



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.

JAPS ARE BUSY CUTTING TUNNELS

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO BLOW UP FORTS

Defenders Will Destroy Public Buildings, Arsenal and Wharves Should Besiegers Enter Port Arthur.

GARRISON READY TO MAKE OBSTINATE DEFENCE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—A telegram from Harbin says the following report has been received from Port Arthur: "Our garrison is in good spirits, and there should be no prospect of provisions falling short. Port Arthur is prepared to make a long obstinate defence."

WILL BLOW UP ALL VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Chief of Staff, Sept. 16.—The Japanese troops between September 8th and September 13th captured a fort situated on a high hill two miles east of Golden Hill by assault. The fighting was not severe. The Japanese were able to remain in the forts because the quality of the powder used at Golden Hill was so poor that many shells fell short and others failed to explode.

The foregoing information was received from an intelligence source who left Port Arthur on September 12th. He had been a dockyard laborer there for many years. He adds the Japanese are demolishing the Russian forts with the intention of blowing them up. He says that the work of tunnelling is slow and arduous, and will probably be successful.

The Russians have placed mines under all the public buildings, wharves, arsenals and everything that could possibly be of use to the Japanese with the intention of causing their destruction should the Japanese enter the city.

Amunition is growing scarce, but there is plenty of bread. A shell struck a destroyer, which was lying in the dock undergoing repairs, knocking it into kindling wood and killing seven sailors. This shell came from the Japanese fleet, which comes much closer than formerly, daily throwing a few shells. One shell demolished several engines in the dock yards and killed an officer and two men.

The five 11-inch guns on Golden Hill, which were formerly pointed seaward, have been rearranged, three of them now pointing landward. The Chinese alleges that all of the guns, except the ten and twelve inch, have been removed to land batteries from about the 12th day of September. They were of very little use. From all the ships in the harbor only six are fully able to participate in another fight at Port Arthur. A month ago the Golden Hill batteries threatened Shushan. Now the Chinese say the shells fall far short of that point.

SAYS THE MEN ARE ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.—The North China Daily News publishes a private letter from a Chinese interpreter—employed from 1897 until the end of August last—of the commissariat department at Port Arthur. The writer says that in February last the department supplied daily 35,000 rations to the Russian land forces, and the naval forces supplying them, also. "But when he says," he continued daily to the whole garrison, including the crews of the ironclads, which are now manning the forts. There are now 24,000 sick and wounded men at Port Arthur. Of amunition for all guns there is a very small stock, and there are only five weeks' rations remaining."

The interpreter also says the garrison at Port Arthur, the officers excepted, is anxious to surrender.

THE SQUADRON WILL MAKE FINAL SORTIE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—News from the front is exceedingly meagre, and the climax is expected to continue for several weeks. Ever since Gen. Kouropatkin's retreat was accomplished the best informed military circles here were convinced that Field Marshal Oyama could not immediately attempt to renew his aggressive tactics.

All the information since received regarding the conditions of the Japanese armistice has strengthened the conviction that Oyama will require a considerable amount to organize a new advance, and it is foreseen that he will await reinforcements of men and guns to make good his losses at Liao Yang. These, it is reported, will be ready to leave Japan in the month of November. Moreover it was division is attempted in the direction of Mukden.

In the meantime Kouropatkin is also strengthening reinforcements. A large number of guns and some independent troops are simply the regular square long bullets of the service revolver. They are of the same calibre as the Russian rifles of 1891 and the bullets are all lead and not jacketed, and are in no wise dum-dums. The general also denies the statement that the Japanese captured a large quantity of amunition. He says they obtained possession of a few boxes of empty cartridge shells, and says it is not true that the Russian rolling stock fell into the hands of the Japanese. Only two light trucks, he adds, were left on a siding.

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When the commander of the squadron was turned over to Rear-Admiral Wierens, he received strict instructions that if the fortress falls not one of the Russian ships must be allowed to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

WILL STARVE FORTRESS INTO SUBMISSION.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Matin today published a long interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister in London, who is quoted as saying: "Before the war we demanded that Russia recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria; today, after our victories and expenses, we are no longer content with our former demand. After the fall of Port Arthur conditions will be still more extreme and after taking Vladivostok they will be yet more extreme."

"The next battle will be at the pass. We shall continue hostilities throughout the winter. We have given up the plan of taking Port Arthur by assault, and will compel its capitulation by famine. Its fall would allow 50,000 men and enable them to reinforce our northern army, but we do not need them just now."

JAPANESE OPERATING EAST OF MUKDEN.

Koupanzou, Sept. 15, via Tientsin, Sept. 16.—The Japanese have not yet appeared in the vicinity of the Sialin railway. The Russians hold the great Mukden road from Sialin, protecting the right flank with a full army corps along the Hun river.

The Japanese, who are still landing reinforcements at Newchwang and sending equipment and supplies up the Liao river, are still operating from the hills along the east.

Foreign military attaches and newspaper correspondents in numbers left the Japanese side after the fighting at Liao Yang. The correspondents are also leaving the Russian army. Native refugees are still crowding the trains to the south, but the damage done to the natives is insignificant.

Manchuria throughout is reeking with huge crops, and the people have been enriched by Russian expenditures. The economic and moral administration of Newchwang by the Japanese is in great contrast to the Russian administration. The prosperity of the port is prevented only by the arrest of commerce from the interior by the Russians.

The general belief is that the Japanese fully intend to proceed north until shipping is stopped at the head of inland navigation.

ARE MOVING ON THE RUSSIAN FLANKS.

Mukden, Sept. 15.—[Delayed in transmission.]—According to information from Chinese sources, the Japanese are leaving a garrison at Liao Yang, and their main forces are moving out on the Russian flanks.

The whole Chinese population of Liao Yang is working on the Japanese defences there. Until three days ago, the Japanese had not finished burning or burning their dead around Liao Yang.

JAPS ADVANCING UP THE LIAO VALLEY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—3:30 p. m.—The Associated Press dispatch from Mukden announcing that according to information from Chinese sources the Japanese are leaving a garrison at Liao Yang, and their main forces are moving out on the Russian flanks, is partially confirmed by the dispatch from Gen. Kouropatkin reporting that the Japanese are massing on the Russian flanks, that a large force is concentrating at Bentsiapuzze, twenty miles southeast of Mukden, and that another force, whose strength has not been established, is moving up the Liao valley.

While the war office does not expect an immediate advance, the preliminary dispositions of the Japanese forces are taken to indicate that the Japanese intend, when they advance, to strike from the eastward. They seem to be avoiding the territory west of the Liao river, possibly because it is flat and would give the Russians the advantage. Of their pillaging at Liao Yang, Gen. Sakharoff telegraphs a formal denial of Oyama's statements. He says the alleged dum-

dum bullets found at Liao Yang are simply the regular square long bullets of the service revolver. They are of the same calibre as the Russian rifles of 1891 and the bullets are all lead and not jacketed, and are in no wise dum-dums. The general also denies the statement that the Japanese captured a large quantity of amunition. He says they obtained possession of a few boxes of empty cartridge shells, and says it is not true that the Russian rolling stock fell into the hands of the Japanese. Only two light trucks, he adds, were left on a siding.

WHERE JAP FORCES ARE CONCENTRATING.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Gen. Kouropatkin reports that reconnaissance has established the fact that the Japanese are massing near Yental and Bentsiapuzze. Bodies of Japanese are also moving in the Liao river valley.

Russia's reply to the representations of the United States and Great Britain regarding contraband of war was communicated to their respective embassies this afternoon. It is understood that Russia recognizes the principle that provisions are not contraband, when consigned to private parties, but only contraband when intended for military stores.

WOUNDED COSSACKS HAVE REACHED MUKDEN.

Mukden, Sept. 17.—Early this morning twenty-six wounded men belonging to Major-Gen. Mitschenko's Cossacks division were brought into Mukden. Particulars of the skirmish are not available.

IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER IT WAS A SIMPLE OUTPOST AFFAIR OR THE BEGINNING OF THE REAL JAPANESE ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

End War.

CARRIED DYNAMITE DESTINED FOR JAPAN.

Marseilles, Sept. 16.—A steamer which arrived here to-day from Indo-China, reports that the steamer Sangottardo, flying the American flag, recently arrived at Singapore loaded with cannon and dynamite concealed under coal destined for Japan. The Indo-China press asserts that this use of the American flag is unwarranted, as the steamer is owned in Japan. The Italian steamer Sangottardo belonged to I. Brazzo, of Genoa, and was reported sold to Japan.

NOTE RECEIVED ON CONTRABAND OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—6:27 p. m.—Foreign Minister Lansdorff has received from United States Ambassador McCormick a supplementary note further amplifying the views of the United States on the general subject of contraband of war and the principles involved in the confiscation of these portions of the cargoes, and of the steamers Arabian and Carpathia, bound for Japanese ports.

THINK HONORS BELONG TO KOUROPATKIN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—3:20 p. m.—The Russian military critics, analyzing Gen. Kouropatkin's report of the battle of Liao Yang, seem to unite in considering that Field Marshal Oyama's campaign having failed, the honors belong rather to Kouropatkin than to the Japanese commander-in-chief.

The Novoye Vremya draws a parallel between Liao Yang and Boreddino, where Gen. Kutousoff's abandonment of Moscow to Napoleon was followed by the disastrous retreat of the French.

ALEXIEFF RELIEVED OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says: "I learn authoritatively that Viceroy Alexieff is to be relieved of the functions of commander-in-chief by land and sea of the Russian forces in the Far East, but not of those of viceroy, his object being to avoid giving a semblance of consistency to the reports of antagonism between himself and Gen. Kouropatkin. He asked that he be allowed to continue to be responsible for the political and diplomatic administration of the Far East and remain at Harbin. The Emperor granted this request, and therefore Gen. Kouropatkin will be solely responsible for military operations there."

VICEROY REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED MUKDEN.

London, Sept. 15.—Viceroy Alexieff, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to the Morning Post, has arrived at Mukden.

The same correspondent says the Chinese government has appointed a special envoy to Japan and Russia to arrange for the retrocession of Manchuria to China.

JAPS REPORTED TO HAVE IMPOSED TAXES.

Mukden, Sept. 14.—The Japanese are causing a sensation among the natives of Manchuria as they advance by establishing their own system of taxation and administration as though the country were actual Japanese territory. They are paying for supplies with promissory notes on the war fund, a blanket note being given for the payment of each village or the basis of population, leaving the residents to divide pro rata. Few of these notes have yet been collected in cash, but

Japanese officials are collecting a cash tax levied "for war expenses." They even notified the governor of Mukden to discontinue the salt tax, as it will be readjusted upon a Japanese basis. They have almost doubled the customs duties at Yankow, and have placed such a heavy tax upon the thousands of boats sailing thence as practically to paralyze trade.

Much bushwhacking is going on upon the road south of Mukden and many Russian soldiers have been killed from the fields of Chinese corn.

