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NATIVE CITY CAPTURED

Allied Forces Resumed Attack on Tien Tsin and After Hard Fighting Routed the Chinese.

INTERNATIONAL TROOPS LOSE HEAVILY

About Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded—Legations Reported Safe on July 9th—Twenty-Two Thousand Japanese Soldiers Will Land.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 17.—European journals are indulging in a great deal of talk, crediting the powers with having decided to lay Tien Tsin in ashes, remove the capital to Canton and hang the Emperor and Prince Tuan, but while the writers fail to take into account the difficulties which would attend such undertakings, the dispatches fully recognize the magnitude of the task confronting the great powers. As a matter of fact the only thought for the movement of the powers is how best to reach Peking. Once there they can exact whatever penalty appears to be the most striking and effective.

This morning's news of the success of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, though that success has been dearly bought, appears to clear the air somewhat. This victory over the Chinese, it is hoped, will enable the allies to resume preparations for an advance, especially as to-day it is officially announced that the Japanese force of 22,000 will disembark by July 19th at the latest.

The suggestions of scattering throughout China in pursuit of the Boxers emanate wholly from irresponsible quarters.

In official circles there is a full realization of the necessity of having the coast towns occupied and secure before proceeding to Peking. The only course open to the powers is to remain in the capital until fanatical spirits were beat out and the Chinese are ready to resume preparatory work to begin to-day.

According to a Shanghai dispatch, published here to-day, 100,000 Chinese troops armed with Mauser rifles and modern artillery are encamped at three points within forty miles of Shanghai, ready to besiege the town in the event of an attack by Europeans upon the Woo Sung forts.

According to a telegram from Cee Foo, received here to-day, 170 of allied troops were killed in the assault upon the native city of Tien Tsin.

Forty Guns in Action.

Tien Tsin, July 15.—In to-day's combined attack upon the native city 40 guns bombarded the Chinese position. Fighting was most determined, and the allied losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade.

A strong mixed force is now close to the walls and it is expected that an assault will be made to-morrow.

In Possession of City.

London, July 17.—The Daily Mail to-day gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, under the date of July 17th: "The allied troops resumed their attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of the 14th, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the Chinese arms. The Chinese are now completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses.

"The total losses of allies in the engagements on Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

"The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously.

"Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up.

"A body of Americans, British and Japanese troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal which the Chinese had reconquered.

"After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled. When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, the French, the Japanese and the Welsh Fusiliers advanced towards the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French.

"Despite valiant attacks, the allies were able only to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to resuming the assault in the morning.

"The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those of American, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment.

"The Chinese appear to have exhausted

to reach Hongkong to-day, and will see the government to-morrow. Afterwards he will proceed northward.

The black flag, Chief Liu Yee, is moving his forces preparatory to marching overland to Peking. The Chinese are glad of this as they think Canton will be safer without Liu Yee, while Li Hung Chang is away.

Canadians Robbed by Rebels.

Toronto, July 17.—A London, Eng. Standard cable received here yesterday stated that a party of 30 Canadians had been plundered by rebels near Nanyang Tu while seeking a place of safety.

Rev. B. P. McKay, secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Foreign Missions, fears that this was a party of Canadians who were making their way from Chumang, in northern Honan, to Hankow, a distance of 250 miles. The party is composed of Rev. Jonathan Goforth, wife and four children, Rev. Murdoch MacKenzie, wife and one child; Rev. J. A. Simmon, wife and one child; Rev. Mitchell and wife, Miss McIntosh, Miss Pyke, Miss Dow, Dr. Leslie and wife, and Rev. John Griffith. Dr. Leslie and wife are former Montreals.

Japan's Preparations.

Yokohama, June 30, via San Francisco, July 17.—Japan is meeting the situation in China with vigor and promptitude.

At a cabinet meeting on Monday last 50,000,000 yen was appropriated for the immediate expense involved in the dispatch of troops. The troops mobilized here will number 30,000, and it is safe to assume that within two weeks at the latest, with the large forces on the way, the allies will have at their disposal an army of 100,000 men, which will be ample for the initial operations.

U. S. Cruisers Ready.

New York, July 17.—The cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis and Yankee have been gotten into readiness for immediate service, steam up, and no one not connected with the ships is allowed on board, says a special from Philadelphia.

One thousand berths have been put into the Yankee. It is surmised the vessels are to be used in transporting troops, though the Columbia and Minneapolis have comparatively little accommodation for soldiers.

The Oregon.

Washington, July 17.—The following was received at the navy department this morning: "The Oregon is passing through Sitka en route on the way to Kure. All well. (Signed) Wilde."

London, July 16.—The first news of the repulse of the allies was received in an Associated Press dispatch from the foreign office. "All we can do," said one of the most responsible officials, "is to hope for the best and pray that Japan's troops may move quickly. Nothing has passed regarding the general situation of the powers since the receipt of a cable from Japan to do the major part of the work, and nothing is likely to be done unless a repetition of to-day's bad news compels every power to send reinforcements."

With reference to the Tien Tsin dispatch, the Associated Press, quoting the complaints of British subjects, is reported to have informed the Associated Press that no instruction had been issued to Admiral Seymour not to take on board British subjects. In fact, all his instructions implied otherwise and they were unable to understand the conditions reported.

The government discredits the report that in the retreat of the Pekin column Admiral Seymour's wounded were killed by their comrades in order that they might escape torture by the Chinese.

Not at War.

Washington, July 16.—General Miles had an extended conference this afternoon with the secretary of war concerning the dispatch of reinforcements to China.

No statement could be secured, but it is understood that General Miles strongly urged that the troops be withdrawn from the Philippines, so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively few days instead of awaiting the slow process of assembling an army in this country and Cuba and getting it to China.

Without exception to-day the foreign representatives at Washington have accepted as practically certain that the foreign legations and ministers at Peking have been wiped out. The opinion is based on the accumulating data that the slaughter occurred about July 9th or 7th, Chinese Minister Wu declares unworthily of belief the cable report that Cheng, director of telegraphs and posts at Shanghai, knew of the killing of the foreign ministers at the time he made a recent suggestion that foreigners be escorted out of Peking if the allied forces would not advance. As a matter of fact, Minister Wu states that the Chinese officials have no better means of learning the truth of affairs at Peking than the foreigners, as all the usual means of communications are suspended.

The decision of the administration at the end of this month, especially for the United States government is still not at war with the government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, coming on top of the stories of the last struggles at Peking have not affected the attitude of the administration on this point. The United States government is still not at war with the government of China.

Li Hung Chang's Departure.

Hongkong, July 17.—All the foreign consuls in Canton had an interview with Li Hung Chang on July 15th, but failed to dissuade him from going north. Li Hung Chang is said to have accepted full responsibility for any disturbance in Canton during his absence. He takes the viceregal seal along with him, thus preventing the issue of proclamations while he is away. Li Hung is expected

the government in its efforts to obtain satisfaction for the outrages of the Americans in China have suffered.

Emperor's Reward.

Berlin, July 16.—The German consul at Cee Foo having communicated to the government of Siam proves true the government's offer of a reward of 1,000 William's marks for the rescue of foreigners in Peking, has received the governor's reply. It is dated July 12th, and says the shutting up of foreigners in Peking has deeply touched his heart, but that attempts to release them have failed owing to the revolt in Chin Li. The governor adds that he will again try his best to effect their release.

London, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, under the date of the 17th, cables: "Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general rising. What the date is I cannot ascertain, but it is doubtless an early one, for Prince Tuan is stated to have ordered all dispatch in view of the arrival of more foreign troops.

A large body of Chinese is reported to be moving from Hupei, in the direction of Shanghai.

"The situation here grows more threatening every day. The city is still without means of defence, and all the forts are being held by Chinese."

Chinese Appeal for Protection.

New York, July 18.—Chinamen in New York have been officially notified of war in China, and in consequence local Celestials are in a state of fear bordering on a panic. So afraid are they that murders committed by Boxers will be avenged upon them, that an appeal for protection in the form of a petition has been made to Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang in Washington.

According to information received by the police of Elizabeth street station, yesterday circulars in Chinese were distributed through the Chinese quarters, copies from a circular received from "Shut Tsoo Wu Yea," which interpreted the means: "Kill all foreign people." The circular was sent to Lee Toy, mayor of Chinatown, by Minister Wu Ting Fang. The minister did not expect Lee Toy to make public its contents, and the latter did so after consulting the heads of secret societies.

The Chinese of the city held a meeting last night in Mott street joss house. Speeches were made denouncing the Boxers and resolutions "deploring the misfortune which has befallen the foreign residents of Peking," and "volunteering to aid in the suppression of rising of Boxers," were passed. The resolutions recognize that the rebellion has "interfered with the progress of our country." It petitions "Chow Tsi Chi, consul in the city, to transmit the resolution to His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the representative of China in Washington, requesting him to transmit the same to the government in China."

Near Korean Frontier.

Washington, July 18.—United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Corea, telegraphs the state department that the Boxers are in the process of withdrawing a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Ping Yang, the most northern province of Corea, are much alarmed and fleeing. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious.

Steamers Chartered.

New York, July 18.—The chartering of transports to convey troops to China is causing much stir in shipping circles. Private cable advices state that 15 German steamers now operating in Atlantic trade have been requisitioned as war transports and supply ships by the German Emperor. News is also received in shipping circles that the United States government is actively in the market chartering steamers of all nationalities on the Pacific to act as transports and supply ships for this country in connection with the Chinese outbreak.

Declined to Remain.

Hongkong, July 17.—Li Hung Chang, disregarding all attempt of Europeans and Chinese to persuade him to remain, left Canton this morning for Peking.

Prior to his departure the Chinese merchants and gentry of Canton strongly appealed to the viceroy not to leave, and presented a petition setting forth that Canton, so long the prey to the depredations of robbers and pirates, had become peaceful during Li Hung Chang's reign. Li Hung Chang's departure has been greeted with a strong hand and the people chilled to live without being panic stricken when dogs bark.

The petitioners this morning learned with trembling that their protector was proceeding north and they wept as at a loss of a parent. The absence of rebellion and peace being ordered due to the presence of Li Hung Chang, the merchants were ready to cast themselves before the wheels of his chariot to prevent his departure.

Rebellion Spreading.

Washington, July 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio: "A letter from Baron Nishi, Japanese minister at Peking, dated June 29th, was received at Tien Tsin on July 12th. The letter was handed by a messenger. It says that the ammunition was running short; danger of massacre was imminent, and prompt relief was earnestly desired. The messenger says the foreign ministers considered it impossible to procure provisions after July 1st."

A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered the great military movements owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China.

The viceroy of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls there that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Shin, Ning Po and Chu Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming.

Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ning Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated. The rebellion has taken hold of southern China. The foreigners at Chu Chau and in Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic stricken.

Casualties at Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 17.—The war department to-day bulletined its first official report of the results of the battle at Tien Tsin. The casualties in the attack on Tien Tsin on July 13th were: Killed—E. H. Liscomb and 17 enlisted; wounded, five officers and 72 enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men.

Japs Landing.

London, July 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai to-day says the disembarkation of 15,000 Japanese troops is proceeding at Taku.

Troubles in Ho Nan.

Paris, July 18.—The French consulate at Hankow telegraphs, under the date of July 13th, that the viceroy admits that he is doubtful of his ability to arrest the rebellion in Ho Nan.

The dispatch adds that a caravan of English and American engineers from Chensi was attacked near Shang Yam. A number were wounded, but it was hoped the caravan would shortly reach Hankow.

The consul at Shanghai telegraphs under the date of July 9th that the government of Tche Kiang took energetic measures to repress the disorders. A second telegram, dated July 13th, announces troubles in the province of Ho Nan.

British Losses.

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Parliamentary Secretary Broderick read a dispatch from Admiral Seymour dated at Taku, July 15th, giving an account of the capture of the native city of Tien Tsin by the allied forces.

According to this dispatch, on the morning of July 4th the Japanese blew up the gate and entered the city, the others following. On the right the Russians captured a battery on the bank of Lia Tai canal, consisting of twelve small guns. The other troops were all engaged in the left. About 8,000 in all were engaged, and over 700 were killed or wounded, the Japanese being the heaviest losers. The British had 20 killed and 83 wounded. The Chinese troops fled, in what direction is not known.

Goldwin Smith on Situation.

Toronto, July 18.—Prof. Goldwin Smith in to-day's Sun expresses strong pro-Chinese sympathies. He says: "It appears, unhappily, at this moment that the worst accounts from China are likely to prove true. A great calamity has beenfalling mankind. Now hell breaks loose, Peking must be razed as an act of vengeance. The Western civilization must arm for reparation. The Chinese must be treated as cannibals." Continuing, he says: "There are more than a million and a half souls in Peking, the immense majority of whom are absolutely innocent of the massacre. They must be delivered up and butchered by Cossacks or Japanese, and this will be called a triumph of civilization."

He attributes the cause of the outbreak to the greed of the powers who are eager for the dismemberment of China, a fact which has inflamed the Boxers to protect themselves.

London, July 19.—There is ample evidence that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict, in that the area of the rebellion is continually extending, but harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still lacking.

The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang tse Kiang with a German man-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by Great Britain.

Still more disturbing news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio, to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard in an alarmist editorial says: "It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization, and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether the hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government, inasmuch as it is evident an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Pekin government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state accordingly."

Similar comment is made by the other papers. All applaud the course of Count von Buelow, German foreign secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese legation in Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

The Russian general staff denies the report that the Chinese have captured Blagovetchesk, capital of the province of Amur, and it is reported from Irkutsk that the Russians have taken Aikun.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin distributes the number of killed at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians, 100; Japanese, 57; British, 40; Americans, 37. The correspondent who sends this asserts that thousands of Chinese were killed and that fighting was still going on when his dispatch was sent in various parts of Tien Tsin.

With reference to the rumors that Europeans were seen working the Chinese guns at Tien Tsin, the Standard learns that eight Russian military instructors, forcibly detained by the Chinese, were compelled to work the guns. One escaped and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

A special correspondent of the Daily Express at Tien Tsin contrasts the "splendid work of the Japanese" with the "inadequate supplies of the British, German, and United States contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessities."

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares

that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners. The governors of the provinces of Hunan, Pu Pi and Ho Nan have now opened...

London, July 18.—A Canton dispatch received here to-day gives some additional facts relative to the memorial to the throne which Li Hung Chang told the foreign consuls he, as viceroy of the viceroys, had induced all the other viceroys except two to frame, as reported in the Daily Telegraph dispatch of July 16th.

London, July 19.—The action of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in informing the Chinese legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language and submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a state engaged in war, have been supplemented by the official statement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolskussuri, have been declared in a state of war since the 17th.

London, July 19.—The Russian announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world, and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, while at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent viceroys from the general conflagration.

