is understood, be dug out of the earth on Bonanza creek, where they have been seen in great number.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

Large Number of Members Joined the Liberal Association—Convention Fixed for 26th.

The Liberal Association held a very successful meeting in the Pioneer hall last evening. W. J. Hanna, president, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. Many new names were entered on the membership roll, and these are but the first installment of the large number who have expressed their intention of joining.

After the enrollment of the new members, which occupied considerable time, addresses were delivered by E. J. Deane, of Kamloops; A. Johnston and Colonel Gregory. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Deane, referring to the prospects of the Liberal party in the Yale-Cariboo district, said that the most favorable reports were being received, on the strength of which he was perfectly justified in predicting a victory for Mr. Gallinger, the Liberal nominee, in all portions of the Yale-Cariboo constituency. The recent convention at Revelstoke was the most harmonious and enthusiastic he had ever attended. A notable feature was the magnificent eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Smith-Curtis, which evoked great enthusiasm.

The date of the Liberal convention was definitely fixed for Wednesday, September 26th, when the Liberals will don their war paint and commence the struggle for supremacy in this constituency. The meeting last evening will be the last one to be held by the local association until the convention, for which the necessary arrangements have been made.

HOME FROM THE FRONT.

Private Brooking Returned to New Westminster East Evening—Interviewed at Winnipeg.

Private W. H. Brooking, of New Westminster, who served with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, returned home last night and received a deservedly hearty welcome. Private Brooking's parents reside at Winnipeg, and being unexpected his appearance at the paternal residence en route was a joyful surprise to his relatives.

Interviewed at the Prairie City, Pte. Brooking said that he was in all the fighting participated in by the first contingent up to the battle of Paardeberg, where he was wounded. Private Brooking was a member of "A" Co., and went

through the famous charge in which Major Arnold and so many other brave men met their death, and came out unscathed. But on the third day a bullet disabled him, and a fall also added to his injuries. The young soldier was taken to the Wynburg hospital, and there contracted enteric fever. When sufficiently recovered, he was forwarded to England, and spent some time in Aldershot hospital.

Regarding his hospital treatment, both in South Africa and England, Private Brooking has nothing but the warmest praise, and he also speaks in terms of appreciation regarding the receptions received in England. Everywhere the colonial uniform appeared the people became doubly hospitable and cordial. The Canadians especially had a proper appreciation made of their gallant behavior.

WEEKLY OFFICIAL NEWS.

The Appointment of J. B. McKilligan as Tax Collector and Inspector of Revenue Announced—Other Notices.

The Official Gazette published last evening contains the announcement of the appointment of J. B. McKilligan, of this city, to be surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenue. Other appointments noted are as follows:

John Kinsman, alderman, to be a member of the board of licensing commissioners for the said city, vice Alderman Alexander Stewart, resigned.

Francois Xavier Martin, of the city of Vancouver, to be a justice of the peace for the County of Vancouver.

Rupert E. McKibbin, of Steveston, M.B., to be a coroner for and within the province of British Columbia.

E. Owen Mallins, of the City of Westminister, to be a clerk in the office of the registrar of the Supreme and County courts in the said city.

Henry Nicholson, of Camp McKinney, has been appointed deputy mining recorder for the Camp McKinney district, vice Chas. Winter.

An order-in-council is published disallowing the Liquor License Act of 1899; the Midway-Patients Relief and Subsidy Act of 1899; the Race Mining Amendment Act of 1899, and an Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The assignment of Hewitt Bostock to Frederic Hellwell, of Vancouver, is noted. A meeting of the creditors will be held at Mr. Hellwell's office, No. 439 Hastings street, Vancouver, at 2.30 p.m., September 26th.

Notice of the assignment of the British Columbia Printing & Engraving Corporation to the same assignee is also given. The meeting of creditors is called for September 26th, also of the estate of A. N. Sandell, formerly of this city, and lately conducting business at Vancouver under the name of the Sandell Shirt Co. He assigned to Sheriff J. D. Hall. All claims against the assignor are to be submitted prior to October 10th.

Alfred Berg, of the Vancouver Bottling Works, Vancouver, has assigned to J. K. McCredy. A meeting of the creditors will be held on October 1st.

Notice is given of the registration as an extra-provincial company of the King Solomon's Mining Co., of Phoenix, Arizona. The capital is stated at \$30,000,000, divided into 30,000,000 shares at \$1 each. The head office of this province is situated at Wampsha, Woodbury Creek, and D. H. Nellis, engineer, of Wampsha, is attorney for the company.

A license to carry on business has been granted to the Hall Mining & Smelting Co., of Nelson, with head offices there, and a capital amounting to \$325,000, in 325,000 shares of \$1 each.

Tenders are called for the binding of 800 volumes of statutes, 300 of Journals, and 300 of sessional papers. Tenders are to state price per volume, including labelling. The tenders will be received until noon on the 17th instant.

Notice is given that a public highway has been established in Esquimalt district commencing at a post planted at the corner of sections 57 and 58, on the northern boundary of section 59; thence north 50 deg. east (Ast.) on the section line between sections 57 and 58, a distance of 30 chains, more or less, to the Rocky Point road, taking a width of 15 feet on each side of the said section line between sections 57 and 58.

Seven notices are given of applications for licenses to prospect for coal on lands situate on the Tel-kwa river, Cassiar district, by S. M. Robins, G. W. D. Clifford, W. R. Bryant, J. H. Harwood, Capt. John Irving, Jane Irving and J. D. Quine.

PAIN-KILLER cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. It cures all sorts of neuralgia, rheumatism, and dizziness. It is the only Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', etc. and etc.

ATLIS'S FIRE.
Detailed Statement of the Losses Sustained in Big Conflagration Last Month.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| The individual losses sustained in the big fire which swept over Atlin City towards the end of last month are as follows: | |
| J. H. Rose, store | \$9,000 |
| J. H. Rose, dwelling, with furniture, and stock | 8,000 |
| McPeely and Featherstonhaugh, Board of Trade | 700 |
| Olympic Hotel, damage | 500 |
| Miss E. Ryan, damage | 200 |
| J. Anderson, barber shop | 200 |
| A. C. Hirschfeld, building and stock | 1,500 |
| J. deLamere, 40 cases champagne stored in Hirschfeld's | 1,200 |
| Capt. Nickerson, building, stock, etc. | 2,500 |
| Blackert & Co., goods store in B. A. building | 8,000 |
| B. A. C. Building | 12,000 |
| Rothsley Bay | 5,500 |
| A. W. MacPherson, personal effects | 300 |
| W. Blackie, personal effects | 200 |
| Sundry small losses | 800 |
| Total | \$42,300 |

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Cures Colic, Diarrhoea, Worms, and all the ailments of Infants and Children.

Tour of Inspection

R. M. Palmer Returned From the Lower Mainland Last Evening.

Large Number of Entries For Westminister Fair—Other Exhibitions.

After a ten days' tour of inspection on the lower Mainland, R. M. Palmer, the provincial fruit inspector, returned last evening by the Islander. Together with T. Cunningham, of the department of agriculture, he thoroughly investigated the causes of the brown plum rot, which has been playing such havoc in the orchards of the lower Mainland, and the report which will be issued by the board of horticulture as a result of the tour will undoubtedly contain much valuable information on the subject.

Mr. Palmer in conversation with the Times this morning said that the rot extended well over the lower Mainland. The Bradshaw plum suffered most. He attributed the prevalence of the rot this year to certain palpable causes. Notable among these was the fact that owing to the rather unprecedented fall of rain during the whole season very little spraying had been done. Consequently the conditions were favorable to the development of fungus diseases. Where the spraying had been done with the Bore mixture there was less rot and this bore out his statement that lack of spraying was undoubtedly responsible for the unfortunate havoc worked among the plums.

The result has been a heavy loss in the plum crop. In many instances the rot developed after the fruit had been shipped. This was probably the worst visitation of this nature that had ever occurred, although some trouble had been encountered in this particular for the past three or four years. The matter will be thoroughly discussed at the farmers' institutes during the coming winter, and the experience during the present season will enable those vitally interested to make suggestions which will lead to successful endeavors to prevent the incipency of the evil next year.

Mr. Palmer also pointed out that a great deal of trouble was due to the growing of certain varieties which under the most favorable conditions were not suitable for shipping, their soft texture making them peculiarly susceptible to disease.

That the cut worm has left the seal of its industry along the lower Mainland was adequately evidenced by the small potato crop and the diminutive size of the potatoes.

The fruit crop this season in these districts, according to Mr. Palmer, has been light, the apple crop in particular being inferior in quality and light in quantity. The unprecedented rainfall was responsible for the spoilation of the cherries, there having been more than ten inches of rain at Agassiz during the month of June.

The following points were included in Mr. Palmer's itinerary: Westminister, Port Hammond, Hatzic, Agassiz, Walnut, and Chilliwack. He will leave shortly for the interior districts to attend a number of the fall exhibitions to be held there.

There will undoubtedly be a plethora of agricultural fairs during the next few months in the lower districts, and the fact of so many being arranged at one time will prevent the inspector attending a number of them. For instance, the Saanich and Colvichan exhibitions will be held on the same day, and others on the lower Mainland will take place about the same period. These, however, all lead up to the Westminister show, which promises to be the most successful ever held. The entries in stock have been increased, the construction of additional accommodation.

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE.

A New Vein Encountered in Crosscutting at Lenora.

Henry Croft, manager of the Lenora mine, Mount Sicker, was among the passengers returning to the city on the noon train to-day. Mr. Croft is quite elated with some of the showings recently made in the property. It seems that in crosscutting an unexpected vein was encountered and the assayers' returns are most encouraging. The original vein in this mine was two feet nine inches in width, but it is now known that this will widen out to the extent of 15 feet. The average assay of the ore is, gold \$105 per ton, 22 per cent. silver, and about 4 per cent. copper.

The Lenora has been a heavy shipper for some time past, and ore has been sent from it to the smelters at Tacoma, Everett and Whatcom. Just now the steamer Oscar is carrying 200 tons a month to this former city, and indications are that shipments will be largely increased. Mr. Croft will arrange to put in more machinery and a larger force of men in the mine as soon as possible.

PREPARING BLOCKS.

This Work Is Carried on Within Convenient Reach of the Scene of Paving.

Although the majority of citizens have no doubt at times watched the operations of the men employed in paving the streets, as they expeditiously placed the tar blocks in position, it is quite probable that they are not aware where these essentialities are prepared for installation.

About forty thousand of these blocks are now heaped in a huge pile in the lot on Yates street just in the rear of what was once the electric station, and in front of the former pumping station. As the work of laying the blocks has ceased on Broad street, this pile will continue to gain in proportions until the operations of paving Yates street have ceased.