The conduct of the Japanese since their occupation of Liao Yang indicates a laxity of discipline. One of the first incidents after the occupation was the opening of a number of music halls.

London, Sept. 17.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are sending reinforcements to Port Arthur by way of Louise bay. "It is stated," the correspondent asserts, "that Gen. Kouropatkin intimates that the Japanese are such reinforcements to Port Arthur by way of Louise bay. "It is stated," the correspondent asserts, "that Gen. Kouropatkin intimates that the Japanese are such reinforcements to Port Arthur by way of Louise bay."

Under date of September 14th, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Mukden telegraphs as follows: "On instructions from the Chinese government has made representations politely requesting that the Japanese should discontinue the danger of demolition of sacred tombs. No response has been received."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shanghai reports that the Japanese scheme to raise a first national army of men from 32 to 40 years of age, the majority of whom have previously served with the colors, will prove a total strength of 120,000 men, who will be ready for service within a month.

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Sir Charles Hardinge's dispatch was forwarded to him and pending their action nothing is available at the foreign office beyond a general expression of opinion that the reply goes a long way toward settling up the question as to what, in the future, may be properly regarded as contraband.

SAYS WAR MAY END SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

London, Sept. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent deprecates a Foreign Statesman, whose name, if revealed, would bring his utterance with lightning rapidly all over the globe, asserted on Friday that it was his impression that the war might end earlier than people imagine, not through mediation, but through mutual recognition of the ruinous nature of the conflict which would result in a Russo-Japanese alliance.

He contended, the correspondent says, that although Russia in the end could exhaust and exhaust Japan, yet Japan could hold out long enough to place an intolerable and useless strain upon Russia.

Russia, therefore, was confronted with the alternative either of Japan's ruin, purchased by ruinous sacrifices, or of a treaty of cordial friendship, followed in the fullness of time by that offensive and defensive alliance which for years constituted the ideal of the Japanese government.

JAPANESE MINISTER TELLS OF INTERVIEW.

London, Sept. 16.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, was questioned to-day by the Pall Mall Gazette regarding the alleged interview with Gen. Kouropatkin, according to the Morning Post. Baron Hayashi wrote out the following statement:

"The Main correspondent interviewed me regarding the interview with Gen. Kouropatkin, and I have only told him Japan will fight, as she is compelled to do so, as long as Russia fights. I have said nothing else. (Signed) Tadusa Hayashi."

BRITISH STEAMER SEARCHED BY RUSSIANS.

Constanz, Sept. 16.—The British steamship Margit Groedel, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Suina, was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek on September 14th in the bay of the Baltic. The Terek fired three blank shots to bring the steamer aboard.

Two Russian officers and two armed men boarded the Margit Groedel and overhauled her papers. The captain of the Margit Groedel was asked to sign a declaration that he had not in any way conspired with or favored the Japanese, and he was allowed to proceed.

One of the Russian officers stated that there were nine other Russian cruisers in the vicinity.

JAPANESE ALMOST HALF WAY TO MUKDEN.

Gen. Kouropatkin's Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 14, via Fuzai, Sept. 17.—The Japanese forces is now some miles north of Liao Yang, almost half way to Mukden, and confronting Gen. Kouropatkin's outpost lines.

Gen. Kouropatkin it is believed, is removing his headquarters to Harbin. "Both armies are satisfied to suspend hostilities."

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, Sept. 17.—4 p. m.—A Japanese who arrived here today reports that the citizens of Dalny on September 15th expected that the general attack upon Port Arthur would be renewed on the following day. He has reliable information to the effect that the Japanese seizes works at Palungshan and Kikwanshan would be completed by September 15th.

Both Chinese and Japanese, recent arrivals, agree that the bombardment of Port Arthur became terrific at dawn of September 15th, and continued until the forenoon of September 16th.

The Japanese fired from Shushan and Palungshan and Pigeon Bay, where heavy guns from Japanese have been placed in position lately. The shells fell with great frequency in the Chinese new town of Xankiatung, which is a village at Pigeon Bay, and has been occupied by the Russians, but has been evacuated by them secretly. The Japanese have not occupied the village.

Five hundred cavalry men who attended to drive the Japanese from Palungshan have not returned, and it is believed that the fortress there has been completed.

SITUATION WILL CALL FOR DEEDS NOT WORDS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Important developments regarding Chinese attitude toward the belligerents is anticipated here in well-informed quarters. There are rumors of closer relations between China and Japan, of the possibility of the Japanese turning over Port Arthur when captured to China, of their restoring Manchuria to the Chinese, etc. Although these reports are not confirmed, they tend to quiet a general belief that some sort of negotiations are going on behind the scenes, of which the outside world has little cognizance.

They are prompting such diplomatic steps as China never dreamed of before. Since the Japanese occupation of Newchwang and direct contact between the Japanese and Chinese they have seemed to quickly reach an understanding, the occupation of neutral territory evoking protest.

The Russ expects the war to take on a phase as Chinese neutrality vanishes, which the powers, in their agreement to preserve China's neutrality, cannot ignore. Moreover the Russ believes the situation will call for deeds and not words. It concludes: "We need not be alarmed at this interference of China will scarcely be to our disadvantage."

The American ambassador as custodian of Japanese interests has made inquiries regarding the two suspected Japanese spies, recently arrested here. He asserts that the authorities only contemplate deporting them abroad.

WATCHING FOR THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch cable to the Sun from Aberdeen, Scotland, dated September 16th, says: "A passenger who arrived to-day on board the coasting steamer Homarth reports that two Japanese officers and nine sailors came on board the vessel from London. As soon as they arrived at Aberdeen they jumped into a small boat and proceeded at once to a mysterious, low lying craft in the offing, evidently a torpedo boat, which on receiving the men steamed seaward.

It is believed here that the intention of the Japanese is to lie in wait for the Baltic fleet."

STRONG FORCE READY TO MEET JAPANESE.

Mukden, Sept. 15.—[Delayed in transmission.]—It is reported here the Japanese are advancing on Mukden from the East. A strong force of Russians is ready to meet them.

TWELVE THOUSAND WOUNDED AT MUKDEN.

Mukden, Sept. 15.—[Via St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.]—The panic conditions prevailing immediately after the battle of Liao Yang have entirely disappeared among the Russian army now concentrated here. Business has been resumed, and the city is quiet. The Russo-Chinese bank has reopened.

The failure of the Japanese to follow up the advance gained at Liao Yang has caused considerable surprise here. An independent authority who accompanied the rear guard from the positions south of Liao Yang, Mukden says that this failure is accounted for by the fact that the Japanese lost 40,000 killed and wounded in one day's fighting, and that they were too tired to continue the advance.

The Japanese are reported to be entrenched around Liao Yang, and to have repaired the bridges over the Taitsu river.

Twelve thousand soldiers wounded at Liao Yang have been treated at the Red Cross hospital here.

BRITISH TREATY WITH THIBETANS.

THREE MARKETS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED Cannot Sell or Lease Territory Without Consent of Britain—Foreign Intervention Prohibited.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times Pekin correspondent gives at great length the text of the draft of the treaty between Tibet and Great Britain, which has been sent to Pekin by the Anbam, a Chinese representative at Lhasa, and which the correspondent believes to be practically identical with the treaty actually signed, which China is almost certain to ratify.

It contains a preamble and ten articles, the most important of which bind the Tibetans to establish three marts for mutual trading between British and Tibetan merchants, to allow traffic along existing routes and others which may be opened in future between India and Tibet; Tibet to pay an indemnity of \$2,500,000, in yearly installments.

It is stipulated as security for the performance of the conditions of the treaty that British troops shall occupy the Chumtsi valley for three years and until the indemnity is paid.

One article provides that without the consent of Great Britain no foreign power shall be permitted to concern itself with the affairs of Tibet or to construct roads, railways or telegraphs or other lines in the country.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—A proclamation will be issued at once by the Dominion government offering \$5,000 reward for the capture of the bandits who held up the C. P. R. train at Mission Junction and robbed the express car.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN THE PACIFIC

AT LEAST TWO ALLEGED TO BE ROAMING SEAS

The Vessels Are Not Likely to Put In at Any Port While Their Coal Lasts.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The Chronicle to-day says: "From a reliable source it has been learned that the Lena was not alone in her wanderings in the eastern Pacific Ocean, and it is stated with authority that somewhere east of a line drawn from the Hawaiian islands to Unalaska, in the Aleutian chain, at least two of the Carr's cruisers are roaming the seas, and apt at any time to seek the safe haven found by the Lena last Sunday. Whether the Korea is one of these vessels or whether she is a third vagrant cruiser is not stated."

"It is generally believed in naval circles that the cruisers referred to are converted auxiliaries like the Lena, but there is a possibility that they are regular men-of-war, which were forced to escape to the eastward. The machinery being still in good shape they are keeping the sea as long as possible, and will probably not make port until their coal runs out."

"It is pointed out that the mere knowledge that these cruisers may be encountered anywhere between San Francisco and Honolulu or along the great circle route between Puget Sound and Japan will have a marked deterrent effect upon those engaged in shipping contraband from American or British Columbian ports. At any rate the New York and the Marblehead, which will remain indefinitely, are on the quiet, and ready at any time to greet one or both of the newcomers with the promptness with which they greeted the Lena."

CHICKEN HUNTERS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Two Fatalities on First Day of Season—Lord Minto's Tour in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—The chicken shooting season opened yesterday and two fatalities were reported, both accidental—George Bishop, P.M., at Coalfield, near Estevan, W.M. Gordon, proprietor of the Shakespeare house, Calgary, N. W. T.

Alleged Abduction.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Wm. Rennie, a sheep rancher at Calgary, is charged with abducting seven-year-old Maude Maclellan, an adopted daughter.

Sr Howard Vincent.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Sr Howard Vincent, K. C. M. G., arrived in the city today on his return from St. Louis, where he attended the international parliamentary congress. He remains here until Monday.

Lord Minto's Trip.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—His Excellency the Earl of Minto arrived at Lloydminster, N. W. T., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Major Johnston, an escort of Royal Northwest Mounted Police. His Excellency camped about one mile outside of the town and left early in the morning for Saskatoon, taking a special train from there to Regina. A large number of citizens turned out to welcome him, and a short address was given by Mr. Lloyd, to which His Excellency replied in a very neat speech.

Liberal Candidate.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—S. J. Jackson, of Stonewall, was nominated to-day by the Liberals of Selkirk, as a candidate for the Commons.

The Motor Car.

Skamus Junction, B. C., Sept. 16.—To-day's run of the Napier motor car on the tracks of the C. P. R. terminated here to-night, making the tenth day on the rails from Minneapolis, four thousand and sixty-eight miles. It is the one hundred and sixty-fifth day in the world's tour by motor car, with a total of 19,728 miles. Unusual care is necessary on wet rails in case of a sudden stop, as at a speed of thirty miles per hour the car would slide half a mile. They hope to make North Bend to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—One of the most important gatherings ever held in Canada in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is now in session here. The main question which is being considered is extension of work for young men and boys in non-Christian lands. Prominent representatives are here from the United States, China, India and other places.