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William K. Taylor, Louis B. Lawton, Harold Hammond and Ira C. Waldron were wounded. Among the United States marines the casualties numbered 40, Captain W. S. Lemley and First Lieutenants Henry Leonard and Smedley D. Butler wounded.

Sixty-Two Guns Captured. Berlin, July 18.—Admiral von Bende-mann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 14th, says: "When the citadel was captured, 62 guns fell into the hands of the allies."

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ence is concerned, Lin Kan Yih has always been friendly toward foreigners and has always expressed his confidence in them. The Express correspondent at Tokio cables: "The Japanese government fears that Russia and Germany may not accept the command of the Japanese senior officers who would necessarily take charge of the army corps, and desires assurances on this point before giving orders for the embarkation of the troops. This may make a further delay of several weeks."

New York, July 19.—Regarding Li Hung Chang's departure for the north, the Herald's Canton correspondent asserts that the viceroy left that city under orders he received from Prince Tuan, and that he is to proceed to Chih-li province to resume his viceregal office. Artillery Ready for Service. San Francisco, July 19.—The batteries of the 3rd artillery have been ordered into camp at the Presidio with instructions to the various officers to have everything in readiness for sudden departure.

New York, July 19.—The war in China and the news of the disastrous experience of the 9th infantry have caused a number of desertions among the enlisted men of companies I, K, and L of the Fifth Regular Infantry, says the Times to-day. Major Cornish, who commands the battalion, says there are 25 absent without leave. The men, in speaking of the matter, gave as the cause of the desertions the crisis in China, and since the news of the disaster to the Ninth was received, especially.

New York, July 19.—The Pantel Mifantol of Shang Tung, the highest legal office of the province next to governor, has issued a subpoena to the magistrates of the province, an anti-Christian letter, says a Chee Foo special to the Herald. "It purports to be addressed to and record a conversation between the governor and the Pantel, but that is possibly a subterfuge to impose on the magistrates. The Pantel is a Christian, and his letter cannot fail to have evil consequences. It exhorts the governor to authorize all magistrates to compel native Christians to return to their former religion and make them give security that they will not again enter a Christian church. All furniture of the churches and Christians is to be confiscated, and proclamations are to be issued exhorting the people to abstain from robbing Christians who renounce their faith."

Rome, July 19.—The government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, which it is understood, has been dispatched to all the powers proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers. The matter is still under consideration here.

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Dominion Parliament

Mr. Foster Again Blames Government for Alleged Failure to Reduce Tariff.

Ottawa, July 11.—The government bill to amend the Post Office Act by reducing the rate of newspapers to one-eighth of a cent within the province of publication was under consideration yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons. Mr. Foster and others on the opposition side criticised the proposal as opposed to commonsense and to the development of the country. It was a ridiculous notion, Mr. Foster held, that newspapers should be fined for going outside the province of publication.

Ottawa, July 12.—The government bill to reduce the postage on newspapers within the province of publication to one-eighth of a cent per pound passed the committee stage yesterday after very strenuous opposition on the part of those who considered it a direct blow at some of the larger papers in Montreal. Mr. Davin moved to cut the rate down on all papers sent out from the office of publication to one-eighth of a cent, but when the vote was taken on this it was defeated by 36 yeas to 79 nays.

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good was called for, and that the record showed a loss to the country of \$150,000. (Cries of "Name.") Turning the Tables. Mr. Fielding referred to the British American Bank Note Company. The matter was before the courts, but it was a matter of evidence that inferior material had been piled into the government offices year after year, while the contractor collected full prices. The only hope the contractor had to escape was to prove that the members of the late government had permitted him to put in inferior material.

Ottawa, July 11.—The government bill to amend the Post Office Act by reducing the rate of newspapers to one-eighth of a cent within the province of publication was under consideration yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons. Mr. Foster and others on the opposition side criticised the proposal as opposed to commonsense and to the development of the country. It was a ridiculous notion, Mr. Foster held, that newspapers should be fined for going outside the province of publication.

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It was a question whether trades unions were in the interests of workmen as of trade and commerce. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment was then voted on and carried by 20 yeas to 17 nays. The main motion of the Minister of Justice was therefore thrown out on the same division.

Lord and Lady Minto. Left Ottawa This Morning to Pay a Visit to the Coast.

Vice-Regal Party Will Arrive in Victoria on Tuesday, July 31st.

Ottawa, July 19.—The viceregal party set out on a western tour to-day. Their excellencies will reach Winnipeg on Saturday evening, and will remain till Tuesday. From Thursday to Sunday will be spent in the National Park at Banff, and at 1 p.m., on Monday, July 30th, Vancouver will be reached, and Victoria on Tuesday, where the party will remain till August 4th. On the latter date they will set out by the government steamer Quadra for Skagway, and will reach Dawson on August 15th. Five days will be spent in that neighborhood, after which the party will return homewards, reaching Victoria on August 30th, where they will remain over until August 31st. Saturday, Sunday and Monday following will be spent in Vancouver and New Westminster. From September 4th to September 6th they will remain in Rossland, and on the 8th the party will reach Lethbridge, where visits will be paid to cattle ranches, irrigation works and Indian reserves.

Victorians at Bisley. Fleming and Bodley Have Been Making a Good Showing in Competitions.

Shooting at 200 Yards for the Queen's Prize—Scores of Canadians.

London, July 17.—Among the winners of small prizes at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley to-day were the following Canadians: Fleming and Smith 35; Bayles, Graham, Morse, McCrimmon and Corrigan with 34, out of a possible 35.

REASON FOR LONG SESSION. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, July 17.—The Conservatives will have all their political literature franked to-night so that prorogation may be looked for to-morrow.

13 Running Sores. Mr. Stephen Westcott, Fresno, N. S., gives the following experience with Burdock Blood Bitters: "I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months; finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had thirteen running sores at one time from my knee to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B. When one-half the bottle was gone I noticed a change for the better, and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved."

Grandpa. Everybody's proud of this sort of Grandpa, and he's proud of himself; proud of his clear brain and active body. There are other kinds of grandpapas that we can't be proud of. Weak of body and feeble of mind, we can only pity them. They no more live; they only exist. What makes the difference between these two classes of old men? A sound stomach and a plentiful supply of pure, rich blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and increases the activity of the blood-making glands. It won't make old men young, but it will enable old men to assimilate the food they eat, and so strengthen them for a life of reasonable exertion.

London, July 19.—The Russian announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world, and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, while at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent viceroys from the general conflagration.

Parliament. With the Was the The Speech Cana Prosperity times M (Sp Ottawa, J ed at 3 o'clock the longest that of 188 ceremonies the speed follows: Hon. Gentlemen of Relieving I desire to tention which labors of an month in F month while empty which was 1 The marked attended the Canadian v a conspectio the hope that ed in that t The large with indust passed, is a expansion t try. I desire buoyant sta receipts ha provide lib and to a mial positio a mark been the 4 measures v the future provent will tend t Canada ha The exte in our burden of growth of Country, regarding scribed sta which trust vest is t bation in t may in di important affairs of There i legislation potent a ticularly s ing of the confidently the condit but will 4 which oug labor. Gentleman I thank you for service, Honorable Gentlemen: It affor serve that times un Provident on this I Al Phoeni who disa go, and at the Arkansas pearance and he murdered but she heirs, aft he was i left h few mon in a Call THE Ottawa day, rep of Militia to Imper to Canada came for ing any the Imp Sir W Flint th make the Act conf ance peo T London the Natl ley, the in the Queen's and 600 compet with 98 Langstr Vittle 9 Toronto years of D. King manufac with ste company MERC Month well-k died su paring L Promine Dominik

Parliament Prorogued

With the Exception of 1885, It Was the Longest Session on Record.

The Speech From the Throne—Canadian Contingents in Africa.

Prosperity of the Dominion Continues—Some Important Measures Passed.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, July 18.—Parliament prorogued at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was the longest session on record, except that of 1885. There were the usual ceremonies peculiar to prorogation. The speech from the throne was as follows:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Relieving you from further attendance I desire to thank you for the diligent attention which you have given to the labors of an exceptional prorogated session. When parliament opened in the month of February last, thoughts of the whole empire were centered on the war which was then raging in South Africa. The marked successes which have since attended the British arms and in which our Canadian volunteer soldiers have taken a conspicuous and glorious part justify the hope that peace will soon be restored in that distant land.

The large number of private bills with industrial objects, considered and passed, is a good indication of the great expansion of the business of the country. I desire to congratulate you on the buoyant state of the revenue. The large receipts have enabled my government to provide liberally for the public service and to maintain Canada's strong financial position.

A marked feature of the session has been the adoption of many important measures which must beneficially affect the future of the Dominion. The improvements in the public service will tend to perfect a system of which Canada has reason to feel proud.

The extension of the British preference in our tariff will tend to reduce the burden of taxation and stimulate the growth of our trade with the Mother Country. The measure you have passed regarding the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of securities which trustees in Great Britain may invest in being followed by similar legislation in the Imperial parliament, which may in due course consummate this important improvement in the financial affairs of the Dominion.

There is reason to believe that the legislation of this session will have important and favorable results. I particularly congratulate you upon the passing of the Conciliation Act, which it is confidently hoped will not only improve the condition of the industrial classes, but will also better promote the relations which ought to exist between capital and labor.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: It affords me much pleasure to observe that the prosperity of Canada continues unabated, and I pray that Divine Providence may continue with favor upon this Dominion.

AMTHER FOUR YEARS.

(Associated Press.)
Phoenix, Ariz., July 18.—John Meeker, who disappeared from here four years ago and who owned considerable land at the time, has been heard from in Arkansas. At the time of his disappearance blood was found in his room and his wife was suspected of having murdered him. Proof was not sufficient, but she lost the property to Eastern heirs, after a bitter fight. Meeker says he left home and knew nothing until a few months ago, when he found himself in a California insane asylum.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

Ottawa, July 16.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Oliver, the Minister of Militia said the same pensions granted to Imperial soldiers and wounded to Canadians from South Africa. He stated also that the time had not yet come for the government to consider doing any more for the troops than what the Imperial authorities provided for. Mr. Oliver assured T. B. Flint that the government was ready to make the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) conform to the views of the temperance people when the request was made.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 18.—In the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, the highest aggregate target score in the first stage of the shooting for the Queen's prize, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, is 100. Among the competing Canadians Graham is well up with 98. Carruthers and Fleming 95, Langstroth 94, and Milligan and McVittie 93 each.

CLERK IN CUSTODY.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, July 18.—Frank Moore, 20 years of age, a clerk in the office of J. D. King & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, is under arrest and charged with stealing a sum of money from the company by fraudulent practices.

MERCHANT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, July 18.—G. A. McBean, a well-known grain merchant of this city, died suddenly this morning while preparing to go to his office. He was a prominent Liberal of this section of the Dominion.

GOSCHEN ON THE NAVY.

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons today, on the introduction of the naval vote, Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, made a general statement. He declared that it was through the delays of contractors that the admiralty had not produced more ships, which had been unhesitatingly adopted by the United States, Germany, Japan and France, but ultimately he agreed to the appointment of a committee of engineers to examine the whole question. Mr. Goschen referred with satisfaction to the new turbine principle of propulsion.

With regard to non-inflammable wood fittings, Mr. Goschen said the recent experiments with the old turret ship Belle Isle showed that the present arrangements for flooding decks with water were most successful. The admiralty had, he added, no evidence that the Spanish warships possessed such elaborate precautions as were provided on board the Belle Isle. Non-inflammable wood is being used on some new warships, though it is not quite as satisfactory in some of its other properties.

Regarding the new battleships, Mr. Goschen said they would be of the formidable class.

PAMINE AND CHOLERA.

Over Six Millions of People Receiving Relief in India.

London, July 16.—The government of Bombay telegraphs to the secretary of state for India, saying that there were 9,928 cases of cholera in the famine districts during the week ending July 7th, of which 5,892 were fatal. The total number of deaths on the relief works was 5,870, which was 3.9 per 1,000. There has been a good rainfall in Surat, Khandesh and the western part of North Gujarat, where the numbers demanding relief is continuing to increase. The victory of India telegraphs that there were heavier general rains last week in Berar and the central provinces of Hyderabad. The rainfall was good and sufficient for present needs, in Rajputana. In Central India there were moderate general rains. The sowing of crops has partly commenced. The monsoon was heavy in Surat and there were good falls in Kattywar and Thana. There have been insufficient rains in the Punjab for dry lands sowing.

Notwithstanding the improved prospects, no diminution of relief is possible. On the contrary, the figures last week were the highest reported for village relief and advances replacing relief work. The condition of the surviving cattle in Western India is deplorable. The health returns from the central provinces are satisfactory.

The total relief was 6,418,000.

WINNER OF BRONZE MEDAL.

Bodley Among Canadians Who Won Many Prizes in First State of Queens.

London, July 19.—Owing to the continuance of the phenomenal heat many cases of prostration have occurred among the marksmen competing in the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley.

Sergt. Murray has won the bronze medal in the first stage (7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards) of the Queen's prize. In the same stage the Canadians, Blair, Annon and Bodley, won small money prizes.

Most of the other competing Canadians will shoot in the second stage (10 shots at 500 and 15 shots at 600 yards) of this competition.

The Canadians are holding a reception to-day at their handsome club house.

FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

Winnipeg, July 18.—J. R. Dougal, president, occupied the chair at the opening meeting of the Dominion Alliance. The committee on parliamentary action presented resolutions condemning the injustice of the Dominion government in not recognizing the mandate of the people in 1898, declaring it the duty of all friends of moral reform to work for total national prohibition and calling on all such to vote in provincial, Dominion and municipal elections for such candidates as would do everything in their power, regardless of party consideration, to secure entire prohibition. These resolutions were passed.

A. M. Featherstone moved that the Alliance organize to secure the defeat of the present government, and all members who failed in the present parliament to recognize the mandate contained in the plebiscite. Much discussion followed. Finally the resolution was passed, with the reference to the government omitted, that to the members remaining.

C. E. CONVENTION.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 17.—Although now and then young ladies were carried out of the crowded meetings fainting and overcome by heat the enthusiasm marking the world's convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at the Alexandria Palace grounds was today as strong as ever. The day was given up to the demonstrations of world wide extent of the Endeavor movement.

PROPOSED NEW TRAMWAY.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, July 18.—J. Bunten, general manager of the B. C. Electric Railway, who has been in town for a couple of days looking into the projected tramway from Nanaimo to Extension mines, left to-day for Victoria, where he will interview Mr. Dunsmuir in connection with the matter.

THE WHALING FLEET.

(Associated Press.)
San Francisco, July 18.—The first news from the whaling fleet that wintered in the ice has been received. The mail carrier left Bailey Island on January 25th. The fleet expects to get out about July 6th.

MESSAGES FROM CHURCHES.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 18.—Fully 50,000 persons attended to-day's meetings of the world's convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the special feature of the program being the delivery of messages from the churches.