The blocks are made at Sayward's mill, and carted to the Yates street

quarters, where they are prepared. For this purpose a large tank has been built about twenty feet in length and four or five feet in width, and several feet deep. Each day a large quantity of tar is deposited into this receptacle and heated by steam pipes communicating with its interior. When the contents of the tank are sufficiently heated, the blocks are thrown in and allowed to remain there until they have become saturated. They are then removed and placed on a special arrangement, and allowed to drain, after which they are deposited on the pile. The procedure of preparation is very simple and expeditious. As many as ten or twelve thousand of these blocks are prepared by the workmen in the course of a day. A conservative estimate of the number of blocks turned out for the paving of Broad street is two hundred thousand.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES.

Gossip Rife as to the Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Turner to Go to London.

There are all kinds of political rumors afloat just now in reference to the reconstruction of the cabinet, and every politician on the street has his own theory as to how the change will be made. The generally accepted theory, however, is that Hon. H. Turner will retire and be made the London agent of the province. There is little doubt but that this deal will go through, and it is also among the possibilities that Mayor Hayward will be asked to take Mr. Turner's place.

Another contemplated change is in the Attorney-General's department. Men who claim to be well posted say a deal has been arranged whereby Judge Walken will retire from the Supreme Court bench and that Hon. D. M. Eberts will leave the provincial cabinet and have the as to how the changes will be made. The wisecracks have not yet settled in their minds as to Mr. Eberts's successor.

At the present time everything is going on harmoniously in the cabinet, but clouds are hovering in the immediate vicinity of the parliament buildings, and as soon as the work of reconstruction sets in a violent storm is foretold by political prophets.

"KILLING NO MURDER."

In the September chapter of the "Life of Oliver Cromwell," which he is writing for the Century, John Morley reaches the time when the Protector became a military dictator.

About this time was published the pamphlet with the famous title of "Killing No Murder." It sets out with truculent vigor the arguments for death to tyrants, with a direct deadly exhortation to apply them to the case of the Lord Protector. The Royalists did not conceal their approval of this doctrine of dagger and pistol. It is a most excellent treatise, says Nicholas, the King's secretary of State. Cromwell had no more right to law than a wolf or a fox; and the exiles found comfort in telling one another that the Protector went about in as much fright as Cain after he had slain his brother. These weeks before this pungent incitement began to circulate its author had almost succeeded in a design that would have made pamphlets superfluous. Seabey, whom Cromwell had described at the opening of the new parliament as a wretched creature, an apter for all honor and honesty, one of the republicans whom Oliver's later proceedings had turned into a relentless enemy, was deep in plots with Royalists abroad, and even with the Spaniards, against the life of the Protector. Diligent watch was kept upon Seabey, and for long his foreign employers got nothing for their money. At length he secured a confederate as determined as himself, and less well known to Thurloe's police, in Miles Sindercombe, an old trooper of Monk's, and a hater of tyrants rather after Roman than Hebrew example. Sindercombe dogged the Protector with a pistol in his pocket, took a lodging in the road between Whitehall and Hampton Court, where Oliver passed every week, offered bribes to the guards, and at last his pertinacity came very near to success in a plan for setting fire to the Protector's apartments in Whitehall. He was arrested, brought before a jury, a substantial body of men, most of them justices of the peace, and was condemned. He died in his bed in the Tower the night before his execution.

Sindercombe's plot was exploded in January (1657), and the Protector's narrow escape made a profound impression on the public mind. It awoke sober men, who to a majority in most countries when opportunity gives them a chance, to the fact that only Oliver's life stood between them and either anarchy on the one hand, or a vindictive restoration on the other.

OVER SIX THOUSAND.

Persons Lost Their Lives in the Disaster at Galveston.

(Associated Press.)
Dallas, Tex., Sept. 15.—The News staff correspondent wires as follows from Houston: "Inquiries as to the loss of life and property continue to pour in. There have been already landed on the Galveston jetty and along the bay shores of the mainland opposite the island about four thousand corpses. The prairies of the mainland, over which the waters rushed, have also their tales to tell. It may be said, after investigation, that the conservative estimate of the loss of life in Galveston is 6,500. As to the property loss it is hard to make an estimate. Col. Lowe's estimate of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is conservative.

OTHER TOWNS SUFFERED.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 15.—A revised list of the dead at Arcadia, Atlin, Chocolate Creek, Marvill, Mustang Creek, Angleton, Brookside, Columbia, Dickinson, Hitchcock, League City, Morgan Point, Patton, Quintana, Rosenberg, Richmond, Sandy Point, Seabrooke, Virginia Point, Mossing, Section and Velasco, shows a total of 172.

PAULY KIDNEYS. Have you back-ache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you falling vision? Have you dizzy feelings? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—6.

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CASTORIA

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

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.



Summer days are embroidering days. The 376 shades of BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Astatine Dyed Embroidery Silks make beautiful work, the product of your Summer's restful employment. Each perfect, lasting shade put up in our Patent Holder. Can't soil, tangle, or "miss up."

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Points to be observed in the purchase of your GROCERIES if you would get honest value for your money.

The principal points are QUALITY, PRICE and RELIABILITY. These points stand out conspicuously in our stock.

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Sliced HAM AND BACON 35c. lb.
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DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

COTTONS

Bleached and unbleached Cottons, Sheetings, Ducks, Drills and Cantons; also full stock in all other lines.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

SOME SURNAMES.
Every one knows how in ordinary language words have been modified by the inclination to save trouble in pronunciation, to shorten endings, assimilate consonants, and substitute the softened for the sonorous in vowel sounds. This inclination has largely affected surnames. Few would suppose that the not uncommon surname "Stark" is an abbreviation of the medieval nickname "Sturkward"; not about a six horse suggests that you come into the stable yard to see him. When therefore we find, as we do find, Carl among recorded surnames, we trace it in a descendant of Carlid twice degraded, the second time by means of the provincialism in question.—Good Words.

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Russia and Germany

Both Appear to Be Working Hard For Portions of Chinese Territory.

The Czar's Troops in Manchuria Are Preparing For War—The Negotiations.

London, Sept. 14.—Nothing is known this morning of Li Hung Chang's intended movements. The Times has an interesting dispatch from Peking, dated September 4, which says:

"Russia has decided to withdraw her expedition from Peking, leaving a military command. The other powers will also withdraw their legations, leaving Peking under the military control of the allies during the winter at least.

"At a meeting of the generals, the Russian commander announced that the Russian would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter. The German commander said that Germany would keep a number of troops, and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,000. The British general was not in a position to make an announcement. There is every indication that our subordinate position in Peking must become still humbler.

"In the best-informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the Great Wall, and Germany the annexation of Shan Tung, Kaing Su, and the Yang Tse provinces.

"Russia seeks to restore the power of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, in order to be able to wield her influence through them over the remaining provinces. The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable. The Empress Dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage correspondent of the Times.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing Wednesday, confirms the report of the uneasy feeling there concerning Germany's intentions toward the Yang Tse provinces, and especially Kiang Nin forts.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper says he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for war.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press, writing Wednesday, and confirming the report as to three of the four conditions proposed by a certain power as the basis of negotiations, says he has it from a Peking source that Prince Ching has already agreed to negotiate, but the second condition is the treatment of the Manchurian provinces, including the Liao Tung peninsula, as a buffer state.

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, who claims to be able to indicate the exact diplomatic situation, "the Russian attitude is so indefinite that there is no certainty whether Washington will accept or reject the Russian proposition."

Germany, according to the same authority, was the first to reply. She based her refusal on the ground that the withdrawal would lead to further trouble and the massacre of thousands of other converts. Russia and France, says the correspondent, are finding their position awkward, and are not likely to hurry to quit Peking en masse.

The Japanese general, Yamaguchi, telegraphed his government from Peking, September 6th, that the Emperor's chamberlain had just arrived. This means some negotiations are on foot for the return of the Emperor.

Leave for North To-day.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, has telegraphed a dispatch from Li Hung Chang, announcing that he expects to leave Shanghai tomorrow for the North. Earl Li should reach Tien Tsin in about three and a half days. After a short rest at Tien Tsin, he will proceed to Peking, where it is expected he will promptly open negotiations with the representatives of the powers for settlement of peace terms.

The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian government has been averted for a time at least, and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention.

The order to Gen. Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue to-day. Instead earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for negotiations, which are expected to settle the Chinese trouble.

Li Hung Chang's message to-day removed perhaps the latest obstacle to the speedy beginning of negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge and protect American interests and stop outrages upon missionaries and native converts.

The notice that Russian troops will not evacuate Peking until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs, is directly in line with the policy the state department has been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces.

In the opinion of the officials here, an inference from the Russian statement is that Li's coming to Peking will be followed by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there.

As Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting to-morrow, inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time.

Russia's Policy.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Russian government adheres to its proposal to evacuate Peking, and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by

agreeing to it, and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters, so that there should be an interval without government. Russia cannot, therefore, more before the termination of the negotiations now begun before guaranteeing order in Peking by the installation of a government immediately after the evacuation.

The Novoe Vremya says quarters have already been secured at Tien Tsin for the Russian troops leaving Peking. The paper adds that some detachments will march to Taku and remain there, but that the majority will return to Port Arthur or Ta Li Fan for the winter.

A dispatch from Saratov says that the dispatch of batteries of artillery and the purchase of horses for the use of the Russian army in the Far East have been countermanded.

Peking, Sept. 5, via Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Prince Ching arrived here yesterday accompanied by an escort of British and Japanese cavalry. Definite negotiations will not take place until Li Hung Chang has arrived and the question of his authority shall have been disposed of. The Japanese minister to China, Baron Noshi, stated to a representative of the Associated Press that he wished an investigation to be made of Li Hung Chang's credentials, as he believed that Prince Ching was the only man with authority in the premises.

The Associated Press representative saw Prince Ching to-day. The Prince said he trusted that the immediate future everything would be settled satisfactorily. He had authority from the Emperor to obtain peace by any necessary sacrifice, but he felt sure the generosity of the powers would not exact anything demanding the downfall of the dynasty of China or encroachment upon Chinese territory.

Starts To-day.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang starts for Peking to-day.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Minister Wu notified the State Department this morning that he had received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang stating that he would leave Shanghai to-day for Peking, also that Li is to be associated with Earl Li and Prince Ching as peace negotiators.

WOUNDED WELL TREATED.

Dr. Byerson, Red Cross Commissioner, Tells of His Experiences in South Africa.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—At the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association yesterday afternoon the report of the general secretary was submitted by Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto. It contained a most gratifying state of affairs.