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MANAGER WANTED—Per position, rapid advancement

HEART LIKE A POLLUTED MRS. James Scriegley, Pelee Island,

LY KILLED BY LOCOMOTIVE

Crushed to Death—Body Mangled—W. Kiddle Seriously Injured.

Sept. 19.—While walking away from the railway yard at Ladysmith...

R AND SUICIDE AT TERMINAL CITY

Shot Girl Who Refused to Marry Him and Ended Her Own Life.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA

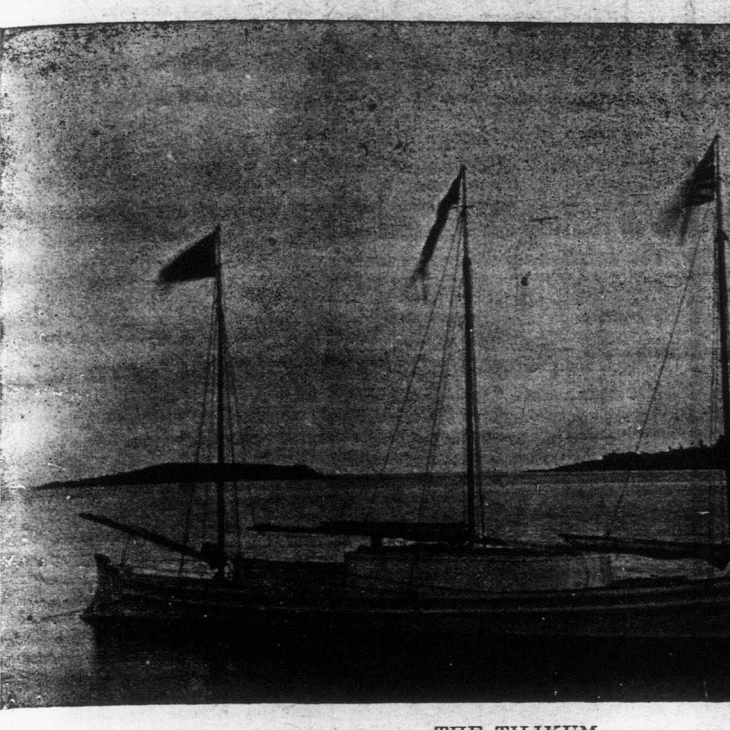
He Died His Life by Going Over the Horseshoe Fall.

G PETER'S CORONATION

ST. LOUIS FAIR

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

VOSS'S VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD. The Captain of the Tilikum Tells of Some of His Experience During Trip Which Lasted for More Than Three Years.



THE TILIKUM.

From Capetown the voyage was to St. Helena, and he reached Pernambuco on May 21st, exactly three years from the date of sailing.

the wretched creatures beat him off with bones. The islanders of the New Hebrides are just as brutal as 300 years ago, but I learned that the rite of burying the chiefs' widows alive in their husbands' graves has been abolished.

Upon a small uninhabited island on the eastern side of the Fiji group Capt. Voss found a human skeleton, near which lay an old gun. There were indications that the man had fallen a victim to the cannibals, but the captain asserts that the worst of cannibals will not inflict that fate upon white people.

WILL FORM PART OF THE NEW ROAD

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CANADA ATLANTIC

Strike of C. P. R. Boilermakers at an End—To Extend Work of the Y. M. C. A.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Charles M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, stated here last night that the Canada Atlantic railway would be part of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The statement is regarded as significant.

Strike Over.

Withdraws.

"FIRST APOSTLE."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

THIS WOULD GIVE ONE MAN TO EVERY TWO HAD A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN, THE WORLD OVER.

Lighthouse Wrecked.

Strike of C. P. R. Boilermakers at an End—To Extend Work of the Y. M. C. A.

Five Deaths.

Industrial Progress.

ONLY ONE "STRONG MAN."

Paris, Sept. 17.—One of the highest diplomatic officers here has received an interesting report concerning the court intrigues going on at St. Petersburg.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The socialist agitation is on the increase, especially in the northern part of Italy.

ELMS, WASH., SEPT. 15.—MARSHAL C. E. CLAY ARRESTED THREE GIRLS THIS MORNING AT THE UNION HOUSE DRESSED IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE REVOKING OF DAWSON'S CHARTER

CITIZENS VOTED IN FAVOR OF CHANGE

Dominion Government Has Decided on Thursday, November 17th, as Thanksgiving Day.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Commissioner Condon has telegraphed Hon. Clifford Sifton that the plebiscite to determine whether the city charter should be revoked and the commissioner take charge of the city affairs of Dawson was carried by over three to one.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Will Sail on Arctic.

GIRLS MASQUERADE AS BOYS.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Resenting an accidental collision between himself and Charles Meyers, a negro, who attempted to kill him, Edwin W. Taylor, a negro, took his revenge by shooting Meyers through the head, killing him instantly.

THE SERVICE TO MEXICAN PORTS

CONTRACT AWARDED TO GLASGOW FIRM

J. H. Greer, of Victoria, Acted as Agent for Successful Scotch Company.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Dominion government has entered into a contract with Andrew Weir & Co. Company, Glasgow, Scotland, for a steamship service from Vancouver and Victoria to the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala and San Benito.

GOT FIVE YEARS.

London, Sept. 15.—William Thomas, alias John Smith, who pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey yesterday to charges against him, including the admission that he was convicted in 1877 under the name of John Smith and served a term of five years' imprisonment for obtaining money and jewellery from women under false pretences, was today sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

FRENCH WORKMEN

Paris, Sept. 16.—A delegation of French workmen, sent at the government's expense, sail for New York tomorrow on their way to St. Louis. The industries represented are the manufacturers of cotton, musical instruments, shoes, hats, machinery, tools and railway supplies.

THE LENA.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The announcement that Capt. Bestusky, commanding the Russian transport Lena, at San Francisco, acquiesced in all the details of process of disarmament prescribed by the United States government, has caused some surprise.

READY FOR EMERGENCY.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Instructions were sent to Rear-Admiral Goodrich at San Francisco today directing him to detach one ship from his squadron when necessary for Magensens bay to hold the autumn target practice.

THE LENA'S CREW.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The negotiations between the United States and Russia relative to the disposition of the crew of the Russian auxiliary cruiser 'Lena,' at San Francisco, have not yet been completed.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED but THEFT MANAGED TO ESCAPE.

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—At the close of banking hours today a man in the lobby of the First National Bank of this city, observing the cage door leading behind the counter ajar pushed it aside, walked in, and stole a bag containing \$20,000 in gold coins made a rapid exit.

TWO KILLED AT FIRE.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 15.—The bridge across Lake Sterrix, which is a forty-mile long, extends to this afternoon. The fire created some commotion and the fire apparatus, in responding to the alarm, was followed by the usual crowd of persons.

SHOOT BY NEGRO.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Resenting an accidental collision between himself and Charles Meyers, a negro, who attempted to kill him, Edwin W. Taylor, a negro, took his revenge by shooting Meyers through the head, killing him instantly.

TRAGEDIES IN STATES.

PROBABLY ONE OF BAND OF ROBBERS

SUSPECT TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT DEEMING

Believed to Have Assisted in Planning the Hold-Up of Canadian Pacific Train.

Vancouver, Sept. 16.—A special from Deeming, Wash., says: "An arrest in the train robbery case occurred there last night. The man now in the hands of the police is Chas. Davis, alias Wilson, alias Davidson, alias Jones, alias Smith. He is believed to be one of the hold-up gang. No one accuses him of actually taking part in the robbery of the C. P. R. train on Saturday, but they believe he was a member of the party that planned and carried out the crime.

REPUTAL TO PAY FEE.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The Canadian steamer Arabian has been forbidden to carry passengers from Chicago because of the refusal to pay an inspection fee of \$100.

THE CASE OF DAWSON.

Mr. Charles Milne, who for a number of years has resided in Dawson, but who was interviewed by the World yesterday concerning the matter of the government of Dawson and the Yukon Territory about which much has recently appeared in the local press.

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WILL TAKE MONTHS TO REPAIR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—It is accepted here that the decision to disarm the Russian cruiser Lena at San Francisco will result in detaching her crew until the end of the war.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Negotiations between the American and Japanese governments regarding the disposition of the crew of the Russian armed transport Lena, while that vessel is at San Francisco, it is said, will take place at Tokio, the state department of course keeping Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, constantly informed of each step.

HAS NOT FORGOTTEN.

Paris, Sept. 16.—A violent interview with Gen. Jorge Holguin, one of the commanders of the Colombian troops who marched on Barranquilla when Colombia contemplated an attempt to invade Panama, is printed here.

APPEAL TO POWERS.

London, Sept. 16.—A mission appointed by the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian church to visit the chief representatives of the great powers and appeal to them to compel the Sultan of Turkey to establish peace and tranquillity in Armenia, Abdul Haq, aged 22, and George McGraith, aged 16, were killed, and five others were seriously injured. The financial loss is small.

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TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

Lost Their Lives by Capsizing of Boat on North Thompson River.

HEIR TO ITALIAN THRONE.

King Victor Emmanuel Selects Title of Prince of Piedmont For His Son.

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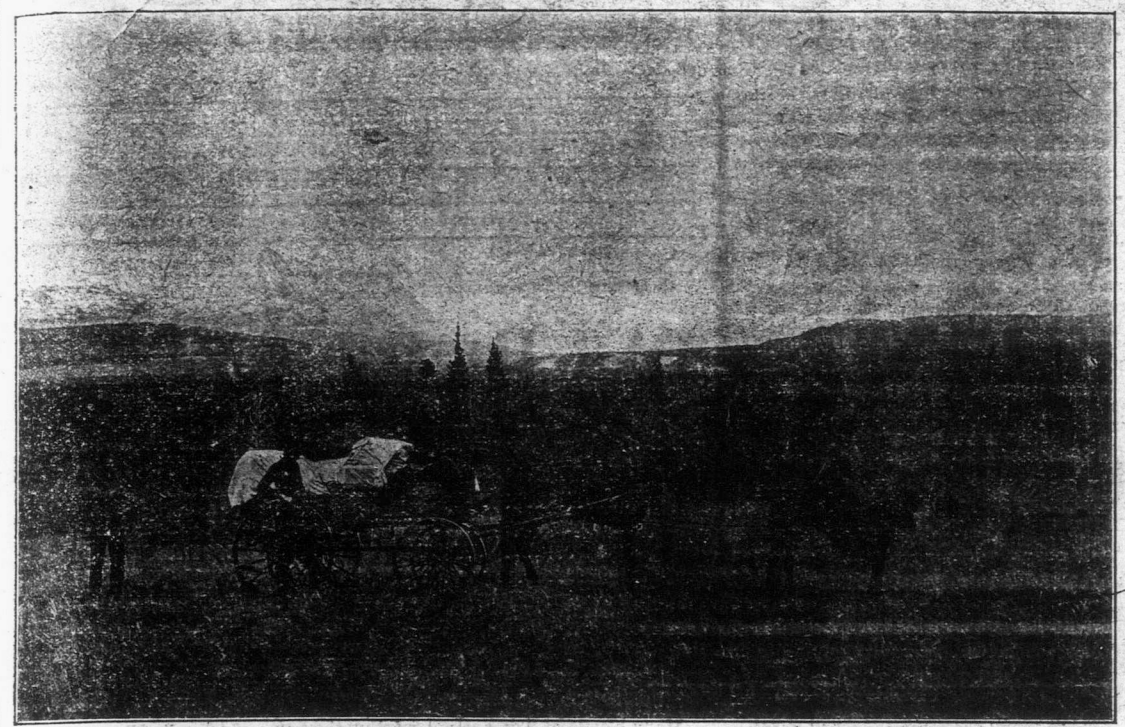
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THE ALSEK GOLD FIELDS



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Muirhead, Maccreary & Asprey's Outfit En Route to that District.