Becoming Aggressive

Boers Attack Position Held by Irish Fusiliers and Canadian Mounted Infantry.

Particulars of the Fight in Which Lieut. Borden Was Killed.

Burglers Break Through Cordon Between Bethlehem and Ficksburg.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 18.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 17.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack of Pole Carey's position and along our left flank, commanded by the Boers.

"The posts, held by the Irish Fusiliers and the Canadian Mounted Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Alderson, were most gallantly defended. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the positions, coming into close range, and calling to the Boers to surrender.

"The enemy suffered severely. They had fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four were taken prisoners.

"The British casualties were seven killed (including the Canadian Lieuts. Borden and Birch), thirty wounded and twenty-one missing.

"Jan Hamilton's column advanced to Waterval yesterday unopposed, and today proceeded to Haman's kraal.

"Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through the cordon formed by Hunter's and Rundle's divisions between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They are making towards Lindley, closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades."

Tribute to Canadians.

London, July 18.—In a dispatch, dated to-day, Lord Roberts pays a tribute to Lieuts. Borden and Birch. He says:

"They were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on one position. Borden was twice before brought to my notice in dispatches for gallant and intrepid conduct."

Taken Prisoner.

Ottawa, July 18.—Lord Minto received the following cable from Sir Alfred Milner to-day:

"Capetown, July 17.—I regret to report that 221, Trooper Sidney McLaughlin, second battalion Canadian Mounted Infantry Rifles, was taken a prisoner at Reitelvi on July 13th. (Signed) Milner."

The Late Lieut. Borden.

Cannings, July 18.—News of the killing, while in action in South Africa, of Lieut. Borden, son of Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, was received here, his former home, with deep sorrow. Deceased was very popular throughout the Maritime provinces, and was regarded as an ideal soldier. He left Halifax with the second contingent, and before leaving, said: "I will not send those under me any place that I will not go myself."

Ottawa, July 17.—A dispatch from London states that it has been reported to the war office that (2,489), Wilmot, and (25) Hall, were members of the First Battalion of Mounted Rifles and his home is at Edmonton, Alberta.

At Patakop on Friday Private G. S. Todd, Winnipeg, and Private A. Robinson, son of W. J. Robinson, Winnipeg, both of Strathearn's Horse, were slightly wounded.

Private Dyrkyn, son of C. T. Dyrkyn, Lacombe, N.W.T.; Private Sabine, son of Mrs. Sabine, Winnipeg; Private W. R. McLeod, son of S. McLeod, Prince Albert, and Private Edward Webb, a young Englishman, are missing.

The news of Major Borden's death was received in Ottawa with profound regret. To-night the Premier and Mr. Davin made feeling references to the event. No particulars were received. The message from Lord Roberts simply said: "I regret to report Major Borden was killed in action yesterday."

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C.
It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in relying on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. One at least has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not a joke. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose.

THE TACOMA DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury Finds Both Motorman and Electric Railway Co. Responsible.

Late on Saturday afternoon the coroner's jury, which had been sitting during the entire week holding an inquest over forty-three victims of the Tacoma street car accident of July 4th, rendered a verdict charging that the accident was caused by car No. 116 running at a dangerously high rate of speed, and leaving the track while in charge of Motorman F. L. Boehm and Conductor J. B. Calhoun.

"And we further find," the verdict continues, "that said F. L. Boehm was grossly careless in operating the car, by stringing over a long and dangerous grade at an excessively high rate of speed, thereby immediately losing control of his car and failing to regain such control by the correct manipulation of the mechanical and electric appliances furnished for the control of the car.

"And we further find that the said Tacoma Railway & Power Company was grossly and criminally careless and negligent in permitting said Motorman F. L. Boehm to go out on car No. 116 over said dangerous grade without any previous effort to ascertain his efficiency on said grade.

"And we further find the Tacoma Railway & Power Company was grossly and criminally careless and negligent in maintaining said dangerous grade, without installing any safety appliances when the necessity for such appliances had been fully demonstrated by a previous accident to a freight train at the same point, although, from personal inspection, we believe such safety appliances are perfectly feasible on this grade.

"We further find a general and reprehensible lax and careless condition exists in the maintenance of the track and the equipment of said Tacoma Railway & Power Company that should be corrected at once."

Fractions Reserved

Government Withdraw From Sale Mining Claims on the Best Creeks.

Good Results Reported From Big Salmon—The Nora Cuts Rates.

H. A. Munn, of the Upper Yukon Trading Co., returned last evening by the Dirigo from a business trip to Dawson and other interior points. He states that an immense amount of goods, much of it perishable, is being landed at Dawson, so much so that the place has the appearance of being surfeited with goods.

The sale of mining fractions announced by the government, was held by J. H. Senkler on the 2nd. All the claims on the principal creeks, however, were at the last moment reserved, and the sales therefore were unimportant. Mr. Munn is of the opinion that the mining regulations should be modernized to meet the conditions there, which have altered much since the laws were framed.

"In Dawson he met scores of Victorians, the majority of whom seemed to be doing well. Messrs. Doig, Finlayson, T. Aikman, Herbert Robertson, Dr. Geo. Duncan, Chas. Busch, McCandless, Spencer, Hamburger and others were met with, as well as C. E. Renout, who is enjoying life in Dawson well.

"During his stay the 4th of July was celebrated, and a very creditable demonstration was held. Mr. Munn was particularly struck with the brawny appearance of the men, and upon the surprisingly good showing of horseflesh in the racing events.

"The output this year is variously estimated at from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars.

"The miners at Dawson have not yet made up their minds whether the Indian river finds are quartz or placer properties. Very encouraging reports are coming in from Big Salmon, and Mr. Munn has accurate information that Discovery there by turning out very well, prospects of as high a value as \$200 being taken out on that claim. Tanana is also regarded as a coming camp. It is situated on the Yukon about 600 miles below Dawson in United States territory, and if a permanent diggings is found there, the United States will be glad to avail itself of the good offices of Canada in regard to the handling privileges as goods can only reach there satisfactorily through Canadian territory.

At Cariboo Crossing he found the mills of the company, under the management of M. King, busily employed, while the two tugboats of the same corporation find ample employment in towing on Le Barge and Bennett.

The water in the lower river is already beginning to fall and he regards the fact that about 6,000 tons of freight were handled by scow as saving the reputation of the route.

Vanish Under the Treatment of That Greatest of Kidney Specifics, South American Kidney Cure.

Mrs. W. S. Bissett, 62 Cameron St., Toronto, was troubled with severe pains in the small of her back which doctors said was caused by kidney trouble, and which produced intense suffering at times. She used many remedies without any lasting benefit until she tried the South American Kidney Cure. A few doses proved a wonderful benefit, and after taking three bottles all traces of the trouble were gone.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

"A party of seven officials are this afternoon making a count of the Atlin ballots in the Dominion hotel. The result, however, was not announced until the time of going to press."

Starved To Death

Unfortunate Prospector Perishes After Terrible Privation at Frances Lake, Cassiar.

Another of the McTavish Family Doomed to Death for Witchcraft.

Trader Egnell, of Liard Post, Accidentally Shot by His Son.

The terrible privations experienced by the hardy gold hunters who attempted to reach the Klondike by the Edmonton trail, and the awful fate which befell some of them, will be revived in the memories of many by the news which the Times is enabled to print this afternoon from that great country in northwestern British Columbia, of which the Stikine river is the means of ingress and egress. During the Klondike rush this region was fruitful of many harrowing tales, but gradually the tide of travel fell off from the route, being diverted to that of the White and Chilkoot Passes. Since then the mail has been infrequent, and letters few, as the land has relapsed once more into the condition in which it was prior to its invasion by the Klondike pilgrims—a territory given over to a few trader hunters and prospectors, and wandering tribes of Indians. The news which is given this afternoon, and which is contained in a letter received from Fort Frances, dated June 11th, tells of the slow death from starvation of one prospector, the narrow escape of his partner, the rescue of a girl from the Indians after she had been condemned to death as a witch, and the accidental shooting of a well known and beloved trader.

The victim in the tragedy first mentioned is a man named Wynck, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal. He belonged to a party known as the Sunny South Gold Mining & Prospecting Company, which sent a party out from the Californian city a year or two ago to try to reach Dawson by the Edmonton trail. All of the members of the expedition, with the exception of Wynck and his partner, A. L. Dominick, came out in July of last year, having given up the quest for gold or the hope of reaching Dawson by that route as vain.

The two men mentioned remained at Frances lake, where they intended spending the remainder of the summer and last winter, and if prospects were not good at the end of that time, to cross the divide this summer and make their way to Dawson.

But a cruel fate awaited them. The long and heavy winter of the north prevented their securing a supply of moose meat, and at last, their provisions exhausted, they were obliged to sustain life by eating the repulsive meat of the caribou, which they trapped for food. Dominick, strong and hardy, managed to live on this ration, but poor Wynck slowly starved to death.

To avoid a similar fate Dominick started on an almost hopeless journey to the outside. Early on the 10th of June, worn and almost dead from suffering and exhaustion, he reached Fort Frances. He had shot a moose and the meat he secured, although he could pack a very limited supply, sustained life until he reached the point mentioned, where assistance was readily supplied.

At Liard Post, at the mouth of the Dease river, he found a man whose life during the Klondike rush was one of continually befriending unfortunate prospectors. This was A. Egnell, who is in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post there. Mr. Egnell was originally a Swedish sailor, finally settling in Minnesota. He pushed westward at the time of the gold excitement in Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar, arriving in the latter place in 1874. He became acquainted with the Indians first in the employ of the late Rufus Sylvester of Wrangle. When the latter sold out to the Hudson's Bay Company he entered their employ. Then the company sold out to Lamontagne, and afterwards passed out to the service of each one to the other as transfers were made.

To Dominick Mr. Egnell gave a letter addressed to F. C. Dickson, of this city, and from this letter most of the information now given is obtained. Arriving at Wrangle, Dominick, before posting the letter to Victoria, learned that Egnell had come to his death through being accidentally shot in the knee by the discharge of a gun in the hands of his own son Mac, aged about 14 years. He lived four or five days and then passed away.

The late Mr. Egnell was well and favorably known in Victoria and many Klondikers, whom he befriended, will regret to learn of the sad death of this generous old trader.

In the letter, which reached Mr. Dickson last night, the now deceased trader gives some very interesting news regarding the Indians with whom he traded. Readers of the Times will remember that the mail last fall and Mr. Pope, of the Casca Company, brought out the news of the virtual annihilation of a half-breed family there by the name of McTavish. This family had been suspected of witchcraft, and had been destroyed one by one by the redskins, till only one girl, popularly known as Big Mary, owing to her excessive adiposity, remained. In the letter quoted, the late Mr. Egnell says that a few days previously Big Mary had come to the post closely pursued by the bucks, who were determined to burn her as a witch. Fearing the fate of her sister, who was killed by the same Indians on the High-trail, after he was able to frighten the braves by the threat of the law, he succeeded in inducing another white man, Stewart, whom the Indians also feared, to take the girl for the present, until the tribesmen appear in a more rational state of mind. Even by threats great difficulty was experienced in persuading the redskins to forego their desire for renaissance. They attribute the death of a number of the tribe from scurvy to the witchery of the McTavish family. The letter also contains some interesting mining news. He states

that Dillon and Sweney had gone down to Fort Halket, and found a bar, out of which they took \$500 in a short time. They also found three small bars at the Devil's Portage, which were passed in the rush to Dawson. Peterson, Larsen, Dillon and all went down on the ice to work on these bars. Sweney had gone down to Fort Liard to prospect for more diggings. Hibben and Arneau had gone back to Prussia. Marten Nelson was working on a bar on the Liard near the mouth of the Dease, out of which he was taking \$225 a day. Rowe reported nothing on the Rancheria river. The whole season had been a very hard one.

FIREMAN ELECTROCUTED.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 19.—William Powley, a Grand Trunk railway fireman, was electrocuted yesterday in the Canadian branch of the Corcorandum works, whether he had gone for a drink of water. Deceased was 38 years of age. He leaves a widow and four children.

A. MORRISON, M.P., MARRIED.

Ottawa, July 18.—Aulay Morrison, M.P., was married at Baden-Baden, Waterloo county, to-day, to Elizabeth Livingston, eldest daughter of James Livingston, M.P. It was a quiet marriage, after which Mr. and Mrs. Morrison left for their future home at New Westminster.

They Passed The Exams

List of Pupils Who Are Promoted Into the High School.

The Result Disappointing, Number of Those Successful Being Small.

The day of all days that has been looked forward to with the greatest degree of interest, excitement and impatience by a large number of pupils of the various provincial schools has arrived at last, the results of the High school entrance examinations being completed and published as appended.

According to the superintendent of education the result was very disappointing, the proportion of those successful being surprisingly low. In this city, out of 109 candidates, but 41 obtained the required percentage, and this was even lower in the majority of the other cities, while in the rural districts only five out of 60 passed. In the entire province there were 374 candidates, of whom only 113 were successful.

The winner of the Governor-General's medal in Victoria was Jeffrey Aiken Cunningham, of the Boys' Central school, who received 847 marks. Miss Ada E. Spencer, of South Park school, came second, with 846 marks. The successful candidates were:

Boys' Central School.	Girls' Central School.
Cunningham, Jeffrey Aiken	847
Chamberlain, Lewis	818
Netherby, Ralph L.	788
Walker, Walter M.	717
Clearburn, Joseph E.	691
Nason, Edward F.	691
Dooley, William A.	690

North Ward School.	South Park School.
Wright, Lella S.	728
Johnston, Emily M.	728
Humber, Frank	700
Mylor, Ida M.	700
Wolf, Henry P.	689
Robertson, Maggie H.	687
Vale, Ethel	652

Spencer, Ada E.	Redfern, Alfred E.	Langley, Muriel	Pottinger, Kate L.	Flett, Edith L.	Prescott, Rose H.	Rogers, Clarece H.	Michael, Catherine S.	Ross, Helen	Fraser, William A.	Henderson, Elizabeth M.	Richards, Hilda M.	Jones, Charlotte E.	Twin, Sarah E.	Cameron, Abbie L.
846	833	810	800	800	770	746	746	730	737	731	731	670	672	666

Bucknam, Zoe E.	Crocker, Arthur H.	Craigflower School.	Pope, Harold S. D.	Strachan, Robert T.
707	695	773	773	696

Nanaimo	New Westminster	Northfield	Roseland	Vancouver	Victoria	Wellington	Rural Schools
22	5	29	14	15	10	129	38

Victoria	Wellington	Rural Schools
109	41	7
2	2	5
374	113	

MANY CANADIANS CURED OF CANCER.

You can have their names and addresses for the asking. Anyone who is a sufferer from Cancer or Tumor and desires proof of the power of our constitutional treatment to cure these diseases, without the necessity of an operation, can have the names and addresses of many cured Canadians. These people you can write to and ascertain from them directly their opinion of the value of our remedy. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

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GALLANT CANADIAN DEAD.