Dr. Byerson, Red Cross commissioner to South Africa, read a lengthy paper on his experiences, from a surgical standpoint, in that country. He again reiterated his statement that the wounded were well treated in the hospitals. Regarding the alleged use of poisoned bullets, Dr. Byerson said he had seen many of these so-called poisoned bullets, but he stated that they were simply green with verdigris, which in all probability is burned off in the rifle while the bullet is in transit through the barrel. He had heard of no case when poisoning by bullet could fairly be said to have occurred. He also denied the charge that explosive bullets had been used.

SPEECH BY MR. TARTE.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Speaking before the East End Liberal Club last evening, Hon. J. I. Tarte referred to the predictions of Sir Charles Tupper that there would be very few Liberals elected in the Maritime provinces. He would say nothing against Sir Charles, who was a veteran political fighter—that was not the policy of the Liberal party. He said that while the government had not been able to satisfy all, they should be judged on the main lines of their policy. The country was prosperous.

"Remain in the cabinet," said Mr. Tarte. "Those who have asked for my retreat will not have it. I entered the Liberal party loyally, at a time when it was not strong. I am going to fight, be prepared. I will not be guilty of the vulgarity of saying that the elections will come like the angel of death; but the elections will come soon, because we are ready."

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Hamilton, Sept. 13.—Tuesday night's storm was severely felt at Windsor, Genaboy, and other fruit centres in this vicinity, doing immense damage to peaches, pears and other fruit.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 13.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson and Premier Murray addressed a meeting here last evening, contrasting the Liberal policy with that of the Conservatives respecting the steel industry here and other questions.

Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 13.—Sir Chas. Tupper opened the Conservative campaign in Ontario here yesterday. He was accompanied by G. E. Foster, Hugh John Macdonald, J. G. H. Ferguson and J. P. Whitney and Donald MacMaster.

St. Catharines, Sept. 13.—Tuesday night's storm did immense damage to fruit in this district, many orchards being ruined. Tons of fruit are rotting on the ground.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The People's Party recently organized by labor, temperance and social reform delegates, at a meeting last evening adopted the New Zealand referendum prohibition law as a plank in its platform. This law requires a vote of the electorate every three years on the question of the sale and manufacture of liquor.

The West Elgin election petition against the return of McDiarmid, Liberal, was dismissed with costs.

Kingston, Sept. 13.—Capt. Hewett, R. A., is expected to accept the professorship of artillery at the Royal Military College, in which event Capt. Straubler will take the staff adjutant heretofore filled by Lieut. Col. McGill. Capt. Hewett was the first commandant of the Royal Military College.

Emmale, Sept. 13.—At the Liberal convention for Muskoka, held here, R. J. Watson was selected as a candidate for the riding.

London, Sept. 13.—The East Middlesex protest against the election of Thos. Robson, Conservative, came before Judges Robertson and MacMahon this morning and was dismissed with costs.

Botha Has Resigned

The Chief Command of the Transvaal Forces to Commandant Viljoen.

Mrs. Kruger Cannot Join Her Husband Owing to Ill-health.

Lorenzo, Marquet, Sept. 13.—Kruger telegraphed his wife to join him before sailing, but she replied that her health would not permit. It is reported that Commandant General Botha has resigned the chief command of the Transvaal forces to Commandant Viljoen.

German Comment.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The German papers, discussing Mr. Kruger's arrival at Lorenzo Marquet, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war.

The National Zeitung says this remains true if Mr. Kruger is only absent to make efforts for the intervention of Europe.

The Vische Zeitung observes: "The friends of the Boers must reconcile themselves to the fact that the Boer power or resistance is definitely broken."

Canadians in London.

London, Sept. 13.—The arrival of 60 Canadian soldiers at Charing Cross this morning was at the most unexpected, but wherever they went to the station the boys were recognized, their appearance called for cheers. At Euston the crowd was small, but they gave the Canadians an enthusiastic send-off. They sailed on the Dominion for Canada to-day. The crew: Sergt. W. McLeod, formerly of "B" Squadron, C. D., enlisted with "B" Squadron, Canadian Rifles; Sergt. J. Johnston; Corp. J. W. McGarr, "E" Co., Quebec; Corp. G. Downey, "E" Co., Montreal; Corp. Jas. Pringle, 71st York Batt., "G" Co., N.B., and P. E. I.; Lance Corp. Geo. Ward, "G" Co., N.B., and P. E. I.; Corp. H. S. Moody, may be private H. D. Moody, 218 McCaul street; Corp. F. Moody, "E" Co., R. C. I.; Pte. W. H. Moodie, "F" Co., R. C. I.; Pte. G. H. Moodie, Ottawa; Lance Corp. J. Stevenson, formerly of 1st Lancaster, enlisted with "H" Co., Nova Scotia; Lance Corp. M. M. Stewart, Q. O. R., "C" Co., Toronto, wounded at Paardeberg.

HOW THEY DIED.

Lieutenants Borden and Burch fell gallantly fighting.

Something was told at the time of the sad death of Dr. Borden's young son fighting gallantly at the front, but up to the present no details of the regrettable occurrence had been made public. It remained for Hospital Sergeant A. E. Ross, C.M.B., writing from Kutule, Transvaal, to tell the story of the death of Lieut. Borden and that of Lieut. Burch, on July 16th last.

"The part of the kopje which Lieut. Borden went over was about twelve feet high, with front almost perpendicular. Before reaching the steepest part of the hill, Trooper Brown fell, shot through the lung. Lieut. Borden and the remainder of his troop climbed the steep hill, and found themselves face to face with the Boers. Lieut. Burch and his men were advancing along the side and near the foot of the kopje. The Boers and the Canadians now held peculiar positions. Some of the Boers managed to get behind part of the rocks, and being the last named in a critical position. Soon after mounting the kopje poor Borden fell, a Mauser bullet piercing his heart. Lieut. Burch and four troopers found themselves in advance of the other Canadians, with the Boers in front and behind them. The Boers called to them to surrender, but the five lucky Canadians refused to surrender, and kept the 40 Boers at bay. Two rifles choked, yet the remaining three continued to keep the Boers off. Then Lieut. Burch received a wound in the left knee. He continued to fire, and was in the act of raising his rifle when a Mauser bullet hit him in the chest, causing a fatal wound. But the Boer who committed the deed also fired his last shot, as he was knocked over at the same time.

"One of the remaining four men—Mulloy, of Ottawa—raised his head, and immediately a bullet carried away one eye and part of his nose. Poor fellow may have lost the sight of both eyes. Corporal Price was just an instant too late in firing at the Boer who caused Mulloy's wound, but he prevented him firing another—in fact, or ever again. We buried him and his chum side by side, monuments to Canadian valor and pluck."

"Peculiar circumstances surrounded the death of these two young officers. Lieut. Borden had returned to camp only the night before. Lieut. Burch had been on outpost duty for days and was on the point of returning to camp, but at the sight of preparations for the fight he joined his troops to see the fray. A slight turn in the current of events would have prevented them going to the fight.

"Next day we brought the two bodies into camp, and at 8:45 p.m. the burial took place. It was a very impressive ceremony. The night was intensely dark, and about a dozen candle lanterns carried by the attending officers, lighted up the gloom. The weird scene of the perfect embodiment of a dream or a scene one would read of and consider it imaginary. The officers stood about the grave, with lanterns, and the men silently pushed each other into a hollow square around the outer edge. It seemed as though so many spectres and not men of flesh and blood were moving about and brushing past each other. The voice of the chaplain broke the enchantment, as he read aloud the burial service, and as he closed the Great Book a star shot from the sky and illuminated the dark surroundings, which may refer to the old inhabitants of the coal strike of 1873, when the anthracite coal the consumer \$12 and \$14 a ton. This city, of all others, will bear the brunt of any coal famine which the labor trouble may develop. The amount of coal now in the hands of the New York dealers, on the way to the city and in the hands of the coal companies above ground is estimated at only 45 days' supply, which means about 1,125,000 tons."

REAR-ADMIRAL SICARD DEAD.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 8 a.m. to-day at his summer home at Westerville.

Salisbury's Return

Speculation as to His Probable Decision Regarding the Chinese Question.

It is Generally Believed That He Will Support the German Emperor.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "Lord Salisbury's return is awaited by politicians and leader writers as the signal for the dissolution of parliament and the revival of activity in diplomacy. The premier minister may have the holiday journey, but he can never risk the responsibilities of office. Lord Salisbury has been in daily communication with the foreign office while in the Vosges. If he had been too ill to conduct foreign relations, Mr. Balfour would have been in Downing street instead of playing golf at Nordwick."

"Lord Salisbury has been brooding over China and South Africa in his retirement just as he does when he is at his home in Hatfield, and he has seemed sluggish in dealing with either question. It has probably been because he has not believed that the time for effective action has come. His return will not alter the situation unless he is prepared either to dissolve parliament or to take a more active interest in the China question than he has displayed hitherto. In case he will not share his secrets with either his colleagues or the daily press, current belief points to British support of the German Emperor in China, but there is no direct evidence that he has committed himself to any policy much less to the four conditions of peace which Li Hung Chang has been informed Germany has imposed.

"The more probable explanation of his course is that he has preferred to remain in the background, allow Russia and Germany to make the first moves in the most difficult problem to play and that he will now take a more active part and attempt to bring those powers together and prevent the occupation of Manchuria by the Czar's troops.

"The excitement over the approach of the election is increasing daily. Liberals in touch with Mr. H. Gladstone are expecting a dissolution within a fortnight. Unionists are more reticent, but the lists of candidates on their side are nearly complete, and the party is fully prepared for an immediate appeal to the country. President Kruger's flight has facilitated this policy. It is still an open question whether he will sail for Europe or remain at Lorenzo Marquet. But in either event he will leave his followers free to give up their hopeless struggle and disband."

RESUMING BUSINESS.

Rough Element at Galveston Is Kept in Check and Merchants Are Preparing to Reopen.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Although this city appears to be desolate, the authorities and the commercial and industrial interests are getting their forces to work again as fast as they can be sent toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy now no longer exists. "The saloons have at least been packed and cleaned, and a strong-armed man who has not his own humble abode to look after, is being pressed into service, so that first of all the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and streets lighted.

The further ruins are dug into the greater becomes the interest of the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris which lies straight across the island could contain many more bodies than have been accounted for. Corpses are being buried on land, without delay. It will be many days yet before all the floating bodies have been found. All along the beach they are being constantly washed up. Whether these are those which were swept out into the Gulf and drowned, or are simply the refuse ashore from those who were cast into the sea to guard against pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In any event the Associated Press correspondent, in a trip across the bay yesterday, counted his seven bodies in the waves, among horses and cattle, the stench from which was unbearable.

A SMART PASSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Almost a record trip from the eastern coast was made by the large steamer Bosnia, which has arrived, 47 days and 10 hours from Philadelphia. She belongs to the Hamburg-American line, and has been chartered by the German government.

WILL VISIT EUROPE.