We are in receipt of a letter from an occasional correspondent at White Horse, Y. T., which gives some interesting information as to the present conditions prevailing in the Alsek gold fields. The writer states that the most recently discovered creeks are Arch and Wade, running into the Doodik river; Quill, Burwash and Duke river, running into Klamie river; also Jack's creek, flowing into Klamie lake, and Printers, a tributary of Ryley creek.

By every mine on Bullion. As it was only discovered about a month ago, and the stampede packed in only enough grub to stake and return to Bullion, very little was done on it; but the creek is looked upon as a wonder. Arch is also looked upon as a likely creek.

and, while there will be some gold taken out this season, a much larger return may be looked for confidently next season. Most of the creeks are mountain and glacier streams, and, during extreme hot weather, the water is very high. Considerable gold, however, is being now got out on Bullion, Ruby and Kimberley creeks.

Wottenay
Steel
Eng

Burns Coal, Coke or Wood

sets of grates are applied with every for coke or wood—square corners, so that no gas cannot clog up the

is a decided success.

to a boy can perform

ticket free.

W's

l, Winnipeg, N.B.

Sole Agents.

and might conceivably lead to war.

the Rumored Agreement.

Sept. 15.—The foreign office notice of the article in the Times setting forth that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Japan in regard to the Far East, and that the treaty recently concluded between them contains no political clause, and that it purports to be and nothing is Germany concluded with Russia. The treaty is the only treaty with Russia in a long time, and any special agreement on subjects exist between the two

PARAGUAY REVOLT.

ent Troops Defeated and Disposed—Warship Aided Land Forces.

Atres, Sept. 15.—The rebel gajonia attacked San Antonio and, Gen. Ferreira making a successful attack by land with cavalry, for a reconnaissance mission, where a considerable number of government troops were engaged. The combat lasted three days, and resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the rebel forces. The losses are unknown.

gentine consul at Assunção had confirmed the defeat, and no facts as to the losses sustained a single casualty.

CAPTURE OF MUKDEN.

Peace Which Japan Will Be Prepared to Entertain.

Sept. 15.—The Daily Tientsin correspondent telegrams that a trustworthy Japanese foreign minister issued a circular announcing that Japan's intention to turn Port when it is captured, and the Liao Tung peninsula over to Chinese, who, the correspondent is understood, will declare Port as an open port.

BLAZE AT HALIFAX.

g of Buildings Destroyed—Damage Will Amount to Quarter of Million Dollars.

ax, N. S., Sept. 15.—Fanned by blowing 52 miles per hour, a fire broke out in the middle of a block of streets, bounded by Sackville street, did \$250,000 damage to it was extinguished two and a half hours later. Good fortune only saved the city from a great calamity, the flames away from the city.

celebrate the birth of the Crown the King of Italy has donated a sum of \$200,000 towards an old age for workmen.

key Brand Soap makes copper like in like silver, crockery like marble, windows like crystal.

prominently one on either side of the widest part of the wedge-shaped head. The fins were rather small for the size of the fish, all except the caudal or tail fin, which was large, fleshy, and scarcely forked, having a very wide area of propelling surface. The body was covered with medium-sized scales which were easily detached, showing in a marked degree its difference from the mackerel family, whose scales are very few and most firmly attached to their bodies. Its colors were simple, a dirty brownish black above and livid white below, the two meeting at the lateral line. It was long afterwards when I first saw a hake, a very common fish around our southwestern coasts, and I was immediately struck by the great resemblance between it and a barracouta, so great that I feel sure they must belong to the same family, although I do not believe the hake has anything like the ferocious character of his great southern congener.

While I stood studying the contour of this, to me, new and strange fish, the hook and line, belonging to a fisherman, landed, snatched up and, after handling the fish, began in an impartial sort of way to tell me anecdotes about the barracouta. I regret considerably that I was unable to reproduce them here in detail; I can only say that, if true—and the narrator evidently believed them to be true—there is considerable ground for believing that in Australasia and South Africa at least, the scaleless variety follow very much the same routine of domestic arrangements as do the mackerel at home. Only, of course, in vast numbers. For it must not be lost sight of that voracious is the barracouta, and that in imposing size does he grow, that his numbers must be kept down or he would speedily depopulate the seas which are his favorite resort. Compared with the dolphin,

bonito and albacore, I should not call the barracouta a swift fish, I consider him, for instance, no match for the flying fish in points of speed, and I think he were driven to feed upon flying fish alone, his numbers would speedily dwindle. But there is always to be found in the ocean for such fish, as the barracouta a never-failing supply of squid, and upon these unhandsome but most useful mollusks the barracouta of the deep sea must largely depend. Those which we caught in the Indian Ocean had their maws fairly full, but not of flying fish. There were small fish about the size of a sprat, but evidently belonging to some variety of the mackerel tribe, and squid. Evidently our visitors had been in no danger of starving. But that is perhaps a superfluous observation, since it would be hard to point out any fish that is, so vast and universal is the provision made by the Creator for the needs of others, and incidentally feeding himself, of course, since, like all other deep-sea fish, except the shark, it makes not the slightest effort to hunt which he eats, his own young, or another's.

The barracouta of the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, like the hake of our coast, is a comparatively scanty species. Not only is he distinctly different from the southern barracouta by reason of his armor of scales, but also in his habits and numbers. Like the shark, he is an apparently morose, solitary fish. Very seldom, indeed, are two seen together, as if they could not bear to share any spoil, unwilling all they can obtain for their own capacious stomachs. And it is abundantly evident that they do not breed in such numbers either, since shoals of them at any age are never seen, or at the great size to which they attain is not even approached by the scaleless barracouta, which from a comparison of their habits is what might reasonably be expected. Like restless phantoms, they roam those beautiful seas, bringing fear and destruction with them both for their own kind and man. But whether the terror in which they are held by the latter has any foundation in fact I have been quite unable to learn.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Sketch of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge of Victoria.

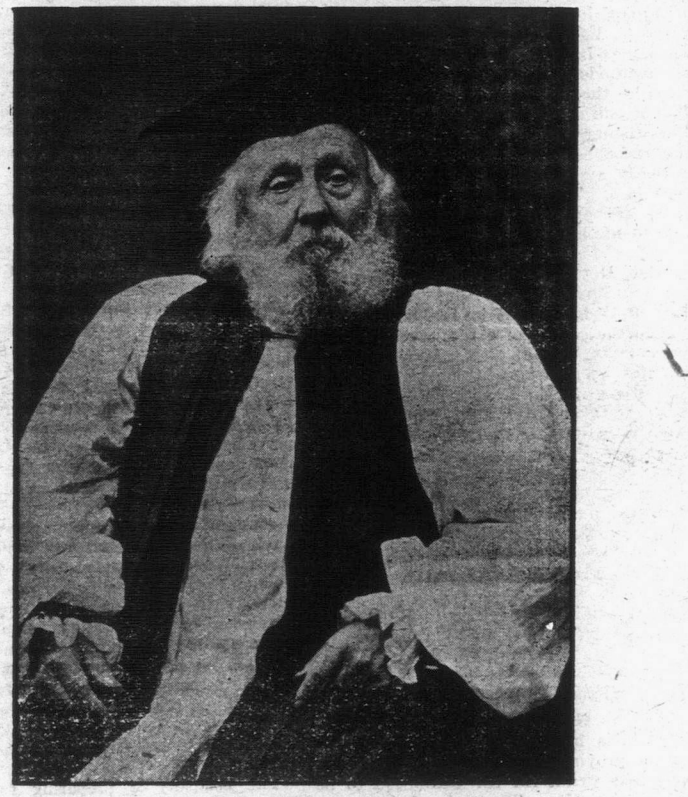
(John Nelson in Canadian Magazine).

It was a bright warm August morning in 1856, in Fort Victoria. That something unusual was afoot was evident from the behaviour of the inhabitants, who gathered in groups under the verandahs which extended along Government street, or issued from the trails which penetrated the forest in almost every direction. Presently all moved forward the fort itself, and passed through the gate which pierced its cedar palisade. Just inside the stockade, and on a spot near which the Canadian Bank of Commerce now stands, they gathered in a square, unfurnished room, to witness the formal opening of the first House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, and the birth of responsible government in the Canadian West.

Of those who participated in, and witnessed that epoch-making event, three

with that benevolent expression which at the present day so becomes his fourscore years. From the day in question, Rev. Edward Cridge, the company's rector, like Governor Douglas his chief factor and Dr. Heineken his surgeon, became an actor in a larger arena, and commenced a relationship with the colony which was to endure for half a century. The duties of the first two called them to statecraft, while those of the clergyman were more private offices, yet it is doubtful whether they left their imprint on the life of the community more indelibly than did he.

Bishop Cridge came to Victoria as minister to the district church of Vancouver Island in 1855. The white population of his constituency at that time numbered about six hundred souls. He derived his appointment from the Hudson Bay Company and, until that



RT. REV. BISHOP CRIDGE,

Who Celebrated, with Mrs. Cridge, the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Marriage on Wednesday Last.

attracted particular attention, an augury of the conspicuous parts they were destined to play in the life of the colony. Towering head and shoulders above the throng, stately as the firm among which so much of his life was passed, and under whose shade he ultimately was laid to rest, moved Governor James Douglas, his handsome face already bespeaking that executive power and authority for the exercise of which he subsequently found such necessity. The speaker was a man almost the antithesis of the courtly and dignified Governor, whose daughter he afterwards married. He was of medium height, spare in person, cheerful and affable in disposition. The Governor was unpopular with many, but Dr. John Sebastian Heineken was popular with all.