Dr. Borden probably had more to do with the dispatch of the Canadian contingents to South Africa than any other man in the Dominion...

CANADA AND THE CHINESE RIOTS.

We hope our complacent contemporary will not work itself up into a feeling of unnecessary uneasiness in regard to the position of the Dominion government...

of Young Canada are particularly anxious to see their boys sent forth to a more deadly climate and among barbarous hordes...

BETTER TERMS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

All British Columbians will join in wishing more power to Col. Prior's stentorian voice in proclaiming that it is the duty of the Dominion government to spend more money in this province...

While we have no objections to the disbursement of larger sums by the Dominion, we do think the demand might have been made on somewhat higher ground...

There is one part of Col. Prior's speech as published in the Colonist this morning that is misleading, and intentionally so...

THE COLONEL AT HOME.

Our interrogative friend, the chief member for Victoria, has distributed all his campaign literature free of charge from Ottawa...

feels for all Frenchmen and foreigners, and we know he would like to impress his supporters with the fact that he considers the present administration a purely French-Canadian aggregation...

DR. BORDEN'S SON DEAD.

Ottawa, July 17.—A cable has been received at the militia department from Lord Roberts stating that Lieut. Borden, son of Dr. Borden, minister of militia, was shot dead.

New Board In Session

First Gathering of the Recently Elected Directors of the Hospital.

The Federated Societies Ask for Representation—Appointment of Officers.

The new board of directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital held their first meeting last night in the Board of Trade building, H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., president, in the chair...

A report from the House committee stated that they had held a meeting at the hospital, when requisitions were signed as follows: \$30 for new surgical instruments, and \$15 for chairs...

The present hospital staff was re-appointed, when Alex. Wilson brought before the board the question of visiting medical practitioners in good standing being appointed to the visiting staff...

Mr. Davies explained that for this amount a statistical table of valuable information was prepared.

Upon the reconsideration of the finance committee report, Mr. Graham said that although that committee had evidently exceeded its authority...

The request from the Friendly Societies' organization of the city for representation on the board was reported upon by the president. He stated that the fear of the societies that the examiners might pluck the doctors who did work for the lodges might be adjusted if they wrote to them to that effect...

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Galt, July 17.—Western Ontario millers decided to import fifteen cars of Kansas wheat for seed purposes...

Toronto, July 17.—The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance convened here in annual session to-day. Regarding the prohibition question the executive committee...

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, is indisposed and was unable to attend the funeral of his brother, the late Dr. Mowat, of Kingston, yesterday.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 17.—John Delmage, son of Henry Delmage, ex-assessor of Niagara Falls, N.Y., committed suicide by jumping off the whirlpool side of the steel arch bridge last night.

Kingston, Ont., July 17.—James Ross, an immigrant lad, aged seventeen, employed as deck hand on the steamer James Swift, plying between here and Ottawa, fell off the steamer this morning.

Ottawa, July 17.—Lieut.-Col. Herchmer is in the city arranging to resume his old position as commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police.

DR. BORDEN'S SON DEAD.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 17.—A cable has been received at the militia department from Lord Roberts stating that Lieut. Borden, son of Dr. Borden, minister of militia, was shot dead.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Includes image of a bottle and signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"Cocoon" or "Neat" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm. Includes image of a hand holding a spool of silk.

VITALLETS FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN. For Nerve Strength and Blood Health. Includes images of a man and a woman.

Agents Wanted THE FONTHILL NURSERIES. To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs...

Don't Guess At Results. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. This man knows what he did and how he did it. Includes image of a man.

DIS Hon. He Rev Crow Ottawa, J. Senator Tention of t euce laid of place betw State or an erment an British Col the dismiss Semlia by t and the call Mr. Joseph to form a c ports, ocl metis refer and format inquire if pondence o He said: make any notice of f on the ord my desire ister of Ju of the gove question th tion is a v sure the E to hear th of Justice Hon. Mr hon. senato circumstan preservative government authority e America A ought not sideration, it is neces municate t The reason should be House, ha parliament The staten one which spirit and, His Honor been remo in British plaint that exercised which had have arise seriously i action, an political in province, ul consid will come altogether federal go interfere v The Hon. own resp write to a Columbia, gerous pat and warn which mif tional coun take, a t upon that and colle the House correspond Lieut.-Gov Let me S make it b been Gov has had n ters. For forming c poned with which h When he Lieutenan ment are Turner w went ven Mr. McIn nor; and and with the legis ters. The proceeding at the tim of the g equally b a reason with the and to ha legislature islatiure t entitled to fidence of Hon. S ask if th were not the result known? Hon. A two mem ed. That dern prac the quest administ whom th and in w seats. I were ent lieved th lature, to ture coul islatiure s tunity of fidence o istration, grown u land ment the "N the pg waiting i tures; b in the U try, the Crown t the Crow Mr. Tur Lara befo

DISMISSAL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

Hon. D. Mills Makes Lengthy Speech in the Senate Dealing With the Whole Matter.

He Reviews the Conduct of Dr. McInnes While Crown Representative—The Dismissal of Ad- visers and Formation of Governments.

Ottawa, July 12.—In the Senate to-day Senator Templeman rose to call the attention of the Senate to the correspondence laid on the table which has taken place between the Premier, Secretary of State or any other member of the government and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, having reference to the dismissal of Premiers Turner and Semlin by the said Lieutenant-Governor, and the calling upon Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. Joseph Martin, or any other person to form a cabinet; together with all reports, orders in council or other documents referred to in the said dismissals and formation of such cabinets. And inquire if there is any further correspondence on the said dismissals?

He said: It is not my intention to make any remarks in reference to this notice of motion which have been placed on the order paper, but it was rather my desire to elicit from the Hon. Minister of Justice his view and the views of the government on the constitutional question that is involved. The question is a very important one, and I am sure the House and the Senate desire to hear the views of the Hon. Minister of Justice on this matter.

Hon. Mr. Mills: The inquiry of the hon. senator is quite proper under the circumstances. The removal of the representative of the Crown from the government of the province, under the authority conferred by the British North America Act, is an important step which ought not to be taken without full consideration, and the reasons for which it is necessary, under the law, to communicate to both Houses of parliament. The reasons for the removal, which should be laid on the table of each House, have already been submitted to parliament in the way the law requires. The statement is brief, but accurate, and one which comes strictly within the spirit and intention of the statute. Since His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes has been removed from his official position in British Columbia, he has made complaint that a meddling oversight was exercised by the federal government, which led to all the difficulties which have arisen in British Columbia, which seriously interfered with his liberty of action, and which will account for the political unrest that prevails within that province. The statements call for careful consideration, and I think the House will come to the conclusion that they are altogether without foundation. The federal government did not in any way interfere with Lieut.-Governor McInnes. The Hon. Secretary of State, upon his own responsibility and unofficially, did write to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, pointing out to him the dangerous path upon which he had entered, and warning him as to the consequences which might flow from the unconstitutional course which he was inclined to take. I need not say anything further upon that subject, as my hon. friend and colleague has already laid before the House the private and confidential correspondence which he has had with Lieut.-Governor McInnes.

Let me bring under the attention of the Senate what His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes has said in his speech. He has had no fewer than five prime ministers. Four of these have succeeded in forming cabinets, and all this has happened within the very brief period for which he was Lieutenant-Governor. When he entered upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor he found a government already in existence, of which Mr. Turner was the head. That government went to the country shortly after, and Mr. McInnes became Lieutenant-Governor, and after the elections were over, and without waiting for a meeting of the legislature, he dismissed his ministers. This was certainly a high-handed proceeding under the circumstances, for, at the time, the supporters and opponents of the government were very nearly equally balanced, and it would have been a reasonable thing to have consulted with the request of His Honor's advisers, and to have permitted them to meet the legislature and to have allowed the legislature to decide whether they were entitled to the continuance of public confidence or not.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell: May I ask if the first Turner administration were not dismissed from office before the result of all the elections were known?

Hon. Mr. Mills: I think there were two members that had not been returned. That is my recollection. The modern practice is for the Crown to leave the question of making or unmaking an administration to the legislature upon whom those ministers are depending, and in which they are supposed to have seats. The Turner government, I think, were entitled, when they said they believed they had a majority in the legislature, to retain office until that legislature could be called together. The legislature should, however, had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion of confidence or non-confidence in that administration. It is true, the practice has grown up in recent times, both in England and in this country, for a government that has been decisively defeated in the polls to retire from office without waiting for the meeting of the legislature; but this is in every instance, both in the United Kingdom and in this country, the act of the advisers of the Crown themselves, and not the act of the Crown. And if the government of Mr. Turner desired to meet the legislature before retiring from office, it was

its constitutional right to do so. It was open to His Honor to have insisted upon an early meeting, if he believed the government to have been defeated at the polls; so that the legislature itself might decide whether it had confidence in that administration or not. But His Honor did not give the legislature an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon that government, but upon his own motion, and his own responsibility, he dismissed them from office.

The next step of His Honor was to call upon Mr. Robert Beaven, who was not a member of the legislature at all, to form an administration. Beaven undertook this task, and signally failed, and was compelled to resign into Mr. McInnes's hands the duties which he had been entrusted, and which his failure shows ought never to have been committed to him. This assembly had already been returned, and it was a most extraordinary course for the Lieutenant-Governor to take, to seek for a Prime Minister wholly outside of the provincial legislature which had just returned from the people, in which all of the ministry whom he had recently dismissed had seats.

In the third place, Lieut.-Governor McInnes called upon Mr. Semlin to form an administration. Mr. Semlin, in forming his government, embraced prominent men of both parties, who had agreed upon a certain line of policy for the province, and who comprised, at the time being, a majority of the legislature. And by this act the mistakes which had been made in the dismissal of the Turner government, and in calling upon Mr. Beaven, were, perhaps, obliterated. Afterwards a dispute arose between the members of Mr. Semlin's administration, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Martin, who was Attorney-General in that government. This, to some extent, weakened the administration, and led, during the following session, to the defeat of the government of Mr. Semlin by a majority of one. I understand negotiations at once took place between Mr. Semlin and some of those who had voted against him on this motion, and as the results of this discussion of public matters, they agreed to give him their support; and in fact they did sustain him subsequent to his defeat by a majority of seven. Mr. Semlin, as the result of this understanding, communicated to the Lieut.-Governor the fact that he was able to carry on the government with the sanction of the legislature, as it then existed; but before the meeting of the House, on the day to which it stood adjourned, Mr. McInnes dismissed the Semlin ministry and called upon Mr. Martin, who had not a supporter in the administration. The action of the Lieut.-Governor, upon learning what had transpired, shows what his judgment was upon the cabinet of the Lieut.-Governor.

His Honor complains that the province has, for a period of ten months, been in a condition of political unrest, and that this condition was due to the political uncertainty which had been brought about by federal interference. He complains that the federal government, by an unwarranted exercise of its power, against which he had protested, forbade him to interfere at the time when his ministry was about to meet a meeting of the legislature, and that the advice that was given him from Ottawa at one time, was contradictory of that which had been given to him at another. He complains that, at one time he is told to follow the advice of his ministers, and at another he is told to take a different course. The federal government never interfered with him; never advised him in respect to the matters about which he makes complaint. It was no doubt His Honor's duty to follow the advice of his ministers when he had an administration having seats in the legislature and enjoying its confidence. The Secretary of State wrote to him unofficially, that as a friend, to warn him against taking an unconstitutional course. When the Lieut.-Governor sought to compel his ministers to dissolve a legislature just elected, or to call a meeting of that legislature in midsummer, after it had its session in January, contrary to the wishes of his ministers, and when no public business was ready for its consideration, his action was, to say the least, unusual. What was the object? Upon whose advice was the Lieut.-Governor proceeding in thus undertaking to force his ministers to choose between dissolving the House, or calling a meeting of the legislature in midsummer, or retiring from office? Then, again, when His Honor proposed, at the instance of his advisers, five of whom never sat in parliament, to delay the elections to a much later period than that at which it was possible to hold them, he called His Honor's Secretary of State advised him to insist upon an immediate election. Did he see no difference between accepting the advice of men who had a legislative body behind them, of which they were all members, and the advice of men but one of whom was a member of the legislature, and the remaining five never having had seats in the legislature at all, who were carrying on the executive government without any responsibility to the legislature, and who were advising him to protract this state of things? It surely was the first consequence that elections should be held, and that when he as

sumed to go outside of the legislature to find advisers, he should see that they found seats as soon as possible, and that the usual relations between his constitutional advisers and the legislative body of the province was at the earliest possible moment established.

From what I have stated, it will be seen that Lieut.-Governor McInnes followed constitutional usage, he would, under the circumstances, have allowed the Turner government to meet the legislature, and to have given the legislature the opportunity of pronouncing upon the fate of that government, the more especially as the legislature was fresh from the people, and must have then been held to be a fair representative of the public opinion at the time. His calling upon a man who was without a seat in the legislature at the time, and who utterly failed to induce any parties in it to join him, was a reflection upon his own political sagacity, and judgment; and in denying to the government of Mr. Semlin, when he was informed that he could command a majority of the legislature, the opportunity of going on with the public business, and unnecessarily forcing a new election upon the country, without any of those indications which usually guide the chief magistrate under our constitutional system, in calling upon a constitutionally elected ministry, was a most improper proceeding.

Let me here briefly invite the attention of the House to the principles of the unwritten constitution in respect to the relation subsisting between the advisers of the Crown and the representatives in a province or dependency of the empire. In principle, there is no difference in the relations which subsist between the advisers of the Crown and His Excellency here at Ottawa, and the advisers of the Crown and the Lieutenant-Governor in the provinces. There may be a great difference in the degree of importance of the places which they hold, and in the importance of the matters with which they are called upon to deal, but the principles which settle the relations which subsist between the Crown and its advisers in each, are the same. This is shown by several decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the case of the Queen vs. Bann, in the case of Powell vs. Annala, and in the case of the Queen vs. the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, the Judicial Committee has repeatedly decided that the Crown in each is the fountain of executive authority, and wherever parliament or government is established that authority must be exercised according to the principles which govern the relations of the Crown to its advisers in each. The relation between the Crown and the legislature is the same in a province of the United Kingdom, and must find expression in the same way.