Kruger Has Obtained Leave of Absence for Six Months.

Lorenzo Marquet, Sept. 12.—Former President Kruger arrived here last evening. He obtained formal leave of absence for six months, ostensibly to go to Europe to work for intervention. Mr. Scheilberger was appointed acting president to serve during Mr. Kruger's absence. Gen. French has occupied Barberton.

COAL FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—The Herald says: "New York city is face to face with a coal famine, which may refer to the old inhabitants of the coal strike of 1873, when the anthracite coal the consumer \$12 and \$14 a ton. This city, of all others, will bear the brunt of any coal famine which the labor trouble may develop. The amount of coal now in the hands of the New York dealers, on the way to the city and in the hands of the coal companies above ground is estimated at only 45 days' supply, which means about 1,125,000 tons."

EXPEDITION A FIASCO.

Party Formed to Go to Siberia Pass Through Thrilling Experiences.

"The syndicate expedition which came north this spring in the steamship Samoa with a concession from the Russian government to prospect a thousand miles of the Siberian coast is a thrilling fiasco," says a Cape Nome correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"The Samoa recently came into port with thirty or more Russians aboard practically the prisoners of seven Americans. Arriving here the vessel was placed in charge of American soldiers and later the sensational situation was investigated here by Col. Evans and Lieut. Jarvis, of the United States treasury department.

"As a result the Cosacks will be sent back to Russia, while the Americans will return to San Francisco in the Samoa. The whole affair will be reported to the authorities at Washington and correspondence will probably be opened at once with the Russian government to ascertain what Russia's future position will be in regard to American concessionists.

"Last winter George D. Roberts, a San Francisco mining man, visited the large European cities and succeeded in interesting French and English capital in a project to thoroughly prospect the coast of Siberia. Fooling issues within a Russian syndicate represented by Col. Woularsky a concession was secured from the Russian government of 1,000 miles of coast.

"The steamer Samoa was purchased and the expedition was organized in San Francisco, among those actively composing it being Mr. Roberts, the organizer; Mr. Dadoneditch, a civil engineer, representing Woularsky; John A. White, a London capitalist, and a corps of mining experts. The Americans aboard numbered eight.

"The Samoa, Capt. Johnson, left San Francisco June 8th, and after stopping at Plover bay long enough to land a party of prospectors, came on to Nome, arriving July 6th. After a few days here, during which time the nature of the Samoa's business was kept very quiet, the vessel sailed for the Siberian coast. About two weeks later she again showed up in the roadstead and there were rumors current that all was not serene. While no member of the expedition is known to have said anything there was talk of dissensions between Mr. Roberts and Dadoneditch. It was even said that a party of Cosacks, who had been taken along ostensibly as laborers, had fired upon the American flag.

"None of these rumors, however, could be authenticated and the Samoa put to sea once more, still surrounded by a haze of mystery. It was stated that the Samoa would be gone until September 1st. When, therefore, she returned to Nome for the third time on August 21st it was pretty generally surmised that more trouble had broken out. It developed that when the Samoa was off the coast of Siberia the Russian transport Yakout was sighted and hailed, and at the instance of Dadoneditch about thirty Russians were transferred from the transport to the Samoa. Dadoneditch said the Russians were laborers, but as soon as they were aboard he volunteered the information that he had now thirty armed Cosacks at his disposal and proposed to depose Mr. Roberts as head of the expedition. He also disclosed the fact that not only was the representative of which Col. Woularsky was the head, but was also an agent of the Russian government, and that the Cosacks aboard were soldiers, some of whom were clothed with administrative powers.

"The Americans armed themselves that night and while a majority of the Russians were asleep below posted themselves in positions of advantage. Two armed men were placed on the bridge, one at the bow, another at the stern and others took their stand at such places as offered good opportunity for effective shooting. The Samoa was then headed for American waters. When Dadoneditch learned that he had been outwitted he was furious, but by that time the vessel was beyond Russian jurisdiction and Captain Johnson, backed by the resolute Americans, asserted his full authority as commander of the steamer. On board the steamer San Pedro, which bears this letter to the Post-Intelligencer, is Mr. White, of London, who will go on to Washington to make a report of the affair. It is believed here that some international complications may arise as a result of the trouble."

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI

Leaves Christiania for Italy—Serenaded by Students.

Christiania, Sept. 12.—The Duke of Abruzzi, head of the Arctic exploration expedition on the Stella Polare, was the recipient of a splendid popular salute in Christiania. Last evening the students organized a grand torchlight procession. The streets were thronged with singing thousands.

At the official reception earlier in the day Dr. Nansen spoke, saying that the Duke of Abruzzi had not only renewed the noble tradition of Italy, but had given the youth of all nations a noble example.

At 11 p.m. the Duke started for Italy, intending to return in about a fortnight. He was accompanied to the railway station by Dr. Nansen.

The New York Evening Post says: "Definite negotiations towards placing a German government loan in this city were conducted to-day by a London banking house with important connections. Pending in charge decline to go into particulars, the loan will be in the form of treasury notes or bonds of the German Empire. The issue will probably reach \$25,000,000, the amount quoted in London, as representing the probable cost of fitting out the German expedition and carrying on the invasion of China."

It is possible to diagnose pulmonary consumption and some other diseases of the chest more satisfactorily, and at an earlier stage of the disease, by means of the X-rays than it is possible with the stethoscope.

Bodies Under Wreckage

Remains of Several Hundred Persons Still Buried in Ruins at Galveston.

There Is a Scarcity of Material With Which to Build Houses.

(Associated Press.)

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the general committee yesterday Hon. Joseph Lee Jameson, state revenue agent, appeared as a special commission from Governor Sayers. He stated that the governor desired a committee of representative citizens of Galveston to come to Austin at once to confer with him in regard to the situation here. A committee was appointed to meet the governor. This committee will leave here for Austin this afternoon.

After the adjournment of the general committee the committee on correspondence sent the following telegram: "Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—To the Associated Press, Memphis, Tenn.—Our most urgent present needs are disinfectants, lime, cement, gasoline stoves, gasoline, charcoal furnaces and charcoal. Nearby towns also may send bread. The remainder of our wants, money, will be most available because we can make purchases from time to time with more discretion than miscellaneous contributors would exercise. We have to expect that we are bringing order out of chaos and again offer our profound gratitude for the assistance so far received.

"(Signed) W. G. Jones, Mayor; M. Lasker, J. D. Skinner, C. H. McMaster, E. G. Lowe, Clarence Owsley, committee."

Mr. Lasker said that there was a great scarcity of material in the city to make the buildings habitable, and that prices had been greatly advanced on the small stocks remaining. He said a barrel of cement, which ordinarily sold for \$2, has been advanced to \$8.

The Mexican Cable Company has got both ends of its cable and expects to establish communication via the City of Mexico this evening. The Western Union has succeeded in getting up a temporary wire but last night the wire was cut down in several places by persons who, it is supposed, thought it was a stray wire. The Postal Company has got a wire working this afternoon.

The first message was sent out of Galveston yesterday afternoon 4:15 o'clock over a wire of the Western Union Co. The company has laid a cable across the channel and through it they transmitted the message.

Last night a special train of tentage and supplies arrived from St. Louis at Houston, and the contents will be forwarded by water to-day. The work of disposing of the dead continues. Several hundred bodies are still buried beneath the wreckage. Thirty-two saws on the beach, marked with small numbers, are being used to cut up the bodies. In the extreme western part of the city about sixty bodies were cremated with the wreckage of the homes of the victims.

Relief for Sufferers.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The total amount subscribed in this city to the Galveston relief fund is now about \$11,500. Los Angeles has raised over \$4,000, and other cities and towns are contributing liberally. One carload of provisions and clothing has already been dispatched and four others will be added to the Santa Fe train before it leaves the State.

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Conservative Protest Against Administration of Law by Nationalists.

(Associated Press.)

Havana, Sept. 14.—There has been considerable talk among the Conservative Nationalist leagues about not going to the polls on the election for delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention. To-day, however, they say they have decided to vote.

The reason originally given against such a course was the threats of violence alleged to have been made by the revolutionary element in several towns of Havana province. Nationalists are likely to frighten their constituents into remaining at home on election day. The Conservatives now claim that the National Party has secured an unfair advantage from the fact that the principal members of the government belong in its ranks, and from the further fact that the election law, though excellent in itself, is unfairly administered by the Nationalists.

WILL EXAMINE ALL VESSELS.

New Regulations Respecting Steamers From Alaskan Waters.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Sept. 14.—Hereafter all vessels returning from Alaska, no matter from what port, must call for health inspection either at the Port Townsend quarantine station or upon the United States health officer at Seattle. Orders to this effect were received yesterday from the United States Surgeon-General at Washington.

Heretofore the quarantine regulations required that Nome vessels should call at the Port Townsend quarantine station, in view of the recent discovery of a case of smallpox on one of the regular southwestern Alaska liners, the Surgeon-General has decided to make the regulations applicable to all vessels returning from Alaskan waters.

Automobiles on Ormond Beach, Fla., has become very popular with the winter residents of the "Land of Flowers." The beach is 40 miles long and presents a broad stretch of adamantine sand, on which a speed of 30 miles an hour is easily attained.

A cloud of bugs was recently responsible for the calling out of the Texas fire department. The bugs were gathered around the steeple of the Fourth Presbyterian church in such numbers and at such a distance from the ground that a passer-by took them for smoke and sent in an alarm.

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Macedonian War Clouds

All the Powers May Be Involved in the Struggle in the Balkans.

The Probability of an Outbreak of Hostilities Between Roumania and Bulgaria.

The news of the probability of an outbreak of hostilities between Roumania and Bulgaria did not come as a surprise to those who have been following the progress of events in the Balkans; but the general public, surfeited as they have been during the past year with wars and rumors of wars, have lost sight of the events in the Near East, which threaten to again draw the catastrophe of war upon the unhappy Balkans. "Ex-Attache," writing in the New York Tribune, thus sums up the situation there and the causes of dispute between Bulgaria and Roumania.

In June last, the late Count Muraviev quietly intimated to the various Christian States in the southeast of Europe that, inasmuch as Russia was confronted by a grave crisis in China, which would tax severely her military and financial resources, they would do well to avoid anything calculated to disturb the peace in the Balkans, since the Czar would be unable to intervene, as he did in behalf of Greece at the time of her defeat by Turkey, but would be compelled to leave them to their fate, to extricate themselves from their troubles as best they could. The foreign minister of Emperor Nicholas fondly imagined that this notification would serve to keep the much discussed Eastern question in a quiet condition until the Chinese problem had been solved.