Prayers were read by the last of the trio mentioned, Rev. Edward Cridge. He was rector of the district church, and although but a short time in the colony was beloved by all grades of society. He was then about thirty-nine years of age, shaven, and rosy of countenance, but even at that remote date not unendowed

corporation completed his church and parsonage, made his home within the walls of the fort. (The voyage to Victoria in the *Maximilian* of Bute, via the Sandwich Islands, occupied six months. His birthplace was in Devon, where he first saw the light in 1817, and his natural parts may be judged by the fact that at nineteen he was third master of the Grammar school, Oundle, Northamptonshire. This was followed by a course at Peter House, College, Cambridge, whence he graduated and secured his degree in 1848. Six more years were passed in educational and clerical work before coming to Victoria.)

Here he has made his home for nearly fifty years, and reflection on the events which have been crowded into that period will suggest what an interesting career his has been. In fact, it is so closely interwoven with the history of the province as to be a part of it.

He continued as rector of the Anglican church till 1874, when it was unfortunately divided through the protracted sermon of an Anglican divine—a course diametrically opposed to the lib-



BUSINESS FIRST.

British Lion (to Grand Liama)—"Yes, that's all right, my friend. You may go away for three hundred years, if you like; but this has got to be signed first."
—Punch.

eral views taught by the Bishop. Then followed appeals to the courts, and finally the secession of most of the congregation to form an R. E. church, of which he was selected rector. In 1876 Mr. Cridge attended the R. E. church convention in Ottawa, where he was consecrated a bishop and appointed a deputization to the Free church in England.

Since that time his life has drifted along in comparative calm. When age and infirmity rendered the duties as rector too onerous, and an assistant had to be appointed, that gentleman, Rev. Dr. (now Professor) Wilson declined to accept the title of rector, preferring to be known only as assistant to the Bishop. By virtue of his long career, and of the love for him shown by all church members, Bishop Cridge holds today by common consent a position which might almost be described as that of dean of the clerical corps.

His position in the community in other respects is unique. He has married and baptized three generations in the same family. His presence, too, is regarded, in a sense, as the seal of many events. Few of the vast throng who filled Victoria's drill hall to God-speed the local quota for the First Canadian Contingent will forget the dramatic scene, just prior to the march out, when the venerable bishop extended his hands and blessed the arms of the men about to go forth to battle. It was like an Old Testament scene.

A life so eminently useful, and which he himself describes as being "crowded with merites," is moving serenely to its close in surroundings congenial to his heart. Amid the flowers and shrubbery which screen "Marfields" flit fair-haired grandchildren, the riot of their laughter drifting through the open windows of his study, and bringing a smile of rare beauty and content to the kindly features of this Grand Old Man of British Columbia. The setting is an ideal one for the figure.

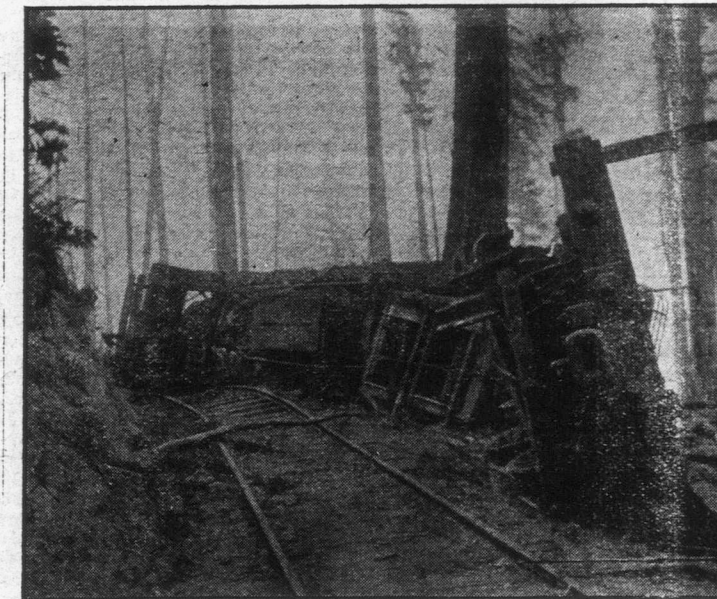
A GREAT CONVENIENCE.

Sign Boards to Be Placed Throughout City and Suburbs Directing Visitors to Resorts.

Members of the executive of the Victoria Tourist Association have introduced a system by which it will be possible for strangers to find their way to the principal resorts throughout the city and suburbs without difficulty. Sign boards have been painted and will be put in place this week along the main drive ways. Each clearly explains the direction to be taken to arrive at different places.

This innovation was originated and carried through successfully through the efforts of H. Cuthbert, secretary of the association. Taking the map of the city and the surrounding district he marked every important turning point. He then had the necessary signs painted, and guarantees that the directions given, together with a map, will enable a total stranger to easily find his way anywhere within a radius of nine miles from the city limits.

As already mentioned, these sign



WITCHED.

The above photograph shows the train upon which so many Victorians have travelled to the summit of Mount Sicker, piled beside the track. The accident which put the train out of business occurred a few weeks ago.

Keloo Lake, Showing Ruby Creek Range in Background. Ruby Creek is the Divide Above the Small Boat on the Lake.

THE BARRACOUTA

Another Species of Fish Which Has Made Its Appearance in North Pacific Waters.

Santa Barbara Islands. It is a long, slender barracouta, very closely related to the European sphyraena; an important food fish with flesh rich, firm and delicate.

The above description refers to the California barracouta. Then there is the European barracouta, which is caught off the coasts of Southern Europe and neighboring islands. There is also a northern barracouta, the Sphyraena borealis, which haunts the Atlantic Coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Cape Fear, and is rather common northward. So it will be seen that while the barracouta is a rare specimen in British Columbia waters, his name, doubtless, is legion in other climes.

In a recent issue of the *New York Post*, Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S., the well-known author, writes entertainingly of the barracouta or barracouta. He says my first acquaintance with the barracouta was made in the small reef-protected harbor of Falmouth, Jamaica. A native fisherman brought one on board for sale and the steward after some little haggling bought it and hung it up beneath the boat on the skids. Being at that time of an age when inquisitiveness is the normal frame of mind, I, c. about thirteen, I soon found an opportunity of examining it. It was about three feet long with scarcely any bulge to its body, which was about eight inches wide and five inches thick, tapering off very little to the tail. Its head was very much like a pike's, with a lower jaw considerably prolonged beyond the upper one. An enormous gape and cruel-looking canine teeth. Indeed, but that it was more symmetrical, it reminded me very much of the jaws of a crocodile. The eyes were very large and were started for seeing in every direction, being set

Across the Bay, in the provincial museum, preserved as carefully as a capable curator, such as Frank Kerneole, can preserve it, is a California barracouta, or barracouta, as it is otherwise known. People hailing from the coast line of Golden State are familiar with this particular species of fish, and will freely champion the assertion that it is one of the most highly-prized members of the fishy kingdom. As an edible, they say it can't be beaten, even when choicest sockeye enters into competition with it, and they sing its praises with such an outburst of enthusiasm that the inhabitants of this province, despite the piscatorial blessings showered upon them, are guilty of a little pang or two of envy.

But if this king of the edible fish domain has not its habitat in waters contiguous to these shores, it has distinguished a ventresome emigrant from its southern haunts, northward, to spy out the land, or rather the water. The scout in question succeeded in escaping the dangers which a trip of such extent must necessarily hold, and finally arrived at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca. But, unfortunately for its mission, a rude intervention here occurred in the shape of human ingenuity. In company with an army of food fish, namely, spring salmon, the unsuspecting

barracouta entered Chas. F. Todd's trap at Otter Point, and despite the fact that being an alien, it was not subject to the fishery regulations then in force, it was taken captive. When it was drawn from the water, the trap employees saw that it was very much of a stranger, and Mr. Todd presented it to the provincial museum, where it underwent the ministrations of the curator. Thus did an ignominious fate attend the first barracouta captured in these waters. This fish was caught on July 27th. It is about three feet long, and narrower than a salmon. The following is a scientific description of the barracouta kindly furnished by Curator Kerneole: Name, Sphyraena argentea (California Barracouta). Head, three and three-quarters; depth, seven and a half; body, elongate, little depressed; lower jaw much produced, fleshy at tip; maxillary not reaching front of eye, but three in head; teeth moderate, little compressed; spinous dorsal inserted little nearer snout than caudal, just in front of ventrals, well behind end of the pectorals, which are a little longer than the ventrals and less than one-tenth the whole length; scales very small; color, brownish with bluish lustre; belly white, scarcely silver; length, five feet; Pacific Coast, from San Francisco southward to Cape San Lucas; very abundant about the

boards will be placed in position in a few days. It is understood that the provincial government will meet all the expenses incurred. Referring to the undertaking this morning Mr. Cuthbert stated that it would not only be a great convenience to visitors, but would be valuable to Victorians. There were not many local residents thoroughly acquainted with the outlying districts, and the signs would render it practically impossible for anyone to go astray.

MET THIS MORNING.

Board of Trade Council Discuss Tentative Business.

The council of the board of trade held a meeting on Friday which was well attended. The president, S. J. Pitts, occupied the chair. The session was a protracted one, but the principal business was of a tentative character, and not sufficiently advanced for publication. The question of tendering Sir Thomas Shaughnessy a banquet was considered, but the railway president had wired that owing to the brevity of his stay in Victoria he would be unable to partake of the board's hospitality.

A communication was received from the fire insurance committee with reference to the question of amalgamation. As the letter from the board of fire underwriters was not sufficiently definite, another communication will be addressed to it by the council.

Supt. Foster, of the Northern Assurance Company, of London, wrote that the company had already wired its agents to oppose amalgamation. The communication from the board of underwriters was as follows:

Victoria, B. C., 13th Sept., 1904.
F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary of the Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.
Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 23rd Aug. was duly considered at the last regular meeting of this board, on the 9th inst., and the following is a copy of a resolution passed in respect to same:
"Resolved, That the secretary reply that the matter is in the hands of the head offices and that no further steps have been taken in the meantime."
Yours faithfully,
J. G. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The earth's lowest body of water is the Caspian Sea, which has been sinking for centuries.

Catarrh is Curable

OR NOT CURABLE.
Just exactly according to the way it is treated. Let alone, deoconded theoretically or through the stomach—it's a Stravel! Attacked directly with DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER, it is first alleviated; then eradicated. Thousands say so, from glad experience. In an acre, more or less, of the strongest testimonials. DR. AGNEW'S Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes and cures. 15

Local News.

Clearance of City and in a Condensed Form.

A. C. Thompson, proprietor of the Ladsmith Record, has assigned to D. L. Jones, of Ladysmith, according to the Nanaimo Free Press.

The Dundee People's Journal of August 27th has an advertisement inquiring the whereabouts of Wm. Macintosh, last heard of at Victoria in January, 1902. His mother's address is Mrs. Macintosh, Lunnahad, Forfar, Scotland.

Thursday evening the regular weekly meeting of Victoria Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was held, there being a large attendance. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Bissell took his third degree, becoming a Knight of the Order. Other matters of minor importance were considered.