Now, since in each instance he has acted in which the Crown has ventured to dismiss a ministry, in the United Kingdom, and no instance exists in this country since the establishment of our union, in which the representative of the Crown has acted in a manner which has not been so severely censured as that which has been acted upon in this case. The Crown may constitutionally dissolve the House of Commons or the legislative assembly in the first place, and may gradually lose its support in the House, until the majority of the members of the House are found voting against it. Then the Crown may either accept the resignation of the ministry, if such resignation is intended, or it may dissolve the legislature upon the advice of its ministers. The difference between the legislature and the ministry to the decision of the electorate. Now, which of these courses shall be taken in a given case, will depend on circumstances. If there have been a number of elections held during the life of the ministry, it becomes obvious that the current of public feeling is running against the administration, so that constituencies which formerly returned supporters are beginning to return opponents. The Crown may assume that public opinion is not favorable to the administration, and so it may advise the minister to be made to the electorate who constitute the political sovereignty of the country, to determine whether it desires the advisers of His Excellency longer to continue in office. The Crown may, perhaps, without a very serious departure from modern usage, advise the minister which still holds a majority in the legislature if it insists upon the exercise, through parliament, of conventional powers of legislation, upon matters in respect to which there is manifested a strong feeling of popular opposition. The Crown may, in that event, offer to ministers the opportunity of abandoning their policy or of going to the country upon it. So that the constitutional legislation proposed may have the sanction of the country if it is to be adhered to. This is an appeal from the legal to the political sovereignty for authority, in respect to legislation of great consequence. A dissolution may be a proper constitutional proceeding where a difference has arisen between the two Houses of parliament upon a question on which the electorate of the country has never been called upon to pronounce. But the modern constitution would warrant; but they fall very far short of affording any basis for the course which the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia ventured to take. Mr. Bagehot, who may be held to represent the advanced view of writers upon our constitutional system, says:

"No monarch should dissolve parliament against the will and interests of the ministry which is in power. No doubt the King can dismiss such a ministry, and replace it by another administration, whose advice he dissolve parliament, and then to act thus towards a ministry, which had a strong majority in parliament, would be to strike a blow which

is almost impossible to suppose. We do not believe that Queen Victoria herself, in spite of the popularity and respect which she is surrounded, would even have recourse to such a measure. No Englishman can dream even of a catastrophe of this nature, but it, to him, appears to belong to the phenomena of a world altogether different from that which he inhabits. In practice, in England, the Sovereign considers himself obliged to follow the advice of the ministry which the House of Commons desires to maintain in power. All prerogatives at variance with this principle have fallen into disuse. To strike from behind, so to speak, and struggle by means of an appeal to the country a ministry sustained by parliament, would be an event which no longer enters into the calculation."

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—What a complete justification that is of Lord Head when he refused to dissolve.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I think my hon. friend is mistaken. He further adds: "The Queen can hardly now refuse a defeated ministry a chance of a dissolution any more than she can dissolve in the time of an undefeated one, and without its consent."

That applies to what my hon. friend said.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—That was a defeated ministry.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Mr. Brown was a defeated ministry. He was defeated in the House, and claimed that he was entitled to an appeal which he got. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head was not obliged to call upon Mr. Brown to form a ministry. He assigned as a reason for not giving a dissolution that the late ministry enjoyed the confidence of parliament. If that was the doctrine he acted upon—and he might have acted upon it—he ought not to have accepted the resignation of that ministry, and should not have called upon Mr. Brown to form an administration, but when he did accept their resignations and called upon the leader of the minority he was bound on constitutional grounds to give him a right to appeal to the country and not to call upon anybody else.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—If the doctrine is to be applicable in all cases—well, the hon. member had better go on. I am sorry I interrupted.

Hon. Mr. Mills—It is the duty of a Governor to leave the business of making and unmaking ministries to the people's representatives, and to recognize the rule that he must choose his advisers according to their wishes.

The constitution of our day makes it impossible for a sovereign to retain a ministry to which the House of Commons is hostile, and it is equally impossible to remove from office a ministry which the House of Commons approves. Now, if we judge of Mr. McInnes's conduct by this principle, we will find that it is without any constitutional support. He had, as his advisers, the Turner government. They went to the country. They did not tender, or their own accord, to him, their resignations, because they believed that the opinion expressed by the voters had been adverse to them. Holding the views they did, they were entitled to meet the legislature, but this opportunity was denied them. His Honor succeeded in forming an administration, with Mr. Semlin at the head, which did enjoy the confidence of that body, and so the unusual course which he took of dissolving the ministry, was protected for the time being by that result. The true doctrine of the relation between the representative of the Crown and his advisers, was well stated by Lord Dufferin, in a speech at Halifax in 1878. He said:

"My only guiding star in the conduct of my public relations with you, the people of Canada, I believe in parliament, no matter which way it votes; and to those men alone, who the deliberate will of the confederate parliament of Canada may assign to me as my responsible advisers can I give my confidence. Whether they are heads of this party or of that party, or whether they are heads of the confederate governing community, if we were credited with the exhibition of any personally invented policy, or any independent initiative of his own."

These observations are sound constitutional doctrines; but they were not observed by Governor McInnes. He did not mind the opinion of his legislature in his conduct, when he called upon the Semlin government to command a majority of that legislature, he dismissed them; he dissolved the legislature; he put the government in the hands of men who did not command the confidence of the legislature. They were not of it. And nothing had transpired during the life of that legislature to show that it had ceased to represent the country. It was carrying his constitutional discretion very far indeed, when the Lieut.-Governor made his political life to depend upon the success, which might attend upon the arbitrary course which he had taken. If his last advisers, under Mr. Martin, had succeeded in obtaining a majority, he might perhaps have been permitted to remain at the head of affairs while they enjoyed the confidence of the House—though this is not the rule of the colonial office—but what would have been his position in case the Martin government failed, and they were called upon to form a government, whom he had expelled from office, and from whom he had withheld the ordinary rights of constitutional advisers of the Crown? He was then precisely in the position in which Sir Charles Darling placed himself while Governor of one of the Australian colonies. Mr. Cardwell, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, said, in parliament:

"It has been my painful duty to recommend that the Governor of Victoria shall be removed from his duties. My hono-

able friend, who has just sat down, truly stated that the reason of this is to be found, not in any error I considered he had fallen into, but in the fact that he was placed, during the contest between the two branches of the legislature. It appeared to me that the proposal he conveyed to me that the members of the former Executive Council should be deprived of the distinction they enjoyed, because they presented a petition to the Sovereign, which I thought they were justly entitled to do, was couched in terms which render it impossible that the Governor who employed the language and adopted that course, can be a safe guide to the colony, or an impartial arbitrator of difficulties in the circumstances in which the colony was placed."

Sir Edward Cardwell, in a dispatch to Sir Charles Darling, in 1866, says:

"It is one of the first duties of the Governor's representative to keep himself, as far as possible aloof from, and above, all personal conflicts. He should always so conduct himself as not to be precluded from acting freely with those whom the course of parliamentary proceedings might present to him as his confidential advisers. While, on the one hand, it is his duty to afford to his actual advisers all fair and just support, consistently with the observance of the law, he ought, on the other hand, to be perfectly free to give the same support to any other ministers whom it may be necessary for him at any future time to call upon. This colony is entitled to know that the Governor gives this support to others. I regret to say that in the present instance you have rendered this impossible. It must be evident to yourself that you occupy a position of personal antagonism towards almost all those whose antecedents point them out as most likely to be available to you in the event of any change of ministry. This has resulted, as I think, entirely from your own acts, your adoption of a course of conduct which cannot be justified in law, and your strong denunciation, in which I am wholly unable to concur, of those who have objected to that course. It is impossible, I much regret to say, that after this, you can, with advantage, continue to conduct the government of the colony."

"Looking to your long services, and sincerely desirous to make every allowance for the difficulties of your position, which, nevertheless, I have been obliged to adopt, I am compelled to advise Her Majesty that you should be relieved of your duties, and the government of the colony be placed in other hands."

The doctrine of this dispatch is most important. It points out that, under our parliamentary system, it is the duty of a governor to stand towards all parties, as to make it possible for him to call upon the leaders of any party who can command a majority in the House of Commons, or the legislature, to form an administration. It will be seen that Governor Darling had made the disputes between his ministers and their political opponents his own. He had, in fact, entered into the political arena as a fighting politician, as the champion of a political party, and this was considered to be altogether inconsistent with the duties which pertained to his office.

Now, look at the case of Lieut.-Governor McInnes. See the feeling in the minds of those whom he had ignominiously dismissed, and of all those who are friendly to them? At an informal meeting of the members of the legislature, embracing even those whom he had called upon to form a government, a vote of censure upon him was adopted. And this was due to the fact that he had, in all that he did, in making and unmaking ministries, departed from the settled usage of our constitution. This was not at all surprising, as he had strung public men who he called to his side, right and left, with as little regard to the public interest, or to what was due them, as even Sultan Strangled and threw into the Bosphorus ministers of whom he had grown tired.

The doctrine which I have stated, and which is so clearly enunciated by Mr. Cardwell in the speech and in the dispatch to which I have alluded, and from which I have quoted, was also, at an earlier period, clearly set forth by Lord Grey, who may be regarded as the initiator of the system of parliamentary government in the British colonies. In the instructions which he addressed to Lord Dufferin, at the time when that distinguished statesman was appointed Governor-General of Canada, he said:

"The object with which I recommend to you this course is that of making it appear that any transfer which may take place, of political power from the hands of one party in the province to those of another, is the result not of an act of yours. To this I attach great importance. I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain from changing your executive council, until it shall become perfectly clear that they are unable with such fair support from yourself as they have a right to expect, to carry on the government of the province, satisfactorily, and command the confidence of the legislature."

This doctrine Mr. McInnes has not observed. This instruction he has not followed, and his non-observance of it has largely contributed to the political unrest which has prevailed in the local politics of the province of British Columbia, and which has awakened a strong personal feeling against him, and which made his continuance in the position of Lieut.-Governor most undesirable in the public interest. Let me here say upon another point that I very cordially subscribe to the doctrine stated by Mr. Cardwell, when he said in the House of Commons:

"I do earnestly hope that we are not about to constitute ourselves into a court of appeal with regard to colonial matters. When the question is whether you shall require a governor to observe the law, you have no alternative but to insist on his observance in the colony; but when it is the question of the automatic action of the colony can exercise nothing more calculated to sever the tie between the colony and the Mother Country than that there should be in this House any disposition to constitute ourselves the judges of their rights, the guardians of their interests, or the interpreters of their policy and their wishes. We have deliberately determined to leave these matters to themselves, and I earnestly and sincerely hope that we shall not by any discussion that occurs here, give rise to an opinion that we regret the course we have taken in that respect."

These observations must not be forgotten by the Senate and House of Commons in a case like the present.

I thought when the case of Mr. Letellier was under discussion in the House of Commons in 1870, that the conduct noted in that House was a most irregular proceeding. The appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor is an executive act. The removal of the Lieutenant-Governor is also the act of the executive government, and it is as open to this parliament to criticize the conduct of the government in respect to such a proceeding, as it is open to them to criticize the conduct of the advisers of the Crown on every other act done or neglected upon their advice; but if the House of Commons or the Senate thought that a Lieutenant-Governor ought to have been removed from office who was not removed, it was their business to proceed by censuring the government for neglecting to do its duty, and not by calling upon His Excellency directly to remove the Lieutenant-Governor from office. Under our constitution, the Lieutenant-Governor of a province is removable by the Governor-General for cause shown, and the immediate advisers of His Excellency are the ministers for the time being. As advisers of His Excellency in this case, we do not undertake to decide who the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be—whether they shall be Conservative or Reformers, or whether made up of a coalition of parties, but they should be composed of men who enjoy the confidence of the legislature. Their continuance in office should be dependent upon the continued confidence of the legislature. To use the words of Lord Dufferin, the guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of his official relations with his ministers should be the confidence which a legislature reposes in them, and no matter what may be the views of the legislature on public questions, an efficient Executive should always be kept as near as may be in harmony with it. And as the Lieutenant-Governor must always look to the provincial legislature for advice in respect to those whom he may select as his counselors in the discharge of his executive functions. This, it is clear, the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia did not do. But he substituted his personal will, in the selection of his ministry, for the will of the majority of those whom the people returned, and he dissolved a legislature that he had no constitutional ground for assuming had ceased to exist, and he accurately reflect public opinion, because he had for five out of six of his ministers gone outside of the legislature for them. Looking dispassionately at the course pursued by His Honor, I can come to but one conclusion—that from first to last, he never rightly grasped either the spirit or the principles of our system of government, so far as it related to the functions of the representative of the sovereign in a province of this Dominion. Lieut.-Governor McInnes misconstrued constitutional history, for constitutional law, and he assumed that he could follow the practices of George III, as readily as those of Her Majesty. I greatly regret the course which he took; I regret that he failed to realize that he was invading the province, and that he was dismissing a ministry that continued to enjoy the confidence; that he forgot that the advisers of the Crown, under our modern constitution, have rights not less certain than those which pertain to the representative of the Crown, and that those rights, in the course which he adopted, he wholly disregarded.

Season tickets to the Paris exposition must bear the photograph of the person to whom they are issued. The Algerian, Tunisian and other Mohammedan exhibitors, however, refuse to have their pictures taken, as it is contrary to the Koran.

\$5,000 OUR GRAND \$5,000 Ornithological Contest

Something entirely new and interesting. Read what you are to do. You may get \$500 cash. Our contest is to see who can make the largest list of names (or kinds) of birds, and who can get the most correct answers.

WE WILL RECOGNIZE AS A BIRD ANYTHING BELONGING TO THE FEATHERED TRIBE, WHETHER IT BE A HEN, CROW, SINGER OR ANY OTHER KIND. YOU CAN USE ANY LETTER AS MANY TIMES AS YOU PLEASE AS IT APPEARS IN THE LIST OF BIRDS ABOVE. FOR INSTANCE, WOODPECKER, FLYING SNAKE BIRD, ETC. TO ANY BIRD, WHICH CAN MAKE A LIST OF 25 OR MORE DIFFERENT NAMES OF BIRDS, WE WILL GIVE ABSOLUTELY A BEAUTIFUL PRIZE VALUE \$200 OR LESS.

BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

When you have made out your list, fill out the line on the bottom of this advertisement and send us with a stamped, addressed envelope, then if you are a winner, we will send you the prize by return of post card. You can see exactly what prize you have earned by answering the puzzles. As soon as after 4 p.m. every day possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to The Woman's World, and your prize will go by return of post card. If you are not satisfied, it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the usual brains and reputation we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers (even induced to recommend the Woman's World to all friends) thereby building up our circulation still further. We are in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1907.

We give a Bonus Prize of \$50 Independent of the other prizes to the person who sends the most correct answers to the puzzles in the list gotten up by the best and hardest manner. Our Committee will decide the prize daily. The grand prize of \$500 prize will be awarded in March, 1907. Any bird's name found in the list is correct.

WHO WE ARE.

The "Woman's World" is a thoroughly reliable concern. We are known and do exactly as we advertise. As to our reliability, we refer to any advertising agent or business man of London.

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., 10th to 17th July, 1900.