Unfortunately, his well meant move has had a precisely contrary effect. In the first place, news thereof reached the ears of the Sultan, who, convinced that it would be taken to heart by the various Balkan States, determined to avail himself of what he believed would be their compulsory inactivity to

revive the persecution of his Christian subjects. Abdul Hamid's orthodoxy has always been regarded with a certain degree of suspicion by his Mahometan subjects, and there is nothing more calculated to dispel these doubts and to foster the waning loyalty of the true believers to the Caliph than his permission to indulge in the plunder and the massacre of their Christian fellow heges. In the early part of last month nearly all the pachas and Bays disgraced in connection with the massacre of the Armenians four years ago were reappointed to their former posts; several hundred Armenians were butchered the other day near Van, while in Macedonia the oppression of the Christians by the Turkish officials, civil as well as military, and by the Mahometan element of the population has become more intolerable than ever.

But it is not only the Sultan who has made up his mind to take advantage of the fact that Russia's attention is absorbed by China. The Balkan States are apparently determined to avail themselves of the opportunity to put into execution their pet project, now that Russia has been forced for the time to release her hold upon the leash by which she has been held in check. The various Christian races in the southeast of Europe are convinced that they will never "obtain justice," that is to say, accomplish their various aims, as long as they remain inactive and rely upon Russia or any of the great power of Europe to help them.

Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro all obtained their liberation from the thralldom of the sublime Porte by fighting for themselves, and when the great powers intervened it was only for the purpose of preventing the Sultan from any attempt to re-establish his rule over his tributary states. "The governments of Europe helped our brothers at last," says the people of the southeast of Europe, "because they could not help themselves." "We Southern Slavs cannot wait forever to suit the policy of certain States." The sentiments thus expressed are those of the people throughout the Balkan States, as well as in Macedonia, and now that not only Russia, but the other great powers as well, have their hands full with China, the moment appears to them to be singularly propitious for putting their project into execution.

A few words are necessary to explain these projects, as well as the troubles between Bulgaria and Roumania. The center of the political volcano in Macedonia is the city of Sofia, where the Sultan was bound to introduce without delay a number of reforms in Macedonia—reforms destined to endow the Christian population of the province with the same rights and privileges as their Mahometan fellow subjects, and to assure them of freedom from persecution by appointment of Christians only to the position of governors and deputy governors.

Although twenty-two years have elapsed since this treaty was signed and ratified, not a single move has been made by the Porte toward the introduction of the reforms to which the Ottoman Empire pledged itself. The lives and property of Christians in Macedonia continue entirely unprotected. Abduction, robbery and murder are every day occurrences, and instead of being punished by the Ottoman authorities they are on the contrary, encouraged. Christians are forbidden under severe penalties to carry arms for the purpose of defence, whereas as no such prohibition is enforced in the case of Mahometans; while the missionaries, who are, of course, all followers of the Prophet, decline to accept any credence to the sworn testimony of a Christian against the unsupported word of a Mahometan.

In one word, the Christians in Macedonia suffer from the same disabilities as those to which the Christians of Armenia and elsewhere in Asia Minor are subjected. They have to complain of the same acts of

Fanaticism and Oppression as those perpetrated in the Asiatic pro-

vinces of the Porte, their position, however, being made the harder to bear from the fact that they are nearer to the center of Christendom and of constitutional liberty. They have seen Christian states rise up around them—Bulgaria emancipated, Serbia, as well as Roumania and Montenegro, enlarged and made independent, Greece agrandized and Crete endowed with autonomy and virtual independence of the Sultan. Macedonia alone has been left to the tender mercies of the Turk, and the powers, for reasons of their own, have remained deaf to all the appeals of the Christians in Macedonia to insure the execution of clause 23 of the treaty of Berlin, providing for the introduction of reforms of an up to date and civilized character in that portion of the Turkish Empire.

The Macedonian question would be a simple one, only if the various Balkan States were united about the matter. This is far from being the case, and those who have fondly imagined that it would be possible to organize a confederation of the Balkan States for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the Turkish sultan, to the advantage of the true condition of affairs in Southeastern Europe. The fact of the matter is that the Christian population of Macedonia is made up of a mixture of Greeks, Bulgars, Servians and Roumanians who have but one point in common, namely, their membership of the so-called Orthodox Church. It is owing to this diversity in the composition of the Christian element in Macedonia that Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro are each resolved that Macedonia shall belong to her alone, if liberated from Turkish rule. The Christians states in the southeast of Europe have "claims" in Macedonia; and assert, with extraordinary volubility. Each is afraid of being forestalled, and to such an extent is this jealousy and rivalry carried that, sooner than see Macedonia added to Bulgaria, they are turning the present balance of power in the Balkans, Serbia, Roumania, Greece and Montenegro would prefer to have her remain subjected to the

Horrors of Turkish Rule. Nay, rather than permit Ferdinand to enlarge his principality by the absorption of Macedonia, they would make war upon Bulgaria, to prevent such a flagrant disregard to their own claims.

That Europe is on the brink of a war of this kind between Bulgaria and Roumania, brought about by their rival pretensions with regard to Macedonia, is apparent from the dispatches received during the last few days. These announce the rupture of diplomatic relations between Bucharest and Sofia, the mobilization of the Bulgarian and Roumanian armies, and the warning addressed by King Charles to his officers on Sunday last, when he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, be ready for war. It may happen at any moment!" The more immediate cause of the tension between the two governments is the action of the Bulgarian authorities in declining any redress for the so-called assassinations of several distinguished Roumanian statesmen by agents of the Macedonian revolutionary committee established at Sofia. The revolutionary committee in question is largely composed of Bulgars, is not only tolerated, but likewise subventioned by Prince Ferdinand's government, and has directly caused the murder of Roumanians in question, some at Sofia and some at Bucharest, because they had as newspaper editors and statesmen taken a prominent part in opposing and denouncing Bulgarian pretensions to the annexation of Macedonia. In return, the crime was brought home to the so-called Macedonian revolutionary committee at Sofia and to its president, a scoundrel of the name of Sarafoff. But when the Roumanian government asked for this man's arrest and for the suppression of the revolutionary committee at Sofia, in consequence of the extension of its murderous activity into Roumania, Prince Ferdinand sent a refusal couched in such insolent and aggressive terms that King Charles had no other alternative but to recall his envoy and prepare for war.

Popular sympathy in any conflict which may take place between the two nations will be with Roumania rather than with Bulgaria, and this mainly on account of the immeasurable superiority of King Charles to Prince Ferdinand. The King, at a slight of the Prussian house of Hohenzollern, has elevated Roumania, whereas Prince Ferdinand has lowered Bulgaria. Roumania is to-day a financially solvent state, and its credit on the foreign money markets is excellent, whereas Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro are

Virtually Bankrupt. And while the rate of taxation in Roumania is low, in the other Balkan States it is so high that the peasantry are groaning under the burden of imposts. King Charles, during the thirty odd years that he has occupied the throne, has transformed the land of his adoption from a fifth rate principality into a second rate power, of an infinitely greater degree of prestige and of military and diplomatic importance than, for instance, the Scandinavian or Portuguese kingdoms. Bucharest is today one of the most elaborately defended strongholds in the world, while under the fostering care of King Charles the Roumanian army, which fought so bravely for the independence of Bulgaria in 1877, and which saved the Russians from disaster at Plevna, has become a fighting force of such value that the Triple Alliance has eagerly sought and obtained a military convention with Roumania by means of which the latter has virtually become a party to the German, Austro-Hungarian and Italian union.

Thirty years ago the court of Bucharest was celebrated as the most dissolute in all Europe, the "cafes de coeur" of the profligate Hespodars playing an important role in the political affairs of the entire Southeast of Europe. Today the court of Bucharest is as free from scandal as that of Lisbon, Stockholm and Denmark, and the whole moral tone of the Roumanian nation has been elevated. In one word, King Charles, although not personally inviolable, has been in every sense a blessing to the Roumanian nation, whereas Prince Ferdinand has been nothing but a curse to Bulgaria.

At the time when Ferdinand ascended the throne, three days after having solemnly pledged his word to the late Czar not to accept the proffered throne, Bulgaria was free from debt, and the thrifty Bulgar peasant was under rather than over taxed. Moreover, the

court of Sofia was gradually acquiring the same degree of prestige as that of King Charles of Roumania. To-day the Bulgars are everywhere rising against the authorities and

No Fear Of Death

Englishwoman Writes of Callousness of Chinese to Sufferings of Others.

Why They Do Not Try to Save Life—A Terrible Revenge.

Mrs. Frank Bullen continues in the Adelaide Observer her interesting sketches of a European's life in China. One of the characteristics of the Chinese nature, most repulsive to the foreigner, is, she writes, their utter callousness to the sufferings of others. They are not wilfully cruel—they will seldom originate pain in others; but when it is there their utter indifference is remarkable. They will stand on a river bank and placidly watch a man drown when the mere stretching out of a hand would save him. But then the law in China is that when a life is saved that life henceforth belongs to its preserver, and must be supported by him for the remainder of its stay upon earth. This arrangement is calculated to make a poor man think twice before rescuing a boatload of drowning people. This is the secret of the fact that when a sudden gale strikes a fleet of fishing junks off the coast, and one of the junks is sunk, the remainder will haul off a little from their perishing comrades until all fear is passed of any being left alive. But for

Sublime Indifference not to be outdone take a Chinese execution—for example, that one at Kowloon about eight years ago, when twelve pirates were executed for looting and sinking one of the coasting steamers of Butterfield and Swire. A band of pirates numbering fifty or sixty, had happened at Hongkong as steamer passengers for Shanghai. The first day out, at luncheon time, they came aft in a body, proceeded to murder a seaman passenger sitting on deck, and then commenced shooting at the captain and officers. The captain, the remainder and one officer were killed, and the remainder were captured and locked up in the captain's cabin. Then the pirates took possession of the ship, steering her in towards the coast behind some small rocky islands, where they took all of value aboard the ship, and in fact there is nothing lacking anywhere. All of the rooms are carpeted and the hallway is laid with oilcloth. Upstairs you are in the open air, with an awning to shield you from the sun and a hammock if you would lay down and read and rest. No more delightful place to spend a week of course, but the boat is anchored in some one of the thousand beauty spots of Kootenay Lake. Nowhere, perhaps, in all the Dominion of Canada is there a body of water offering to the man of the reel and fly or he of the gun-such a fine prospect as this. The water of Kootenay Lake and nowhere are there more delightfully secluded places than can be found here. And it is to give visitors the opportunity of seeing all this, under most pleasant conditions, that the C. P. R. has caused to be built this house boat. It is to be used for an outing. The boat itself will rent at \$3 per day, with a minimum charge of \$20. It will be towed to any point that can be reached from Nelson at the regular towage charge of 30 cents a mile, with a minimum charge of \$1.50. It is to be used for fishing and for other amusements. Nothing else is required by them unless they desire a servant, and this the C. P. R. officials will undertake to secure for them.