At the Congressional church Thursday a meeting was held to consider the mortgage indebtedness on the church. There was a lengthy discussion, and a subscription list was opened, with not less than \$1,000 secured in a few minutes. It is therefore expected that the church mortgage will be wiped out before the end of 1905.

Another old Hudson's Bay landmark, which has stood for many years on that part of the waterfront, on the racks just above the Kingston shed, has been torn down. The building was once used as a kind of fur store. Indians in the early days brought their skins to this place and bartered them off for what to them was more valuable and attractive.

A quiet wedding took place Thursday, the contracting parties being Mr. Wm. Stuart Donaldson, of Dallas road, and Miss Mary O'Brien. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay in the manse in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Geo. Donaldson supported the groom, and Miss Donaldson acted as bridesmaid. The newly married couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, and received the congratulations and well-wishes of all present.

Cowichan Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at Duncan on Friday and Saturday, September 23rd and 24th. This fair has a good reputation on account of the excellent quality of the exhibits, and this year's display promises to be quite up to that of former years. An excellent programme of sports is added to the regular programme. A special rate of \$1 for the round trip will be charged from Victoria, the tickets being good going Saturday the 24th, and returning not later than Sunday the 25th.

James Johnston, of Esquimalt, was arraigned Thursday in the provincial police court upon a charge of threatening to take the life of his wife. The evidence went to show that the husband and wife have not been getting along well together. Mrs. Johnston bore an active part in arranging the charges. In this connection entertains callers at the house at times. Her husband objected to this, claiming that he could not afford the expense of entertaining. Being unable to find sureties that he would keep the peace for twelve months he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Friday afternoon a meeting of the Daughters of Pity was held at the city hall, there being a good attendance. It was arranged to arrange for the forthcoming exhibition for a "corner grocery," the proceeds to go towards augmenting the general hospital fund. Upon request it was also agreed to purchase an ambulance for use at the hospital at a cost of \$70. This will be immediately ordered. The meeting closed shortly after adjournment.

Capt. William Owen, senior pilot of the White Star line, has had the medal of the Royal Victoria Order conferred on him by King Edward. Capt. Owen has successfully piloted the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert on the Arctic during the recent Arctic voyage. He has been in the service of the White Star line since 1883, and is regarded as one of the most careful and experienced pilots on the coast. He is 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and one son, who is married and lives at White Horse.

Capt. John Irving, who recently returned from the Yukon, explains the circumstances which brought about the placing of the administration of the affairs of Dawson in the hands of Commissioner Condon. He states that through mismanagement, taxes had steadily increased until they became absolutely oppressive. Before coming to this country he held responsible positions in other parts of the world, and was considered an able navigator. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a widow and one son, who is married and lives at White Horse.

Mrs. A. G. D. Mailleu, of Vancouver, at whose home the deceased was when his last illness overtook him.

The steward of the Marine hospital desires to thank Captain Tatlow, M. P., for his kind donation of the invalid's chair to the institution.

The honorary Treasurer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of \$80 from the executor of the estate of the late Lewis Lewis.

A. W. Vowell, of Victoria, sent to the Times office on Saturday a bunch of ripe strawberries, second crop, grown in his garden. One of the berries is an inch and a quarter in diameter.

The last number of the Wide Wide World contains an interesting story written by Mrs. E. B. Shaw (N. de Bertran Lagrin), of this city. The title is "A Pathway to Destruction." The story is one of the north, having its foundation on fact.

About 200 attended the excursion to Sidney Sunday by the steamer City of Nanaimo. They left Janion's wharf at 1:30 o'clock, and after a delightful trip among the Gulf Islands a short stay was made at the Saanich picnic grounds. The party reached town shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening.

On Friday evening there will be an excursion given by way of the Victoria & Sidney railway and a delightful trip among the Islands of the Gulf. This is given under the auspices of the Centennial choral choir on board the steamer, the choir will give a grand concert during the progress of the trip.

A grand rally of the teachers and officers of local Sunday schools will be held this evening at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian school room. An excellent musical programme has been arranged, which will be followed by addresses by Rev. J. G. Shearer, of the Lord's Day Alliance, and Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, of Emanuel Baptist church.

The present season promises to be a good one for canners on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. At Clayoquot, while the canners have not been remarkably large, the season has kept up steadily for a longer period than usual. The result has been that a splendid catch is being put up. This, with the good prices which are prevailing this year will make the season one of the best that has been experienced for years past.

In order to counteract in some measure the overcrowding of the provincial asylum at New Westminister, it has been decided to remove about forty or fifty of the inmates to Vernon. There is only a temporary arrangement until additional accommodations can be made at Vernon. The jail at Vernon will be used for accommodating the inmates. The jail is not used for any other purpose at present, and no criminals are confined there.

A meeting of the Ministerial Association was held on Tuesday, there were present Revs. J. P. Westman, G. K. B. Adams, E. LeRoy Dakin, H. Carson, D. MacRae, and W. Leslie Clay. The work of the Theological League was discussed and the proposal to raise a fund by popular subscription for the maintenance of a sanitarium was mentioned. Other business transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

T. Kuroda, K. Takai and Y. Saiko, representing the Mitsui Mining Company, of Japan, have been inspecting the coal mines of Vancouver Island. The trip of the three men is for the purpose of investigating the methods employed in the mines of Canada, the United States and England. The Mitsui company was described in the Times some months ago, when the various branches of trade carried on by what is really an organized family, was fully gone into. The coal mines controlled by them are operated upon the most advanced methods.

Dr. Reynolds, formerly proprietor of the Vancouver Ledger, has taken over the old Ledger plant in Ladysmith, and will in the course of a few weeks issue a daily paper in that city. A. O. Thompson has been issuing a weekly, the Recorder, renting the Leader plant from E. & N. Company. Mr. Thompson, in explaining the incident by which the plant was turned over to Dr. Reynolds, takes occasion to announce that the Recorder will continue to be issued in Ladysmith, and that a new plant is being brought in for the purpose.

LOCAL EXHIBITORS ARRANGING DISPLAYS

Space Allotted Merchants and Manufacturers—All Entries Must Be in by To-Morrow Night.

(From Monday's Daily.)

To-day merchants and manufacturers who will exhibit at the annual fair, which opens on Tuesday, 27th, are busy preparing their displays. As the spaces in the buildings have all been allocated, and the exhibitors expected that the confusion so prevalent in past years will be avoided. This morning Secretary Swinerton requested a Times representative to remind those who have entered exhibits that there is only a week left to make arrangements. It is the desire of members of the executive that all work in the interior of the main building be completed before the morning of the first day of the exhibition.

Very little has been said so far of one of the principal attractions of the show. This will be the exhibition of serials, objects, and very superior American experts. They will loop the loop, and descending from a dizzy height, fly over a break in the structure through the air to another platform, and from there to the ground. This performance will take place in the evenings on the race track in front of the grandstand. A nominal admission will be charged.

Entries continue to flow in, and Secretary Swinerton and staff have not a spare minute from early morning until evening. Applications must be accepted and the grand concert during the progress of the trip.

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A DEFENCE WITNESS TAKES THE STAND

He Gives Evidence Regarding Couple of Chairs Found Among Schmidt's Goods.

The Imperial hotel stealing case continues to occupy the attention of the police magistracy. The proceedings on Monday assumed the form of a study in chairs. Geo. Powell, for the defence, having on the stand H. G. Hayes, superintendent of a factory in Tacoma, and brother-in-law of Warren Ayers, one of the accused. The witness told what happened at the warehouse in Tacoma on the arrival there of Detective Perdue and Fred. Dykes, an employee of Mr. Brown. The accused, Detective Perdue, some Tacoma detectives and others went to the warehouse, and when they reached there one of the customs officials had pulled a box from the bonded compartment and opened it. The contents of the box were household effects and did not include chairs. The two chairs specified in the evidence were piled on some mattresses against the wall. They were brought out by a customs assistant and handed to witness. Detective Perdue and Dykes tried to examine the goods, but the customs officers refused to let them do so. Dykes claimed that one of the chairs (exhibit 16) belonged to the Imperial hotel.

The witness replied: "No, sir; this chair belongs to Mr. Schmidt. I helped to pack it up and send it away. It comes from Oregon."

Dykes offered to bet a hundred dollars, and witness called Schmidt, who was standing a short distance off. Schmidt was willing to take up the bet, but Dykes returned that he did not want the money.

Schmidt said to Dykes: "I know that that chair is not yours; the other one might possibly be."

Witness told Dykes that he knew Schmidt's chair, and Dykes replied that "he wasn't talking to him, and that his business was with Schmidt." Witness replied: "Well, I am Schmidt's agent."

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New Arrivals of CHEESE

German Breakfast, each.....	5c
Neufchatel, each.....	10c
Canada Cream, each.....	10c
McLaren's Imperial, jar.....	25c
McLaren's Roquefort, jar.....	25c
Camembert, each.....	35c
Canadian Full Cream, per lb.....	25c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

THE TEA OF FLAVOR.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE, 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE, 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SAWMILL BURNED.

Loss Estimated at \$25,000—Sixty Men Thrown Out of Employment.

A special despatch to the Nelson News from Cranbrook, says: "The King Lumber Co. No. 1 mill on Nigger Dock creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire is said to have originated in the boiler house, and it is stated that the watchmen must have been asleep when it started, because he had great difficulty in escaping from the burning building. The value of the mill, which had a capacity of 50,000 feet a day, was \$25,000, and it was insured, but for what amount it was impossible to ascertain. No lumber nor logs were damaged.

"The King Lumber Company is owned and controlled by Senator King, of Cranbrook, New Brunswick, and his sons, Dr. J. H. King, M. P. P. for Cranbrook, and M. B. King, the latter being the manager. Several years ago the Kings acquired some valuable timber limits in the immediate vicinity of Cranbrook and have built two mills, No. 1, which was burned down on Sunday, and No. 2, which is situated about two miles north-west of No. 1. No doubt the mill will be rebuilt at once. The mill furnished employment to about 60 men, who will be thrown out of employment until it is rebuilt."

AN INTERESTING TRIP

Made to the Headwaters of the Skeena and Beyond.

Victor Spencer has returned from an interesting trip to the headwaters of the Skeena. He made the trip for a holiday outing, and enjoyed it better than any he had ever taken before. From Hazelton he went into the Buckley valley, and saw a country of which he had been told and which has not, he stated, been in any way over-estimated. He found plenty of good hunting, bear, rabbits, duck and other game being plentiful. It was in coming home that he met with the greatest adventure. His horse's feet, getting sore, he left the animal behind and, in order to connect with a canoe coming down the river, walked the whole distance from the Buckley valley to Hazelton, a distance of 75 miles, in a day and a night. The feat was one that will compare favorably with some of those made by the argonauts in search of the Klondike gold in early days. In descending the Skeena an exciting incident occurred. The canoe in which five were travelling capsized in one of the rapids of the river, and all had to swim for shore through turbulent waters.