During the first day of this week, though the barometer was comparatively high, there were general showers over Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland and Cariboo, due to the passage of an ocean low barometer area across Northern British Columbia to the Territories. From the 12th to the 17th a moderate high barometer area spread inland from the Pacific over Vancouver Island and Western Washington, while further north a series of low barometer areas were crossing Cariboo to the Rockies. The latter caused almost a continuance of showers, weather in Cariboo; at the same time, owing to the barometer remaining high on the Coast, the weather was fine and warm from the Island eastward to Kamloops. Heavy rains have also occurred in Northern Alberta, and showers and drizzle have been general throughout the Territories to Manitoba. The week closed with a steadily rising barometer over this province and a falling one further south. These conditions usually precede our typical summer weather, often accompanied by northerly winds.

Victoria recorded over 70 hours bright sunshine, .12 inch of rain, highest temperature (70) on the 17th, and lowest (50) on the 17th.

At New Westminster .11 inch of rain fell, the highest temperature (70) occurred on the 15th, and the lowest (48) on the 14th.

At Kamloops there was no rain, the maximum temperature was 78 on the 15th and 16th, and the lowest 52 on the 14th.

At Barkerville nearly an inch of rain fell, the temperature rose to 72 on the 15th, and the lowest temperature was 28 on the 12th.

Local News.

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Application was made in Chambers this morning, before Mr. Justice Martin, to gain possession of the Chinese girl Soy King, between 15 and 16 years of age, now in possession of the Refuge Home for children. Judgment was reserved. H. D. Helmecken, M.P.P., was counsel for the applicants, and Thornton Fell for the defendants.

J. G. Tiarks was the fortunate purchaser of the Spring Ridge real estate sold to-day by auction by Joshua Davies. The sale was unreserved by order of trustees to close an estate, the property comprised two lots and four dwellings, and was assessed at \$3,650, insured for \$2,500, and sold for \$1,025. The property cost in the boom days of 1891 \$4,500.

The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor of St. James's church, Montreal, largest Methodist church in Canada, and who has received permission from the general conference, is here on a tour for the purpose of raising funds on behalf of his church. Dr. Williams preaches in the Centennial church, Gorge road, on Sunday morning next and in the Metropolitan in the evening.

The inquest in connection with the Goldstream tragedy will be held in the city hall to-morrow morning. It was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the hospital, but was adjourned partly on account of the condition of Mrs. McClure. Another reason for the adjournment is, it is understood, that there are several circumstances in the affair that the police consider require investigation.

There are forty applicants for the vacancies in the school teaching staff of the city, including 15, who hold university degrees; 7, who hold first B certificates; 1, holding second B certificate; 1, holding third class certificate; 10 who have written for section A, and three who have not any certificates. A meeting of the school trustees will be held to-morrow night.

The funeral of the late Richard McClure and his daughter Katie, the victims of the sad accident at Goldstream on Friday night, took place this morning at 10.30 from the B. J. Funeral Parlor, 1000 Commercial street, and from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. A. B. Winchester officiating. The pallbearers were as follows: Messrs. T. Langle, W. H. Ralph, J. R. Saunders and J. Phair.

Rowland Machin, Canadian representative of the Bennett Fuse Company, returned on Sunday evening from an extended tour through interior points in the interests of that company. He went as far as Fernie, and reports that although it is his opinion that the condition of affairs in the Boundary district, that there is a great improvement of business through Kootenay and especially at Rossland. Values are much more buoyant and business more settled in the Le Roi city than they have been for some time.

W. J. Dowler, C.M.C., has received the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. Justice Martin: "I procured this morning a copy of your manual of penal clauses of the Victoria city by-laws, etc., and I write to express my appreciation of the very handy and useful publication. If I may say so, much knowledge and care are shown in its compilation. If you think it would assist you in the sale of your manual, or otherwise be of benefit to you, you are at liberty to publish my letter as an example of a rare thing, a genuine unsolicited testimonial of merit."

The Baptists of British Columbia meet in annual convention at New Westminster this week. A very large delegation left the city for the Mainland this morning. The names of our city ministers appear frequently upon the programme, Rev. Mr. Hastings preaching the conventional sermon, presenting report on state of religion and an address on the last night of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Vichert delivered an address on Home Missions and one on the "Qualifications of Sunday School Teachers." Among other speakers, A. B. McNeill,

A. J. Pines, A. Huggert, Mrs. Vichert and Mrs. Spofford, all of Victoria, will have place. The meetings will last all the week.

A charmingly unostentatious but very pretty wedding was solemnized on Saturday afternoon last at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New Westminster, by Rev. A. Sheldrick, a friend of the groom's of many years' standing officiating, and the contracting parties being Mr. Garrett Smith, of the Victoria manufacturing firm of M. R. Smith & Co., and Miss Elizabeth Vogel, who had just arrived to join her betrothed from Dirschau, Germany, Prussia. The dainty young bride met her husband at the altar, in a travelling gown of black and lilac, Mrs. Sheldrick acting as bridesmaid, and the brother-in-law of the bride, Dr. G. A. Virtue, of St. Paul, Minn., supporting the groom. The wedding flowers were La France roses, and the wedding luncheon was served at the Guichon, immediately after the church wedding, and in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Holy Trinity has been the scene. On their return from Banff, where the first happy days of wedded life will be passed, Mr. and Mrs. Smith will take up their residence in Victoria, Mr. Smith being the junior member and practical manager of the firm of M. R. Smith & Co., and his bride having already made a large circle of friends at the Capital, where she has won the reputation of one of the most brilliant pianists the province has yet welcomed.—Vancouver Province.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) In the reference last evening to the city council on Monday night, it was erroneously stated that he reported against the petition to institute a bicycle path on Simcoe street. Mr. Topp's report referred to a sidewalk and not to a bicycle path.

The wedding of J. W. Young and Mrs. M. G. Hague, both of Seattle, took place at the cathedral this morning, the Rev. Canon Beauland officiating. The newly married couple are spending their honeymoon in this city and are staying at the Victoria.

A Japanese residing in the boarding house opposite Dr. Frank Hall's office on Yates street, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by hanging himself on one of the trees in front of the house. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

It is learned from recent arrivals from the north that the steamer Ogilvie is to be placed on the run from Bennett to Taku in opposition to the regular steamer Glenora, owned by White Pass people, the steamer Ruth furnishing the connection on Atlin Lake. A general cutting of rates is looked for. Mr. Peter Copeland, of Skagway, is the agent at that place of the new rival.

Under directions of Sanitary Inspector Wilson ten chicken pens, which had been erected on the lots on Fisguard street, recently cleared of a number of old Chinese shacks, were demolished with the use of axes on Tuesday evening. They had been constructed against the orders of that vigilant officer, and were torn down in a hurry. Mr. Wilson thinks it almost a useless task to parley with the Celestials on this matter and consequently did not take the trouble to interview who the owners were. At the time the old shacks were destroyed, under instructions of the city council, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the erection on the property of frame buildings under the dimension of 12x12 feet. Regarding this, however, the children went up, and though great pains were manifested in white-washing and in otherwise making their appearance attractive, it would be only a matter of a short time before the place would be again in an altogether unsanitary condition.

The examinations of the Collegiate school have just been concluded, the various students making very creditable showings, the prominent ones being as follows: From Form V, to Form VI—Keefer I, Keefer II, Dart I, Form IV to Form V—Dorrell, Bell, Dart II, Form III to Form IV—Underhill, Kay, Newcombe II, Form IV to Form V—Garnett, Upper Second—Armstrong II, Clyde. The following additional prizes were presented by Mrs. Laing at the athletic meeting on Thursday last: Prizes given by Mr. C. White Mortimer, M.A., British vice-consul at Los Angeles, Cal.; For historical essay—(1) Raymur, subject "Declaration of Independence"; (2) Mortimer I, subject, "Birth of Christ"; (3) Dart I, subject, "Battle of Waterloo." For moral conduct—(Elected by the boys of the school)—Wilmot and Kay, equal. Prize for music (given by Miss Archbutt)—Gained by Garnett. The school opened on Monday, September 30, at 2.30 p.m. J. W. Laing, M.A., Oxford, head master.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The death occurred yesterday at the Royal Jubilee Hospital of Andrew Monro, a native of Scotland, and until lately employed with David Lindsay, on lower Johnson street. He was 56 years of age. The funeral takes place from Hanna's parlors to-morrow afternoon.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sills, of Swan Lake, took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence to Ross Bay cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Grundy. The pallbearers were as follows: Messrs. J. H. Mel-drum, J. Berryman, G. Richardson, A. McGregor, J. Leahy and D. Barry.

General Manager Hawley, of the S. Y. T. C., Seattle, has received telegraph advices from Dawson to the effect that a consignment of \$500,000 of Klondike gold left on the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company's steamer Rock Island, which sailed from Dawson July 10th. This makes the third half-million shipment, or total of \$1,500,000 of Klondike dust sent to St. Michael by the company's river steamers.

The following is the formal verdict of the jury at the inquest held yesterday in connection with the Goldstream tragedy: "From the evidence produced we are of opinion that Richard and Katie McClure met their death by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Charlie McClure. We would like to draw attention of the authorities to the sensational and untruthful report published in the Colonist newspaper of

July 17th, in regard to this affair; and we condemn the principle of publishing such unreliable reports before the conclusion of official investigation."

Word has been received from Lieut. Schofield, of the Bechuanaland regiment, by his brothers in this city that he has been promoted to a captaincy in the corps, with the probability of shortly attaining the post of major and possibly commanding officer. Capt. Schofield was shut up in the beleaguered town of Mafeking with "B.P." during the historic siege, and richly deserves the promotion for which he has been selected.

The inquest this morning to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of the Japanese who was found yesterday morning hanging to a tree in the lot adjoining the boarding house on Yates street, resulted in a verdict of suicide. The unfortunate man was found by Mr. Bowman about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His name was Takahashi, the same as the boarding house proprietor, and he arrived here about a week ago.

B. Greer, local agent of the C. P. R., has been notified of a refrigerator car service between Vancouver and Kootenay. The car will leave Vancouver once a week on the 1st of the month, and will be used for the purpose of shipping goods in this car they are requested to endorse in their shipping bill. "Forward in refrigerator car." The car will leave Vancouver about every five days and will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to shippers generally.

News comes from Skagway of a fourth body, supposed to be that of a member of the ill-fated Clayton-Helfer Olson party, which was murdered on the Dawson trail last winter, has been found four miles above Selkirk in the waters of the Yukon, and has been forwarded to Dawson. No parties have yet been learned in regard to the conditions of the body, or indications as to the supposed cause of death. However, the impression prevails that the body is that of Graves, who was supposed to have been a partner of O'Brien.

Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Dirigo called in here last evening while en route to the Sound from Skagway, having touched here to land several Victoria passengers. These included A. I. Belya, who has been to Atlin, and H. A. Mann, who has been in to Dawson. Special correspondence from Skagway, under date of July 8th, says: "Up to the last week in June 300 scows had arrived in Dawson from up the river. Each scow brought an average of six men, and all had much freight. This is according to a special government officer especially detailed to watch the business. Accumulated paper mail of two months and some delayed last winter is arriving at Dawson from the outside in a deluge. In two weeks 130 bags arrived, and the force has been greatly rushed. Corroborative reports are received to the effect that the exceedingly rich deposit of conglomerate ore on Indian river, in the Klondike region. Many have gone out to make locations, and some consider the find a second Rand or Johannesburg. Tribby Collins is among those inquired for at Dawson. He is a home-grown boy, of Auburn, Wash., who has been in to Seattle, of Seattle, E. B. Whitaker, of Tacoma; O. C. Goddard, of San Francisco, and Turner Carlo, of Victoria, are also inquired for. L. H. Griffith, of Seattle, who is manager of a big Atlin hydraulic concern backed by Davenport, Ill., people, is the supervisor of an extensive mine in town and reports a big strike of quartz within a mile and a half of the town of Atlin. He says the town is much excited. The ore assays \$200 a ton in gold, and is a telluride proposition, such as is found at Cripple Creek, Col. According to Griffith, the ore is found in perfect assurance vein eight feet wide, and has been traced more than a mile. The ore also carries silver. One claim is said to have been bonked for \$25,000. The prospectors have gone down thirty-five feet, and the ore seems to get better the deeper they go. Francis C. Gambell, in charge of the government reindeer station at Eston, Alaska, has written to Dawson stating that the Katag cut-off from the Yukon to Norton sound is not practicable in the summer. His letter is dated March 21st, and he emphatically warns people against using the cut-off in the open season. Gold Commissioner Graham, of the Atlin district, has returned from a visit to the international boundary line up the Chilkat river and near the Porcupine mines and the Indian village of Kluckwan, and says there is no fear the Indians there will attempt to harm the Canadian police."

Steamer Garonne arrived at her dock in Seattle about dusk last night with about 300 passengers and a great diversity of opinion regarding the merits of Nome as a Mecca for gold hunting arguments. According to the general talk a large proportion of the passengers designate Nome a failure, and the rush to that place is, in their opinion, consequently not justified by prospects. Considerable sickness is also reported there, last accounts placing the number of smallpox cases at between thirty and forty, while typhoid fever and other serious ills have very little difficulty in gaining a foothold among the miners, improper sanitary arrangements and lack of the necessary facilities for nursing proving strong auxiliaries to the progress of the disease. The stream of gold from Dawson, however, continues, for the Garonne brought down a goodly amount of treasure, having nine boxes of 250 pounds each from Dawson. The Garonne brought down about \$75,000 in dust from Nome.

R. M. S. Empress of India, Captain O. P. Marshall, arrived in quarantine from China and Japan this morning. The vessel had an uneventful voyage. She had a big number of stowaway passengers, five of whom departed here, and about 150 Chinese, 27 of whom are destined for Victoria. Among the most distinguished of her passengers were Baron Roman Rosen, the Russian minister at Tokio, and a large number of

missionaries, principally from points in Japan. The baron was seen by a Times representative, but claim to know little of the important events in China now occupying the attention of the world. He was anxious to learn the news, he said, and devoured the contents of the telegrams contained in the local papers given him with alacrity. Another of the passengers received a cablegram at quarantine stating that his entire property in China had been destroyed by the Boxers. The Yosemitte, which tendered on the Empress, returned to the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Was the Finding of the Jury in the Goldstream Case.

The inquest to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of R. McClure and his little daughter, Katie, the victims of the sad affair at Goldstream on Friday evening last was resumed in the City Hall this morning. The jurors being Messrs. S. Wilson (foreman), W. Lenesty, J. Huxtable, Farran, Barnsley and F. Sears.

The principal witness this morning was the ten-year-old son, Charlie. The little fellow told a very straightforward story and bore up bravely until he came to the details of the shooting, when his grief overcame him.

In the course of his evidence he said that his father appeared angry in the evening and he (Charlie) went into his mother's room to get the rifle, with the intention of hiding it. His mother's room opened on the sitting room, farthest away from the kitchen, in which Charlie intended to hide the gun. He was just opposite his father's door a few feet from the kitchen when he tripped and the shell in the rifle was discharged with the terrible results.