C. P. R. HOUSE BOAT. A Most Delightful Outing Home for Those Who Desire It.

The new C. P. R. house boat which is now completed and ready for occupation has been visited by a large number of Nelson people, all of whom declare it to be an ideal outing home. The boat is completely finished in every respect. The four state rooms with their four double and four single berths are equipped with everything one would desire in a bed room at home. In the dining room is all that a dining room requires, silverware, glassware, etc., and the room itself is sufficiently large to accommodate any party that could travel on the boat. The kitchen is complete, too, and in fact there is nothing lacking anywhere. All of the rooms are carpeted and the hallway is laid with oilcloth. Upstairs you are in the open air, with an awning to shield you from the sun and a hammock if you would lay down and read and rest. No more delightful place to spend a week of course, but the boat is anchored in some one of the thousand beauty spots of Kootenay Lake. Nowhere, perhaps, in all the Dominion of Canada is there a body of water offering to the man of the reel and fly or he of the gun-such a fine prospect as this. The water of Kootenay Lake and nowhere are there more delightfully secluded places than can be found here. And it is to give visitors the opportunity of seeing all this, under most pleasant conditions, that the C. P. R. has caused to be built this house boat. It is to be used for an outing. The boat itself will rent at \$3 per day, with a minimum charge of \$20. It will be towed to any point that can be reached from Nelson at the regular towage charge of 30 cents a mile, with a minimum charge of \$1.50. It is to be used for fishing and for other amusements. Nothing else is required by them unless they desire a servant, and this the C. P. R. officials will undertake to secure for them.

Captured and Executed at Kowloon. Two well-known photographs of this are extant—the first, where the twelve are kneeling in a row; the next, where the bodies have fallen forward, and their heads are some distance off. Even this spectacle fails to move the lookers-on. Some of the soldiers are too uncoquettish to look at the prisoners, and some are apparently feeling nothing but a passing curiosity as the executioner comes hopping towards them. He starts at one end, lops off the first head, and jumps over the body to the next victim, and so on to the end of the row. One sweep of the sword for each head, and if this should prove insufficient he returns afterwards to finish the work. It is not generally known that just before the execution the relatives of the doomed men are allowed to give each one a drink of (presumably) water, but not a single drop of liquid of any kind. But in any case a Chinaman thinks little of beheading—that is a quick and merciful death. Strangulation is his horror; for then—as his spirit is supposed to escape through the mouth—the throat being contracted, that spirit can find its way out and cannot be freed.

Death is little to a Chinaman. He is a Buddhist, and believes that it is merely passing from one body to another—that each time he is born again in a slightly higher social sphere, until at last from being a "mandarin's" son he enters Nirvana. Almost as great a punishment as death is the cutting off of the pigtail, and this is only done to very hardened criminals; but when once done the tailless one generally seeks refuge in the priesthood, where all are shaven clean. Thus it is that the priests in China are the highest order of criminals, for the law cannot touch them; and if a man has been committed to some Great China and then shaves his head and becomes a priest, he is safe from capture and punishment. Death of any kind is a relief. A ling must bring misfortune upon the inmates, and I have frequently seen dying people carried out and laid upon the footpath so that their last moments may not be passed in the house. The most terrible revenge a man can take is to revenge dire is to rush to the house of the hated one and forthwith commit suicide in his parlor; for besides bringing inevitable misfortune upon that family, the owner will probably be accused of the murder, the crime being known, and the dead body found upon the premises. I recollect one day a wretched coolie engaged upon the erection of some machinery getting his hand caught in one of the wheels. His agonized cries drew my husband to the spot, and he saw a dozen coolies watching him, not one of whom would trouble to stop the machinery to liberate the suffering wretch.

This is the happy hunting ground for the gullible foreigner, "doing" the East, and intent upon picking up Chinese coolies to take home with him. In this class of "fat" with and surprisingly clean, are the big little shops, the ambrudry shops—where everything is wanted entirely for sale to the foreigner, and looked upon with contempt by the more knowing Anglo-Chinese resident. The gloomy, smelly, little second-hand shops, where almost everything is for sale, the "dirt" workers' shops, the "bargain" shops, the "cheap" shops, and other make up this principal thoroughfare in Shanghai. This is also the most

SEYMOUR'S MARCH

The Admiral's Account of the Expedition to Relieve the Legations at Peking.

A correspondent has had the opportunity of seeing a letter from Admiral Seymour to a relative, written from Tien Tsun, who sends the London Daily Express from it the following interesting account of his expedition for the relief of the legations in Peking. The admiral says: "Our expedition was probably one of eight nationalities, all but of the Chinese, no support, no transport. I am aware, was aware of its risk, but to my mind no other course was open to me in view of the urgent appeals from Peking. I went myself, as the best and only way, to put all under the best. When the Imperial Chinese troops in numbers unknown, took arms against us, the project became impossible, and we were treated difficult. The rail was constantly torn up behind us and behind. It was astonishing how quickly it was mended enough to go on, but the line was often broken, and only slow speed possible. Wrecking engines was one great difficulty, by having with rows of men from wells, was found. Our first fight was with Boxers at Lung Fang station, where we were left three or four days by the line. They came on with much noise, and are in fact, fanatics, believing themselves invulnerable. What they say now about it I do not know. After a few days they were joined by the Chinese Imperial troops, who are armed like the Germans are. To return to our only hope of avoiding positive disaster, and at Yeh Tsun, where the rail reaches the Pei Ho river, we were running out, and we had many wounded. In this country any man caught has his head cut off by the Chinese, so you must stick by and defend your sick and wounded. After a few days they were joined by the Chinese Imperial troops, who are armed like the Germans are. To return to our only hope of avoiding positive disaster, and at Yeh Tsun, where the rail reaches the Pei Ho river, we were running out, and we had many wounded. 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The X-Rays In Africa

The Practical Utility of the Apparatus Demonstrated During the War.

Have Been Useful in Locating Bullets and Broken Bones in Wounded Soldiers.

Amongst the many interesting features in the present war none have excited more interest or been more remarkable than the demonstration of the practical utility of the X rays, and the exhaustive trial which is at present being made as to their application in warfare. Since the Russian informed the world of his wonderful discovery enormous strides have been made in the working of the apparatus, for all the time necessary to the outfit necessary was limited to a few who were rather electrical experts than in 1896, in no one could have been expected to have had the apparatus of the X rays, both in medicine and in surgery, would become almost universal, and that in two campaigns and in three wars the necessary apparatus would have been employed for the Greek War, the Cuban War, the Boer Campaign, and the Boer revolt, have followed so shortly after each other that

Every Facility Has Been Given to the authorities to test its utility, and in the present operations especially in every conceivable necessary plant has been dispatched to South Africa.

The most convenient form of apparatus consists of batteries which may be composed of primary cells, capable of generating the required electricity themselves, or secondary storage cells, that is, cells in which electricity can be stored with a dynamo or any form of continuous current electric supply. About six cells are usually required in each battery. The second part of the apparatus consists of a large induction coil, which is capable of giving an electric discharge in air of a ten-inch coil. The current in the batteries passes through an inner coil of wire, and in so passing generates a secondary current in numerous coils of thin wire which surround the inner coil, and produces what is called a high-tension current, which again is passed through a glass tube, from which the X rays are given off. The X rays thus produced can easily pass through certain tissues, such as skin and muscle, but are more or less stopped by other substances, such as bullets, glass, stones, needles, etc., which may have been introduced into the body, and in a lesser degree by bones, teeth, tumors, thick muscles and fat. After they have passed through the tissues they have the power of acting upon a photographic plate, and, of course, of throwing shadows of metal or tissues through which they are unable to penetrate. The weight of the apparatus can be most easily imagined by the statement that the length of the winding of the secondary wire of an induction coil, which is capable of giving a spark of ten inches in the air, is

Over Thirteen Miles!

A very important adjunct to the apparatus is what is called the fluorescent screen, which consists of a sheet of paper, over which dark paper is stretched, through which the rays can pass with ease, and coated with several layers of a salt which is called platinum-cyanide of barium, which, when placed in the path of the rays, become luminous, and throws a shadow of any substance introduced between the screen and the source of light, which does not allow the rays to pass. These shadows can easily be seen in a dark room, and obviate the necessity, with all the attendant delay, in developing, which must necessarily occur when a photographic plate is exposed.

In active warfare it is doubtful whether it is possible with profit to carry an X-ray outfit in the front with a rapidly moving army; for such bulky, and, at the same time, delicate apparatus, would require special men to superintend its transportation, and in the field of battle it would be so liable to injury that any probable usefulness would be greatly discounted. But, on the other hand, at the base, or advanced hospitals, it would not be possible to overestimate its usefulness, not only in showing the position of bullets and foreign bodies generally in the body, but also in exactly localising their position, and the direction through the tissues, for very recently the bullet, or projectile, leaves in its course a track of metal in the tissues which the X rays show with great distinctness, thereby enabling the surgeon to estimate from the direction taken the possible damage which may have been done during its course to such delicate and vital structures as the brain, nerves, heart, etc.

But although the usefulness of the rays in exact localisation cannot be overestimated, by far the greatest interest is attached to the facility with which injuries of bones can be detected. With the use of a photographic plate it is possible to estimate the exact amount of damage done to bones, and evil results may be averted. In connection with the entry of projectiles, and in the presence of

Broken Bones.

It is now possible by means of stereoscopic pictures to see exactly the relative position of a different fragment, the appearance being, of course, rather as if a solid body was being viewed in the flat picture with which one is so familiar in ordinary photographs. It is also often possible to determine when looking at an X-ray picture whether a fragment of a different fragment has been severed from its ordinary blood supply, or poisoned by the passage of septic material with the bullet, or subsequently of bacteria from the wound along the course which the bullet has taken has become dead and would require removal, or its retention in the body would probably retard the recovery of the wounded man.—The Graphic.

DINING WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

Queer Food, Queer Clothes, Queer Manners, All Strictly a la Chinoise.

A French naval officer, who happened to be at Canton last March, gives the following description of a dinner with Li Hung Chang:

"We left the French consulate in litters at 3 o'clock one afternoon. These litters are huge cages with large glass windows or muslin curtains, and they are upholstered in blue or green cloth. Each litter is borne very quickly, and with only a very gentle vertical rocking, by four coolies, who are clad in garments of white calico with a narrow triple-colored border. For an hour we went through a labyrinth of streets, until the litters halted before a building with a very simple entrance. Only the flags of honor waving upon the roof showed that we were before the 'Yamen' of one of the great men of the land. Being borne across the threshold we were of one courtyard, in the background of which we observed folding doors adorned with the paintings of two huge warriors. We were before the house of Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Canton. Our party consisted of M. Pichon, several officers and some French officials. When we had waited for five minutes the warror-painted doors were opened, a salute was fired by artillery, and our litters entered an entrance hall paved with marble. Li's physician and interpreter then conducted us to the dining-room, which contained large panes of glass, and was hung with very ordinary cotton curtains. Standing upon the threshold our host awaited us. He is a very fine old man, and bears lightly his age, which, according to the Chinese reckoning, is 78 years. He was wearing a long flowing fur cloak, and carried a very simple stick in his hand. His high rank could be told only by the button which he is privileged to wear. He shook his visitors very warmly by the hand, and then we all sat down at a table which was loaded with tea and champagne. The conversation lasted twenty minutes, and was common-place.