THE ANNUAL BONUS.

Employees of B. C. Electric Railway Company, Will Receive Share of Year's Profit.

It is announced that on Thursday, the 22nd inst., employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company will each receive \$25, their share of the company's profits. This system, it will be remembered, was inaugurated by the general manager, J. Bunton, last year, when the bonus amounted to \$25. This money is a percentage of the earnings after the operating expenses, etc., of the road have been deducted. The increase of employees' dividend means a corresponding improvement in the business of the company.

The advantages of the adoption of such a principle may not be apparent to a great many corporations, but the fact that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, under the management of Mr. Bunton, has never had the least trouble with its employees, when labor troubles cause most large cities, is only due to its excellent treatment in according them fair and liberal treatment. The value of the road's earnings, and the dividends of the employees in the future should be greater, as the population along the lines is rapidly increasing.



THE GREAT CORPORATE

HOW LOCALS WITNESSED LACROSSE

THEY BEAT SEATTLE BY A LARGE MARGIN

Commencement Was Slow, Testing, But Players Fitted Up to Game

In a rather slow game goals defeated Seattle on 2-0. The victory was outlashed at all points, especially in the latter part of the game, when the home twelve scored their goals. There was a large crowd that had followed the progress of play, the scoring of goals, cheering. In the second goal, the home team scored, which good play on the part of the members of the team was evident. Indications in the first half were in favor of the home team, but the Seattle team's goal with comparison, and raised about local players. The game was a close contest, and the local team's goal was a perfect one. Next consistency enabled the V's to score, which was a first quarter.

There was a decided trend of play when the local twelve penetrated the danger zone about the goal. Naturally the local twelve penetrated the goal four times in the first quarter.

For the remainder of the game, it was too interesting. The local team, playing continually. But for the rest of the game, the local twelve penetrated the goal four times in the first quarter.

ADDITIONAL AID.

New Westminister Seeking to Be Reopened for Loss to Finances of Exhibition.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Thomas Gifford, M.P.P., New Westminister, is in the city to-day interviewing the provincial government with reference to a grant for the exhibition to be held in that city. The claim, it is understood, is put forth by the New Westminister management for about \$900 or \$1,000. This is asked for in consequence of the election having been brought on last year on one of the days of their show.

The result, it is pointed out, was disastrous to the finances of the exhibition. Hotels were forced to close their bars on that particular date, and in consequence the hotel men have refused to contribute to the show funds. This has resulted in a loss of about \$900 from this source alone.

Mr. Gifford has presented the case before the Premier and his colleagues, and asked for aid. It is said that when the subject of the dashing of the election with the show was presented before the Premier at the time that he promised that it would be made good. That was before election, however. The reply given to Mr. Gifford this morning was not very assuring.

STRONG WORDS BY A NEW YORK SPECIALIST.

"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails."

MACHINERY ALL HERE.

Night Gang Will Be Set to Work on C.P.R. Hotel This Evening.

(From Monday's Daily.)

All the machinery is here for the building of the foundation of the new C. P. R. hotel. E. E. Powell, president of the B. C. Generators' Contract Company, came over from the Sound last evening for the purpose of meeting Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Supt. Marpole, Chief Engineer Tyne and Geo. H. Webster. He says that his company will set a gang of men to work to-night. He expects that the contract will be completed by December 1st, but his company have until the beginning of the new year in which to carry out the undertaking. "Every man in the city requiring work can find it here," says Powell, this morning. "We will have from fifty to one hundred men going continuously. The trouble has been so far to get laborers enough. This morning over several years ago the Kings acquired some valuable timber limits in the immediate vicinity of Cranbrook and have built two mills, No. 1, which was burned down on Sunday, and No. 2, which is situated about two miles north-west of No. 1. No doubt the mill will be rebuilt at once. The mill furnished employment to about 60 men, who will be thrown out of employment until it is rebuilt."

TRAMWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Power Plant Will Be Doubled—More Frequent Service to Be Provided.

Some days ago the Times referred to a proposal on foot to run a tramway line along the Craigflower road to a property just beyond the Gorge bridge, which the C. P. Electric Railway Company purpose erecting a power plant. In the article alluded to no reference was made to other improvements in contemplation. Possibly the most important of these from the company's standpoint is the enlargement of the plant in the electric lighting department. The machinery for this is arriving, considerable having already reached the city from the East. When the plant is installed it is calculated that the horse power will have increased from 1,800 to 3,200, and with the secured additional power, the rate of service, as one of the machines now employed for the former will be released for the latter. The improvement will place the company in a position to meet all electrical requirements expected of them for many years.

The company is preparing for greater business, and the coming year will doubtless see a number of important innovations. As soon as the double tracks in front of the post office have been laid it is proposed to give a more frequent service on the Douglas street and Beacon Hill lines. A twelve-minute schedule will be introduced in substitution for the twenty-minute service now provided during the greater part of the day.

The company is also considering the extension of the line to Tomsie avenue, and among other matters, which will, it is thought, be taken under advisement is the proposal made by the Victoria Lacrosse Club with reference to the conversion of the Oak Bay grounds into a recreation park, with such reference has heretofore been made. The proposal was made contingent, it will be remembered, on condition of a better off service to the grounds being provided than has been seen in the past.

E. J. Pockington and A. H. Walker, of Oceanview, Cal., are in the city. They have just returned from a fortnight's visit to the San Francisco Exposition, and are leaving to-day on a more extended trip. Both are thorough sportsmen and are delighted with the opportunity Vancouver afforded for the purpose of their visit to the Exposition. They expect to be away several weeks. While in the city they are registered at the Dominion Hotel.

BORN.

DINGWELL—In this city, on Friday, the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Dingwell, of Victoria, bore a daughter.

AXAN—At Nelson, on Sept. 10th, the wife of Frank Axan, of a daughter.

SMITH-BULLIVANT—On Sept. 6th, 1904, in St. John's church, Victoria, B. C., by Rev. H. J. Ard, M. A., Charles Jackson Smith, of the U. S. Customs, and Lydia Catherine Bullivant, of the U. S. State of Washington, U. S. A.

SHEA-WILLIAMS—At Nelson, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. F. H. Graham, John James Shea and Miss Alice Williams.

INSLEY-FOYSSYHE—At Vancouver, on Sept. 15th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Insley and Miss Madge Foyssyhe, and James Chapman and Miss Jessie M. Smith.

BUDDY-MILLER—At Ymir, on Sept. 12th, by Rev. Henry Young, J. W. Eddy and Miss Amy Miller.

WELLEN-FERGUSON—At New Westminister, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. J. S. Henderson, Charles Welles and Miss Marjorie Ferguson.

NASON-MARTIN—At Vancouver, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Nason and Miss Margaret Jane Martin.

STODART-OLMERTON—At Vancouver, on Sept. 15th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Stodart and Miss Muriel H. Hodge.

GILLANDEBS-MARSHALL—At Revelstoke, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Gillanders and Miss Lillian Mason.

MCAUSLAND-STANLEY—At Nelson, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. E. H. H. Holman, Hugh McAusland and Miss Emily Amelia Stanley.

USHER-MARSHALL—At Revelstoke, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Usher and Miss Margaret Jane Martin.

ALLAN-HODGE—At Revelstoke, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Allan and Muriel H. Hodge.

DIED.

SPARROW—At Revelstoke, B. C., on Sept. 15th, 1904, being M. Sparrow, a native of Ontario, Canada, in his eighty-first year.

FRERICCK—On the 16th inst., Harold, only son of Henry and May Frederick, of Victoria, aged 11 years.

SARGEANT—At Revelstoke, on Sept. 12th, J. Sargeant, aged 23 years.

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PHONE, 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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AN INTERESTING TRIP

Made to the Headwaters of the Skeena and Beyond.

Victor Spencer has returned from an interesting trip to the headwaters of the Skeena. He made the trip for a holiday outing, and enjoyed it better than any he had ever taken before. From Hazelton he went into the Buckley valley, and saw a country of which he had been told and which has not, he stated, been in any way over-estimated. He found plenty of good hunting, bear, rabbits, duck and other game being plentiful. It was in coming home that he met with the greatest adventure. His horse's feet, getting sore, he left the animal behind and, in order to connect with a canoe coming down the river, walked the whole distance from the Buckley valley to Hazelton, a distance of 75 miles, in a day and a night. The feat was one that will compare favorably with some of those made by the argonauts in search of the Klondike gold in early days. In descending the Skeena an exciting incident occurred. The canoe in which five were travelling capsized in one of the rapids of the river, and all had to swim for shore through turbulent waters.

THE ANNUAL BONUS.

Employees of B. C. Electric Railway Company, Will Receive Share of Year's Profit.

It is announced that on Thursday, the 22nd inst., employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company will each receive \$25, their share of the company's profits. This system, it will be remembered, was inaugurated by the general manager, J. Bunton, last year, when the bonus amounted to \$25. This money is a percentage of the earnings after the operating expenses, etc., of the road have been deducted. The increase of employees' dividend means a corresponding improvement in the business of the company.

The advantages of the adoption of such a principle may not be apparent to a great many corporations, but the fact that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, under the management of Mr. Bunton, has never had the least trouble with its employees, when labor troubles cause most large cities, is only due to its excellent treatment in according them fair and liberal treatment. The value of the road's earnings, and the dividends of the employees in the future should be greater, as the population along the lines is rapidly increasing.

BORN.

DINGWELL—In this city, on Friday, the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Alex. Dingwell, of Victoria, bore a daughter.

AXAN—At Nelson, on Sept. 10th, the wife of Frank Axan, of a daughter.

SMITH-BULLIVANT—On Sept. 6th, 1904, in St. John's church, Victoria, B. C., by Rev. H. J. Ard, M. A., Charles Jackson Smith, of the U. S. Customs, and Lydia Catherine Bullivant, of the U. S. State of Washington, U. S. A.

SHEA-WILLIAMS—At Nelson, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. F. H. Graham, John James Shea and Miss Alice Williams.

INSLEY-FOYSSYHE—At Vancouver, on Sept. 15th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Insley and Miss Madge Foyssyhe, and James Chapman and Miss Jessie M. Smith.

BUDDY-MILLER—At Ymir, on Sept. 12th, by Rev. Henry Young, J. W. Eddy and Miss Amy Miller.

WELLEN-FERGUSON—At New Westminister, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. J. S. Henderson, Charles Welles and Miss Marjorie Ferguson.

NASON-MARTIN—At Vancouver, on Sept. 14th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Nason and Miss Margaret Jane Martin.

STODART-OLMERTON—At Vancouver, on Sept. 15th, by Rev. H. J. Underhill, Joseph D. Stodart and Miss Muriel H. Hodge.

DIED.

SPARROW—At Revelstoke, B. C., on Sept. 15th, 1904, being M. Sparrow, a native of Ontario, Canada, in his eighty-first year.