The other details of the tragedy have been published in these columns. Provincial Constable Haskins' evidence regarding his conversation with the wounded father and various points strongly corroborated Charlie's evidence.

Other witnesses were Detective Palmer, Mr. and Miss Tripp and Mr. Stewart.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased caused his death through the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Charlie McClure.

There was also a rider condemning the action of the morning paper in prejudicing the case before the conclusion of the inquest, in yesterday's issue. Dr. Hart, the coroner, also spoke strongly along the same lines.

CLERICAL CONVENTION.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The convention of clergymen from the dioceses of British Columbia, Olympia, Spokane, Oregon, Columbia, New Westminster, Caledonia and Kootenay commenced their services last night, when a large congregation attended. Many of the representatives and others are already here and are scattered about the principal hotels and in private houses.

Bvensong commenced at 8 p.m. in the cathedral, when His Lordship the Bishop of British Columbia preached the sermon. A full programme has been arranged for each day the convention sits.

The proceedings this morning commenced by the celebration of holy communion at 8 o'clock, and at 9 a.m. between 40 and 50 sat down to breakfast provided by the Ladies' Aid, Christ church, in the schoolroom. At 10.30 the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, the chairman, gave an address of welcome to the assembled gathering, alluding to the fact that this was the third gathering of the kind they had held, and as it turned out the largest. The invitation to Portland, Ore., for next year was unanimously accepted.

Among the invited guests are Prof. Roper, of New York, a clergyman who has held important offices in the Anglican community, both in Canada and the States. A paper on "The Church as a Teacher," by Bishop Barker, of Olympia, gave rise to an interesting discussion. This afternoon there will be an excursion to Esquimalt, and at 8.15 p.m. a public meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall, when a paper upon "Church Problems in the West" will be given by the Ven. Archdeacon Peattie, and the speaker will be the Rev. G. E. Cooper, D.F., of Nanaimo. Discussion will be allowed for five minutes. At 9.30 o'clock there will be a reception and conversation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An ideal summer day was given the many clerical gentlemen and their friends at present in the city for their excursion yesterday afternoon to Esquimalt. The visitors saw the naval town at its best, and the Chilean man-of-war at present in the harbor formed a great source of attraction.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the A. O. U. W. hall, when a paper was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, of Vancouver, upon "Church Problems in the West," the speaker being the Rev. C. E. Cooper, Nanaimo.

An interesting discussion and conversation followed, and the Cecilian orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Longfield, providing a programme of music.

This morning holy communion was celebrated at St. Barnabas church at 8, and at 9 o'clock was provided by the Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas, at which from forty to fifty sat down. The session proper commenced to-day at 10.30 at the cathedral school, when a paper upon "The Possibilities of Ritual Uniformity" was given by the Rev. Canon Beauland, the speaker being the Rev. Dr. Paget, Revelstoke. Discussion followed.

This afternoon an excursion will be made to Oak Bay, and the evening session will commence at 8.15, when a paper upon "Modern Views of Inspiration" will be read by the Rev. H. H. Gowen, Seattle, the speakers being the Revs. L. N. Tucker, Vancouver, and W. D. Barber, Victoria. All the meetings are public.

At this morning's sitting an invitation was received from Premier Dunsinville, through Bishop Perrin, to attend the opening ceremony at the House this afternoon. It is not to be mentioned that the schoolroom of Christ Church cathedral where the meetings are held has been very prettily decorated with evergreens and bunting in honor of the occasion by A. H. Ridgman, the superintendent.

Situation In Dawson

Editor of the Liberal Organ There Makes Some Timely Suggestions.

Advices a Radical Alteration of the Mining Laws and Regulations.

The reports which have reached the outside from Dawson have varied so greatly and have in so many instances been unreliable, that the following straightforward statement of the situation from Capt. Woodside, the Liberal editor of the Yukon Sun, in a letter to the Times, will be read with interest. One of the latest issues of the Seattle Daily Times contains correspondence from Dawson that is misleading. The correspondent says that the government or official estimate of the exodus to Nome this spring is five thousand people. I do not think that the exodus would total up to three thousand, and do not believe the official estimate to be as stated. We never expect to see the truth about Dawson and Yukon in a Seattle paper, although there has been some little improvement in their reports within the last year, but there is still room for big improvement.

As a matter of fact the majority of people in Dawson sized up the Nome gold find as being largely a transportation company fraud, where a little gold was made to do duty. It is also a fact that some companies in Dawson were credited, on good grounds, with shipping gold to Nome (not to St. Michael), and this is a suspicious action. The Nome stampede is turning out much like the Yukon Sun said it would. Some gold in the creeks, a little poor beach diggings, and a very large amount of lawlessness, shooting and hardship. This will be the sum total, I think, of the Nome rush. Nor do we place much dependence in the Tanana and Koyukuk stampedes. They have not shown up as anything of importance as yet. There are always fools ready to run from the best mines in the world, but when they see their mistake to place the blame on the officials of the country they have left. The Nome exodus had hardly a perceptible influence on the population or crowded streets of Dawson.

The Klondike is both rich and enduring. Not only are the placer mines good for many years to come, but after they begin to show signs of exhaustion, will come the era of hydraulic mining on a big scale. There is also a certainty of rich quartz finds in the near future. I do not think that it is too enthusiastic an estimate to say that the bed of each and all the principal creeks of the Klondike and Indian river districts will pay well to be handled over again by large companies. Then there are all the gold bearing creeks near Stewart, such as Thistle, Tulare, Ballarat, Kirkman, etc., on the Yukon; Scroggie, et al, on the Stewart, that will pay well when supplies are cheaper than at present and wages lower. Several of my friends who were working during the winter on Klondike creeks went up this spring to make a grub-stake on Thistle creek, where they have a sure thing of from three to five dollars a day on the benches of the creek, with a chance of an occasional large nugget.

The following reforms should be urged by all newspapers interested in Yukon trade, and I may say that it is already an important item and will steadily increase, as the resources of Yukon are vast and varied in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. First—We must have good roads to the mines at once. There has been most unfortunate delay and neglect in this matter in spite of all efforts of the Yukon Council and Commissioner Ogilvie. The latter is one of the best friends Yukon has. Secondly—The country must be thrown open at once. The closing of the creeks to a great extent against re-staking is working harm and goes farther than was expected. Thirdly—The royalty must be reduced, or better still, a small export tax added for the royalty. An assay office should be established at Dawson by the government. Fourthly—The government must make an annual grant of money to the Yukon Council to be expended in improvements. The hands of the commissioner and council are tied, and this should not be the case in a young and growing province.

Fifthly—Since the withdrawal of the Yukon garrison the N. W. M. police force should be increased by about fifty men and at least three more officers. The force under Major Wood at Dawson is entirely inadequate, and more particularly in the matter of commissioned officers. The duties of the N. W. M. P. are legion, and the force is now too small to be as efficient as it should be.

I have steadily supported the present Liberal government, believing that it will do right to Yukon when it learns its true wants. Members of the Dominion cabinet, more particularly those directly interested in Yukon, should visit the territory at once and examine it carefully. The matter of representation in the Yukon Council, and at Ottawa, are important, simply that reforms may be urged in the administration of Yukon. But I must say that many of the people in Yukon who will have votes, must show better judgment in selecting representatives than they have shown in selecting members of the various citizens' committees, or it would be a merciful act to withhold the privilege altogether. There are other questions of importance that I have not time to mention now.

While Victoria and Vancouver get a good share of the inward trade of Yukon, they get none of the outward-bound trade. For instance, the fastest steamers on the Yukon, the Lightning, brought up over two hundred passengers. Of these the Danube got about twenty, and the City of Topeka, taking direct to Seattle, the remainder. This trade is valuable, and the Canadian coast cities should work to secure it. You must have faster steamers for one thing.

RETURNED TO THE CITY.

Provincial Constable Murray Back From the Fraser—Strike at the Camerries.

Frank Murray, of the provincial police, returned last night from Stevenson, where he went last week to investigate the reports of intimidation in connection with the strike in the camerries along the Fraser, and to see that the peace was preserved. He found that there were about four or five hundred white men, two thousand Japanese and a large number of Indians on strike, but all were, however, most orderly, and although he had received some complaints of intimidation, investigation proved that there was very little in them.

The strikers at first held on to twenty cents per fish and an agreement to the effect that this rate would be in force during the season, which happened to be a short one of only six weeks' duration, commencing July 1st. The majority of people were willing to accede to the first portion of the demand but refused to give an agreement. The men wanted twenty-five cents per fish and an agreement, and some of the camerries say that they would rather close down for the remainder of the season than pay that amount. They point out that before a fish is handled in a cannery an outlay of ten or fifteen thousand dollars is necessitated in the installation of the required materials, and the construction of the premises, etc., and it would not pay them to give twenty-five cents per fish. The strikers maintain, however, that the cannery people are securing high prices for their fish on the English market, influenced to a considerable extent by the war and other contingencies, and they hold that they should derive some benefit from the higher prices obtained. The industry on the Fraser at present, compared with last year, is at a stand-still, although on Friday last two or fifteen boats with Japanese fishermen went out under police patrol. There is absolutely no disposition on the part of the strikers to resort to violence, but it has been deemed advisable by the government to establish adequate police protection and for that reason Mr. Murray repaired to the scene last week. A conference between the strikers and the cannery proprietors was announced to be held at Vancouver last evening, when the present difficulties were on the programme for consideration.

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THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour, Oats, Bran and Wheat Materially Advance in Price—Scarcity of Eggs.

A strange turn has taken place in the local markets this week. While farmers have been busy harvesting and the time for threshing is very near at hand, prices of flour, wheat, oats and bran have gone up on wheat from \$2 to \$4 and on other articles corresponding increase has been made. Potatoes on the other hand have depreciated to the extent of 25 cents a hundredweight. Eggs are reported scarce. The market for poultry has slumped and for chickens particularly there is little or no business. The current retail quotations are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Oats, Bran, Wheat, Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hay, Straw, Corn, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fish, Salmon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eggs, Butter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hams, Bacon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Peaches, etc.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coonatin Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF.

Ottawa, July 19.—The limit for filing claims for assistance from Ottawa fire relief fund closed this morning. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-three have been filed in all, of which 1,868 are from Ottawa and 1,315 from Hull.

Tonnage

Such is Queen's A. A Brilliant Success. Guests enro.

The first session of British Columbia to-day by Hon. J. H. Ross. The day has been large attendance and other His Honor is staff mentioned. The speech follows: Mr. Speaker an legislative Assembly.

It affords me the opening of ninth parliament, this being the occasion to offer self of this op sincere thanks have received it. I regret that involved in the w happily hearing and also that it been still further development. It has been a circ significance that such loyal sup try in the hour it a matter of subjects to the d oral and volun provinces, and ish Columbia; I adian contingent est praise of m or and effectively I am pleased tries of the t temporary way ferous mining, ularly affected mal-condition pate a largely present year. I eny and on t prospers but year exceeding Lumbering is and the foreign Agriculture, dairying, st branches, is with prospect development. I successfully I too early in results of the I observe th between the lumbia and o governments, tion, has been of Japanese, the intention strong repres at Ottawa an view to prote laboring class of what three crease of the the extensi vious in resp involve the d policy of roa ment will p port on the v tentation. I am impre which exist on of the m is Columbia that prepara sites arrange cution of the My govern priation for d mission t of the Minin voting leg amending t and into the the question Is it the is to impose a of coal and other measur purpose of in It is the i to provide in place the off a more satis Owing to t an extra sess ly voting sup and on the the measur consideration nature, will t The estima ture, which d ment of the at an early t. A vote for to carry on ment until be immedi I now lear which I pra blessing of I credit and t since. The app Booth will Y for Cowich It is und asson in res address in thone will of Vancouver Esquimalt. The memb tighly by H. Dalls Hon. J. Ross for the ope versation t not oppos t opposition t

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Tonnage Tax On Coal

Such Is Forecasted by the Queen's Speech This Afternoon.

A Brilliant Social Function—The Guests at the Gov- ernor's Dinner.

The first session of the ninth parliament of British Columbia is being opened today by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

The day being very fine there is a large attendance of friends of the members and other persons invited to the session.

His Honor is being attended by the staff mentioned in last night's Times.

The speech from the throne is as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me pleasure to meet you at the opening of the first session of the ninth parliament of British Columbia, this being the earliest occasion since my accession to office, and I now avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for the kind welcome I have received in British Columbia.

I regret that the Empire is still involved in the war in South Africa, now happily nearing a successful termination, and also that the foreign relations have been still further complicated by the recent outbreak in China.

It is a circumstance of the deepest significance that the Colonies have given such loyal support to the Mother Country in the hour of trial.

Particularly is it a matter of pride to Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion that the response to the call for aid has been generous and voluntary throughout all the provinces, and conspicuously so in British Columbia; and that the several Canadian contingents have earned the warmest praise of military authorities for valor and effective work in action.

I am pleased to know that the industries of the province are in a fairly prosperous condition, notwithstanding a temporary wave of depression. Metalliferous mining, which was more particularly affected, is resuming a more normal condition of activity, and I anticipate a largely increased output for the present year.

Coal mining in East Kootenay and on Vancouver Island is on a prosperous basis, the output in the past year exceeding that of any other year. Lumbering is in a prosperous condition, and the foreign demand continues active.

Agriculture, including fruit-growing, dairying, stock-raising, and other branches, is making steady progress, with prospects of an ultimate great development. The fisheries last year were successfully prosecuted, but it is yet too early in the season to indicate the results of the present year's operations.

I observe that since the correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the Federal and Imperial governments, relative to Asiatic immigration, has been published, a large number of Japanese have taken place, and it is the intention of my government to make strong representations to the authorities at Ottawa and in Great Britain, with a view to protecting the interests of the laboring classes against the consequences of what threatens to be an alarming increase of the Japanese population.

The extensive requirements of the province in respect to works of development involve the carrying out of a vigorous policy of road-building, and my government will provide for a survey and report on the various sections requiring attention.

lic business. Such a policy, he said, exactly coincided with his views, and one of his objections to the government was that they frittered away the time of the House uselessly.

The following gentlemen have been invited to dine with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor this evening: Lieut.-Col. Benson, J. C. Brown, the Bishop of Columbia, Bishop Barker of Olympia, Bishop Wells of Spokane, Bishop Orth, Hewitt Bostock, M.P., Sir Henry P. P. Crease, Smith Curtis, E. Dewdney, Mr. Justice Drake, Hon. James Dunsmyth, Thomas Earl, M.P., Hon. D. M. Eberts, Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.E., Dr. Handyside, R.N., Mayor Hayward, Mr. Justice Irving, J. Langmaid, R.N., Chief Justice McCall, Mr. Justice Martin, Joseph Martin, Senator Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. McKay, Hon. R. McBride, Lieut.-Col. Prior, Lieut. G. T. Pike, R.N., Hon. J. D. Prentice, Lieut. R. H. Pooley, A.D.C., Hon. J. H. Turner, A. W. Vowell, Mr. Justice Walkem, A. W. Ward, Hon. A. Smith, Major Wynne, R.A. Major, Williams, C.A., Commander Arterio Wilson of the Children man-of-war, General Baquedano, and his flag lieutenant, and Hon. W. C. Wells.

THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Unimportant Issue of the Government's Official Organ.

The Provincial Gazette, which appears this evening, will contain the following announcements:

Geo. Clements, of Vancouver, has assigned. The following companies are incorporated: Hutchings Furniture Co., of Vancouver; capital, \$25,000. Tenderfoot Mining & Development Co., of Kamloops; capital, \$1,000,000. Princeton Waterworks Co., of Princeton; capital, \$25,000. Princeton Water Power Co., of Princeton; capital, \$100,000. The Saunders Grocery Co., of Victoria; capital, \$25,000. Kimberley Copper Mines of Kamloops, of Rossland; capital, \$1,000,000.

His Honor the Governor approves the following appointments: Sydney A. Roberts, P.L.S.; A. S. Going, P.L.S.; J. H. McGregor, P.L.S.; John McKenzie, P.L.S., and Albert Hill, P.L.S., to be members of the board of examiners under the Provincial Land Surveyors' Act. C. Keith, of New Westminster, to be district registrar of titles of the New Westminster district and district registrar of births, deaths and marriages for the county of New Westminster, vice Jos. S. Gaylor.

W. B. Chas., of Kamloops, to be chief clerk in the law registry office. C. A. Daley, of Kaslo, to be a clerk in the office of assessor and recorder of said city, vice G. A. Caroney.

CHINESE PATRIOTISM.

Victoria Residents Promise Their Influence in Helping to Restore Quiet.

The Chinese of this city have fallen in line with those of other cities, and at a meeting held in the Chinese Benevolent Society Hall on Tuesday evening adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Chinese merchants, residents, contractors and workmen of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, in meeting assembled, in the room of the Chinese Benevolent Society, desire to express feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:

"That we desire to express our humble and grateful thanks for the enjoyment of peace, freedom and liberty which have been afforded us in this province of British Columbia, and to express our deep appreciation for the justice which has already been rendered to us here;

"That we deeply regret the unfortunate state of affairs which exists in China today, and the dreadful massacres which we have heard of, which have happened in Peking, and we hope that the trouble will soon be overcome;

"That we are preparing a petition to be signed by all the Chinese residents and addressed to the Emperor, asking that he use his power and influence for the suppression of all those people who are engaged in rebellion against the throne, and that we humbly hope that Your Majesty will be able, in conjunction with the other powers, to restore order in the empire of China, and we pledge ourselves, each one of us, to do all we possibly can towards assisting in the best of our power and ability in aiding Your Majesty to accomplish that end, and that we are prepared, when the time comes, and we are called upon to do so, to contribute our share for this purpose;

"And we again beg to assure Your Majesty of our deep respect, reverence and loyalty for Your Majesty's throne and person."

"THE CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,"
Chan Way, president; Wong Guet Min, secretary.
"Victoria, B.C., July 17, 1900."

They Will Not Extend

Street Railway Company Decline to Run Cars to Outer Wharf.

First Meeting of the New Council of the Board of Trade.

The first meeting of the new council of the Board of Trade was held this forenoon, W. T. Ward, president, in the chair. The following members were present: Col. Prior, M.P., Thos. Earle, M.P., A. B. Fraser, sr., C. H. Lugin, Chas. F. Todd, T. W. Patterson, J. A. Mara, L. Crease, Capt. Cox, L. G. McQuade and F. L. Elworthy, secretary.

A general discussion took place upon the proposal to ask the government to establish an assay office at Dawson, but nothing definite was done.

A telegram was received from the New Westminster Board of Trade asking that the Victoria board join them in taking some steps towards bringing the unfortunate strike amongst the fishermen on the Fraser river to a close.

Mr. Todd said that, from a telegram he had received this morning, the fishermen had decided not to accept the cannerymen's proposition of 20 cents and that not less than 15 cents would be paid during the season, so that matters remain in statu quo.

After discussion it was resolved that the secretary communicate with the New Westminster board asking upon what lines the boards should take action.

A letter was read from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. with reference to the board's request for the extension of the car line to the outer wharf, stating that as it was not decided how long the Islander would continue on the new schedule, the company did not see their way to do anything.

A communication was received from the Vancouver Board of Trade asking that a committee be appointed to act with them in bringing in a bill for bankruptcy legislation.

Mr. Earle said that something ought to be done for the better protection of creditors from fraudulent bankrupts.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the Vancouver board: Messrs. T. Earle, Chas. F. Todd and Thomson.

A letter was received from the Atlin Board of Trade asking that a committee be appointed to confer with them and amongst other things to arrange for a conference of the council being held at Nanaimo when the whole question of transportation from the coast cities to the Yukon be dealt with.

The chairman said that he thought the board should present an address to the Governor-General upon his visit to the city, to which the board agreed and appointed Col. Prior, Mr. Crease and Mr. Mara a committee to draft the address.

The usual bonus to the secretary was called for acclamation.

Col. Prior made a few remarks in regard to the council's request to the Dominion government for the further deepening of the harbor, and stated that a depth of 16 feet could only be obtained at great expense, but a depth of 13 feet might be obtained.

The following are the standing committees: Fisheries—B. C. Mess, C. F. Todd, B. Boggs, Walter Morris, D. J. Munn. Manufacturers—D. B. Ker, J. G. Shallockross, Jno. A. Hall, H. J. Scott, Ed. Pearson.

Croft Scheme Again

Public Meeting of Citizens Held in the City Hall Last Evening.

When Proposals to Add to Victoria's Attractions Were Discussed.

Quite a large gathering of ratepayers and others, including a fair sprinkling of ladies, attended the public meeting held in the city hall last night. The meeting was called by the mayor at the request of a number of the ratepayers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of the city council carrying out the improvements known as "The Croft Scheme," as a city work, as a first step in the direction of making the city the leading health and pleasure resort of the Pacific Northwest.

The meeting was a fairly representative one of the city's interests, and the various speakers were listened to with evidently a keen appreciation of the different views, pro and con, set forth by them.

Among those present were Senator Macdonald, ex-Mayor Redfern, Sheriff McMillan, R. B. McMicking, A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P.; H. D. Helmecken, M. P. P.; Thos. Sorby, W. J. Pendray, J. R. Anderson, Postmaster Shakespear, R. Seabrook, George Jeeves, J. B. McKilligan and others.

His worship the mayor took the chair and E. A. Harris was appointed secretary.

The mayor said that as the scheme, in some form or other, would shortly come before the city council, he did not think it advisable for him, at the present time, to make any permanent remarks. He might say, however, that by an order of the Governor-General-in-Council the whole of the city flats was conveyed to the city to the extent of about ten acres, and it was the intention of the council to apply for a further grant.

The mayor then called upon H. Cuthbert to propose the following resolution:

Whereas the city of Victoria is a scenic and desirable resort to the leading health and pleasure resort of the Pacific Northwest; and whereas the business to be derived from tourists and visitors is a most profitable one and of immediate benefit to the city;

And whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that such business can be secured to this city by the erection and leasing of such pleasure grounds and buildings as are known in other cities as winter gardens or people's places;

And whereas such buildings can be erected and such pleasure grounds provided in this city in connection with the building of a permanent roadway across James Bay upon a plan which may not entail a charge upon the revenues of the city of more than \$100,000 per annum for the first two years, and will probably involve no cost whatever to the taxpayers by reason of the revenue derivable from the property;

It is resolved that this meeting does hereby commend such a policy to the city council, and requests the mayor to name a committee to formulate a proposition on the lines indicated in the preamble to this resolution, and to lay the same before the mayor and the corporation.

Mr. Cuthbert in speaking to the resolution, said he could come before the meeting with the utmost confidence, inasmuch as the scheme if approved by them would not involve the city in any land buying or the purchase of existing properties. The flats already belonged to the corporation, and the proposition was to utilize them so that they might become a source of revenue instead of being, as at present, an eyesore to the citizens themselves and to every visitor who came to the city.

The scheme, he said, did not clash with any of the existing propositions, nor was it antagonistic to them, but rather it became a reason why the railway proposals already before them should be carried out. The present proposition was to construct a permanent roadway across James Bay at a width of 60 feet, two sidewalks, one on each side, five feet wide, with an ornamental boulevard between. Upon the causeway would be erected twenty-two stores, one story high, and twenty-five feet wide.

The sidewalks would be covered in with red glass, thereby enabling shopping to be done at all seasons and at the same time be a protection from wind and rain. The mud flats when filled in would contain recreation grounds, winter gardens, public sea water baths, picture galleries, and there would also be cricket grounds, tennis courts, and round all a bicycle path.

Mr. Cuthbert instanced the town of Southampton, on the west coast of England, where similar institutions had been carried out, and which attracted thousands of visitors every year from hundreds of miles around. All these things could be made out of the present mud flats, a space of ten acres, which at present did not bring in a dollar to the city, whereas they could be made a revenue producing asset belonging to the city, and the whole scheme could be carried out at a total cost of \$200,000 divided as follows, and the figures, Mr. Cuthbert said, had been verified by two or three engineers in the flats, \$75,000; permanent buildings, \$100,000; and sundries, \$25,000. Mr. Cuthbert then went into an analagous case from stores, buildings, etc., which would fall to be provided for by the city, and after the first two years sufficient revenue would be forthcoming to enable the city to build another permanent bridge at Point Ellice. Mr. Cuthbert subsequently took up one or two objections that might be raised against the scheme. He said it was difficult to get the people interested in a city work, but he thought if this proposition was submitted to the ratepayers that it would be carried by a three-fourths majority. They had already endorsed the Croft scheme, which was to put all the

THOSE WHO HESITATE



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21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

GEO. CORNWALLIS-WEST

Is Reported to be Very Ill—London Correspondent Says His Mind is Affected.

(Associated Press.)
New York, July 19.—Young George Cornwallis-West, who was to marry Lady Randolph Churchill on Saturday week, is very ill. The terrible heat, says a London cable to the World, has caused the recurrent symptoms of the sunstroke which he suffered in Africa, and caused him to be invalided home. His mind is affected, and his sight is almost gone. Mrs. West expresses the opinion that had her son's strength not been undermined by the African campaign he never would have contemplated a match so incongruous.

D. A. Henry, one of the first of the Klondikers to join in the rush to the Klondike, registered at the Dominion last evening in company with H. E. Burgess, a Woodstock, Ont., man, who accompanied him out from Dawson a week ago on Saturday last, and were five days coming up the lakes and rivers, the Canadian, on which they travelled, having blown out her boiler tubes three times on the trip, necessitating a delay for repairs on each occasion. There were a big number of Klondikers on board, and they had between them, according to what the purser told Mr. Henry, about \$1,000,000. Mr. Henry says this is more likely to be correct than the statement published in Vancouver just after arriving there, that Cutch brought \$300,000 from Skagway. Mr. Henry and partner, having been working on Bonanza creek, bring news of the outbreak of smallpox in Dawson, for they made no stay over in that city. The clean-up on Bonanza this year, Mr. Henry thinks, will not be as large as that of last year.

BIRTHS.
LEWIS—At Trail, on July 8th, the wife of E. H. Lewis, of a daughter.
FROMY—At Revelstoke, on July 8th, the wife of E. C. Fromy, of a son.
JAMES—At Revelstoke, on July 8th, the wife of Mr. James, of a son.
HODGINS—At Vernon, on July 8th, the wife of Mr. T. W. Hodgins, of a daughter.

BAIRD—At Mrs. Greenhow's ranch, Vernon, on July 8th, the wife of Mr. Baird, of twins—a boy and a girl.
RINGER—At Revelstoke, on July 11th, the wife of J. A. Ringer, of a daughter.
MORRISON—At New Westminster, on July 10th, the wife of John Morrison, Eighth street, of a daughter.
VENABLES—At New Westminster, on July 13th, the wife of P. F. Venables, of a daughter.

HAULTAIN—At Nelson, on the 15th inst., the wife of T. G. Haultain, of a daughter.
WOODROW—At Revelstoke, on the 13th inst., the wife of James I. Woodrow, of a son.
MARRIED.
OWEN-BROWN—At St. Peter's church, Revelstoke, on July 17th, by the Rev. Dr. Paget, William Owen, of Mara, B. C., and Miss Julia Sarah Brown, of Vernon, B. C.

WEZLER-SCHULTZ—At New Westminster, on July 9th, by Rev. A. E. Vert, Charles Wesley and Miss Louise Schultz.
LONEY-JOHNSTON—At Surrey Centre, on July 11th, by Rev. William Bell, Frank Loney and Miss Elvina Alice, daughter of Isaac Johnston.
ZIMMERMAN-OLARK—At Nelson, on July 9th, by Rev. H. S. Reicherter, Joseph Zimmerman and Miss Elita Clark, daughter of J. Clark, Pence, N. W. T.

SELBY-NICOL—At Quesnel, on July 11th, by Rev. T. Neville, of Nicola Lake, D. E. Selby and Miss Catherine Nicol, of Kamloops.
BARTER-GARLAND—At the residence of Mrs. Turnbull, Field, B. C., on July 10th, by Rev. W. D. Turner, of Golden, Thomas John Barter, of Field, and Jessie Louise Garland, of St. John's, Newfoundland.
GABLE-HOOD—At Golden, on July 10th, by Rev. W. D. Turner, Reuben Gable and Jean Maxwell Hood, all of Golden.

MANSFIELD-EDMISON—At Vancouver, on July 10th, by Rev. Prof. Whitte, Shriley Mansfield and Miss Edmison.
DIED.
OLBSON—At the Royal Columbian hospital, New Westminster, of consumption, on the 11th inst., Ole Oleson, aged 22 years, a native of Norway.
HARRY—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Fr. White, of a native of Syria.
EDWARDS—At 112 Harris street, Vancouver, on July 12th, William Edwards, aged 25 years, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.
SILLS—At Swan Lake, on the 14th inst., Rebecca Ann Smith Sils, a native of Dartford, Kent, England, aged 80 years.
SCOTT—At New Westminster, Alexander Hamilton Scott, youngest son of James Scott, aged 2 years and 11 months.

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A person may retire at night in the best of health and before morning be awakened by terrific cramps followed by Diarrhoea or Dysentery.

At this season of the year when bowel troubles are prevalent, it would be wise to take the precaution of having a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house, ready for any emergency. A few doses of this remedy taken promptly will be the means of preventing a great deal of unnecessary suffering, and many a time will save life.

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As there are imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry being offered to the public, many of which are highly dangerous, we advise you to be particular in seeing that the full name is on every bottle you buy.

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