The next morning Li returned the visit of the French officers on board their ship. The viceroy was interested especially in the arms. He asked through his interpreter whether the guns were of Creusot make, and the word 'Creusot,' which he pronounced quite correctly, sounded very strange coming in the middle of the native patois which he invariably speaks. It was quite manifest that the Chinese understood fully all the details of the guns which were shown to them; nevertheless, true to their instincts of false courtesy, they were so good as to express astonishment and wonder, and to go into raptures over the working of the guns. Before leaving the ship, Li invited the officers to dine with him that same evening, and M. Pichon, the French minister, and his wife were also invited. Li received us with all due pomp in a big room which bore testimony to the high respect enjoyed by its owner in the shape of large official communications in the handwriting of the Dowager Empress, with which the walls were adorned. On a stool of carved wood in the background stood an altar adorned by dwarf trees, and devoted to 'Ancestry worship.' The room was furnished in the Chinese style—that is to say, in the fashion which prevailed fifteen years ago in Paris. In the most approved manner Li offered his arm to Mme. Pichon, and conducted her to the table. M. Pichon sat on the opposite side of the table. The dinner was excellent, and was of a European character. The whole palace was lighted by electricity. In the next room a large crowd of subordinates and servants crowded themselves together to get a good view of us, and they made a fearful noise.

"Swallow-heat soup and turtle soup were served first, and then followed a cold fish with mayonnaise, this was shark's fin and tasted like India rubber. Then came pullets' breasts with morl pigeons' eggs cooked in oil, mutton cutlets with puree of peas, a variety of mushrooms known as 'silver ears,' ham with preserved fruits, apple made of pate de foie gras, fishes' tripe, roast ducks, roast fowl, shrimps, Chinese cakes with a very good flavor, biscuits, and evil-tasting dessert cakes, chocolate cream and fruit ice. In all there were eighteen dishes. Before every guest was a menu printed on red paper. Twice during the meal Li's pipe became heated a pipe to his master, who gave it back after taking two puffs at it. When he does not give official dinners Li lives almost exclusively upon a diet of milk.

"When the dinner was at an end we returned to the large room, where tea and coffee were handed around. The afternoon call on Li Hung Chang had really been made with the object of M. Pichon having a little conversation with Li. As M. Pichon did not then gain his point, the interview was postponed to be suddenly renewed on the present occasion. Thus, the two chief men plunged all at once into a serious conversation. It was so earnest that the young French officers could not follow it; they lounged in their chairs, and, as they smoked, dreamed of the distant outside world. But the mandarins in the suite of the viceroy swarmed around his chair and entered keenly into the discussion. At last, after exchanging the usual complimentary expressions and with certain vague assurances on the part of Li Hung Chang, we took our leave of that powerful man.—London Globe.

WOULD BE RICH AND ORIGINAL.

The German Emperor has many 'hobbies,' relates a Berlin correspondent. One of the Kaiser's chief delights, however, is in collecting ties and scarves of all ages, of all patterns and of all countries. He has no fewer than 18,000 ties and bows of different descriptions. When he was last in England the Emperor one morning came down to breakfast in Sandringham, wearing a most gorgeous, many-colored tie. On asking the Prince of Wales, who is known to have a very quiet taste in this article of dress, as to what he thought of his tie, the Prince replied good naturedly:

"Well, now you have asked my opinion, I will give it to you very frankly. We are such old friends that I am sure I shall not offend you. Should you, Mr. Robinson wear such a tie as yours in this country, it would be called 'monstrously vulgar,' should a Duke or an ordinary Prince wear it, it would be called 'distasteful'; but when you please the German Emperor, the result of a fall of the trestle bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway line just

Provincial News.

NICOLA.
Trooper Orchard, of Strathcona's Horse, has returned to Nicola on sick leave, and has been heartily welcomed by his many friends.

GREENWOOD.
Information has been received here that Robert Graham was killed in the well-known Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney on Sunday. Particulars are as yet very meagre, but it is stated that he was coming up in the cage, on which there was as well a heavy mine bucket, and when the station at the 200-foot level was reached by some unexplained means the cage tipped, man and bucket falling down the shaft to the 400-foot level. The unfortunate man was killed instantly.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Captain Pittendrig, on Saturday morning, as he was preparing to leave by the early steamer, to hold court at Strerston, was taken suddenly ill, and during Saturday and Sunday grave fears were entertained for his recovery. On Monday, however, he was a great deal better, and is now considered out of danger.

On Tuesday the marriage was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, J. W. Harvey, accountant at the British Columbia penitentiary, in Holy Trinity cathedral, and Harold Winterbourne, of Seattle, the ceremony being performed by the rector, Rev. A. Shieldrick. The bride was attended by Miss Charleson and Miss Beatrice and Gwendoline Harvey, younger sisters. The groom was supported by Harold Smith, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mr. Henderson, of this city.

KAMLOOEPS.
P. C. Gamble, C. E., of Victoria, is in town, and will make an inspection of the location of the proposed North River irrigation works.

Extensive improvements and additions are being made to the Kamlooops saw-mill. New machinery has been purchased, including boiler and engines, to permit of a daily cut of 80,000 feet. A new planer has been added, and a lot of the machinery for the sash and door factory is already on the ground.

John Deal, an old-time resident of North Hill, who has been ailing for some considerable time past, died at the Montreal house on Monday morning of dropsy, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Calloway, the wife of E. J. Calloway, manager of the Monte Creek ranche, Ducks, died in the inland hospital of consumption on Saturday. She leaves seven children, the youngest a baby boy, only seven months old.

NELSON.
The city council held a brief session on Monday night. The by-law relating to licenses for hawkers, pedlers and transient traders was amended so that in future the hawkers and pedlers require to pay \$250 for each six months and transient traders \$500 for each six months. This will not apply to parties selling fruit, fish and vegetables.

At the County court on Monday the jury in the suit between J. C. P. R. and the plaintiff awarded the plaintiff \$75 damages, and case was of more than passing interest inasmuch as the point was involved as to whether a steamer on the lake made a proper landing where the craft was not tied up. In this instance the judge ruled in favor of the plaintiff, and the boat was not tied up, and drifted a few feet away from the boat before plaintiff boarded her. As the boat moved off the gang plank knocked over some timber which fell on plaintiff's ankles. Judge Forme submitted a list of questions to the jury among them being "was the defendant's company steamboat responsible for the accident?" and "was there carelessness in the handling of the boat?" The answer to the first query was "yes, indirectly," and the second was "yes, indirectly." The damages were placed at \$75, which was \$25 more than the damages claimed by plaintiff as a direct result of the injury.

GRAND FORKS.
Paul Johnson, superintendent of the Mother Lode smelters, Greenwood, visited Grand Forks on Monday for the purpose of inspecting the Granby smelter. "She works like a charm," was his enthusiastic comment. Mr. Johnson also warmly congratulated A. B. W. Hodges, the superintendent. In conversation he ventured the prediction that within a few months the Granby and the Mother Lode smelters will be treating ore at a lower figure than any plant on the continent. He laid great stress on the fact that the major portion of the Boundary ores are self-fluxing. The Greenwood smelter will "blow in" about December 1st. Mr. Johnson says that metal charges will soon be reduced to \$3.50 per ton.

The survey of the proposed Grand Forks and Kettle river railway was commenced on Tuesday at a point near the boundary line. T. W. Holland, who secured the charter for that section between Grand Forks and Carson, says the work will be rushed forward with all possible speed. There are nine men in the survey party. Railway communication with Republic, it is expected, will be established within six months.

Al. Trunweiser has purchased a quarter interest in the Merino claim, Summit camp, from J. H. Goodere, of this city. The claim has a four-foot ledge, upon which a fifty-foot shaft has been sunk. The values are principally in copper, assays as high as seven per cent. having been obtained.

At the end of this week the Granby smelter will forward another consignment of metal to a Jersey City refinery.

Nel Cochran, formerly superintendent of the Oro Donato, Summit camp, has gone to the Republic on mining business.

Chas. Cummings, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is now at the Nelson, B. C., hospital, has returned to Grand Forks. He is nearly convalescent.

VANCOUVER.
W. Bajus, customs landing waffer, is a patient in St. Paul's hospital, suffering with a fractured knee-joint, the result of a fall of the trestle bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway line just

west of the depot. The accident is likely to confine Mr. Bajus to his bed for some time to come.

Mrs. J. P. Ford, sister of Mrs. James Stark, of the Glasgow House, whose daughter and her husband reside in Galveston, the cyclone swept City of Texas, left for the scene of that terrible calamity on Tuesday, via the C. P. R.; Mrs. Ford had been visiting her sister, and as the news of the disaster reached the port, a lion of the town in which her daughter and family reside had been demolished by the tornado she has left for Galveston hoping against hope to find that her dear ones managed to escape. Mr. Ernest Stark accompanies his aunt on the journey.

A society has been formed by the law students of the city for the purpose of mutual benefit. A. R. Cressah is president, J. W. Weart, vice-president and F. J. Bayfield, secretary-treasurer of the organization. The society will meet in the library of the Court house every two weeks, and once a month a lecture will be listened to from some member of the bar on matters appertaining to the profession. Members of the bar are honorary members of the society.

The building of the new Anglican church for the parish of Fairview is progressing well towards early completion. Ensign Eyward and wife, of the Salvation Army, are in town, it is the purpose of the Army to establish a training home in Vancouver with headquarters here for the province.

An explosion in the asphalt paving work in the city yard on Carrall street on Wednesday morning resulted in James McAllister, one of the civic employees, sustaining rather serious injuries. A lot of steam had generated from the melting asphalt, and to free it the man was in the act of opening a valve to the big fire, when it flew off and a quantity of hot asphalt burst out of the boiler. McAllister received a bad scalp-wound from the door and was burned by the asphalt, and he was removed to the city hospital.

Major Baird, drill instructor of the D. O. C. Regiment, is busy these days coaching the school children in physical culture and military drill. The lessons began just before vacation, but preliminary coaching on physical exercises. Since then the pupils have advanced sufficiently to take up the more difficult exercises of military drill. Each school receives a visit once a week, and considerable aptitude is shown by the scholars in acquiring the military movements. There are some times as many as 225 boys in the drill squads.