FRERICCK—On the 16th inst., Harold, only son of Henry and May Frederick, of Victoria, aged 11 years.

SARGEANT—At Revelstoke, on Sept. 12th, J. Sargeant, aged 23 years.

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IS QUEEN OF THE TURBINE STEAMERS

NEW LINER VICTORIAN BUILT FOR ALLANS

Will Ply on Atlantic—Magnificent Vessel of Great Speed—Something About Her.

Times readers will recall the announcement made in this paper the other day of the launch of the turbine steamer Victorian, the first of the turbine ships of her kind ordered by the Allan line, one of the heads of which was recently here with C. M. Hays. The Victorian, which can well be designated an "epoch-making" vessel, was launched at the slip-building yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast.

In view of the fact that this magnificent ship will be patronized by many Canadians, not a few of whom, it is hoped, will be Victorians, some particulars concerning her will be of interest.

The Victorian is the pioneer turbine vessel for the Atlantic or any other ocean service, and as such her launch is an event of more than ordinary interest. She and the Virginia, now being built on the Clyde, are sister ships of notable dimensions, capacity and power. This pair of 12,000 tonners will form a regular reinforcement to the fine fleet of the Allan line, which already numbers 25 steamers, and comprises several vessels of 10,000 tons each engaged in the mail, passenger and general service between the United Kingdom and Canada. Specialized and comprises several vessels of 10,000 tons each engaged in the mail, passenger and general service between the United Kingdom and Canada.

For a considerable time it has been debated whether the turbine would be practicable as a means of propelling the ocean ships that carry our cross-Atlantic passenger traffic, and while other great shipping companies were looking more and more hesitatingly to plunge into a practical experiment that might involve heavy loss, the Allan Company boldly assumed the responsibility of fitting the turbine to the keel of the Victorian. Ten months ago the keel of the Victorian was laid by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, and before the end of the year it is expected she will be ready for sea. Her trial trip will be of course the crucial test, and upon the result will depend whether she will be granted that other important companies which have decided to adopt turbine engines for their liners will watch with attention the earliest performances of the Victorian.

Originally the Victorian was designed to be driven by reciprocating engines, but after some progress had been made with her hull Messrs. Allan decided that she should have turbines instead. Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co. were successful in their alterations in her structural design, and at the same time undertook what was a far more difficult and delicate task, the construction of the great turbines—the largest ever made—which are to drive her.

This was by arrangement with Messrs. Parsons, who were the designers of the turbine engine, and it was the Parsons turbine that was decided upon. A high pressure and low pressure turbine will drive the three propellers of the ship, and the way is thus being made for an unusually small to drive a monster possessing a cargo capacity of more than 8,000 tons, besides accommodating the crew and passengers of 1,300 passengers.

These propellers, however, revolve at very high speed—from 270 to 300 revolutions per minute. The turbine that is a single-screw vessel, is worked by the high pressure turbine, the others, which are arranged as in a twin-screw, by the low pressure turbine. The two latter have each a reversing arrangement which enables them to be driven full speed astern, either together or independently. Thus the ship will be as easily and effectively manoeuvred as regards turning or backing as an ordinary twin-screw. This absence of objection is less generally understood than that of ordinary reciprocating engines. Briefly, a turbine engine is a fixed cylinder, upon the inside surface of which are mounted rings of blades, and arranged so that they are "sandwiched," so to speak, between those of the fixed cylinder. Steam is admitted at one end of the turbine, and passes through longitudinally in a zig-zag path, being deflected from the fixed rows of blades in the turbine, causing against the latter, which is built on the propeller shafting, to revolve, and thus drive the propeller. The "fixed blades" (those on the cylinder) act as guides to deliver the steam with proper direction and velocity against the "moving blades" (those on the drum). Thus the full power of steam is utilized, and in a direct and continuous way.

The term "blades" when used in connection with the machinery of an ocean liner seems to suggest a screw propeller or something equally formidable. But these turbine blades are surprisingly small—no larger than a lady's little finger. Their number, however, is prodigious, there being no less than a million and a half separate pieces within the blades of the three turbines of the Victorian.

To see these appliances being made in Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co.'s fine engine works suggests the manufacture of a titanic musical box or some mechanical toy for the amusement of a giant. The ponderous steel casing and drum of each of the low-pressure turbines (the mass that means strength and resisting power to steam pressure)

weighs something like 95 tons, while the "blades," moving and fixed, are so tiny and fragile-looking that the contrast is remarkable. It seems preposterous to suppose that these insignificant little points, even in multitude, can be the agency to send the great liner through the sea at a speed of something like 18 or 20 knots an hour. That is what they are expected to be nevertheless.

The energy of the steam is used up to the last ounce in its passage through the turbine. But economy in power and economy are not the only advantages which the turbine promises in connection with ocean traffic. There is a complete absence of the unbalanced forces which cause vibration in an ordinary steamer, and which is thus reduced to vanishing point. Then there is very little fear of breakdown, because there are no moving parts to break or get out of order. It is usually the breaking of a crank shaft, or connecting-rod, or some such appliance, that causes trouble on a modern steamer. Here the steam acts directly, driving the shafts of the ship with an even turning movement, enormously reducing the stresses to which the moving parts of ordinary engines are subjected. Indeed, it is claimed for the turbine that there is a saving in weight, space, attendance and upkeep, to say nothing of a considerable increase in speed.

Thanks to the economy of space, the holders have been able to provide accommodation on board the Victorian such as is probably not to be equalled by any vessel of her size afloat. They have utilized the savings, not to increase the number of passengers carried, but to give every possible comfort and luxury to all three classes of passengers. The Victorian will be comfortably accommodated for so far as the perfection of appointment can make her so. Care for the humble steerage passenger has always been a leading point of policy with the Allan line; in the Victorian it is exemplified in a remarkable degree. Even in their unfinished condition a museum, dining-room and other special accommodation for their chiss challenge admiration for their roominess and completeness of equipment.

The steam to drive the turbines will be generated by eight large boilers of the usual type, which are being made in Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co.'s boiler works. The length of the Victorian is 340 feet, her breadth 60 feet, her depth 40 feet 6 inches. She is divided by bulkheads into eleven compartments, and with the sub-divisions of her double-bottom she has 20 watertight spaces. She is built to the highest class of the British Corporation Register. Her hull has been specially strengthened above and below the requirements of the corporation in order to make her doubly proof against the heavy weather of the North Atlantic. The first-class accommodation, which, as usual, is amishships, is of the most complete and commodious kind. Perfectly heated and ventilated staterooms, and suites of rooms, a spacious and well-fitted dining saloon, an elegantly-appointed multi-room and a first-class passenger are catered for in the most liberal manner. Electric light throughout, a complete printing outfit, and an installation of wireless telegraph are among the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

As regards facilities for the handling of cargo the ship is as perfectly fitted as possible. She has no less than ten steam winches and derricks for working the holds, and she is provided with incandescent chambers and refrigerating plant so as to enable her to carry fruit, dairy produce, etc., from Canada. The Victorian, when ready, will take an agent for the Pacific Coast, and will be followed by her sister steamer Virginia, now being built on the Clyde. These steamers, with the Bavarian and Tunisian, will, had to land, provide a service which by reason of the shorter mileage of the route will compare in time of voyage favorably with the swiftest of the other Atlantic mail services, and as much of the voyage is inland, encumbrance of the Canadian land en route cannot fail to become increasingly popular with that great section of ocean travellers to whom a short and smooth sea voyage is a primary consideration. The Victorian, it may be added, will be fitted out with all possible dispatch.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Last week's Gazette contained the formal notice respecting the shooting of pheasants and quail in the province. The government has been successful in the shooting of cock pheasant and quail within the Saanich, Esquimalt, Cowichan and Islands electoral districts from the 1st day of October, 1904, to the 1st day of January, 1905, inclusive.

Within the limits of that part of the province, west of the Cascade range, known as the lower portion of the Mainland, the shooting of the birds mentioned is permitted for the period from the 15th day of October, to the 15th day of December, 1904, both days inclusive.

Within the township of Chilliwack the season for shooting extends from October 15th to December 31st, both days inclusive.

Tenders are invited for the building of a two-room frame school house at Rosedale, Chilliwack.

There are a large number of notices appearing in the Gazette of persons intending to apply for coal and petroleum licenses. Many apply to South-east Kootenay, although Queen Charlotte Islands also play an important part in them.

Notice is given that the first annual general meeting of the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of Harvey & McCarter, solicitors, Fort Steele, B. C., on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at the hour of 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and other business.

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS—Medical science by accident discovered the potency of the pineapple as a panacea for stomach troubles. The famous percentage of vegetable pepsin contained in the fruit makes it an almost indispensable remedy in case of dyspepsia and indigestion. One tablet after each meal will cure most chronic cases. 50 in a box, 35 cents.

TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF GRAIN

MATTER CONSIDERED IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Marshall Stevens, Well-Known Manchester Man, in City—His Proposition an Important Question

(From Friday's Daily.)

Visiting Victoria, highly pleased with what he described as "the most English city on the continent," the Manchester man, doubtless, is familiar to all who hail from England's great manufacturing centre. Apart from the output of its huge factories, Manchester enjoys a claim to celebrity by virtue of a big enterprise that has filled columns of newspaper space, namely, the famous ship canal, and it is of interest to know that Victorian's visitor of to-day, Marshall Stevens, is in position to give the motor of the noteworthy work. There are only three or four of the founders left, but they have lived to see their expectations fully realized, and a comforting of the stand they took when they so energetically strove for the construction of the canal.

Stevens was the first manager and founder of the ship canal company, and was actively identified with the undertaking until six or seven years ago, when he withdrew to associate himself with the development of the Trafford Park estate, which lies alongside the canal and opposite the Manchester docks. This estate consists of about 1,150 acres and was in possession of the Trafford family from the days of King Canute. On the death of Sir Humphrey Trafford, who bitterly opposed the construction of the canal, about six years ago, the property was placed on the market, and is rapidly becoming a great industrial centre. Already fifty factories have been provided for, while the British Westinghouse Company has its immense electrical factory in operation. This is one of the largest establishments in the world. Among its present contracts is the changing of the Metropolitan District Electric Supply Company's steam to an electric system. Mr. Stevens is a gentleman in the prime of life, and as is natural with one of so much commercial experience, an observant of matters industrial, even while on a holiday tour.

While in his country, he is enjoying the consideration of the royal commission, which will submit its report soon. The personnel of the royal commission includes Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Prince of Wales, and distinguished persons. The subject of this inquiry is the supply of food in time of war. This, of course, is a very delicate question, and it is not normally to have only a sufficient quantity of grain on hand for five or six weeks. The proposition is an advance on the present system, and it is not to ascertain if it can be carried on the grading system instead of by parcel, as at present. This question is now being considered by the royal commission, which will submit its report soon. The personnel of the royal commission includes Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Prince of Wales, and distinguished persons. The subject of this inquiry is the supply of food in time of war. 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