The Vancouver Board of Trade have appointed Capt. Dalbow a delegate to the good roads convention to be held at Kamlooops. The board have further delayed the discussion of the question of better steamship service to the North, awaiting necessary data. The board received a letter from George B. Maxwell, stating that in compliance with the request of the board, he would do all he could to induce Mr. Busby, of the Canadian customs at Skagway, to hold his position, owing to his efficient service as Canadian customs officer at that point.

The park commissioners drove around the park on Wednesday with the mayor and aldermen and viewed the improvements accomplished during the past twelve months. Eight thousand dollars has been spent for maintenance and improvement of the park since the last cleared of boulders and underbrush; two acres of ground have been cleared for picnic parties near the Zoo, and several artificial ponds have been constructed for the use of swans and other water fowl, presented by Victoria, Toronto and other cities, and including the Art house is to be built, and the bathing beaches, further improved.

President George Wilby presided at the regular meeting of the Labor party on Wednesday night, held in Union hall, after the reading of the minutes, a letter from Ralph Smith, P. E., was considered, regarding the calling of a provincial convention, and filed. A resolution was carried to the effect that a committee be appointed to draft a program for the season's meetings. A special committee was appointed to draw up a platform and resolve what the party will take in the forthcoming general election.

Two naturalized Japanese have been arrested by Provincial Officer Campbell on the charge of obtaining their naturalization by fraudulent means, to wit, by perjury. One Kinora Ito was arrested in time to come up before the magistrate in the police court on Wednesday, when he was remanded till Monday, while the second, Shizuta Hamachi, was only captured on Wednesday. The police have held warrants for the arrest of the Japs for some time, but were unable to trace their men who only came down from a Skeena river cannery a few weeks ago, and secured themselves from official identity among the numerous lodging houses and habitations of their countrymen. The men will be formally charged with their crime in court, and will be held in custody until the police court on Monday, when Mr. W. J. Bowser, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General's department, will appear to prosecute.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of J. P. Ford, who left on Tuesday for Galveston, Texas, to learn that his brother, Mr. James Stark, has received a telegram from the cyclone-swept city stating Mrs. Ford's sister, Mrs. Will Kennedy, and husband are both well and uninjured. Mr. Stark, when he received the telegram wired his contents to his sister on the train.

The ship carpenters and caulkers of Vancouver and Westminster met the other night in Lodge hall on Hastings street for the purpose of forming an association. J. McInnes was elected chairman pro tem, and made a short address, pointing out the object of the meeting. James Tagg, president of the Victoria Association, who came to Vancouver for the purpose of organizing an association here, made a speech, which was listened to with much interest. He also read a letter from the Victoria Association wishing the Vancouver meeting every success. Then followed a discussion on the wage question, and after considerable debate on the matter, it was decided that on and after October 1st the rate of wages should be as follows: \$4 per day for the Nelson, B. C., hospital, has returned to Grand Forks. He is nearly convalescent.

VANCOUVER.
W. Bajus, customs landing waffer, is a patient in St. Paul's hospital, suffering with a fractured knee-joint, the result of a fall of the trestle bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway line just

Mining News.

The Lardeau.

John Dimmick is driving a tunnel on the upper showing on the Early Bird, a lode of the town in which her daughter and family reside had been demolished by the tornado she has left for Galveston hoping against hope to find that her dear ones managed to escape. Mr. Ernest Stark accompanies his aunt on the journey.

The vein on the American has been stripped in a couple of other places on the Haskins creek side of the slope and shows up just as good if not better than where the tunnel is being driven near the summit.

The Boundary.
Crosscutting at the 150-foot level is now being carried on at the Crown Silver.

On the J. and R. in Wellington camp the shaft is down 30 feet, and the shaft on the Hard Cash 18 feet, in very rich ore. The ore is chalcopryite in a quartz gangue.

The Athelstan in Wellington camp is shipping ore. One hundred tons were hauled to the Winnipeg spur last week. Shipment will average about two cars a week.

J. L. Cunningham has finished development work on the Yellow Jacket in Greenwood camp for the season. The work consisted of a 30-foot shaft with the object of tapping the Snowhawk lead. A new lead has been discovered on the D. A. by Mr. Holbrook. The D. A. is an adjoining claim to the Gold Bug, and is owned by the Boundary Creek Gold Mining Company. The lead is galena, about six inches in width.

Last week the Athelstan rejoined the list of shippers, and is now sending ore to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. This property is in good shape, and its officials expect to continue development and shipping all winter.

The new shaft house at the No. 1 shaft of the Old Ironsides, which is 28 feet by 80 feet, is about completed and a new hoisting engine is now being placed at this shaft to replace the old one, which will be taken below ground for use here.

D. A. Holbrook is developing the Gold Bug in Deadwood camp and taking out very rich ore. About a hundred sacks are now ready for shipment. The lead is widening with depth.

Thomas Hogan has completed assessment work on the Clipper in Skyrack camp. There is a lead of five feet in width on the property. Assessment for this season has also been done on the Plumbum Unum in the same camp, owned by Con Werner and Charles Pittock, and the Lancesshire (fraction), owned by Werner. The lead on the Plumbum Unum carries very high values in silver.

Roseland Camp.
The Roseland Miner in its weekly mining review says:

The shaft that the recommencement of shipments from the Centre Star has given the camp is very noticeable in the buoyancy of the stock market. Behind this feeling of elation there is plenty of justification. The condition of the Le Roi mine with regard to its output is very well known. Its present output could be very easily increased 50 per cent, and it is stated on high authority could be kept up that figure for an indefinite period of time without going any deeper. The ore bodies are extremely large and will compare favorably with deposits of the same class of ore anywhere on this continent. Indeed, it would be hard to find mines anywhere that could beat the Le Roi in the rapidity and cheapness with which its reserves of ore can be broken down. The trouble is at present with the smelters, which, under their present conditions, have not sufficient capacity to deal with the output of the mine. The condition is being rapidly improved, and in a short time the smelters will have doubled their respective capacities.

Appended is a list of shipments for the past week and year to date:

It is the desire of the management to push the completion of this as rapidly as possible so as to have two compartments which may be used for shipping in addition to the third required for a ladder way and a power conveying compartment. On the No. 1 a good deal of work is being undertaken in the development of the property in addition to the new intermediate level which is being opened out for the purpose of being able to ship more readily when required.

Centre Star.—That shipments were resumed last week and that upwards of 1,200 tons were shipped is the chief news of this mine.

Great Western.—The work on the Great Western mines is confined to the Nickel Plate and Ore-Or-No-Go. On the 600-foot level the ore body is being drilled upon in several directions. On the 250 level there is some work in progress, straightening out the means of access to the middle ore body and in connecting up with the ore bodies lying to the south of the property and in the direction of the Golden Charter. The pars within the property lying between the Nickel Plate and the Great Western.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The work at the 1,000-foot level in drifting both ways upon the body of ore is still in hand. The raise from the No. 6 tunnel to connect with the winze on the No. 5 tunnel is not as yet holed through. The crosscut at the 600-foot level to intersect the vein running through the Tip Top has not as yet attained its object. It is suspected that the true trend of this vein is a little more northern than was anticipated.

War Eagle.—The chief work done in the mine is at present confined to the cutting of the station at the new or eighth level, down some 1,000 feet from the collar of the shaft, and the development of the seventh level, where drifting is being undertaken on the north, south and intermediate veins. Iron Mask.—Working on the 350 level east is in progress. On the 250-foot level work is in progress on the north vein to the east and west in a nice body of ore. Development is in progress between the 200-foot level and the surface, opening out ground for another stop.

Velvet.—Drifting along the ledge on the 300-foot level continues with good results, and the showing of ore is constantly increasing. Preparations are under way for the installation of the compressor plant, as soon as the road is completed from Northport, so that it can be hauled in.

Iron Colt.—The long tunnel, which Superintendent Sharp has been driving for several months past, it was reported on Saturday, has intersected the lead at a point 400 feet from the portal of the tunnel. The lead which has been struck is the one on the North Star.

Grand Forks Notes.
H. Couture, P. St. Ours and Chas. Cusson are developing the Majuba, Hardy mountain, which they acquired recently. The ledge on the surface is six feet wide. From the bottom of a 28 foot shaft a drift \$12 per ton in gold and copper. The claim adjoins the well known Monte Christo.

P. Kelliher, of Grand Forks, has left for the Needles, Lower Arrow lake, to superintend development, on the Mystic and Completer group, which has a gold-silver ledge three feet wide.

Word has reached Grand Forks of a rich strike on the Stenwinder, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river.

Col. Haywood is on his way home from Toronto after successfully organizing a company to acquire Summit City townsite, Summit camp. The shareholders include several prominent capitalists. The outlook for Summit is bright as work in half a dozen properties in that vicinity is in progress.

A rich ore body was encountered last week in a drift from the 150 level of No. 2 shaft on the R. Bell, Summit camp. Development on this property, which was recently acquired by the Miner-Graves syndicate, is in charge of Jack Hanly.

It is expected that the lower mine, Lotus Lake camp, will soon begin making shipments to the Silica reduction works, near Roseland, for test purposes.

TO A SKELETON.
Behold the wreck of one who in her youth Hath wandered from her cosy fire-side, And lost her way, if we have guessed the truth, And dashed in this mountain cave her head. We knew not how extreme the pains she bore; But now she rests in peace for evermore. Thou hast lain here unseen for many years, Thy death bewailed, thy resting place unknown; Thy friends have mourned thee long 'mid hopes and fears; But no one yet thy cheerless grave has found. To those who mourn thee sore, but long ago Have joined thee in that land devoid of woe.

I look upon thy parched bones and wait For revelations from I know not where! I look upon thee knowing that thy fate Was that of one who died of deep despair. Thou wert a maiden, as thy form explains, Thy instincts sane; the more extreme death's pangs.

Though now 'tis well with thee, there is no doubt, Thy moral brain declares the facts I tell. Thou in thy adoration wert devoted, And all who knew thy graces loved thee well; So patient and so kind, and seldom vexed. All this and more is in thy skull indexed.

Thy smiling face was joy to all thy friends; Thy hope shone forth in radiance every where. Alas! that hopes so bright should have such ends, And joyous spirits fade in lone despair, And leave no trace of character but what The science of prehistory has taught.

I look again and scan the index given, And find a type of character so rare That the possessor ever must have striven To gain the crown that all the saints shall wear. Thou wert indeed a queen wherever placed, For strength of character upon thy crown is traced.

But now I drop my pen, and in my dreams Contend still to ponder o'er my life. And study which of thy most cherished themes Has flourished most amid the earnest strife; Which ever has been waged against the right, And almost seems at times to win the fight.

J. W. O.

